

# Charting and Documentation: Pathology Report

Pathology reports are usually sent to the ward via the hospital intranet. A paper copy is also sent to the ward and filed in the patient's notes as a permanent record.

Discuss the following questions.

- 1.) Are you familiar with Pathology Reports?
- 2.) What sort of information do they contain?
- 3.) When do nurses refer to them?
- 4.) Are you familiar with Pathology Reports online, ex. on the hospital intranet?
- 5.) When would a nurse phone a patient's doctor about pathology result?

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Pathology Report</b>           |   |
| <b>Name: Gloria Chu</b>           |   |
| <b>Lab No: 4524368</b>            | <b>Micro No: GC06M74</b>                        |
| <b>Collected: 18:45</b>           | <b>6-Mar-08</b>                                 |
| Urine microbiology                |   |
| Registered: 07:18                 | 7-Mar-08  |
| Specimen : MSU                    |   |
| Ward of collection: 16E           |   |
| <b>Microscopy:</b>                |   |
| Leococytes                        | 40 x10 to the 6 <sup>th</sup> power / LRR (<10) |
| Erythrocytes                      | 20 x10 to the 6 <sup>th</sup> power/ LRR (<10)  |
| Other                             | bacteria 1+                                     |
| <b>Antimicrobials:</b>            | Not detected                                    |
| <b>Culture: Proteus mirabilis</b> | > 10 to the 8 <sup>th</sup> power/L             |
| <b>Ampicillin</b>                 | <b>Sensitive</b>                                |
| <b>Cephalexin</b>                 | <b>Sensitive</b>                                |
| <b>Trimethoprim</b>               | <b>Sensitive</b>                                |
| <b>Nitrofurantoin</b>             | <b>Sensitive</b>                                |
| <b>Comment: Possible UTI</b>      |   |

Answer the following questions.

- What information does this Pathology Report contain?
- What test was performed?
- What type of specimen was collected?
- What time was specimen collected?
- When was the specimen analysed in the lab?
- What did the pathologist notice under the microscope?
- What do you think proteus mirabilis is the name of?

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- What kind of drugs are ampicillin, cephalixin, trimethoprim and nitrofurantoin?
- What comment did the pathologist make about Mrs. Chu's specimen?

Complete the following explanations using the words in the box.

|              |               |              |           |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Pathology    | Antimicrobial | Erythrocytes | Sensitive |
| Microbiology | Microscopy    | Bacteria     |           |
| Microbes     | Leucocytes    | Culture      |           |

- 1.) Elevated \_\_\_\_\_, or white blood cells, can indicate infection.
- 2.) The bacteria in Mrs. Chu's urine is \_\_\_\_\_ to ampicillin, so she started treatment with the antibiotic this morning.
- 3.) The presence of \_\_\_\_\_ in the urine strongly suggests that Mrs. Chu has a UTI.
- 4.) \_\_\_\_\_, which include viruses and bacteria, are infective agents.
- 5.) Medications which attack microbes in the body are called \_\_\_\_\_ drugs.
- 6.) The study of micro-organisms- that is, organisms which cannot be seen by the naked eye- is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7.) Red blood cells, also called \_\_\_\_\_, transport oxygen in the blood.
- 8.) The study of diseases is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9.) \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of a microscope to visualize the presence of microbes in specimens.
- 10.) The population of microbes which is grown in a laboratory and analysed by a pathologist is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

Share your knowledge.

- 1.) Why is it important to identify the organism which causes infection?
- 2.) Why is the overuse of antibiotics a problem?
- 3.) What is MRSA and what can it cause?
- 4.) Is MRSA a problem in your country?