**病理学（01.171.0.1）**

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，病理学生理学占 18 学时。病理学和病理生理学是研究疾病形态学改变、病因、发病机制，从而认识疾病本质的科学，同时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。其中，病理学主要从形态学角度研究疾病状态下的器官、组织及细胞的形态结构、功能代谢改变及病理临床联系。病理学分为总论和各论两部分，总论主要阐述疾病的共同病变及共同规律，属普通病理学；各论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。

The discipline includes the pathology and pathophysiology of the two subject, the pathology accounted for 66 lessons and 18 lessons for pathophysiology. Pathology and pathophysiology are described as a bridge subject between basic sciences and clinical medicine.Pathology consists of a series of images demonstrating gross change and the microscopic pathologic findings for a variety of disease processes. 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 between morphologic 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.