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PAPER PATHOLOGY

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SECTION MLT B BS

2ND SEMESTER

Q1]

CIRCULATING CELL

THE circulating CELL ON ACUTE INFLAMMATION are the fallowing .

...NEUTROPHILS

...MANOCYTES

...EOSINOPHILS

...LYMPHOCYTES

...BASOPHILS

...PLATELETES.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACUTE INFLAMMATION

.SHORT DURATION

.Last from a few minutes upto a few days.

.formation of inflammatory exudate.

.Predominantly neutrophil leukocyte accumulation.

.exudation of fluid and plasma proteins edema

.Emigration of leukocytes mainly neutrophils to the side of injury.

Q2]

INFARCTION

INaraction is tissue death necrosis due to inadequate blood supply to the affected area it may be caused by artery blockages rupture mechanical compression or vasoconstriction . the resulting lesion is referred to as an infarct from the latin infarctus stuffed into.

CAUSES.

.Infaraction occurs as a result of prolonged ischemia which is the insufficient supply of oxygen and nutrition to an area of tissue due to a disruption in blood supply the blood vessel supplying the effected area of tissue may be blocked due to an abstraction in the vessels e.g an arterial embolus thrombus or atherosclerotic plaque compressed by something outside of the vessel causing it to narrow e.g tumor volvulus or hernia.

INTRODUCTION MAST CELL

Mast cell are primary effector cells in immunoglobulin E [igE] mediated inflammatory reaction.

They are implicated in

...both acquired and innate immune response .

...wound healing

...fibrosis

...angiogenesis

...autoimmune disease.

STRUCTURE AND STAINING

Mast cell are bone barrow derived cells that occur in the normal dermis in small numbers as oval to spindle shaped cell with a centrally located round to oval uncleus.

.They contain in their cytoplasm numerous granules that do not stain with routine stain like hematoxylin- eosin.

.the granules stain with methylene blue,which is present in the giemsa stain ,with tloudine blue ,and with alcain blue .

FUNCTONS

.Mast cells are reservoirs of preformed inflammatory mediators and rapidly synthesizes others on activation

.mediators contributes to the changes in anaphylaxis and delayed hypersentivity reactions

.primes b-cell for anti body formation

.they play a role in the defense against parasites stimulate chemotaxis activation and proliferation of eosinophils promate phagocytesis.

Q4]

HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK

Hypovolemic shock is a medical emergency and an advanced from of hypovolemia due to insufficient amount of blood and or fluid inside the human body to let the heart pump enough blood to the body . more specifically hypovolemic shock occurs when there is decreased intravascular volume to the point of cardiovascular compromise . the hypovolumic shock could be due to serve dehydration through a variety of mechanisms of from blood loss.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS of hypovolemic shock can be related to volume depletion electrolyte imbalances or acid base disorders that accompany hypovolrmic shock.

CAUSES

THIRD SPACEING

FLUID LOSS

GASTRONINTESTINAL

KIDNEY

SKIN.

BLOOD LOSS.

Q5]

EDEMA

Edema is swelling caused by excess fluid trapped in your body tissues although edema can affect any part of your body you may notice it more in your hands arms feet ankles and legs.

Taking medication to remove excess fluid and reducing the amount of salt in your food often relieves edema . when edema is a sign of an underlying disease the disease itself requires separate treatment.

Types#

PERIPHERAL EDEMA

THIS affects the feet ankles legs hands and arm sign include swelling puffiness and difficult moving apart of the body .

PULMONAY EDEMA

EXCESS fluid collects in the lung making breathing difficult.

CEREBRAL EDEMA

This occurs in the brain.

THROMBOSIS

THROMBOSIS is the formation of a blood clot inside a blood vessels obstructing the flow of blood through the circulatory system when a blood vessels is injured the blood uses platelets thrombocytes and fibrin to form a blood clot to prevent blood loss . even when a blood vessels is not injured blood clots may from in the body begins to travels around the body is know as an embolus.

Classification of THROMBOSIS

VENOUS THROMBOSIS

Venous thrombosis is the formation of a through blood clot with in a vein .there are several diseases which can be classified.

DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS

DEEP vein thrombosis DVT is the formation of A blood clot with a deep vein it most commonly affects leg veins such as the femoral vein three factor are important in the formation of a blood clot with in a deep vein these are the rate of blood flow the thickness of the blood and qualities of the vessels wall classical signs of DVT include swelling pain and redness of the effected area.

PORTAL VEIN TROMBOSIS

Portal vein thrombosis s affects the hepatic portal vein which can lead to portal hypertension and reduction of the blood supply to the liver.

Q3]

CELL PROLIFERATION

.Several cell types proliferation during tissues repair . Remnants of the injured tissues which attempt to restore normal structure]

VASCULAR endothelial cell to create new vessels that provide the nutrient needed for the repair process a]

FIBROBLASTS the sources of the fibrous tissues that forms the scars to fill defects that cannot be corrected by regeneration].

THE ability of tissues to repair themselves is determined in part by their intrinsic proliferative capacity.

Tissues of the body are divided into three groups.

LABILE CONTINOUSLY dividing tissues.

STABLE tissues

PERMANENT TISSUES.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BENIGN TUMORS

1]never give matastasis and relapse.

2]grow slowly and have few mitotic figures only tiisues atypism.

3] cell resemble normal cells and tumors architecture resembles that if the mature organ homological by appearance to architectonics color consistence.

The end