ASSIGMNENT FOR FINAL TERM

GENERAL PATHOLOGY 2ND SEMESTER

TIME DURATION: 3 DAYS MARKS:100

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SECTION: A

NOTE: Try to write up to the point.Avoid extra details.

Q1.What is shock?Explain it with types.

Answer:- **Shock:-**  the inadequate circulation to the different organs of body which result in the multiple organ failure, is called shock.

It’s a state of physical shutdown.

**Types:-** They are following:-

1. **Neurogenic shock:-** Neurogenic shock is that shock which affect the nervous system. Nervous system includes spinal cord and brain.
   * **Signs includes:-**
   * warm and flushed skin due to inability to constrict vasodilation.
   * The person become brady cardiac.
   * Hypotension
2. **Cardiogenic shock:-**

The shock characterized by the inadequate blood flow to different organ of the body from the heart.

**Signs include:-**

1. Anxiety
2. Confusion
3. Sweating
4. Low urine production
5. Dizziness
6. Fatigue etc.
7. **Hypovolemic shock:-**

A shock characterized by the severe loss of fluid from the body which causes severe complication. As heart then cant pump blood to the body.

Causes include bleeding, prolong diarrhea, excessive vomiting etc

**Signs include:-**

1. Nausea
2. Sweating
3. Dizziness
4. Fatigue
5. Weakness
6. Weak pulse
7. Loss of consciousness etc.
8. **Septic shock:-**

A condition occurs when infection lead to life threatening low blood pressure.

Then, medically, vasopressors given to the patient to rise their blood pressure which help in the approach of blood to different organ to the body.

**Signs include:-**

1. Fever may be higher than 38 degree centigrade
2. Pulse will be fast
3. Rapid breathing
4. Hypothermia or low body temperature etc.
5. **Anaphylactic shock:-**

Occur in those patient which have sever allergies. When they are exposed to allergic substance, they may face a life threatening reaction which called anaphylaxis. And as obviously immune system will release chemicals which lead to anaphylactic shock.

**Signs include:-**

1. Skin reactions
2. Difficulty swallowing
3. Vomiting, diarrhea
4. Pain in the abdomen etc.

1. **Psychogenic shock:-**

The shock characterized by the fainting which probably by the dilation of blood vessels that perfuse the brain cells, result in the inadequate supply of the blood supply to the brain.

1. **Respiratory shock:-**

The condition characterized by the fail in the respiratory process, thus depriving the body from oxygen.

Q2.What do u know about Granulomatous inflammation?Explain in detail.

Answer:- **Granulomatous inflammation:-**

A type of chronic inflammation which is characterized by the accumulation of immune cells known as activated macrophages, often with the T-lymphocytes.

This inflammation develop when the immune system tries to eliminate the foreign substance but cant eradicate it fully, thus creating the granuloma and epitheloid cells.

**Epitheloid cells:-**

It is the collection of macrophages with its cytoplasm which resemble the epithelial cell.

**Granuloma:-**

Its also an organized collection of macrophages.

It may be foreign granuloma(activated against any foreign body) or immune granuloma(persistent T-cell mediated immune response).

Q3.What are the effects of use of tobacco on health?

* **Answer:-**
* Tobacco can cause complication. For example it cause clotting of blood which lead to cardiovascular diseases such as heart attack. And when these clot reach to the brain vessel, can lead to stroke.
* The most common cause of lung cancer and other respiratory diseases is smoking tobacco. As the pollutants in the cigeratte can damage lungs which cause respiratory disorder such as emphysema, bronchitis and other respiratory disorder. The people who smoke regularly start coughing, when they awake in the morning, so that cough is called smoker`s cough. Which sound different from normal cough. The coughing occur to get rid of the pollutant that the smoker inhale, into his lung, in the form of mucus. Its an indication that the person should stop smoke.
* Tobacco can cause miscarriage, premature death, lower sperm count, genetic mutation in the sperm, weakening of immune system(thus the body is vulnerable to infection) and many others.
* When the clot reaches to the vessels in the sexual organ which is far thinner than the vessels near to the heart. So if these clot can cause cardiovascular diseases so the person can imagine that how much damage will it cause to the sexual life of the person.

Q4.What do u know about Malignant tumor?How to diagnose and what is its treatment?

Answer:- **Malignant Tumor:-**

In simple words, malignant tumor means cancer. So it means that malignant tumor contains cancerous cells.

The cancer develop due to abnormal production of cells which may be due to the damage in the DNA. Cancer can break off and move to the other organ in the body, thus causing sever complication.

Their types include:-

1. Carcinoma
2. Sarcoma
3. Germ cell
4. Blastoma

**Diagnosing a cancer:-**

A cancer can be diagnosed the following:-

1. **Physical:-**

Physical exam may be taken to check the abnormalities such as changes enlargement in the cancer which may indicate cancer.

1. **Laboratory test:-**

Laboratory test may indicate that the person has cancer. Such as complete blood count in which the white blood cells may be above than the normal range which may be a sign a cancer.

1. **Imaging test:-**

It’s the common test for finding cancer in the body. Imaging of the internal body can be taken by CT scan, MRI, PET scan etc.

1. **Biopsy:-**

Biopsy can be done in which the doctor can take the sample of cell to check in the laboratory that there is some abnormality or not.

**Treatment:-**

The choice of treatment is done according to the stage of cancer. Which may be the surgery to remove the cancerous part, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, bone marrow transplant, targeted drug therapy.

Q5.Write a detail note about haemorrhage?

Answer:- **Hemorrhage:-**

Hemorrhage in simple words is bleeding or blood loss.

The bleeding may be internal bleeding(blood leaks out in the viscera) or external bleeding(blood exit through a break in the skin).

**Causes include:-**

1. Trauma
2. Medical condition such as leukemia, hemopillia.
3. Prolong menstrual bleeding
4. Medicine such as blood thinner.