Date:

Day: M T W T F S S

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Paper Pathology

Date 24-09-2020

Summer 2020 Final Term

Date:

Day: M T W T F S S

Answer 01

Differentiate between Hypertrophy and Hyperplasia:

Hypertrophy	Hyperplasia
① It has Increase in the number volume of an organ or a tissue due to enlargement of cells.	It has Increase in the amount of a tissue due to cell proliferation.
② They are occurs in permanent cells.	They are occurs in labile cells or stable cells.
③ They are caused due to Increased demand.	They are caused due to Increase in cell Stimulations.
④ Stromal and cellular Components are enlarged by Increasing their size with out multiplying	Its size is increased due to the cell division.

Answer # 02

Differentiate Coagulative Necrosis and Liquifactive Necrosis.

Coagulative Necrosis	Liquifactive Necrosis
Coagulative Necrosis is cronic	Liquifactive Necrosis is Acute.
Coagulative Necrosis is the type of cell death which caused by ischania.	Liquifactive Necrosis is the type of Necrosis which caused by transformation of tissue and to viscuss Mask.
In Coagulative Necrosis Coagulation is due to degeneration of protein fiber.	Liquifactive Necrosis is digest Necrotic tissue into liquid form.
Denaturation of Structure proteins.	The tissue become liquid viscous ~~mask~~mass.
Example: Heart, kidney, Spleen	Example: Brain, Abscess

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Answer 03:

Stable cells:

Some tissues, known as stable tissues are Composed of cells that normally exist in a non-dividing state but may enter the cell cycle. These cells have the Power of division but not always regenerating But it will regenerate when a stimules comes.

Example: kidney, liver, Pancrease

Labile cells:

Continously dividing cells ↑ Thats why are called Labile cells. They are normally present in the lining of Surface.

Eample: Squamous, Epithillium

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Answer 04

	Primary Intention	Secondary Intention.
①	The wound must be clean cut.	No clean cut wound.
②	Margin must be closed.	Margin not closely opposed.
③	No Infection in the cut	Infection in cut.
④	Small granulation tissue	Large granulation tissue.
⑤	Few Complication	More Complication
⑥	less neutrophils	More neutrophils
⑦	Less Inflammation.	More Inflamation.

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Answer 05 :-

Cellular response to Adverse Effect :

Changes experienced by cells in response to physiological or pathological stimuli. These changes usually make cells more tolerable an adverse environment to which they are exposed. Cellular damage causes a severe inflammatory response that ends with repair to damaged cells tissue and is part of the innate immune response. Following injury, the damaged endothelium releases mediators and stimulates the clotting. cellular adaptation is the ability of cells to respond

to various types of stimuli and adverse environmental changes. These adaptations include hypertrophy enlargment of Intividual cells.

Example :-

Hypertrophy, Atrophy, Hypotrophy, Hyperplasia.

The END