The Pathology Museum

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SUDAN.
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- The pathology museum is an educational museum for medical students of the faculty of medicine of university of Khartoum but also serving students of other medical colleges and postgraduate doctors.
- It is situated in the historical building of Stack laboratory which was built by the British administration in memory of Sir Lee Stack governor of SUDAN and Commander in chief of The British army in Egypt 1917-1924 who was assassinated in Cairo in 1924.
- The building now suffers serious cracks.
- Because of its historical and educational importance, it needs major maintenance work to avoid its collapse.

- **Historical Background**
- **Lord Kitchener , in his last visit to Sudan in 1912 suggested establishing a medical college which was opened in1924 by Sir Lee Stack and named Kitchener Medical school later became faculty of medicine.**

On November 19, 1924, Sir Lee Stack, the British governor general of Sudan and commander of the British army in Egypt, was assassinated in Cairo. The assassination was one of a series of killings of British officials that had begun in 1920. Allenby, who considered Stack an old and trusted friend, was determined to avenge the crime and in the process humiliate the Wafd and destroy its credibility in Egypt . He demanded the following from Egyptian government :-

1) official apology,

2) prosecution of the assailants,

3) payment of £*500,000* indemnity,

4) withdraw al of all Egyptian troops from Sudan,

5) consent to an unlimited increase of irrigation in Sudan

- **Zaghlool (the then prime minister) wanted to resign rather than accept the ultimatum, but Allenby presented it to him before Zaghlool could offer his resignation to the king. Zaghlool and his cabinet decided to accept the first four terms but to reject the last one. On November 24, after ordering the Ministry of Finance to pay the indemnity, Zaghlool resigned. He died three years later.**

The pathology Museum

- **The interest in establishing a pathology museum was developed with the start of faculty of medicine in the first quarter of the past century. The surgeons were the first in this interest. The aim was and still is the education of medical students on the macroscopic and microscopic tissue changes during disease.**
- **Professor J.B. Lynch and the technologist Mr. Tower were the first to start this work followed by Professor Mirghani. Y. Ali the first sudanese to specialize in pathology.**
- **Most of the specimens came from England and among them the femur of Mr. Douglas Neobold governor of Kordofan province (1930) and later the secretary of Sudan government during colonial days. That was bone osteomyelitis before the era of penicillin.**
- **The biggest expansion of the museum was done by professor A.M. El Hasan who joined the pathology department in 1962.**
- **Many specimen were added mainly from Khartoum teaching hospital.**
- **The museum moved from the premises of faculty of medicine to the current place the Stack Building at the beginning of the sixties. When the building of the national health laboratory was opened all laboratories of ministry of health and faculty of medicine moved to that building and Stack building was occupied solely by the pathology museum.**

The contents of the museum:-

- **The museum contains several pathological human materials like enlarged spleen, cirrhotic liver, uterine fibroid, different bone pathology, breast cancer, thyroid swelling, etc…….**
- **Microscopic pathological slides.**
- **Historical medical books.(neglected)**
- **Pathological organs kept in formalin buckets waiting to be converted to museum material in the proper preservative.**

System:-

The museum keep an information card for each specimen providing the following:-

- source of the specimen,
- nature of the specimen,
- patient identity male or female,
- clinical information on the specimen,
- macroscopic description,
- microscopic description and
- the diagnosis
- some specimens do have microscopic slides.

Presented by : Liverpool University

Clinical: A male adult aged 69 years complained of a painless enlargement of the left cervical lymph nodes in July 1957. A diagnosis of cervical lymphadenitis was made. In July 1959 he was admitted to hospital with bronchitis and cystitis. The cervical lymph node mass had ulcerated. On clinical examination apart from the above a carcinoma of the prostate was identified.
X-ray chest negative.
His clinical state steadily deteriorated and he died in two weeks.

Pathology: There is a large tumour mass completely replacing the adrenal gland.

Histology: The sections show an adenocarcinoma with several areas of necrosis. This is a metastasis from the primary carcinoma of the prostate.

Ref. No. M.18 Liverpool University PM24/59

Diagnosis: SECONDARY ADENOCARCINOMA

CCA–1

Presented by : Mr Bayoumi, K.C.H.

Clinical: The patient was a Sudanese female aged 30 years. She complained of a swelling of the left side of the face and headache for the past 8 months. On examination her general health was good. The swelling occupied the posterior half of the left side of the mandible, was not hot or tender but was hard and fixed to skin.

Pathology: The specimen shows the resected portion of the mandible with a large greyish white fleshy tumour with a little haemorrhage and cystic degeneration.

Histology: Sections show an osteogenic sarcoma with areas of necrosis and haemorrhage. The majority of the tumour is of a fibroblastic cell type. There are fairly numerous mitoses.

Ref. No. A.1144 M.192 16.1.61

Diagnosis: OSTEOGENIC SARCOMA – MANDIBLE

The future of the museum:-

The building,

The scientific material:

- the museum specimens.
- the information cards.
- the microscopic slides.

The qualified human personnel,

The technological and electronic development.

- The Building:-

  Suffers deep cracks that may soon lead to its collapse.

  Neither The space nor the seats can accommodate the expanding numbers of users.

  The museum therefore needs great maintenance to include increasing the surface area, the furniture (seats, shelves and desks) and cooling system.

SEE COMING SLIDES FOR DEMONSTRATION OF CRACKS


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