**病理学（01.171.7.1）**

本门课程包括病理学和病理生理学两部分，其中病理学占 66 学时，病理生理学占 18 学时。病理学和病理生理学是研究疾病的病因、发病机制，形态结构改变和发展规律的科学。其中，病理学侧重研究疾病形态结构的改变、病理生理学侧重研究疾病发展规律和机制的改变。病理学分为总论和各论两部分，总论主要阐述疾病的共同规律，属普通病理学；各论则主要讲述人体各系统器官主要疾病的具体病理变化及病理临床联系，属于系统病理学。病理生理学主要阐述缺氧、休克、水肿、DIC、发热、应激和肾衰、心衰等疾病过程的发展规律与机制。病理学和病理生理学必须以解剖学、组织胚胎学、生理学等学科为基础，因此，病理学和病理生理学被形象地比喻为是基础医学与临床医学之间的桥梁学科。

The disciplineincludes the pathology and pathophysiology of the two subject, the pathology accounted for 66 lessons and 18 lessons for pathophysiology. they involves the investigation of the cause and the outcome of the disease .But the pathology focus on the morphologic changes including gross change and histological change, the Pathophysiology mainly emphasize the underlying mechanisms of pathological process.Pathology includes general pathology and systemic pathology. In General Pathology, we study the morphologic changes of cell adaptations, cell degeneration and necrosis, inflammation, hemodynamic disorders and neoplasia, In Systemic Pathology we focus on the association betweenmorphologic changes and the clinical manifestations on diseases at the organ-system level.Pathophysiology mainly emphasize the underlying mechanisms of pathological process. It includes the process as hypoxia, shock, fever, edema, DIC, renal failure, heart failure and other diseases.Both two subjectare described as a bridge subject between basic sciencessuch as anatomy, embryology, physiology and clinical medicine