Observership Program
Anatomical Pathology
• Pathology is the study and diagnosis of diseases through examination of organs, tissues, cells and bodily fluids.
• Pathology is a unique medical specialty in that pathologists, also known as Laboratory physicians typically do not see patients directly, but rather serve as Consultant physicians to other physicians.
• Pathologists are physicians, that have completed 5 years of postgraduate training in the form of a Pathology Residency. Training may be within two primary specialties:

- Anatomic Pathology
- General Pathology

• Each of which requires separate Royal College certification
Anatomic Pathologists diagnose disease and gain other clinically significant information through the examination of tissues and cells. This generally involves gross and microscopic visual examination of tissues, with special stains and immunohistochemistry.
Sub-specialties of Anatomic Pathology:

- Surgical Pathology (Breast, Gyn, GU, Renal, GI)
- Cytopathology
- Molecular Pathology
- Medical Autopsies
- Forensic Pathology
General Pathology is the medical specialty which includes 2 years of Anatomic Pathology and 2 years total of Hematopathology and Transfusion medicine, Medical Microbiology and Clinical Biochemistry.
Our Residents’ Room
Our Residents in Grossing room
Histology Lab
Biochemistry Lab
Surgical Pathology sign-out session

Slide scanner
• **Gastrointestinal tract**

Flexible endoscopy enables access to the upper and lower gastrointestinal tract.
• **Lung**

Biopsies of the lung can be performed in a variety of ways depending on the location.
• Thyroid:

Fine needle aspiration biopsy is commonly used in the work up of a lump in the thyroid.
Breast

- **Core needle biopsy**
  The surgeon puts large hollow-core needle through the skin and into the lump. A very small tissue sample will be taken into the core needle.

- **Stereo tactic biopsy**
  This kind of biopsy is used to get a tissue sample from a lump that cannot be felt during a breast exam, but can be seen on a mammogram or an ultrasound.
Cervix

- **Pap smears** are done as a screening test for cervical cancer.

- **Colposcopic biopsies** are done to detect squamous and glandular abnormalities.
Prostate

- Prostate biopsy is a procedure in which small samples are removed from a man's prostate gland to be tested for the presence of cancer.
Conference room
An autopsy, also known as a post-mortem examination or necropsy is a medical procedure that consists of a thorough examination of a corpse to determine the cause and manner of death and to evaluate any disease or injury that may be present.
• A forensic autopsy is carried out when the cause of death may be a criminal matter.

• A medical autopsy is performed to find the medical cause of death and is used in cases of unknown or uncertain death, or for research purposes.
• During a **full hospital autopsy**, a pathologist undertakes an external and internal examination of the body.

• In a **limited hospital autopsy**, the examination is restricted to only particular regions or organs of the body that you agree to.
Life of a an Anatomic Pathologist in Academic centre
- Clinical 70%
- Teaching and Administration 30%

Clinical:
- Cancer diagnosis and Cancer Staging 98%
- Non-cancer diagnosis 2%
- Medical Autopsy <1%

Teaching and Administration:
- Medical Student
- Residents
- PD
What We need

- People with good communication skills because we are constantly communicating with Surgical Oncologists, Medical Oncologists and Radiation Oncologists and other specialty physicians
- People that are compassionate and care because pathologists play a pivotal role in patient management
- Scholars as pathologists function as Consultants for other physicians

Very Helpful:
- Attention to detail
- Visual ability
Contact:
Apply with CV to
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