

Insegnamento: 69933 - PATOLOGIA E SEMEIOTICA CHIRURGICA DEGLI ANIMALI DA COMPAGNIA		
4CFU		
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Dott. Spinella		
<p>At the end of the module the student acquires basic knowledge on the main surgical diseases and is able to understand their pathogenesis. Therefore the student can evaluate the evolution and prognosis of surgical diseases. He learns the clinical methodology and notions that allow him to:</p> <p>a. appreciate and understand different clinical signs of surgical diseases in companion animals, b. formulate a diagnostic protocol b. communicate correctly with colleagues and owners</p>		
Academic lessons		Ore
Opening of the teaching course		
PATHOLOGICAL PROCESSES a) Ability to correctly perform a clinical examination b) Knowledge of the fundamental surgical diseases	Procedures of physical examination (EOG-EOP) (Dott. Spinella)	Explanation of the course: type of lectures, topics, modalities of assessment. Recall of informations acquired in Clinical Methodology 3
	Basic pathological processes Organ dislocations, Visceral versions and flexions, ptosis, prolapse, intussusception, hernia, luxation (Dott. Spinella)	For each pathological process the following are described: • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 3
	Shock (Dott. Spinella)	• Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects 2
	Soft tissue traumatology Traumatic focus Ruptures Burns Thermal trauma	For each pathological process the following are described: • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 4
	Soft tissue healing process Wound Plague Ulcer Pathologies of healing process	For each pathological process the following are described: • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis 4

	Pathological scars Hemorrhage Thrombosis Embolism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 	
SPECIFIC PATHOLOGICAL PROCESSES	Atresia Stenosis Occlusion / obstruction Ectasia Dysfunctional states	For each pathological process the following are described: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 	3
	Peritonitis Peritoneal collections: exudate, transudate, modified transudate Hemoperitoneum Uroperitoneum Chiloperitoneum Coleperitoneum Pneumoperitoneum		
URINARY SYSTEM a) Knowledge of the etiopathogenetic processes underlying the main surgical diseases b) Ability to formulate a procedural reasoning aimed at diagnosis	EOP urinary tract Nephromegaly Causes of uroperitoneum Ureteral and urethral occlusion Ureteral ectopia Urethral prolapse	For each pathological process the following are described: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 	3
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM a) Knowledge of the etiopathogenetic processes underlying the main surgical diseases b) Ability to formulate a procedural reasoning aimed at diagnosis	EOP respiratory system Pathologies of the nostrils and larynx Brachycephalic syndrome Tracheal collapse Rupture of the trachea Pathologies from Vegetable foreign bodies Pneumothorax Pulmonary lobe torsion Lung abscess Diaphragmatic hernia	For each pathological process the following are described: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 	4
EYE AND ADNEXA a) Knowledge of the etiopathogenetic processes	EOP Surgical lesions of the eyelids, lacrimal	For each pathological process the following are described:	

underlying the main surgical diseases b) Ability to formulate a procedural reasoning aimed at diagnosis	apparatus, cornea, anterior and posterior chamber, lens, uveal tract, vitreous humor, fundus of the eye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 	3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM a) Knowledge of the etiopathogenetic processes underlying the main surgical diseases b) Ability to formulate a procedural reasoning aimed at diagnosis	EOP digestive system Salivary glands (sialoceles) Esophagus (megaesophagus, stenosing processes, CE, diverticula, cricopharyngeal dysphagia) Stomach (SDTG, EC, ulcers) Small intestine (occlusion, intussusception, mesenteric volvulus) Large intestine (megacolon, rectal prolapse, atresia) Disease of the perineal region Umbilical hernia Perineal hernia	For each pathological process the following are described: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 	5
THE EAR a) Knowledge of the etiopathogenetic processes underlying the main surgical diseases b) Ability to formulate a procedural reasoning aimed at diagnosis	EOP auditory system External otitis Otitis media Internal otitis	For each pathological process the following are described: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Classification • Causes • Pathogenesis • Clinical and diagnostic aspects • Complications and outcomes 	2
PRACTICAL LESSONS			
Acquired skills			Ore
a) ability to express correctly with owner and colleagues b) ability to work in a team c) ability to perform a correct clinical approach d) ability to set up and propose a diagnostic protocol	Clinical cases Problem solving	The student must collect the anamnestic data and critically evaluate the information obtained; it must also evaluate the information obtained from EOG and EOP in order to formulate differential diagnosis and justify the final diagnosis Finally, the student must correctly write a report for colleagues and owner .	(3x4)x3

<p>a) ability to express correctly with owner and colleagues b) ability to work in a team c) ability to perform a correct clinical approach d) ability to set up and propose a diagnostic protocol</p>	<p>Clinical cases on sports and working animals</p>	<p>The student must collect the anamnestic data and critically evaluate the information obtained; it must also evaluate the information obtained from EOG and EOP in order to formulate differential diagnosis and justify the final diagnosis Finally, the student must correctly write a report for colleagues and owner .</p>	<p>3x4</p>