

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Dr. Wasfi Dhahir Abid Ali

Department of medical sciences –College of Nursing –
University of Basrah

**INTRODUCTION
TO
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**

PATHOLOGY & PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Homeostasis: Maintain internal stability to any situation or stimulus that would tend to disturb its normal condition or function

Pathology The science of the causes and **effects of diseases.**

Pathophysiology: The physiology of abnormal states; *specifically*:the functional changes that accompany a particular syndrome or disease(**mechanism of diseases**)

Etiology ; Pathogens and relative key

Etiology : Branch of knowledge concerned with causes;
the **cause of a disease or abnormal condition.**

Pathogens: a bacterium, virus, or other microorganism
that can cause disease.

Relative key:

*Multifactorial = many factors

*Iatrogenic = caused by treatment

Idiopathic = un known cause

The pathogenesis of a disease

The pathogenesis of a disease is the biological mechanism (or mechanisms) that lead to the diseased state. The term can also describe the origin and development of the disease, and whether it is acute, chronic, or recurrent **Types of pathogenesis** include **microbial infection**, **inflammation**, **malignancy** and **tissue breakdown**.

For example, bacterial pathogenesis is the mechanism by which bacteria cause infectious illness.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Signs: a phenomenon that can be detected (**Objective and measured**) e. g fever . B p

Symptoms : A symptom is a phenomenon that is experienced by the individual affected by the disease
For examples, **anxiety, pain, and fatigue** are all symptoms. (**unobjective , feeling**)

CLINICAL MANIFESTATION TERMS

Local :Affecting only a particular part or area of the body,

Systemic: Affecting the body generally

Acute : Characterized by **sharpness or severity** *acute* pain
having a **sudden onset**, **sharp rise**, and **short course**

Chronic :occurring for a long time

Insidious : gradual onset

Exacerbation : increasing symptoms

Subacute: between acute and chronic

Remission: symptoms free period

Asymptomatic : no noticeable symptoms

Diagnosis & Treatment

Diagnosis : the identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms.

prognosis : a forecast of the **likely outcome** of a situation

morbidity : is the **frequency** with which a disease appears in a population

mortality : The **number of deaths** in a given area or period, or from a particular cause.

Treatment: medical care given to a patient for an illness or injury

POPULATION HEALTH

Epidemiology: study of diseases within population .

incidence : rate of occurrence

prevalence : disease percentage of population

Endemic : disease in small area

Epidemic ; widespread

Pandemic : world -wide

