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**SECTION A**

**ANS.Q 1.**

1. (a) Masticatory mucosa
2. (c) Mucous membrane
3. (a) True
4. (a) Non-keratinized
5. (b) Microscopic
6. (b) Inflammation
7. Sub-lingual
8. Oral cavity
9. Parotid
10. Wound healing

**SECTION B**

**ANS.Q 1.**

Concept of wound healing :

Body response to injury in attempt to restore normal structure and function .

Wound healing involves two process regeneration and repaire.

**RENGERATION :**

In humans regrowth of a damged organ part from the remaining tissue is known as regeration.

In regeneration the pharenchyma cell are proliferating .that resulting in almost complete restoration of damaged cells.

**REPAIR:**

When healing occurs proliferation connective tissues and that proliferation of connective tissue results in fibrosis and scaring that is known as repair .

**Types of cells**

**1.Labile cells** :

The labile cells also known as continuously divided cells ,so they are the cells which are continuously going from one cells cycle to the next cell cycle .

They include surface epithelium,for example stratified squamous epithelium (lining cells ) .

**2.Stable cells :**

They have low level of replication however when stimulated they can rapidly divide .regeneration will occurs in labile and stable cells .

**3.Permanent cells** :

Permanent cells have left the cells cycle .therefore they no longer ability to proliferate and since they cannot regenerate.

So,whenever there is damaged in permanent cells healing will occurs by connective tissues proliferation that is via repair . examples neurons,skeletal muscles and cardiac muscles .

**Cells responsible for Repair and Regenration :**

Mesenchymal cells

Endothelial cells

Macrphages

Platelets

Parenchymal cells of injured organs.

**Complications of Repair and Regenration** :

Infection

Implantation cyst

Pigmentation

Deficient scar formation

Incisional hernia

Keloid formation

Excessive contraction.

**Phases of wound healing** :

1. Hemostasis
2. Inflammatory phase
3. Reparative phase/proliferation
4. Wound contraction and scaring/remodling.

**HEMOSTASIS**

**Mechanism**

Damage to mucosal surface------- causes vascular damage and hemorrhaging into tissue defect------------Results deposition of fibrin,aggregation of platelets and coagulation-------------Forms clot;acts as a hemostatic barrier that unites wound margins and protect exposed tissues;also provides scaffold for subsequent migrationof repletion.

**IMFLAMMATORY PHASE**

Polymorphonuclear leucocytes,mononuclear leucocytes,and mast cells are the major cells involved in inflammation and wound healing.

**REPARATIVE PHASE**

Inflammatory phase end-------regenration of tissue begins

**Mechanism:**

Damage to epithelium results in mobilization and migration of epithelial cells at the wound margins.

Angiogenesis begins.

Formation of connective tissue.

Deposition of collagen by fibroblasts.

**WOUND CONTRACTION AND SCARRING**

**Mchanism:**

Collagen laid down by the fibroblast are able to draw the edges of wound together thereby reducing the surface area and facilitating the wound healing.

Scar tissue formed is remodeled.

**Ans.Q 2.**

**Salivary Glands :**

Is a secratory glands which secrets tasteless saliva that has important function in humam body such as

1. Keep the mucous membrane moist.
2. Lubricate the food.
3. Also prevent of tooth decay.
4. Involve in the initial step of digestion of food.

**Types of salivary Glands.**

Devided into two types

1. Major salivary glands
2. Minor salivay glands
3. **Major salaviry glands.**

Have three types

1. Parotid glands

Is one of the largest gland in major salivary glands.located in front of your ear and the place known as (preaurical region) .

It has rich blood supply due to its constant production of saliva, specialy during meal time.

20% of saliva

1. **Sub mandibular glands.**

Close to the lingual gland.

Are located both superiory and inferiory to the inner aspect of mouth.

70% of saliva

1. **Sub lingual gland.**

Are thr smallest gland.

Lies bilaterally on the floor of the mouth.

These glands have several duct of opening.

Secrete thick , viscous salavia.

5% of saliva secretion.

1. **Minor salaviary glands.**

Small aggerates of secretor tissues .

Located through out the mouth in oral cavity except gingiva and interior of hard palate.

These tissues of secretion are 600-1000 in number.

Its secrete 10% of saliva which help to lubricate the oral cavity.