



Histološka obrada tkiva i primena u onkološkoj histopatologiji

Histological Processing of Tissues and Application in Oncology Histopathology

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Apstrakt

Uvod: Patohistološka dijagnostika zavisi od mnogih postupaka i tehnika pripreme i bojenja tkiva. Histološka obrada tkiva važan je alat u anatomskoj patologiji i koristi se za preciznu dijagnozu kancera i drugih oboljenja.

Cilj: U radu patološke laboratorije sve procedure i postupci moraju se podrediti i prilagoditi jednom cilju, a to je dobijanje kvalitetnog, pouzdanog i reproducibilnog bojenja tkiva koje omogućuje lakšu i precizniju histopatološku analizu.

Metod: Manuelna obrada tkiva je početna faza histopatološke analize i izvodi je patolog. Histološki laborant je zadužen za sve ostale postupke u obradi i bojenju tkiva, koje će kasnije patolog uzeti u razmatranje i dijagnostiku obolelog biološkog tkiva. Napretkom tehnologija i praćenjem novina došlo se do preciznije dijagnostike i primene imunohistochemijskih bojenja.

Rezultati: Tehnike i metode koje se primenjuju pružaju važne informacije za patološke dijagnoze, za utvrđivanje porekla tumora, prognozu bolesti i odgovora na terapiju.

Zaključak: Ljudski faktor je nezamenljiv, kako u pripremi tkiva, tako i u patološkoj dijagnostici. Međusobna saradnja osoblja histološke laboratorije i stalni napredak znanja i veština omogućavaju pacijentu da u optimalnom vremenu dobije precizan i tačan nalaz.

Abstract

Introduction: Pathohistological diagnosis depends on many procedures and techniques of tissue preparation and staining. Histological processing of tissue is an important tool in anatomical pathology and is used for the accurate diagnosis of cancer and other diseases.

Aims: In the work of the pathology laboratory, all the actions and procedures must be subordinated and adapted to one aim, which is to obtain high-quality, reliable, and reproducible tissue staining that enables easier and more precise histopathological analysis.

Method: Manual tissue processing is the initial stage of histopathological analysis and is performed by a pathologist. The histological laboratory technician is in charge of all other procedures in the processing and staining of tissue, which the pathologist will later consider and diagnose the diseased biological tissue. Advances in technology and following the news have led to more accurate diagnostics and the application of immunohistochemical staining.

Results: Applied techniques and methods provide important information for pathological diagnoses, for determination of tumor origin, disease prognosis, and response to therapy.

Conclusion: The human factor is irreplaceable, both in tissue preparation and in pathological diagnosis. The mutual cooperation of the staff members in the histology laboratory and the constant improvement of knowledge and skills enable the patient to receive precise and accurate findings at the optimal time.