CORSE: WBC and Platelets Program: BS (MLT)
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QNo1:

Ans:

Leukopiosis:That form of the hemotoposis which white blood cell made and bone marrow.That located and the bones and adilts of the hemotoposis organ of the fetus.

There are two types of leckoposis:

a) Granulocyte: which have a specific granules is called granulocyte'
b) Agranulocyte:that which have no specific granules

1: Granullocyte ; have three types

1; Nutrophil ;

1 they have multi lob [3.4]

2 they are nuclcous filaments

3 they have lysomomal granules

4 life time 2 .5 days

TLC 4000,TO 11000 that is less than 4000 that is pathlogical and less higher than 11000 that is pathological condation while they more than 11000 leuckylctes

50 to 70% in the normal body .

Less than 50 neutropani and more than 11000 is neutrophile

2: EOSINOPHILE;

⇒ They are bi –lobed
⇒ Blue cytoplasim and orange red granules they normal is 1-6 % they increased to 6% that is become eosinopline.
⇒ They are defence against parasitic infections.
⇒ Allergic reaction,
⇒ There life is 7 to 12 daus

3:Basophil:

⇒ They are 0 to 2 % on the blood.
⇒ They are more than 2% the condition is basophile.

⇒ They are circulate in the blood migrate to the tissue become mastcell.
⇒ There life time is 12 to 15 days .
⇒ There function allergic reaction and ammediate hyper sensitivity.

2 Agranulocyte:

There are two types :

1 : Monocyte:

⇒ 2 to 10 % they are more than to 10 % that is the condition is monocytosis.
⇒ They are largest cell gyrecish cytoplasm.
⇒ They are the function and tissues where they differentiate into macrophages.

2 Lympocyte;

Normal present 15 to 40% in the blood

They are more than 40% lymphocytics

They are veral infecation and chronic infecation

Q2

ANS; 1; Chronic phase ;

⇒ The 10% last blasts cell cantain bone marrow ;
⇒ The symptoms of the chronic phase vare some people diagnosed some or not.
⇒ The chronic phase have no splenemegaly and no anemia.
⇒ White blood cell is immauter in the blast.
⇒ The chronic phase ocure abut 90% people. The accelerated or ballast phase the disease can progress .

2; Accelerated phase;

⇒ The both blood and the bone marrow is 10% to `9% blast.
⇒ The peripheral blood have 20% basophils .
⇒ That incressed the platelet account .
⇒ The white blood special type basophil.
⇒ The Philadelphia chromosome change the additional of the new cytogenetic.

3 BLAST CRISES;

THE FINAL PHASE.

⇒ The blood and bone marrow 20% more blasts
⇒ White blood cell number is backbreaking to the authority.
⇒ They have added genetic change as well.the blast cell can look like inperfect seen in the patients in the leaukemia stage.
⇒ Anemia aplemongaly
⇒ 70 % blast cell.

Q3 :

Explian leukemia and its causes.

Ans:Leukemia:

That is the cancer of the blood and the bone marrow.which is the problem of with the blood abnormal production.they are usually affected the leukocytes are WBC.

Leukemia are neoplastic proliferationof hemotopiotic cell.

Causes:

1) Smoking
2) Are expoxed to lot of radiation or certain chemicals .
3) Have genetic disorder like down syndrome.
4) The leujimia history of the femaily.
5) They infection of Human T-Cell leukemia.
6) Which they association the Aids disease.

Q4:Differentiat between Acute and chronic leukemi.

Ans:Acute luckemia :

⇒ They are sudden onset.
⇒ They fast growing luckemia.
⇒ They are quickly progresses without treatment.
⇒ They quickly develops.
⇒ More than 20 % blast cell.
⇒ Occur and less 15 years.
⇒ Blood cell counts low.
⇒ Breath shortes.
⇒ Pale skin.
⇒ They have treatment quickly.

⇒ Than the cncer can quickly.
2:Chronic luckemia.
They are slowing growing luckemia.
They slowly develops early symptoms.
They have less than 20% blast cell.
They occur in 60 years old.
They have weight lose.
Fever are occur.
They donot diagnosed until symptoms.
May use platelet and blood transfusion
Toi treat they decrease RBC.

Q5:Ans:

Rai ckassification of chronic mycloid luckemia.

There are five stage.

Clinicaly Risk level and survaival rate.

Stages		**Risk level**	**Surviaval rate**
0	Peripheral blood lymphocytes grater than 15000/ul	Low	>150 months or 12 years
1	Lymphadenopathy and lymphocytosis	Mild	100 months or 8 years.
2	Hepatomcgaly or splemogeley both	Mild	71 months or 8 years
3	Anemia (<11g/d/orHC + <33%	High	19 months or 2.3 years
4	Thrompbocytopain (platelets < 100000/ul	High	19 months 2.3 years

Q6:Ans :<u>Chronic myeloid luckemia</u>

⇒ That I the type of cancer that effected the white blood cell and bone marrow .
⇒ They are produced many white cell called granulocytes.
⇒ They are began on 40 t0 60 years
⇒ There symptoms are check slowly.
⇒ That is chronic myeloid luckemiaconvert into acute luckemia.

⇒ The phase of blast crisisi is chronic myeloid luckemia.
⇒ They are splemogly.
⇒ All granucytes increase by predomuncte.
⇒ The
WBC are control difficult to over produced.

Causes:

⇒ That causes is the genetic material rearrangement between the chromosomes 9 and 22.
⇒ That is written (9:23)
⇒ The ABL 1 gene from chromosome 9.
⇒ The BCR gene part the chromosome 22
⇒ The abnormal fussion of gene called BCR – ABL1.

Symptums:

⇒ And the allerged spleen.
⇒ Weight lose.
⇒ Fatigene
⇒ Lose weight
⇒ Fever
⇒ Weakness
⇒ Bone pain.
⇒ The small amount of food eating after feeling full.