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**I d :- 14449 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 Submandibular glands are located beneath the posterior part of the tongue.*

***8****) Minor salivary glands in the Floor of the mouth,Root 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?***

***Ans ;;🡪 Wound Healing***

***SECTION-B***

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

Ans::🡪 **Concept of 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 parenchyma cell are

* Proliferating that resulting in almost complete restoration of damaged cells.
* Concept of repair

• When healing occurs proliferation of Connective tissues and that proliferation of C.T 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.

1. 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 proliferate so they cannot regenerate.

* So, whenever there is damaged in Permanent cells healing will occurs by connective tissues proliferation that is vial repair.
* Examples include: neurons, skeletal muscles and cardiac muscles.
* ORAL TISSUE

It mainly includes:

1. Oral mucosa.
2. Periodontium which includes.
3. Gingiva.
4. Periodontal ligaments.
5. Cementum.
6. Alveolar bone.

* Cells Responsible For Repair and Regeneration

1. Mesenchymal cells.
2. Endothelial cells.
3. Macrophages.
4. Platelets.
5. Parenchymal cells of injured organs.

The response of oral mucosa to damage mainly contain four phases:

1. Hemostasis.
2. Inflammatory phase.
3. Reparative phase\proliferation.
4. Wound contraction.
5. scaring\remodeling.

* Inflammatory phase

• Polymorph nuclear leucocytes, mononuclear leucocytes, and mast cells

are the major cells involved in inflammation and wound healing.

*Q2: Illustrate different types of glands.*

*Ans::🡪 Types of glands.*

* + - * Salivary glands. Secrete saliva.
      * Sweet glands. Secrete sweat.
      * Mammary glands. Secrete milk
      * Endocrine glands. Secrete hormones.
* Salivary glands
  + - Secretory gland which secrete test less saliva that has many important function in human being such.
* Keep the mouth moist.
* Lubricate the food.
* Also prevent of food decay.
* Involve in the initial step of digestion of food.
* TYPES

Divided into two types.

* Major salivary gland.
* Minor salivary gland.
* Major salivary glands::-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 parotid gland   1. Parotid gland is the largest gland in our body. 2. Located in front of our ears and place known as preavrical region. 3. Rich blood supply due to its constant production of saliva especially during meal time. 4. 20% of saliva secretion | **2. Submandibular gland**   1. Submandibular is 2nd largest gland in our body. 2. It is close to sublingual gland. 3. It is located both superiorly and inferiorly to the inner aspect of mouth. 4. 70% of saliva secretion. | 3.sublingual gland   1. Sublingual is the smallest gland in our body. 2. Lies bilaterally on the floor of the mouth. 3. These glands have several ducts of openings. 4. They secretes thick viscus saliva. 5. 5% of saliva secretion. |

* Minor salivary glands::-

1. Small aggregates of secretor tissues.
2. Located throughout the mouth in oral cavity except gingiva and anterior of hard palate.
3. These tissue of secretion are 600-1000 in number.
4. It secrete 10% of saliva which help to lubricate the oral cavity.

* Sweat gland::-

1. Either of two types of secretory skin glands occurring only in mammals.
2. The eccrine sweat gland, which is controlled by the sympathetic nervous system, regulates body temperature.
3. When internal temperature rises, the eccrine glands secrete water to the skin surface, where heat is removed by evaporation.
4. If eccrine glands are active over most of the body (as in horses, bears, and humans), they are major thermoregulatory devices.

* Mammary gland::-

1. Is an exocrine gland in humans and other mammals that produces milk to feed young offspring.
2. Mammals get their name from the Latin word mamma, "breast".
3. The mammary glands are arranged in organs such as the breasts in primates
4. (for example, humans and chimpanzees), cows, goats, and deer), and the dugs of Lacto rhea, the occasional production of milk by the glands,
5. Can occur in any mammal, but in most mammals, lactation, the production of enough milk for nursing, occurs only in phenotypic females who have gestated in recent months or years.
6. It is directed by hormonal guidance from sex steroids.

* ENDRINE GLAND::-
  + - * 1. The endocrine system is a chemical messenger system comprising feedback loops of the hormones released by internal glands of an organism directly into the circulatory system, regulating distant target organs.

1. In humans, the major endocrine glands are the thyroid gland and the adrenal glands.
2. In vertebrates, the hypothalamus is the neural control center for all endocrine systems.
3. The study of the endocrine system and its disorders is known as endocrinology. Endocrinology is a branch of internal medicine. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Good luck.