Log Books

Preamble

Log books are an essential tool for medical students, serving as a record of their learning, skill development, and clinical experience. For 4th year MBBS students, log books provide a structured approach to documenting various practical procedures, patient interactions, and the application of theoretical knowledge in real-world settings. This phase of the MBBS curriculum is crucial, as students transition from basic sciences to hands-on clinical skills, learning to manage and observe patients under supervision.

The purpose of the log book is multifaceted. It helps students track their progress, reflect on their clinical experiences, and ensure competency in essential skills. It also serves as an assessment tool, where faculty can review entries to evaluate student engagement, comprehension, and skills development. In each entry, students are encouraged to note the cases they encounter, procedures performed or observed, diagnostic decisions, and their personal reflections on patient care.

Components of Log Book:

A log book for 4th year MBBS students typically consists of several structured sections to help systematically document clinical experiences and skills development. Here are the main parts commonly included:

1. **Personal Details and Goals**:
	* Record your personal information and set pathology objectives (e.g., "Learn to identify common histological findings" or "Understand the lab tests for infectious diseases").
2. **Attendance Record**:
	* Keep track of attendance for lab sessions and any clinical pathology postings, signed by the supervisor.
3. **Histopathology and Cytology Observations**:
	* Document slides or specimens observed, including:
		+ Descriptions of normal and pathological tissue findings.
		+ Diagnostic features of common diseases (e.g., cancer, tuberculosis, autoimmune disorders).
		+ Supervisor’s feedback on slide interpretations.
4. **Laboratory Procedures and Techniques**:
	* Record any lab techniques learned or observed, such as:
		+ Staining techniques, blood smears, urine analysis, and biopsy processing.
		+ Notes on specimen handling, preparation, and diagnostic relevance.
5. **Case-Based Documentation**:
	* For each case, document:
		+ Clinical history, lab investigations, and pathology findings.
		+ Diagnostic process, including relevant markers or imaging studies.
	* Reflect on the connection between pathology findings and patient symptoms.

**General Tips for Completing the Log Books:**

* **Consistency**: Regularly update each section during or immediately after patient rounds or procedures.
* **Detail and Clarity**: Document all cases and procedures in clear, concise language, focusing on learning outcomes.
* **Reflection**: Use the reflection sections to internalize key concepts, identify areas for improvement, and reinforce learning.
* **Facilitators Feedback**: Actively seek feedback from facilitators to ensure all competencies are achieved, and use their advice to guide your learning.



Block XIV

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| **Endocrinology Module** |
| **Objectives**  | **Skill** | **Miller’s Pyramid Level Reflected** |
| * Identify gross features and microscopic features such as Massive lymphoplasmacytic infiltration with lymphoid follicles formation and large active germinal center in Hashimoto’s thyroiditis
* Explain the gross features asymmetrically enlarged gland with Irregular nodules and microscopic features such as varied sized dilated follicles with hyperplastic epithelium in multinodular goiter and grave’s disease
* Identify microscopic features such as closely packed small follicles lined by cuboidal epithelium, within a fibrous capsule in follicular adenoma
 | Identification of Thyroiditis, Multinodular goiter  | Knows how |
| * Identify and explain the gross and microscopic features of chronic pancreatitis
* Differentiate between normal pancreas and pancreatic adenocarcinoma /pancreatic carcinoma
 | Identification of Chronic pancreatitis & pancreatic carcinoma  | Knows how |

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| Place a **“✓”** in case box if step/task is performed satisfactorily, an **“X”** if it is not performed satisfactorily, or **N/O** if not observed. Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure or Guidelines |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THYROIDITIS, MULTINODULAR GOITER**  | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| Task:**Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session  **PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:** * Gross & Microscopic Identification of Thyroiditis such as Massive lymphoplasmacytic infiltration with lymphoid follicles formation and large active germinal center in Hashimoto’s thyroiditis
* Explain the gross features asymmetrically enlarged gland with Irregular nodules and microscopic features such as varied sized dilated follicles with hyperplastic epithelium in multinodular goiter and grave’s disease
* Identify microscopic features such as closely packed small follicles lined by cuboidal epithelium, within a fibrous capsule in follicular adenoma
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Carefully observe the Gross specimen provided.
2. Properly use microscope 🔬
3. Focus & review the provided slides.
4. Identification of the key microscopic features
5. Provide Preliminary diagnosis.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS & PANCREATIC CARCINOMA** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| Task:**Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session**PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:*** Examine and identify gross & microscopic pathological changes in Pancreas in Chronic Pancreatitis by slides under microscope.
* Drawing and Labelling Microscopic features of Chronic Pancreatitis
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope2. Focus & review the provided slides.3. Identification of the key microscopic features4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **Reproduction & Health Population Module** |
| **Objectives**  | **Skill** | **Miller’s Pyramid Level Reflected** |
| Perform the preparation of cervical smears, simulating sample collection and slide preparation in a 15-minute practice session.Analyse a given cervical smear slide under the microscope, identifying features of CIN and carcinoma within a 5-minute slide observation. | Identification of Cervical carcinoma and screening through cervical smears | Does |
| Examine and interpret histological slides of ovarian teratomas and hydatidiform moles, identifying characteristic structures such as hair, cartilage (teratoma), and trophoblastic proliferation (mole) within 10 minutes for each specimen.Draw and label key histological features of an ovarian teratoma and hydatidiform mole, noting structures such as differentiated tissues in teratomas and villous changes in moles, in a 10-minute exercise. | Identification of Ovarian teratoma and hydatidiform mole |  Knows How |
| Interpret histology slides of leiomyomas and endometrial carcinomas, accurately identifying the fibromuscular structure in leiomyomas and glandular atypia in carcinomas within a 5-minute observation per slide.Draw and label a cross-section of the uterus, showing typical features of both benign and malignant conditions, within a 10-minute time frame. | Identification of Benign and malignant diseases of the uterus | Knows How |
| Examine breast tumour histology slides, identifying differences between benign fibroadenomas (stromal and ductal proliferation) and invasive ductal carcinomas (atypical cells, invasion of basement membrane) within 10 minutes per slide.Draw a labelled diagram of breast tissue, indicating typical features of fibroadenomas and ductal carcinomas in a 10-minute session. | Identification of Tumors of the breast | Knows How |
| Review histology slides of seminomas and non-seminomas, identifying features such as large cells with clear cytoplasm in seminomas and varying patterns in non-seminomas (e.g., embryonal carcinoma, yolk sac tumor) within 10 minutes per slide.Sketch a labelled diagram of testicular anatomy, highlighting areas prone to tumor development and noting histologic features relevant to seminomas and non-seminomas, within a 10-minute time frame | Identification of Male testicular tumors | Knows How |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR** **IDENTIFICATION OF CERVICAL CARCINOMA AND SCREENING THROUGH CERVICAL SMEARS** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| **Preparation**Under this section, students need to come prepared with:* **Basic Knowledge:**
	+ Understand the anatomy of the cervix, including the squamocolumnar junction.
	+ Familiarity with the histopathological features of normal and abnormal cervical epithelium (e.g., dysplasia, carcinoma in situ, invasive carcinoma).
	+ Knowledge of the Pap smear technique and its role in screening for cervical cancer.
* **Microscopic Slides:**
	+ Know how to examine histopathological slides of normal, dysplastic, and carcinoma cervix tissues.
	+ Familiarity with cytological features seen in Pap smears, especially atypical squamous cells, low-grade and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL, HSIL), and invasive carcinoma.
* **Lab Equipment:**
	+ Familiarity with the use of light microscopes for viewing histological slides.
	+ Basic understanding of staining techniques used for Pap smears (e.g., Papanicolaou stain).

**2. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)**Students should wear the following PPE during practical sessions:* **Lab Coat:** Full-length, knee-length, and properly fitted.
* **Gloves:** Non-latex gloves for handling slides and specimens.
* **Face Mask:** To avoid inhaling dust, debris, and to prevent contamination.

**3. Task** Under this section, students need to learn and understand the following topics:* **Cervical Carcinoma Histology:**
	+ Identification of normal, dysplastic, and malignant cervical tissue on histopathological slides.
* **Gross Examination of Cervix in Cervical Carcinoma:**
	+ Learn how to perform gross examination of a cervical specimen, including identifying signs of malignancy (ulceration, friability, size, and extent of lesion).
* **Pap Smear:**
	+ Understand the procedure of performing a Pap smear (e.g., scraping, fixation, preparation of slides).
	+ Learn how to identify cellular abnormalities in Pap smear slides, including:
		- Squamous cell abnormalities (e.g., atypical squamous cells, dysplastic cells).
		- Glandular cell abnormalities.
		- HPV-related changes.
* **Clinical Correlation:**
	+ Learn the diagnostic and prognostic value of Pap smears and histological examination in detecting cervical carcinoma.
	+ Understand how HPV testing is integrated with cytological examination for cervical cancer screening.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure: The students should be able to demonstrate proficiency in the following steps and activities to meet the learning objectives:* **Histopathology:**
	+ - Correctly identify normal and abnormal cervical histology under the microscope (e.g., cervical squamous epithelium, basal cells, dysplastic cells, keratinization, stromal invasion).
		- Discuss the histopathological features associated with cervical carcinoma, such as irregular nuclear contour, hyperchromasia, and increased mitotic figures.
* **Pap Smear:**
	+ - Prepare a high-quality smear from a mock or real sample.
		- Ensure proper fixation of the smear to preserve cellular morphology.
		- Examine and identify key features in the Pap smear.
		- Accurately report the findings of the Pap smear using the Bethesda System.
* **Gross Examination:**
	+ - Correctly identify and describe any gross abnormalities in cervical tissue specimens (e.g., ulceration, growths, and changes consistent with carcinoma).
		- Properly document the gross findings (size, location, and appearance) in a systematic manner.
* **Clinical Discussion and Diagnosis:**
	+ - Discuss the clinical relevance of histopathological and cytological findings, including how they correlate with the patient's clinical history, presentation, and symptoms (e.g., bleeding, pelvic pain).
		- Be able to explain the diagnostic significance of HPV testing in conjunction with Pap smear and histopathology.
* **Safety and Accuracy:**
	+ - Students must follow lab safety protocols, ensuring the safe handling and disposal of biological specimens and chemicals.
		- Students must demonstrate accuracy in identifying abnormalities in both histopathology slides and Pap smear preparations, ensuring no misdiagnosis or oversight.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR** **IDENTIFICATION OF OVARIAN TERATOMA AND HYDATIDIFORM MOLE** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **TASK** |
| **Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session  **PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:** Gross & Microscopic Identification seminomas and non-seminomas, identifying features such as large cells with clear cytoplasm in seminomas and varying patterns in non-seminomas (e.g., embryonal carcinoma, yolk sac tumor). |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Carefully observe the Gross specimen provided.
2. Properly use microscope 🔬
3. Focus & review the provided slides.
4. Identification of the key microscopic features
5. Provide Preliminary diagnosis.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF BENIGN AND MALIGNANT DISEASES OF THE UTERUS** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| Task:**Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session**PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:** * Examine, identify and differentiate gross & microscopic pathological changes in uterus during benign and malignant diseases.
* Gross Identification and differentiation of Leiomyoma, Adenomyosis, Endometrial carcinoma.
* Microscopic identification and differentiation of benign and malignant conditions by slides under microscope. Drawing and labelling microscopic features
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Carefully observe the Gross specimen provided.2. Properly use microscope 🔬 3. Focus & review the provided slides.4. Identification of the key microscopic features5. Provide Preliminary diagnosis |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF TUMORS OF THE BREAST** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **TASK** |
| **Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session  **PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:** Examine and identify gross & microscopic pathological changes in  Breast tumors* Gross Identification of benign and malignant breast tumor.
* Microscopic identification of benign tumors and malignant tumors (fibroadenoma, ductal carcinoma in situ DCIS, Invasive ductal carcinoma IDC).
* Use of diagnostic criteria to differentiate between benign and malignant tumors
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope 🔬
2. Focus & review the provided slides.
3. Identification of the key microscopic features
4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF MALE TESTICULAR TUMORS** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **TASK** |
| **Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session  **PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:** Gross & Microscopic Identification of Hydatidiform Mole & various types of Ovarian Teratomas.* Complete Hydatidiform Mole
* Incomplete Hydatidiform Mole
* Benign Ovarian Teratoma
* Monodermal Ovarian Teratoma
* Malignant Ovarian Teratoma
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Carefully observe the Gross specimen provided.
2. Properly use microscope 🔬
3. Focus & review the provided slides.
4. Identification of the key microscopic features
5. Provide Preliminary diagnosis.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

Block XV

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| **Renal Module** |
| **Objectives**  | **Skill** | **Miller’s Pyramid Level Reflected** |
| Identify and differentiate histopathological features of chronic pyelonephritis, such as interstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy, and chronic inflammatory cell infiltration.Conduct a gross examination of kidney specimens showing the characteristic scarring and deformities seen in chronic pyelonephritis.Systematically record and document histological findings related to chronic pyelonephritis for accurate diagnosis and case discussion. | Identification of Chronic Pyelonephritis | Knows how |
| Identify distinguishing microscopic features of renal cell carcinoma (such as clear cells and vascular patterns) and transitional cell carcinoma (such as papillary structures and urothelial cell layers).Perform a gross examination of kidney and bladder specimens to observe characteristics specific to each carcinoma type.Systematically document histopathological findings for both renal cell carcinoma and transitional cell carcinoma to support accurate diagnosis and case discussion. | Identification of Renal Cell Carcinoma & Transitional Cell Carcinoma | Shows how |
| Identify characteristic microscopic findings in Wilms tumor, such as triphasic components (blastemal, stromal, and epithelial elements).Conduct a gross examination of kidney specimens affected by Wilms tumor, noting size, color, and consistency.Systematically record and document histopathological findings to support accurate diagnosis and assist in multidisciplinary discussions | Identification of Wilms Tumor  | Knows how |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| Task:**Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session**PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task**: * Examine and identify gross & microscopic pathological changes in kidneys.
* Gross Identification of Chronic Pyelonephritis by external appearance i.e., surface irregularities, broad based corticomedullary scars, dilated and deformed calyces, thinning of cortex.
* Microscopic Identification of slides of Chronic Pyelonephritis by identifying tubular thyroidization, fibrosis and chronic inflammatory infiltrate.
* Drawing and labelling microscopic findings.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope2. Focus & review the provided slides.3. Identification of the key microscopic features4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF RENAL CELL CARCINOMA & TRANSITIONAL CELL CARCINOMA** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| Task:**Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session**PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task**: * Examine and Identify distinguishing microscopic features of renal cell carcinoma (such as clear cells and vascular patterns) and transitional cell carcinoma (such as papillary structures and urothelial cell layers).
* Identify and distinguish microscopic features of different types of Renal call carcinoma such as Clear cell carcinomas, papillary cell carcinoma and chromophobe carcinoma
* Perform a gross examination of kidney and bladder specimens to observe characteristics specific to each carcinoma type.
* Systematically document histopathological findings for both renal cell carcinoma and transitional cell carcinoma to support accurate diagnosis and case discussion.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope2. Focus & review the provided slides.3. Identification of the key microscopic features4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis5.Differentiate between different types of renal cell carcinoma. |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF WILMS TUMOR** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| Task:**Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session**PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task**: * Examine and identify microscopic findings in Wilms tumor, such as triphasic components (blastemal, stromal, and epithelial elements).
* Conduct a gross examination of kidney specimens affected by Wilms tumor, noting size, color, and consistency.
* Systematically record and document histopathological findings to support accurate diagnosis and assist in multidisciplinary discussions
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope2. Focus & review the provided slides.3. Identification of the key microscopic features4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis5.Dif |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CNS & MSK Module** |
| **Objectives**  | **Skill** | **Miller’s Pyramid Level Reflected** |
| Identify the morphology of various brain tumors on slide Demonstrate the collection and transport of CSF for routine analysis  | Identification of Brain tumors and CNS infections and CSF analysis  | Does |
| Identify the morphology of various skin tumors on a slide  | Identification of Skin tumors  | Shows |
| Identify the microscopic morphology of bone tumors and osteomyelitis on slide Identify gross features of Osteomyelitis, benign and malignant bone tumor. | Identification of Tumors of bones and bone infections | Knows how |
| Identify the morphology of various soft tissue tumors on a slide  | Identification of Soft tissue tumors  | Knows how |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF BRAIN TUMORS AND CNS INFECTIONS AND CSF ANALYSIS** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **TASK** |
| **Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session  **PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:** Examine and identify gross & microscopic pathological changes in  meninges, brain tissue, and CSF. * Gross Identification of Acute Pyogenic Meningitis
* Microscopic identification of Astrocytoma, Oligodendroglioma, Meningioma, Schwannoma
* CSF Report Analysis
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope 🔬
2. Focus & review the provided slides.
3. Identification of the key microscopic features
4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SKIN TUMORS** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| Task:**Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session  **PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:** Examine and identify gross & microscopic pathological changes in  tumors of skin. * Gross Identification of benign skin tumors
* Gross identification of squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma and melanoma

Microscopic identification of squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma and melanoma |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope 🔬
2. Focus & review the provided slides.
3. Identification of the key microscopic features
4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF TUMORS OF BONES AND BONE INFECTIONS** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| **Preparation:** Reviewed relevant theory before the session  **PPE:** Wearing lab coat before entering lab.**Task:** * Examine and identify the microscopic morphology of bone tumors and osteomyelitis on slide.
* Identify gross features of Osteomyelitis, benign and malignant bone tumor.
* Differentiate between different benign and malignant tumors.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope 🔬 2. Focus & review the provided slides.3. Identification of the key microscopic features4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis. |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |

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| **CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SOFT TISSUE TUMORS** | **CASES****(Minimum 1 Entry)** |
| **STEP/TASK** |
| Task:**1. Preparation:****Review the Basic Features of Soft Tissue Tumors**:* + - Study the pathophysiology, clinical presentation, and types of soft tissue tumors, including benign tumors like lipoma, leiomyoma, hemangioma, and fibroma.

**Understand Histopathological Features**:Learn the gross and histological features of each tumor type such as Lipoma, Leiomyoma, Hemangioma, Fibroma**Prepare Slides and Materials**:* + - Ensure prepared tissue slides of lipoma, leiomyoma, hemangioma, and fibroma are available for microscopic examination.
		- used to confirm soft tissue tumors, such as **fine needle aspiration (FNA)** and **core biopsy**.

**2. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)*** **What You Need to Wear for the Practical:**
	1. **Lab Coat**: Wear a clean, knee-length lab coat to protect yourself from chemical or biological contamination.
	2. **Gloves**: Always wear latex or nitrile gloves when handling histological slides, tissue samples, or reagents.
	3. **Mask**: Wear a surgical mask if necessary, especially in confined lab settings, to prevent inhalation of aerosols or dust.

**3. TASKS** * + - Be able to describe and identify the gross appearance of soft tissue tumors like lipoma, leiomyoma, hemangioma, and fibroma.
		- Learn the characteristic of each soft tissue tumor under the microscope.
		- Understand how to differentiate between these tumors based on their microscopic structure.
		- Understand the clinical presentation, prognosis, and treatment options for each type of tumor.
		- Correlate gross and histological findings with clinical cases to make accurate diagnoses.
		- Be able to differentiate benign soft tissue tumors from malignant ones, knowing the features that indicate malignancy.
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| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |
| Procedure:1. Properly use microscope 🔬
2. Focus & review the provided slides.
3. Identification of the key microscopic features
4. Provide Preliminary diagnosis
 |  |
| **SKILL/ACTIVITY PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY** |  |
| **Signature of Supervisor** |  |