Pathology

University Medicine · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
pathology	**Pathology** studies how disease changes cells and tissues.
neoplasia	**Neoplasia** is growth of cells that no longer follow the body's controls.
necrosis	**Necrosis** is cell death caused by damage.
apoptosis /əpəp'təʊsɪs/	**Apoptosis** is planned cell death.
metaplasia	In **metaplasia**, one type of lining changes into a tougher type.
caseous necrosis	**Caseous necrosis** is soft, cheese-like dead tissue, as in TB. 、 TB
granulomas	**Granulomas** are small balls of immune cells, as in TB. TB
granulation tissue	**Granulation tissue** fills a wound as it heals.
oedema	**Oedema** is swelling caused by too much tissue fluid.
embolism	An **embolism** is a clot that travels and blocks a vessel.
infarction	An **infarction** is tissue death caused by a blocked blood supply.
oncotic pressure	**Oncotic pressure** from blood proteins pulls water back into the vessels.

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Virchow's triad	**Virchow's triad** lists three things that cause blood clots.
nephrotic syndrome	In **nephrotic syndrome**, the kidneys leak a lot of protein into the urine.
metastasis	In **metastasis**, cancer cells travel in the blood and start new tumours elsewhere.
atherosclerosis /ˌæθəˌrɒskləˈrəʊsɪs/	**Atherosclerosis** is the build-up of fat in artery walls.
fatty streak	A **fatty streak** is the first sign of fat building up in an artery.
troponin /ˈtrɒpənɪn/	Calcium binds to **troponin**, which moves tropomyosin out of the way.
cirrhosis	In **cirrhosis**, the liver becomes hard and scarred.
portal hypertension	**Portal hypertension** is high blood pressure in the vein to the liver.
reference interval	The **reference interval** is the normal range for a blood test.
haemolysis /hiːˈmɒləsɪs/	In pure water, red blood cells swell and burst: this is **haemolysis**.
neutrophils	**Neutrophils** are the first white blood cells to reach an infection.