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Section **A**

Department **MLT**

Assignment **pathology**

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Q 1.

Ans

Shock is defined as a life-threatening medical condition due to inability of the body to maintain perfusion (blood-flow)

- Can lead to multiple organ damage
- Requires immediate medical treatment

- Can get worse rapidly Various causes including

Cardiogenic

- Hypovolemic
- Neurogenic
- Anaphylacti

Types:

Neurogenic shock is defined as the injury to the spinal cord with associated autonomic dysregulation. This dysregulation is due to a loss of sympathetic tone and an unopposed parasympathetic response. Neurogenic shock is most commonly a consequence of traumatic spinal cord injuries

anaphylactic shock"are often used to mean the same thing. They both refer to a severe allergic reaction. Shock is when your blood pressure drops so low that your cells (and organs) don't get enough oxygen. Anaphylactic shock is shock that's caused by anaphylaxis

Hypovolemic shock is a life-threatening condition that results when you lose more than 20 percent (one-fifth) of your body's blood or fluid supply. This severe fluid loss makes it impossible for the heart to pump a sufficient amount of blood to your body. Hypovolemic shock can lead to organ failure.

Cardiogenic shock is a condition in which your heart suddenly can't pump enough blood to meet your body's needs. The condition is most often caused by a severe heart attack, but not everyone who has a heart attack has cardiogenic shock. Cardiogenic shock is rare, but it's often fatal if not treated immediately.

Q 2.

Ans. 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 small area of inflammation. ... Granulomas seem to be a defensive mechanism that triggers the body to "wall off" foreign invaders such as bacteria or fungi to keep them from spreading. Common causes include an inflammatory condition called sarcoidosis and infections such as histoplasmosis or tuberculosis.

Granulomatous inflammation is caused by a variety of conditions including infection, autoimmune, toxic, allergic, drug, and neoplastic conditions. The tissue reaction pattern narrows the pathologic and clinical differential diagnosis and subsequent clinical management

Symptoms

Frequent bacterial and fungal infections.

Granulomas (areas of inflamed tissue), most commonly in the gastrointestinal tract and/or the genitourinary system.

Abscesses that involve the lungs, liver, spleen, bones, or skin.

Swollen lymph nodes.

Persistent diarrhea.

Chronic runny nose

Q 3.

Ans. Tobacco use increases the risk for many types of cancer, such as Lung cancer. Studies show a direct link between cigarette smoking and coronary heart disease. Smoking, including during the teenage years, increases the risk of dying from COPD. Smoking during pregnancy increases the risk for pregnancy complications.

Smoking tobacco damages your heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular system), increasing your risk of heart disease and stroke. It's a major cause of coronary heart disease, which can lead to a heart attack. Smoking causes high blood pressure, lowers your ability to exercise, and makes your blood more likely to clot

initial stimulation, then reduction in activity of brain and nervous system.

increased alertness and concentration.

feelings of mild euphoria.

feelings of relaxation.

increased blood pressure and heart rate.

decreased blood flow to fingers and toes.

Lung Cancer. Smoking dramatically increases your chances of developing lung cancer.

COPD.

Heart Disease.

Stroke.

Aortic Aneurysm.

Oropharyngeal Cancer.

Esophageal Cancer

Cataracts

Q 4.

Ans. Malignant means that the tumor is made of cancer cells, and it can invade nearby tissues. Some cancer cells can move into the bloodstream or lymph nodes, where they can spread to other tissues within the body—this is called metastasis.

Diagnose of malignant tumor

Imaging tests used in diagnosing cancer may include a computerized tomography (CT) scan, bone scan, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET) scan, ultrasound and X-ray, among others. Biopsy. During a biopsy, your doctor collects a sample of cells for testing in the laboratory.

Treatment

Surgery. When used to treat cancer, surgery is a procedure in which a surgeon removes cancer from your body. ...

Radiation Therapy. ...

Chemotherapy. ...

Immunotherapy to Treat Cancer. ...

Targeted Therapy. ...

Hormone Therapy. ...

Stem Cell Transplant. ...

Q 5.

Ans. 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 "haima," blood + rhegnumai," to break forth; a free and forceful escape of blood.

Causes.

Share on Pinterest Injury or trauma may cause a hemorrhage. Other potential causes include medication and gastrointestinal conditions. Anything that damages blood vessel walls can lead to hemorrhaging

Signs of internal hemorrhaging include:

abdominal pain.

blood in the stool.

blood in the urine.

vaginal bleeding (heavy, usually outside of normal menstruation)

vomiting blood.

chest pain.

abdominal swelling.

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