

Instructional Objectives / Learning Outcomes
DMP 775, Veterinary Clinical Pathology
Department of Diagnostic Medicine/Pathobiology
College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University

Chapter 6: Bone marrow and lymph node

110. Explain the possible clinical significance of finding the following. That is, when these states are detected, list the types of possible disorders or conditions that are present in the animal.
 - a. Regenerative anemia and erythroid hyperplasia
 - b. Nonregenerative anemia and erythroid hyperplasia
 - c. Nonregenerative anemia and erythroid hypoplasia
 - d. Erythrocytosis and erythroid hyperplasia
 - e. Granulocytic hyperplasia and neutrophilia
 - f. Granulocytic hyperplasia and neutropenia
 - g. Granulocytic hypoplasia and neutropenia
 - h. Megakaryocytic hyperplasia and thrombocytosis
 - i. Megakaryocytic hyperplasia and thrombocytopenia
 - j. Megakaryocytic hypoplasia and thrombocytopenia
111. Define the following: effective erythropoiesis, ineffective erythropoiesis, effective granulopoiesis, ineffective granulopoiesis, pure red cell aplasia, aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis, myelofibrosis, myelitis, myelophthisis, leukemia, myeloproliferative disease, lymphoproliferative disease, acute leukemia, chronic leukemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, polycythemia vera, primary erythrocytosis, thrombocythemia.
112. List and recognize the structural changes in cells that represent dysmyelopoiesis, dyserythropoiesis, or dysthrombopoiesis.
113. List three laboratory methods that can be used to differentiate and identify neoplastic hemic cells.
114. Classify the changes in a marrow if given an animal's Hct, RC, neutrophil concentration, platelet concentration, marrow cellularity, G:E ratio, and characterization of the megakaryocyte pool.
115. Define or match terms with definitions of the following: hyperplastic lymph node, reactive lymph node, lymphadenitis, lymphoid neoplasia, lymphoma, metastatic neoplasia.
116. State the types of lymphadenopathies that are differentiated by cytologic biopsies. For each type, name the major abnormal cell population found AND why the cells are in the enlarged lymph node.
117. If given a detailed description of cells aspirated from an enlarged lymph node, classify the lymphadenopathy.
118. Explain how the results of lymph node and marrow biopsies may help clarify the cause of a lymphocytosis.