



COMMENTARY



## General View on Neuropathology

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### Description

The study of nervous system tissue diseases, or neuropathology, typically takes the form of whole-body autopsy or tiny surgical biopsies. Although they frequently work in anatomic pathology departments, neuropathologists also collaborate closely with the clinical fields of neurology and neurosurgery. The medical specialty of neurosurgery known as neurological surgery or brain surgery in colloquial usage, deals with the surgical treatment of illnesses affecting any part of the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nervous system. That frequently relies on neuropathology to make a diagnosis. Neuropathology and forensic pathology are related academic areas of study because brain disease or injury can be connected to a cause of death. It's difficult to distinguish between neuropathology and neuropathy, which affect the nerves rather than the tissues and frequently affect the peripheral nervous system. The field of study known as neuropathology combines the branches of tissue and nervous system specialties.

Analyzing postmortem or biopsy brain and spinal cord tissue to aid in disease diagnosis is the majority of a neuropathologist's work. The muscles, organ surfaces, eyes, and tissues of malignancies can also be observed. Typically, the need for a biopsy comes after radiologic imaging identifies a mass, which was in turn motivated by the patient's presenting signs and symptoms. CT scans are also used to spot patient issues. The neuropathologist's primary duty with regard to autopsies is to provide evidence for post-mortem dementia and other conditions that affect the diagnosis of the central nervous system. For forensic and diagnostic purposes, tissue samples are evaluated in the lab. The skin can be a component of biopsies. A punch skin biopsy is used in the more contemporary neuropathology test known as epidermal nerve fibre density testing, which examines the skin's nerve fibres to detect tiny fibre neuropathies. This less invasive

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pathology test is replacing the conventional sural nerve biopsy test in a growing number of institutions and specialised labs. It is employed to recognise excruciating tiny fibre neuropathies. Neuropathologists may work in academic institutions, governmental organisations, or hospital labs and clinics, depending on the situation. They typically don't speak to patients directly; instead, they mostly interact behind the scenes with medical professionals or other administrators. They do study using data provided to them by other neurologists and/or medical professionals. For forensic studies, neuropathologists may also conduct research in coroner's or morgue offices. Finding the underlying medical condition and developing a timeline for treating the patient's tissue are the ultimate objectives of neuropathologists.

A lot of English-speaking nations classify neuropathology as anatomical pathology's subfield. In contrast, due to a different historical basis, there are a number of separate university chairs in neuropathology and even institutes of neuropathology in German-speaking nations. A neuropathologist is a doctor who specialises in neuropathology, typically by completing a fellowship after finishing a residency in anatomical or general pathology. A neuropathologist serves as a consultant to other doctors in daily clinical practise. A biopsy of the nervous system is obtained and sent to a neuropathologist who uses a microscope or specific molecular techniques to study it in order to make a conclusive diagnosis if a disease of the nervous system is suspected and the diagnosis cannot be achieved using less invasive techniques. Numerous neuropathologists have contributed significantly to clinical and academic work that has advanced knowledge of conditions that especially impact the brain (degenerative diseases, multiple sclerosis, stroke, brain tumors, trauma and neuromuscular diseases). Most people are International Society of Neuropathology members (ISN). Please consult the Membership Directory on the American Association of Neuropathologists (AANP) website for a list of neuropathologists practising in the

United States. Many of the neuropathology societies that exist in other particular nations and/or regions of the world also have Membership Directories available.