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**Id No 14995**

**Course Title: Histology ll Instructor: Ms. Salma Ishaq**

**Max Marks: 30**

**NOTE:**

**Midterm assignment**

**SECTION-A**

**1)** The mucosa which is bound to jaw bone is the

(a)Masticatory mucosa (b) mucous membrane (c) specialized mucosa (d) all of them

**2)** The surface of the oral cavity is a

**(a )E**pithelium line (b) Alveolar mucosa (C) mucous membrane (d) none of them

**3)** The sublingual tissues are normally **non-keratinized**.

(a) True (b) False

**4)** The intermediate filament in oral epithelial cells is the

**(**a) non-keratinized (b) keratinized (c) both of them (d) none of them

**5)** After arriving at a differential diagnosis, information from which one of the following categories will best establish a final or definitive diagnosis?.

(a) historical (b) Microscopic (c) Radiographic (d) clinical

**6)** The initial response of the body to injury is always the process of

(a)immunity (b)inflammation (c)repair (d)hyperplasia

**7)** The **sub mandibular** glands are located beneath the posterior part of the tongue.

**8**) Minor salivary glands in the **Floor of the mouth** contain only mucous cells.

**9)** The **Parotid** glands are located under the skin of the face in front of and below each ear.

**10)** To restore the normal structure and function the body response to injury is? **(wound healing)**

**SECTION-B**

**Q1:** What is the concept of wound healing?

**Q2:** Illustrate different types of glands.

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Good luck.

**Answer No 1**

**Wound Healing**

Body response to injury in attempt to restore normal structure and function. Wound healing involves two process Regeneration and repair.

**Regeneration:** In Humans regrowth of a damaged organ part from the remaining tissue is known as regeneration. In regeneration the parenchymal cells are proliferated that in results almost complete restoration of damaged cells or organ.

**Repair:** when healing occurs by the proliferation of connective tissue

**Phases Of Wound Healing**

1. Hemostatic Phase
2. Inflammatory Phase
3. Proliferative Phase
4. Secretory Phase

**Hemostatic Phase**

Following any injury, there is hemorrhage into the tissue defect with aggregation of platelets, which coagulate to form a clot.

This clot serves the following three important functions.

1. It acts as a hemostatic barrier
2. Unites the wound margins
3. Also provides a scaffold for the eventual migration of reparative cells.

**Inflammatory Phase**

The first inflammatory cells to invade the wound and to appear within a few hours of an injury are the neutrophils. These reach in maximum number within 24 hours. They have a short life-span at the wound site before degenerating. While degenerating rapidly at the wound site, they release various enzymes that help to destroy the damaged tissue. Their main function however is to control bacterial invasion and subsequent infection. The predominant inflammatory cells present between second and fifth days are the macrophage, which enter the wound after 24 hours.

Macrophages help in the following ways:

1. Secrete many biologically active proteins, which include a mitogen specific for fibroblasts. Therefore, in their absence, fewer fibroblasts are formed. So, the rate of repair is slowed.
2. ii. The classic function of macrophages, however is to destroy foreign and damaged materials.

**Proliferative Changes and Secretory Phase**

The stage of proliferative and secretory changes involves the multiplication of fibroblasts and synthesis of collagen to form scar tissue.

The fibroblasts for wound repair are obtained from two sources:

1. Division of undamaged fibroblasts at the wound margins, that is at the periphery.
2. By the differentiation and proliferation of undifferentiated perivascular cells.

**Answer No 2**

**Salivary Gland**

Salivary gland is a secreted gland, which secretes taste less saliva that has many important

functions in human body.

**Types Of Salivary Glands**

1) Major salivary

2) Minor salivary

1) **Major Salivary Glands**

Major salivary glands can be divided into three types.

a) Parotid Glands

b) Sub-mandibular

c) Sub-lingual

**a). Parotid Glands:**

It is one of the largest gland in major salivary gland. Located in front of your Ear and the place

known as preurical. Parotid has rich blood supply due to its constant production of saliva

specially during meal time.

b).**Sub**-**Mandibular**:

Close to sub-lingual gland, which are located with superiorly and inferiorly to the inner aspect

of the mouth.

. It secretes 70%, of saliva.

c).**Sub**-**Lingual**:

Sub-lingual gland are the smallest glands. Lies bilaterally on the floor of the mouth. Those gland

have several duct of opening.

It secrete thick viscous saliva

It secrete 5% of saliva.

2) **Minor Salivary Glands**:

Smallest aggregates of secretor tissue. Located through and the mouth in oral cavity, except

gingiva and anterior of hard palate.

These tissue of secretion are 100-1000 in numbers