

Course Competency

MLT 2192 HISTOTECHNOLOGY 2

Course Description

This course is a continuation of Histotechnology 1. Students will be introduced to advanced processing techniques of human tissue for anatomical pathology and concepts of instrumentation. Prerequisite: MLT 1191. (3 hr. lecture)

Course Competency	Learning Outcomes
Competency 1: The student will demonstrate knowledge and comprehension of theories of microtomy and frozen sectioning by	 Communication Critical thinking Information Literacy Computer / Technology Usage Cultural / Global Perspective
 Describing the principles of cryostat sectioning Describing principles of rapid staining 	
Competency 2: The student will demonstrate knowledge and comprehension of brain tissue processing by:	
 Outlining the differences in processing brain tissue vs. all other human tissue Outlining processing technique for brain tissue Outlining grossing technique for brain tissue 	
Competency 3: The student will demonstrate knowledge and comprehension of kidney biopsy, muscle, bone and bone marrow processing by:	
 Outlining the process of obtaining the preceding biopsies Outlining the problems that may arise with the preceding biopsies 	

3. Outlining processing schedules of the preceding biopsies	
Competency 4: The student will demonstrate knowledge and comprehension of the importance of instrumentation in the modern histotechnology laboratory by:	
 Describing the operation of automatic stainer, tissue processors and microtomy equipment Explaning and outilining the use of immuno-histochemistry staining techniques on automatic stainer 	
Competency 5: The student demonstrates knowledge and comprehension of the description, function, and histologic pictorial description of either an organ or tissue and explain why an anatomical or physiological issue will require the use of the Hematoxylin and Eosin stain as well as a special stain by	
 Explaining how the hematoxylin/eosin stain is used rule out or rule in certain disease states Explaining how the use of particular fixatives helps in the diagnosis of the disease state. Correlating how the use of the correct fixative can enhance clinical findings with anatomical pathology findings 	

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