

Al-Mustaqbal University



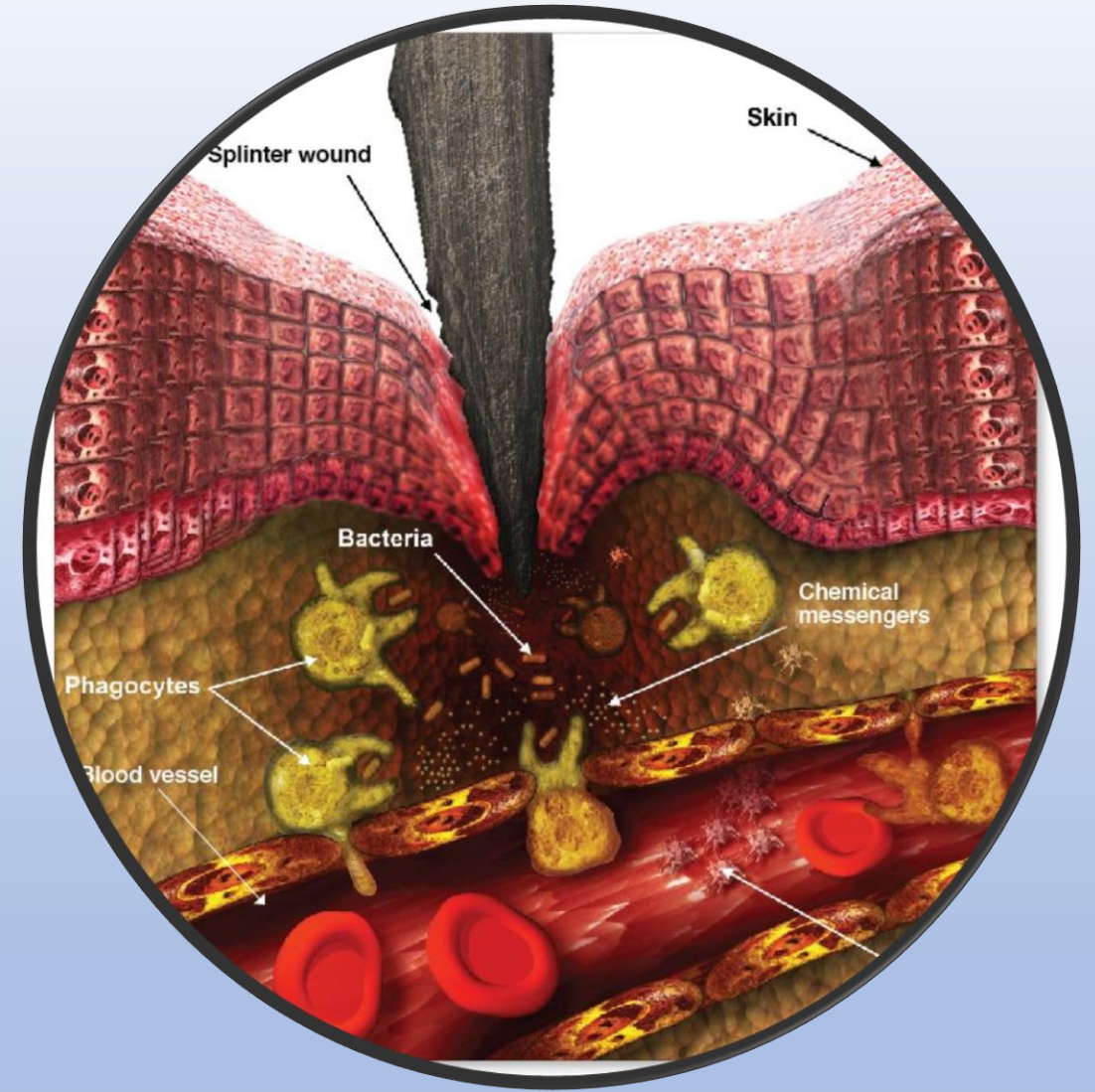
Pathophysiology 3rd stage

Lab - 1 -

Introduction & Slide preparation

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Pathophysiology is the study of how a condition (disease, injury) affects a patient, including both the physical and functional changes.



Tissue Specimens

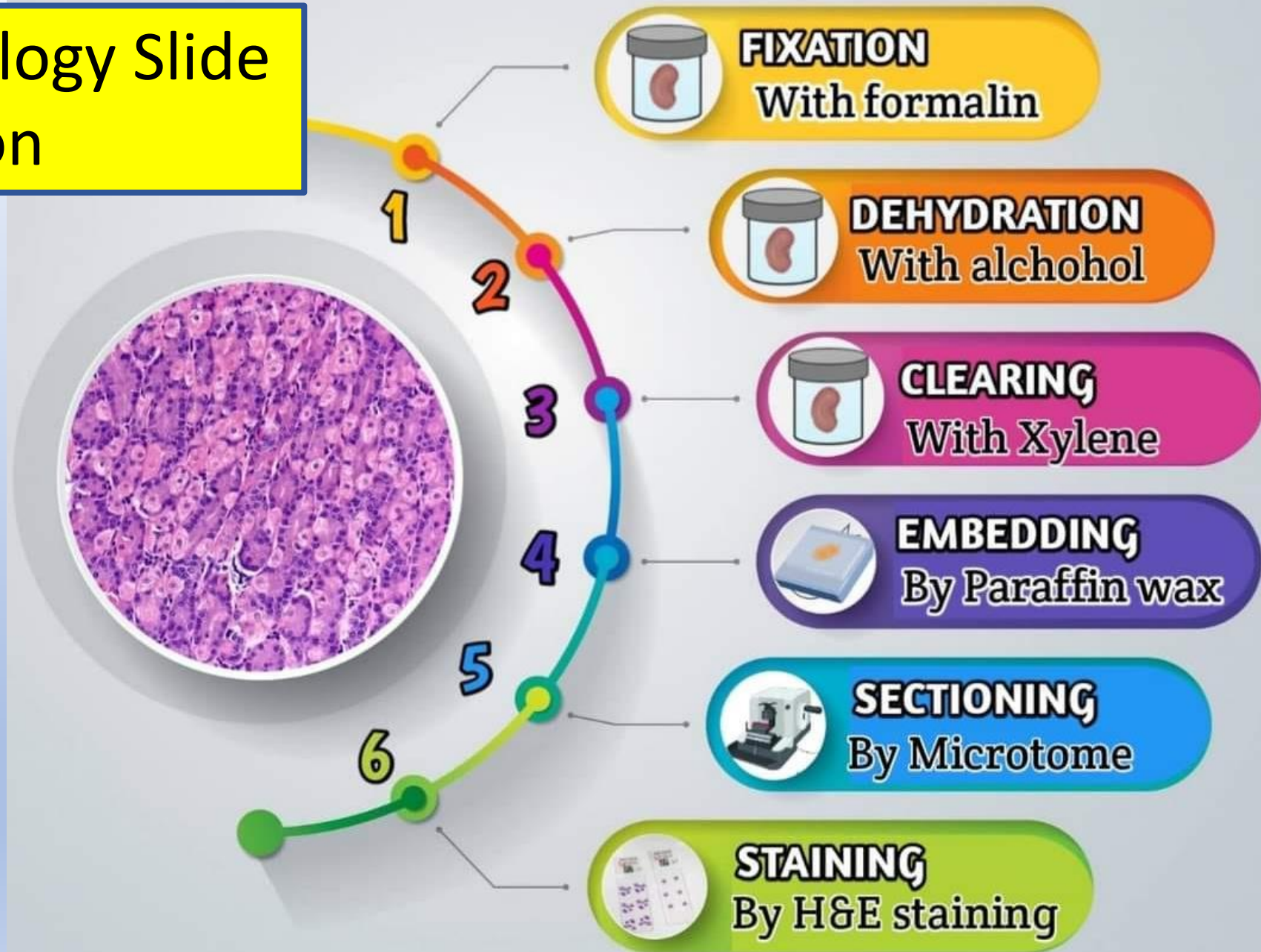
Biopsy: piece of tissue or organ taken from living human being.



Gross: colour, size, surface, texture, consistency.

Microscopical examination: examine under microscope.

The Steps of Histology Slide Preparation



1. Tissue fixation:

- to prevent tissue autolysis and damage, and
- to prevent growth of bacteria,
- Most specimens are fixed in 10% formalin.



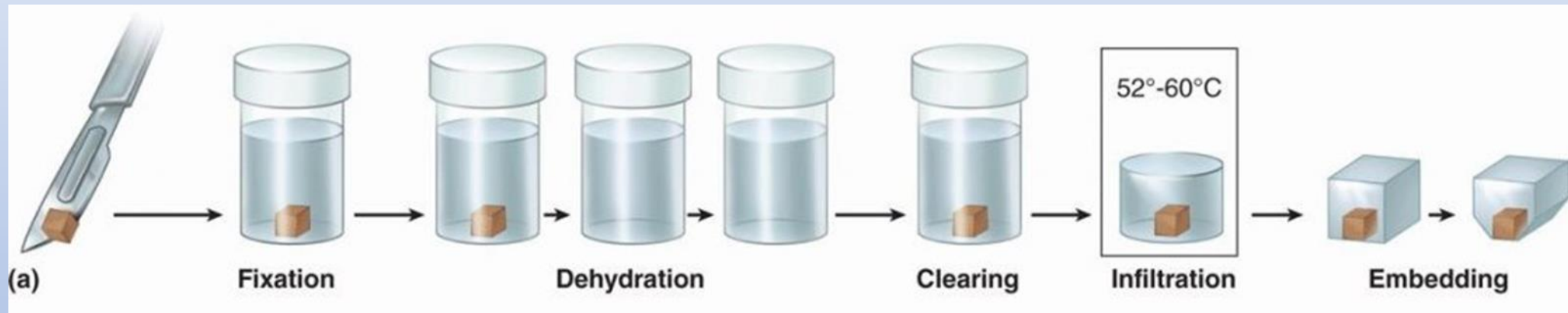
This will allow most tissues to become adequately fixed within 24-48 hours.



- 2. **Grossing and labelling**
- Grossing involves a careful examination and description of the specimen that will include:
 - describing the appearance,
 - the number of pieces,
 - dimensions and
 - measurements.
- all specimens are properly labeled



3- **Dehydration**, which involves immersing a specimen in alcohol to remove the water and formalin from the tissue.

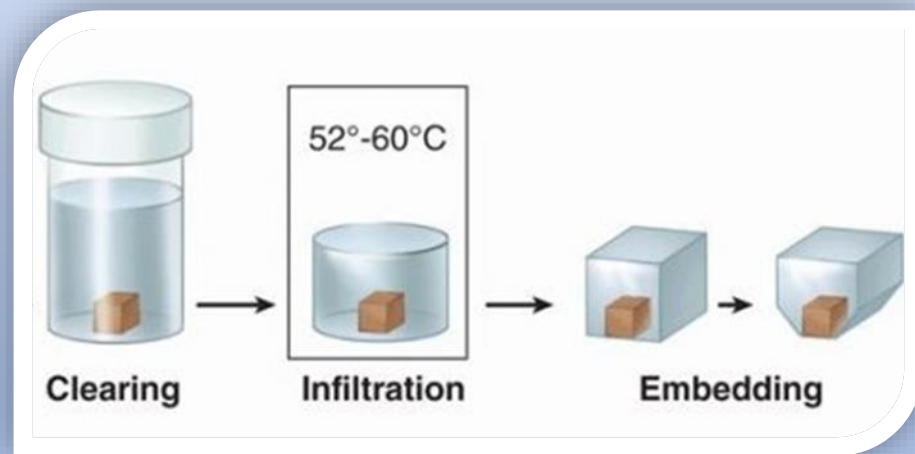


4- **Clearing**, in which an organic solvent such as xylene is used to remove the alcohol and allow infiltration with paraffin wax.



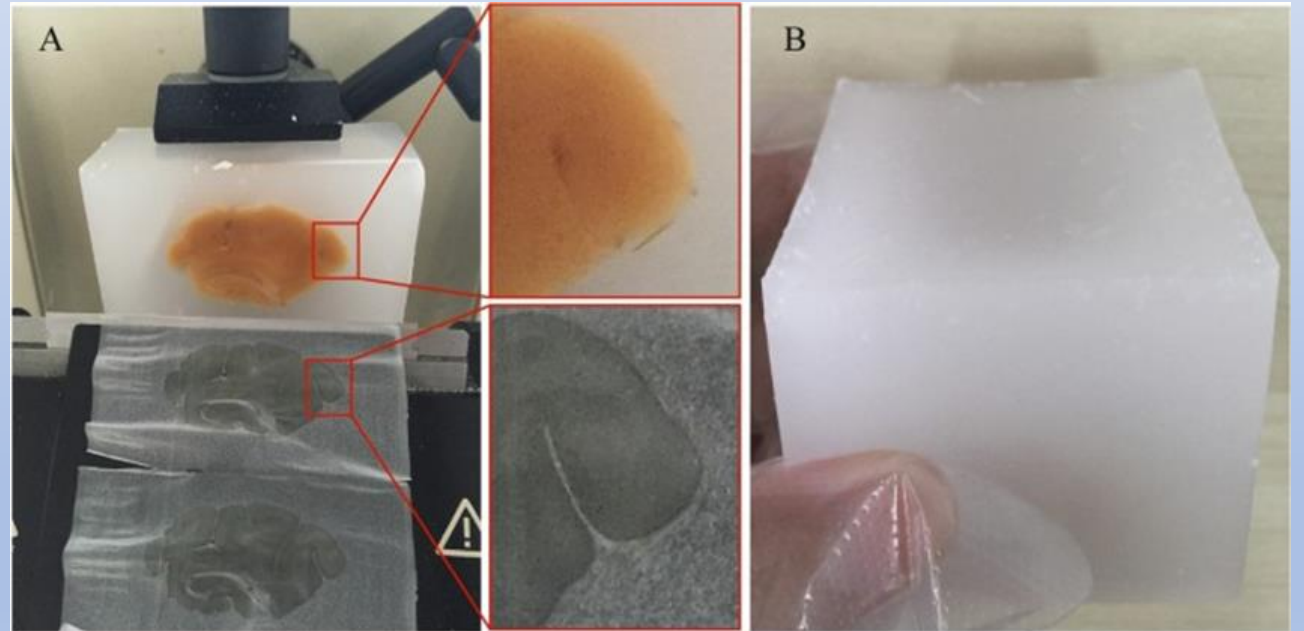
5- **Embedding**, where specimens are infiltrated with the paraffin wax.

The tissue becomes surrounded by a large block of molten paraffin wax, creating what is now referred to as the “block”.



6- Sectioning:

Once the block solidifies, it provides a support matrix that allows very thin sectioning.



7. Staining

Histochemical stains (typically hematoxylin and eosin) are used to making tissue structures more visible and easier to evaluate.

Following staining, a coverslip is mounted over the tissue specimen on the slide, using optical grade glue, to help protect the specimen.





THANK YOU