

Fahimtar Rahoton Pathology Naka

Rahoton pathology rahoto ne na likita da ke bayyana samfurin nama da aka dauka daga mai hakuri, wanda likitan pathology ya rubuta. Yana bayar da ganewar asali ta karshe ta ciwon daji kuma ana amfani da shi don matakin ciwon daji da tsara magani. Yawanci ya hada da bayanin gaba daya (gross description), bayanin karkashin madubin gani (microscopic description), da ganewar asali ta karshe.

Sigar mai sauki

Rahoton pathology rahoto ne na likita da ke bayyana samfurin nama da aka dauka daga jikinka. Wani lokaci ana kiransa rahoton pathology na tiyata. Likitan pathology ne ke rubuta shi. Likitan pathology likita ne mai horo na musamman wajen gano cututtuka ta hanyar nazarin kwayoyin jiki da nama karkashin madubin gani.

Rahoton yana farawa da bayanan gano mutum, kamar sunanka, ranar haihuwarka, da ranar da aka yi biopsy. Yana bayyana inda a jiki samfurin ya fito da yadda aka dauka. Yawancin rahotanni sannan suna da manyan sassa uku. Daya shine bayanin gaba daya, wanda shine yadda samfurin yake ganin ido tsirara. Daya kuma shine bayanin karkashin madubin gani, wanda shine yadda kwayoyin jiki suke a karkashin madubin gani. Na uku shine ganewar asali ta karshe. Wasu rahotanni suna kara sashin sharhi daga likitan pathology.

Rahoton pathology yana bayar da ganewar asali ta karshe ta ciwon daji. Hakanan ana amfani da shi don matakin ciwon daji, wanda ke bayyana yaduwar ciwon daji a jiki da ko ya yadu. Kuma yana taimaka wa kungiyarka wajen tsara magani.

Rahoton pathology naka shine takardar da ke tabbatar da ganewar asali ta ciwon daji kuma tana bayyana ainihin abin da aka samu.

Yadda ake samun nama

Likitan pathology yana nazarin kwayoyin jiki ko nama daga biopsy, daga tiyata, ko daga ruwan jiki. Ana iya daukar samfurin biopsy ta hanyoyi da yawa, kamar:

- daukar samfurin nama daga saman fata
- shigar da allura ta cikin fata don fitar da nama ko ruwa
- shigar da bututu mai haske mai suna endoscope ta baki, dubura, mafitsara, ko karamin yanke, don duban cikin jiki da cire samfurin

Ana iya amfani da tiyata don cire wani sashi ko dukan kari. Ana nazarin wasu ko dukan karin da aka cire. Idan an cire dukan karin, likitan tiyata yawanci yana daukar wani bangaren nama na yau da kullum kewaye da shi. Wannan bangaren shine margin. Likitan pathology yana bincikensa don kwayoyin kari. Ga wasu cututtukan ciwon daji, musamman ciwon daji na nono da melanoma, likitan tiyata na iya kuma cire kumburin lymph nodes na kusa. Wadannan su ne sentinel lymph nodes. Likitan pathology sannan yana bincika ko suna dauke da kwayoyin ciwon daji.

Likitan pathology na iya kuma bincika kwayoyi a cikin ruwan jiki. Wadannan sun haɗa da fitsari, ruwan cerebrospinal (ruwan kewaye da kwakwalwa da laka na baya), sputum (miyau da ake tari daga huhu), da sauransu.

Yadda ake bincika nama

Likitan pathology yana buƙatar yanka nama mai matuƙar bakin ciki don nazari a karkashin madubin gani. Wadannan yankan ana kiransu sections. Da farko, dakin gwaje-gwaje yana buƙatar sarrafa samfurin don ya zama mai karfi.

Hanyar da aka fi amfani da ita ita ce "fixing" samfurin ta hanyar sinadarai, yawanci da wani sinadari mai suna formalin. Fixing yana riƙe da kwayoyin jiki cikin kwanciyar hankali. Ana sanya naman a cikin wani toshin paraffin na dindindin. Ana yanka toshin zuwa sassa masu matuƙar bakin ciki. Wadannan sassa ana sanya su a kan gilashi kuma ana zana su da launuka. Launukan suna fitar da sassan kwayoyin jiki da tsarukan nama. Ana kiran wannan nazarin histologic (na nama). Shiryar wadannan sassa masu karfi yawanci yana daukar kwanaki da yawa. Likitan pathology yawanci yana aika rahoton cikin kwanaki 10 bayan an yi biopsy ko tiyata.

Frozen sectioning wata hanya ce. Ana amfani da ita idan ana buƙatar amsa nan take. Alal misali, yayin tiyata, tana bayar da ganewar asali cikin sauri ga likitan tiyata yayin da mai hakuri yake har yanzu a dakin tiyata. Ana iya nazarin frozen section a cikin kimanin mintuna 15 zuwa 20. Amma sassa masu karfi (na dindindin) suna kiyaye karin bayani, don haka ana amfani da su sau da yawa don yin ganewar asali.

Bayanin gaba ɗaya (Gross description)

Bayanin gaba ɗaya ya haɗa da launi, nauyi, da girman samfurin nama kamar yadda ido tsirara ya gani. Hakanan yana iya bayar da siffar samfurin da duk wata rashin daidaituwa da za a iya gani. Yana bayyana wurin jiki da naman ya fito. Yana kuma bayyana yawan samfuran da aka dauka, da ko an cire wasu lymph nodes da yawansu.

Bayanin karkashin madubin gani (Microscopic description)

Bayanin karkashin madubin gani ya kunshi yadda kwayoyin jiki suke bayan zanawa da karkashin madubin gani. Zanan da aka fi amfani da shi shine hematoxylin da eosin, ko H&E. Wannan sashe na iya lissafa nau'i da yawan kwayoyin da aka gani. Yana iya bayyana yadda kwayoyin suke rashin daidaituwa, wanda shine grade na kari. Hakanan yana iya bayyana wasu sifofin kwayoyin.

Wannan sashe kuma yana bayyana ko an sami kwayoyi marasa daidaituwa a cikin margins ko lymph nodes:

- **Margins** ana kiransu negative (ko "tsafta") idan ba a sami kwayoyin ciwon daji a gefen naman da aka cire ba. Wannan yana nuna cewa an cire duk ciwon daji. Margin yana zama positive (ko "involved") idan an sami kwayoyin ciwon daji a gefen. Wannan yana nuna cewa wani bangaren ciwon daji bai cire ba.
- **Lymph nodes** ana kiransu positive idan suna ɗauke da kwayoyin ciwon daji kuma negative idan babu.

Wasu kalmomin da ake amfani da su a rahotanni suna da kyau a fassara su. Waɗannan bayanan sun haɗa da positive lymph node, high-grade, low-grade, pathologic complete response, suspicious for malignancy, cannot exclude malignancy, metaplasia, hyperplasia, da equivocal result.

Bayanin karkashin madubin gani na iya kuma ɗauke da sakamakon karin gwaje-gwaje. Wasu suna auna sifofin kwayoyin jiki. Wasu suna neman canje-canje na kwayoyin halitta ko na kwayoyin jiki.

Ganewar asali

Sashen ganewar asali shine takaitawar likitan pathology na duk abubuwan da aka gano. Yana haɗa nazarin gani, nazarin karkashin madubin gani, da bayanan asibiti masu alaƙa. Nan ne inda ake ambaton nau'in ciwon daji. Yana kuma bayar da grade na kari, matsayin lymph node, matsayin margin, da matakin ciwon daji.

Sakamakon kwayoyin halitta da biomarker

Wasu gwaje-gwajen kwayoyin halitta, wani lokaci ana kiransu gwaje-gwajen biomarker, ana yin su a matsayin wani ɓangare na nazarin pathology na farko. Wannan yana faruwa ga duk lamuran wani nau'in ciwon daji. Alal misali, rahoton da ake zargin ciwon daji na nono zai haɗa da gwajin estrogen da progesterone receptors da furotin HER2/neu. Waɗannan sakamakon suna taimakawa gano magungunan da suka fi dacewa.

Liquid biopsy wata hanya ce ta duban sifofin kwayoyin halitta. Tana gwada samfurin jini ko wani ruwa don gutsatsarin DNA na kari. Wasu daga cikin waɗannan sakamakon na iya isowa a rahotanni daban da aka haɗa da rahoton pathology.

Portal ɗinka na iya nuna harshen sa ido na jini ko na kwayoyin halitta. Bayanan da suka shafi wannan sun haɗa da circulating tumor DNA, tumor-informed ctDNA, minimal residual disease, molecular residual disease, Signatera, da Guardant360. Sabbin rahotannin kwayoyin halitta na iya kuma ambaton PTEN loss, ESR1 mutation, TP53 mutation, BCR-ABL, gwajin FISH, ko flow cytometry.

Samun rahotonka da ra'ayi na biyu

Likitan da ke jagorantar maganinka zai gaya maka game da abubuwan da aka gano a rahoton pathology. Za su iya taimaka maka fahimtar abin da yake nufi ga halin da kake ciki. Kana iya kuma neman tattaunawa da likitan pathology game da rahotonka. Abu daya da za a sa ran: sakamakon sukan bayyana a patient portal a lokaci daya da likita ya karba. Don haka kana iya ganin rahotonka kafin likitanka ya bincika shi.

Ganewar asali na yawancin cututtukan ciwon daji abu ne mai sauƙi. Duk da haka, kai ko likitanka na iya son ra'ayi na biyu daga wani likitan pathology. Don shirya haka, za ka bukaci samun gilashin ko block na paraffin daga likitan pathology ko asibitin da ya bincika samfurin. Cibiyoyi da yawa suna bayar da ra'ayi na biyu, ciki har da cibiyoyin ciwon daji da NCI ta nada. Tuntubi cibiyar tun kafin lokaci game da samuwa, farashi, da aikawa.

Likitanka shine jagorarka zuwa rahoton — kuma samun ra'ayi na biyu koyaushe zabi ne idan kana so.

Karin lambobin rahoto da rukunoni da za a fassara

Wasu rahotanni suna amfani da tsarukan rukuni na daidaitattu. Waɗannan bayanana suna fassara rukunonin biopsy na thyroid na Bethesda, harshen Bethesda na Pap test, Grade Group a ciwon daji na prostate, MRD, RECIST, da Lugano criteria.

An dogara ne da wata amintacciyar majiya

Wannan fassara ce mai sauƙin fahimta ta bayanana ilimi da aka dogara da National Cancer Institute. Don Allah karanta asalin majiyar domin samun cikakkun bayanai na zamani. Don ilimi kawai ne — ba shawarar likita ba ce. Kullum ka yi magana da tawagar kula da lafiyarka.

National Cancer Institute: cancer.gov/about-cancer/diagnosis-staging/diagnosis/pathology-reports-fact-sheet

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Kana da haƙƙin samun mai fassara kyauta. Asibitoci da asibitocin shan magani (clinics) a Amurka waɗanda ke karɓar kuɗin tallafi daga gwamnatin tarayya dole ne su samar maka da kwararren mai fassara ba tare da ka biya ko sisi ba. Kana iya neman mai fassara a wurin karɓar baƙi ko kafin lokacin ganin likitanka. Ba dole ba ne ka kawo ɗan uwa ko yaro ya yi maka fassara.

A intanet: cancerexplained.org/languages/ha/pathology-reports

An fassara daga makalar Turanci da ke cancerexplained.org. Sigar Turanci ce aka duba da majiyar.

Educational information only, not medical advice. An AI-assisted editorial system helped prepare this page. No named medical reviewer has reviewed it unless one is listed.

Kyauta ne a buga, a kwafa, a raba ba tare da an canza komai ba. Ba a buƙatar izini. Don Allah kada a canza bayanana lafiyar. Majiya: cancerexplained.org. Bayanana ilimi ne, ba shawarar likita ba.