ASSIGMNENT FOR FINAL TERM

GENERAL PATHOLOGY 2ND SEMESTER

TIME DURATION: 3 DAYS MARKS:100

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CLASS ID: 16522

SECTION: B

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

Q1.**What is shock? Explain it with types.**

Shock is a life-threatening condition that occurs when the body is not getting enough blood flow. Lack of blood flow means the cells and organs do not get enough oxygen and nutrients to function properly. Many organs can be damaged as a result. Shock requires immediate treatment and can get worse very rapidly.

Types

Low volume,

cardiogenic,

obstructive,

distributive

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

GRANULOMATOUS INFLAMMATION :

Granulomatous inflammation is a histologic pattern of tissue reaction which appears following cell injury. Granulomatous inflammation is caused by a variety of conditions including infection, autoimmune, toxic, allergic, drug, and neoplastic conditions.

A granuloma is a structure formed during inflammation that is found in many diseases. It is a collection of immune cells known as macrophages. Granulomas form when the immune system attempts to wall off substances it perceives as foreign but is unable to eliminate. Such substances include infectious organisms including bacteria and fungi, as well as other materials such as foreign objects, keratin and suture fragments.

In pathology, a granuloma is an organized collection of macrophages.

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

Smoking tobacco causes exposure to a lethal mixture of more than 7000 toxic chemicals, including at least 70 known carcinogens that can damage nearly every organ system in the human body. Harms from tobacco begin before birth, as pregnant women who smoke give birth to infants at higher risk of congenital disorders, cancer, lung diseases, and sudden death. Newly identified risks from smoking include renal failure, intestinal ischemia, and hypertensive heart disease. The risk of death and disease from tobacco rises with the number of cigarettes smoked, but damage begins with use of a very small number of cigarettes. A regular life-long smoker loses at least 10–11 years of life to tobacco on average. In addition, exposure to secondhand or environmental tobacco smoke is associated with increased risk of cancer and heart disease, among other deleterious health effects.

Lung cancer is now the leading cause of cancer death in the world. It has long been the leading cause of cancer death among men, and in many countries is now also the leading cause of cancer death among women, outpacing breast cancer. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is one of the leading causes of death in the world, and mortality from this condition is increasing in most countries; globally, 45% of all deaths from COPD are attributed to tobacco use. Similarly, death from heart disease and stroke, the two leading causes of death in the world, are heavily tied to tobacco use.

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

MALIGNANT TUMOR : A malignant brain tumor is a fast-growing cancer that spreads to other areas of the brain and spine.

Generally, brain tumors are graded from 1 to 4, according to their behavior, such as how fast they grow and how likely they are to grow back after treatment. A malignant brain tumor is either grade 3 or 4, whereas grade 1 or 2 tumors are usually classed as benign or non-cancerous.

Most malignant tumors are secondary cancers, which means they started in another part of the body and spread to the brain. Primary brain tumors are those that started in the brain.

TREATMENT :

A primary malignant brain tumor needs to be treated as soon as possible, because it can spread and damage other parts of the brain and spinal cord.

Surgery will usually need to be carried out to remove as much of the tumor as possible. This may be followed
by radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy to kill any cancerous cells left behind and reduce the chances of the tumor regrowing.

However, malignant tumors will often eventually return after treatment. If this happens, or if you have a secondary tumor, a cure isn't usually possible and treatment can instead be used to improve symptoms and prolong life.

Q5**.Write a detail note about hemorrhage.**

: Hemorrhage: Bleeding or the abnormal flow of blood.

A hemorrhage may be "external" and visible on the outside of the body or "internal," where there is no sign of bleeding outside the body. Bleeding from a cut on the face is an external hemorrhage. Bleeding into the spleen or liver are examples of internal hemorrhage.

The term "hemorrhagic" comes from the Greek "Haim," blood + rhegnumai," to break forth; a free and forceful escape of blood.