Mid term assignment

Pepper (General pathology) MLT 2nd section A

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Q No 1. Define the following terms with 2 ***physiological and***

Pathological Example each _

A.Answer . Atrophy :-The process in which the size of organ

Tissue became reduce due to in size of cell is called Atrophy.

Eg. Normal cell atrophy term It is opposite to Hypertrophy.

Example: muscle atrophy in case of polio (poliomylitis)

Causes of atrophy (1) Food (2)Blood supply (3)Hormonal

(4) Nervous etc

Answer :-Hypertrophy: The process in which size of organ

Tissue became enlarged then normal cell is called

Hypertrophy. or

Cell enlarge in this case the increase in size of the organ

(parts) is due increase in cell size organ parts enlarge.

Example :(1) in Heart (2) Uterus during pregnancy

(3) In Breathing during pregnancy

It may be physiological as well pathological.

Example :Enlargement of body muscle in this case

Muscles tiber enlarge

C- Answer:- Hyperplasia :-when the size of organ body

Parts became enlarge due to the increase in number of

Cell is called hyperplasia. It like same in the enlargement

Of size in cases of hypertrophy Both may co exist, in...

Both cases the size of organ tissue enlarged but main
Different is that in hypertrophy size of organ increase
But number of cell remain constant (mean that cell can
Not replication) only its size can became greater.
But in case of hypertrophy size of organ became enlarge
With the help replication of cell in this case cell number
Became greater.
Example : Breast hyperplasia
Endometrial hyperplasia .

D.Answer:- Metaplasia :- the condition in when a mature
Cell change into another .
It is reversible phenomenon in this case one terms (type)
Of cell change into other.
Simply one cell __>replace___>by other cell
Causes >Environmental , injury , inflammation ,Food .

Q.No 2 Answer :- In oxidative stress cause c a (2+) uinflwx
Into the cytoplasm form the extra cellular Environment
And from the endoplasm reticulum or serco plasmic
Reticellular (ERISR) through the cell Membrane anb the
ERISR channel respectively Rising ca (2+)uinfex into
And mitochondvia and nuclei.

Q No:3:Answer :- It is ironic oxygen and element
Indispensable for life. Free radical (R O s)
Atom or group of atom having unpaired electron
Example :- Oxygen free radical __It is dangerous to the health
Because it cause aging .

Mechanism :It forms inside the body due to chemical when it Is formed. It attach Reaction to the attacking the DNA (nuclear) causing the death of cell ,so by this aging process Became promoted –

Free radical also called oxidant: It thread to the Body . Heart Organ etc in the case antioxidant is used to cmbate the Free radical because the anti action can save us from the Free radical .

So we should must used citrus fruit vegetable which have Antoridant.

Q :NO #4 Answer:-

Apoptosis	(difference)	Necrosis
Planned cell death is called Apoptosis .		accidental cell death called necrosis.
Cell became enlarge.		Cell became shrinkage.
In this case when cell have Longer needed or became Threat to orgasm then they Undergo suicidal program Cell death .		It is because of external factors. => Toxic => Trauma =>poison
In this case no inflammation.		=>injury .
Because macrophages digest. Neigh bour cell remain healthy. Because of disassembly and Phagucytes .		In this case cell content Spill cause inflammation neighbor cell can affected.
Caspases enzyme are involved Billion of cell die each hour		It is not program can occur any time due accidental Factor

And can be replace.

Q:NO #5: Answer :-

Air Embolism :-This types of embolism because of air

Bubble.

Definition : When air is forced into blood circulation

Called air embolism. In this case air bubble block

(occlude) blood vessel mostly in brain and longs.

Example :- During dialysis

Pneumothorax => mostly during delivery.

A cult air may cause serious problem common.

Example during I V injection care should be taking of air

Can forced into blood cause shock because it can blood

Major vessel ..

End Thanks You