Pathology Of Skeletal Muscle

Skeletal muscle pathology is one of the most important areas of pathology to understand, as it plays a crucial role in the function of the body. This chapter will provide a brief overview of the structure and function of skeletal muscle, as well as the various pathological changes that can occur in skeletal muscle.

Skeletal muscle is composed of specialized muscle fibers that are able to contract and relax in order to produce movement. These muscle fibers are arranged in bundles called fascicles, which are surrounded by connective tissue called the endomysium. Each fascicle is made up of multiple muscle fibers that are connected to each other by specialized structures called the sarcolemma.

Pathological changes in skeletal muscle can result from a variety of factors, including infection, trauma, and genetic abnormalities. Some common pathological changes in skeletal muscle include:

- Dystrophin deficiency
- Myositis
- Necrotizing myopathy
- Polymyositis
- Congenital muscular dystrophy
- Congenital myopathies

It is important for pathologists to be able to recognize and identify these pathological changes in order to make an accurate diagnosis and provide appropriate treatment. By understanding the normal structure and function of skeletal muscle, as well as the various pathological changes that can occur, pathologists can better diagnose and treat a wide range of skeletal muscle diseases.

References:

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