***ANSWER 2)***

1. **DEGREE OF BURN**

The patient is suffering from 3rd degree of burn because of the blackish to white skin coloration and having no pain additional to that the vessels too are not visible.

1. **ETIOLOGY AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**

An electric shock caused an electric burn here in this patient. Other causes of burns maybe; Chemicals, Heat, Radiation.

Due to the direct effect of the heat on the skin, inflammation, swelling and vasodilation of the vessels take place. Inflammation occur due to the activation of the certain inflammatory mediators. Heat loss occurs because the thickness of the skin decreases causing fluid loss as well.

1. **ASSESSMENT OF BURNS**

We can assess the burnt patient by;

* Determining the depth of the burn
* Determination of the area of the burn
* The cause of the burn
* Occurrence of the burn on the body part
* Acknowledging the health condition
* Age of the patient.

1. **Common causes of death in Burn Patients**

The common causes of the death of the patients suffered by burns are;

* The collapse of respiratory process due to the difficulty in inhalation and exhalation.
* The abnormal response to the infection that is; Sepsis causes impairment of organ to the extent of severity.
* Burnt skin is appealing to the bacteria causing serious infections.
* These infections lead to the contamination or poisoning of the blood leading to death.

***ANSWER 1)***

**Part (A) DIAGNOSIS AND CAUSATIVE AGENTS**

Diagnosis: The patient has been in the sciatic pain since three days additional to that he is having rashes from his back to his legs, after certain assessments we diagnose the disease as Herpes Zoster that is also called as “Shingles”.

Causative Agents: The virus that causes chicken pox disease is the source of chicken pox that is known as; Varicella Zoster that deactivates after the chicken pox goes away. Upon reactivation it becomes the cause of Herpes Zoster.

**Part (B) SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

1. Pain; pins and needle like pain or we can also call such type of pains as neuropathic pain that feels like an electric shock.
2. Rashes; Appearance of itchy rashes that gives burning sensation.
3. Blisters; The rashes that are filled with fluid are blisters that appears after days.
4. Pyrexia; High temperature of the body takes place.
5. Cephalalgia; Pain head occurs often one sided.

**Part(C) RISK FACTORS OF THE DISEASE**

Following factors are involved considered as the risk factors of the disease that are stated below:-

* Age; People at the old ages are at the higher risk and the children.
* Immunosuppression; Those people that have sick immune system due to any disease or by certain immunosuppressive medications.
* Psychological Factors; Over stressed people may develop shingles.

**Part (D) MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION**

Treat the patients with the drugs fighting against the virus and certain other drugs that relieves in pain are administered as well as vaccines too are prescribed.

***ANSWER 3)***

**Part (A) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALIGNANT MELANOMA ND OTHER FORMS OF SKIN CANCER**

***SKIN CANCER:***

The atypical growth of skin cells resulting due to any mutation in the cells that grow rapidly and atypically forming a malignant tumor. The source of skin cancer is not always the sunlight.

***TYPES OF SKIN CANCER:***

Following are the basic three types of the skin cancer:-

1. Basal cell carcinoma
2. Squamous cell carcinoma
3. Melanoma

Brief explanation to each type would clearly identify the basic difference between the skin cancer and malignant Melanoma.

1. **BASAL CELL CARCINOMA:** It is the common form of skin cancer that occurs when sunlight falls on the bear skin. It looks like a waxy lump located mostly over the face and neck.
2. **SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA:** It is also the common type of skin cancer and occurs when the light of the sun falls on the exposed skin parts. It looks like a red protuberance. It affects the face, neck and ear.
3. **Melanoma:** It is the hindmost type of skin cancer that occurs at those parts of the skin that are not even exposed to the sun. It appears on the skin as brownish dark speckles. It occurs at other parts of the body other than face, neck and ears.

Hence we say that Melanoma is not the differentiated disease but is the type of a skin cancer.

**Part (B) PROGNOSIS**

We describe the melanoma in different stages as; 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

* ***STAGE 0:-***

No ulceration takes place at this stage. It is the starting stage. The melanin producing cells that is; Melanocytes are affected. Cancerous skin cells melanocytes start developing at this stage.

* ***STAGE 1:-***

The thickening of the tumor starts at this stage up to 1mm. No abscess at this stage as well.

* ***STAGE 3:-***

The lump growth is of any size or shape at this stage.

* ***STAGE 4:-***

The melanoma at this stage starts spreading to other parts of the body.

**PROGNOSIS:**

Prognosis is the evaluation of any medical situation or a disease, the course of illness, its risk factors and the improvement or the deterioration of any medical condition. Certain examination need to be done to know the condition or the stage in which the skin cancer is.

* + - Treatment is done by doing surgeries. Drugs are administered to act upon the mutated drugs.
    - The drugs elevating and giving the strength to the immune cells providing immunity to the body to fight against the cancer.
    - Radiations too are given to get rid of the melanoma cells.
    - Certain assessments are done before diagnosis, Patient history is taken and evaluation of the post and pre diagnosis is done.
    - Upon such assessments different treatments are made to promote the betterment of the condition.
    - Biopsy is done.