

A new age in pathology practise will be ushered in by informatics for practising anatomical pathologists.

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Abstract

Utilizing cutting-edge technologies to enhance patient diagnosis or treatment is the definition of informatics. In an effort to better use and retain the vast amount of information accessible, pathology informatics has developed as a reaction. Digital imaging, tele pathology, Internet and digital information mining are some of the informatics tools that are most frequently employed. Digital imaging is the computer recording of anatomical pathology data in the form of microscopic slides or gross images. The most sophisticated type of digital imaging, with better accessibility and efficiency, is virtual microscopy. Tele pathology is becoming important in the practise of anatomical pathology. Both diagnostic and consultative services can be provided using a variety of tele pathology communications.

Keywords: Tele pathology, Pathology informatics, Digital imaging.

Introduction

The discipline of applying medical and biological information to extremely sophisticated technologies to better patient diagnosis or care can be summed up as informatics in the medical field. The study of how complicated sets of data are gathered, stored, processed, accessed, evaluated, and presented in such a way as to transform data into information has recently been offered as a more "formal" definition of pathology informatics. These data sets include reports on histology and cytology, lab test results, picture files, clinical findings, and information from experimental studies. The research into how large, complex data sets are collected saved, processed, retrieved, analysed, and presented in order to transform data into information [1]. These data sets include reports on histology and cytology, lab test results, picture files, clinical findings, and information from experimental studies. Regardless of the academic debate, informatics is simply the fusion of medical data with cutting-edge technology to improve its usage. As a result of the voluminous amount of data and information that was then accessible, pathology informatics was developed in an effort to deliver more patient care at a lower cost [2].

Tele pathology, digital imaging and virtual microscopy, as well as Internet and electronic information mining, are the most often used informatics techniques. It should be emphasised that these tools overlap and that this classification was made only based on convenience in order to promote debate and comprehension of the topic. Digital imaging is the computer recording of anatomical pathology data in the form of microscopic slides or gross images. These photos can be

utilised for patient reports, medical literature, quality control, archiving purposes, and educational purposes. For many years, glass slides were used to preserve microscopic information for historical or educational purposes. Glass slides, however, come with a lot of inherent issues. The necessity for a lot of storage and archival space is arguably the most significant issue with glass slides. Glass slides are further brittle and challenging to move. Furthermore, they will ultimately fade and must be replaced; they cannot be kept in storage indefinitely [3].

The most sophisticated type of digital imaging is called virtual microscopy. It can be described as the creation of an online-viewable virtual slide through the positive impact on online scanning of a full glass slide in comparison to selected views at a fixed magnification. Many of the drawbacks of digital imaging have been overcome by the development of virtual slideshows in place of digital photos. Efficiency and imaging accessibility is just a couple of its benefits. The ability to access the entire slide in exceptional quality at lower total magnification leads to increased efficiency [4].

Tele pathology is the use of real-time images captured by remote robotic microscopes or electronically transmitted, static, digitalized images to make remote primary diagnoses, consensus diagnoses, case conferences, or expert consultations. Simply put, tele pathology is the practise of pathology by a pathologist who is not physically present. In the majority of pathology departments, tele pathology installation has gotten a little easier. A tele pathology station may be built as all pathology departments have microscopes and computers with Internet access. A few additional components are required. One of the simplest infrastructures to use in this regard to

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enable intercontinental consultation is the Internet, which acts as a repository of information and a means of image transfer [5].

Conclusion

The advent of pathology informatics is likely to transform the role of the pathologist from that of a data interpreter or a provider of a straightforward diagnosis to one that involves more active patient management, including prediction evaluation and the selection of the best-suited treatments for each patient. Clinical data as well as the results of immune histochemical and molecular testing will be combined with information from histology parameters. Informatics will direct the integration of novel molecular and tissue-based tests that can be utilised to improve our present tissue diagnosis into a more precise and comprehensive classification of diseases. Optimistically, the period of informatics will transform the pathologist into a "diagnostic specialist" who can combine data from various sources to create a disease-based integrative analysis that is more clinically significant than any of its individual components.

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