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section. B

idea. :. 16793

note. pathology

Ans no 1:- Accute inflammation:-

+ it is a complex reaction to injurious agent such as microbes and damage usually necrotic cell that consist of vascular response migration and activation of leukocytes and systemic reaction.

+ the unique feature of the inflammatory process is the reaction of blood vessel leading to the accumulation of fluids and leukocytes and extravascular tissues.

characteristics of accute inflammation:-

- + Rapid onset of action (typically minutes).
- + Short in duration (last for hours or few days).
- + Exudation of fluids and plasma proteins (edema).
- + Emigration of leukocytes (mainly neutrophils) to the site of injury.

Ans no2:- Infarction:- The obstruction of the blood supply to an organ or a region of tissues typically by a thrombus or embulus causing local death of the tissues.

Type of Infarction:-

1). According to anatomic region of left ventricle involved:-

- + Anterior
- + posterior. + Lateral.
- + Sepetal. + circumferential.
- + combination of anterolateral, posterolateral, anteroseptal.

2). According to degree of thickness of venterical wall involved:-

- + Trasumeral
- + laminar.

3) according to age of infarct:-

- + Newly formed.
- + advanced infarct.

Mast cell:- A mast cell (also known as a mastocyte or a labrocyte) is a migrant cell of connective tissue that contains many granule rich in histamine and heparin. Specially it is a type of granulocytes derived from the myeloid stem cell that is a part of the immune system and neuro immune system.

Ans no3:- Proliferative capacity:-

The earliest bone marrow precursor cell type often called stem cells have a very large capacity for self renewal this makes them a useful model system in which to test the hypothesis that normal somatic cells have a limited proliferative capacity.

Characteristics of benign tumor:-

- + Cells resemble normal cells and tumor architecture resembles that of the mature organ homologous by appearance to architecture, color, consistency.
- + Grow slowly and have few mitotic figures only tissues atypism.
- + Never give metastasis and relapses.

Ans no 4:- Hypovolumic shock:- Hypovolumic shock is an emergency condition in which severe blood or other fluid loss makes the heart unable to pump enough blood to the body. This type of shock can cause many organs to stop working.

Condition of Hypovolumic shock:- Hypovolumic shock is a life threatening condition that results when you lose more than 20 percent (one fifth) of your body blood or fluids supply. This severe fluid loss makes it impossible for the heart to pump a sufficient amount of blood to your body. Hypovolumic shock can lead to organ failure.

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Ans no5:- Edema:- Edema is swelling caused by excess fluid trapped in your body's tissues. Although edema can affect any part of your body you may notice it more in your hands, arms, feet's, ankles and leg.

Classification and type of thrombosis:-

Venous thrombosis:-

- + deep vein thrombosis
- + portal vein thrombosis.
- + renal vein thrombosis.
- + jugular vein thrombosis
- + Budd- Chiari syndrome
- + cerebral venous sinus thrombosis.

Arterial thrombosis:-

- + stroke
- + other sites
- + Myocardial Infarction.

THE. END