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**SECTION. A**

QNO 1:--

ANS :-- CELLS INVOLVED IN ACUTE INFLAMMATION:--

\*) CIRCULATING LEAKOCYTES CELL EMIGRATED FROM VASCULATURE LATER DIAPADESIS SMALLER FIRST LONGER LATER.

\*) BASOPHILL :- RELEASE ANTI COAGULANTS .

\*) NEUTROPHILLS :- VICOUS PAGOCYTES RELEASE MANY CHEMICAL MEDIATORS.

\*) CHEMOTOXIS :- PRIMARY JOB IS TO PHAGOCYTES BACTERIA.

\*) MONOCYTES MACROPHAGES:-- ARRIVE 5TH POST INJURY UPTO REMOVE DEAD TISSUE DEBRIS CLEAN MESS.

-------\*\*----CHARACTERISTIC -----\*\*

\*) RIPIDS ONSET ACTION (TYPICALLY MINUTE.)

\*) SHORT IN DURATION( LAST FOR HOUR OR FEW DAYS)

\*) EMIGRATION OF LEAKOCYTES MAINALLY NEUTROPHILLS TO THE SITES OF INJURY.

\*) SHORT DURATION

\*) FORMATION OF INFLAMATORY EXUDATE.

\*) PREDOMINANTLY NEUTROPHILL LEAKUCYTES ACCUMULATION.

\*) CARDINAL SIGNS----\*\*\*\*

* RUBER ( REDNESS).\* COLOR( INCREASED HEART ( \* TUMOR ( SWELLING).
* DOLAR ( PAIN)
* LOSS OF FUNCTION.

QNO2:------ANS------\*\*\*\*

INFARCTION:--- PATHOLOGY INFARACTION DEATH OF TISSUE , RESULTING FROM A FAILURE OF BLOOD SUPPLY COMMONLY DUE TO OBSTRUCTION OF A

BLOOD VESSELL BY A BLOOD CLOT OR NARROWING OF THE BLOOD VESSELL

CHANNELL THE DEATH OF TISSUE IS INFARCT PROCESS IS CALLED INFARCTION.

-\*\*-- TYPES OF IN FARCTION---\*\*ANTERIOR.

POSTRIOR.

LATERAL.

SEPTAL.

CIRCUMFERAMENTIAL.

-----WHITE INFARTION:-----\*\*\*-

* ARTERIAL OCCULSION

* SOLID COMACT ORGAN.

----\*\*---RED INFORCTION:-

ARTERIAL OCCULSION.

VENOUS OCCULSION.

LOOSE TISSUE AND DUAL CIRCULATION.

-----\*\*\*\*--- MAST CELL-------\*\*\*\*\*----

ALSO KNOWN AS MASTOCYTES OR A LABROCYTED IS A MIGRANT CELL CONNECTIVE TISSUE THAT CONTAIN MANY GRANULES RICH IN HISTAMTINE AND HEPARINE.

SPECIALLY IT IS A TYPE OF GRANULOCYTE DERIVED FROM

THE MYELOID STEM CELL THAT IS A PART OF IMMUNE AND NEUROIMMUNE SYSTEM.

QNO-----3

ANS--------------\*\*\*\*

CELL HAVING PROLIFERATIVE CAPICITY;----

\*) THE EARLIEST BONE MARROW PRECUSER CELL TYPES OFTEN CALLED STEM

CELL HAVE A VERY LARGE CAPICITY FOR SELF RENEWAL.THIS MAKES THEM A USEFUL MADICAL SYSTEM IN WHICH TO REST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT NORMAL SOMATIC CELL HAVE A LIMITS PROLIFERATIVE CAPICITY.

* SKIN FIBROBLAST.

* SMOOT MUSCLE CELLS.

* ENDO THELIAL CELLS.

* EPITHELIAL CELL.MOST INTERNAL ORGAN LIVER, PANCREAS, AND BRAINTUMOR.

CHARACTERISTIC OF BENIGN TUMOR:---

* CELL RESEMBLE NORMAL CELLS AND TUMOR ARCHITECTURE RESEMBLESTHAT OF MATURE ORGAN HOMOLOGICAL BY APPEARANCE TO COLOR.

* USUALLY ARE SPHERICAL AND COMPRESS THE SORROUNDDING TISSUE

GIVING RUSE TO APPEARANCE OF A CAPSULE EXPANSIVE TYPE OF GROWTH.

* GROW SLOWLY AND HAVE FEW MITOTIC FIGURES ONLY TISSUE ATYPISM.

* LOCALIZED , INNOCENT AND CANNOT SPREAD TO OTHER SITES.

* EASY FOR SURGICAL PATIENTS.

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QNO--4

ANS----

HYPOVOLUMIC SHOCK:-----

IS A LIFE THREATENING CONDITION THAT RESULT WHEN YOU LOSE MORE

THAN 20% \*ONE FIFTH) OF YOUR BODY BLOOD OR FLUID SUPPLY THIS SEVERE

FLUID SUPPLY LOSS MAKES IT IMMPOSSIBLES FOR THE HEART PUMP A

SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF BLOOD TO YOUR BODY IT IS LEAD TO HEART FAILURE.

------------CONDITIONS-------

\*BLEEDING FROM SERIOUS CUTS OR WOUNDS.

* BLEEDING FROM BLUNT TRAUMATIE INJURIES DUE TO ACCIDENT.

* INTERNAL BLEEDING FROM ABDOMINAL ORGAN OR ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

* BLEEDING FROM THE DIGESTIVE TRACT AND VAGINAL BLEEDING.

MOST COMMON IN CHILDREN AND OLDER ADULTS.

QNO 5-----ANS ---------

EDEMA:----

IS A SWELLING CAUSED BY EXESS FLUID TRAPPED IN YOUR BODY TISSUE ALTHOUGH EDEMA CAN EFFECT ANY PART OF YOUR BODY. YOU MAY NOTICE IT MORE IN YOUR HAND FEET, ARMS , FEET AND ANKLES.

-------\*\*\*\*-------TYPES--------\*\*\*\*----

\*) PERIPHERAL EDEMA.

IT IS MANLY OCCURS IN LEG, FEET, AND ANKLES.

\*) IT IS COMMON TYPE OF EDEMA WITH MORE AGE PREGNANCY AND HYPERTENSION.

* POLMONARY EDEMA:---

ACCUMULATION OF FLUID IN LUNGS DUE TO THE BLOCK OF POLMONARY VEINS MALFUNCTION OF LEFT VENTRICLES OF HEARTH.

* RESPIRATORY DISEAE.
* HYPER SENSITIVITY.

* VASOGENIC EDEMA
* CYTOTOXIC EDEMA.
* INTERTITIAL CEREBRO EDEMA.
* PITTING EDEMA.

CLASSIFICATION OF THROMBOSIS.

VENOUS THROMBOSIS:----

* DEEP IN VEIN
* PORTAL VEIN
* RENAL VEIN
* JUGULAR VEIN.
* CEREBRAL VENOUS EDEMA.

ARTIAL EDEMA:------

* STROKE
* MYCARDIAL.
* INFARCTION OTHER SITES.

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THE END