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***Course Title*** : ***Oral Histology-II***

***Class ID*** : ***14538***

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## Section "A"

1. The mucosa which is bound to jaw bone is the
  - a. Masticatory mucosa
  - b. mucosa membrane
  - c. **specialized mucosa**
  - d. All of them
2. The surface of the oral cavity is a
  - a. Epithelium line
  - b. alveolar mucosa
  - c. **mucosa 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** contain only mucous cells.
9. The **Parotid** glands are located under the skin of the face in front of and below each ear.
10. The restore the normal structure and function the body response to injury is? **Wound Healing.**

## Section "B"

### QNo1: What is the concept of wound healing?

Ans: **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 is responsible for proliferating.
- Thus, result all the damage cell are completely restore of the tissue.

#### **Repair:**

- When healing occurs proliferation of connective tissue and that proliferation of C.T results in fibrosis and scarring that is known as repair.
- When healing is occurred fibrosis and scar formation are started known as repair.

#### **Healing of Wounds with following characteristics:**

- ❖ Clean and on infected
- ❖ No loss of much cell and tissue
- ❖ Limited tissue loss
- ❖ Cut margin are closely opposed
- ❖ Types of cells

#### **Labile Cells:**

- ❖ The labile cells also known as continually divided cells
- ❖ So, they are the cells which are continuously going from one cell cycle to the next cell cycle.

**For example,** include surface epithelium stratified squamous epithelium (lining cells).

## **Stable Cells:**

- ❖ They have low level of replication however stimulated they can readily divide.
- ❖ Regeneration will occur in Labile and stable Cells.

## **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 healing will occur by connective tissues.
- ❖ Examples include: neurons, skeletal muscles and cardia muscles.

## **Oral Tissues**

- ❖ It mainly includes
- ❖ Oral mucosa
- ❖ Periodontium which includes
- ❖ Gingiva
- ❖ Periodontal ligaments
- ❖ Cementum
- ❖ Alveolar bone

## **Cells Responsible for Repair and Regeneration:**

- ❖ Mesenchymal cells
- ❖ Endothelial Cells
- ❖ Macrophages Platelets
- ❖ Parenchymal Cells of injured organs

## **Complication of Repair and Regeneration:**

- ❖ Infection
- ❖ Pigmentation
- ❖ Deficient scar formation
- ❖ Keloid formation
- ❖ Excessive contrition

## **Phases:**

- ❖ Hemostasis (blood clotting)
- ❖ Inflammatory phase (fibroblast, blood vessels, macrophages, scab)
- ❖ Reparative phase (fibroblast, proliferating, subcutaneous fat)
- ❖ Wound contraction and scarring / remodeling (freshly healed epidermis, freshly healed dermis)

## **Hemostasis:**

### **Mechanism:**

- ❖ Damaged the mucosal surface
- ❖ Caused vascular damage and hemorrhaging into tissue defect
- ❖ Result deposition of fibrin aggregation of Platelets and Coagulation

## **Inflammatory Phase:**

- ❖ Polymorphonuclear leukocyte, mononuclear leukocytes, mast cell and other cells are involved in information of wound healing,

## **Reparative Phase:**

### **Mechanisms**

- ❖ Angiogenesis
- ❖ New blood vessels formation
- ❖ Deposition of collagen by fibroblast

## **Wound Contraction:**

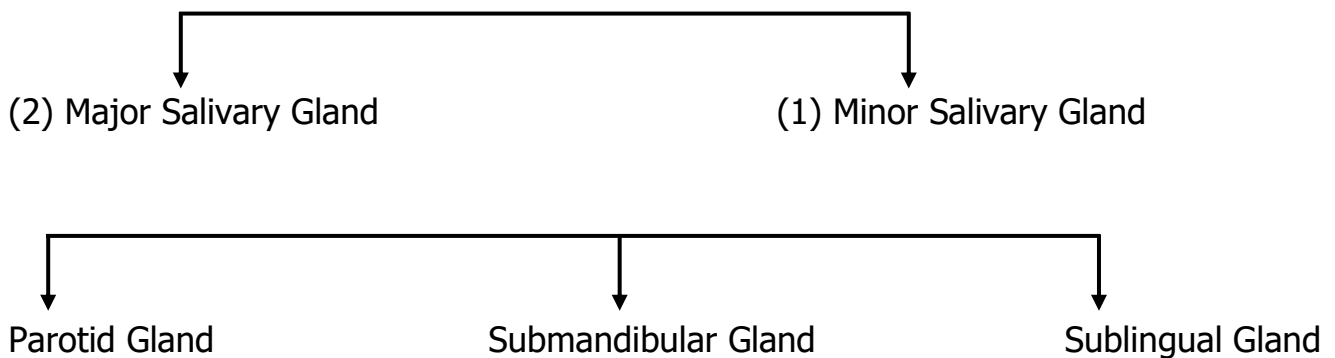
- ❖ Scar formation are occur

## **QNo2: Illustrate different types of glands.**

### **Ans: Salivary Glands:**

- It is a secretory gland which secretes tasteless saliva that has many important functions in human body such as:
  1. Keep the mucous membrane moist.
  2. Lubricate the food.
  3. Also prevent of decay.
  4. Involve in initial step of digestion of food.

## Salivary Gland Divide in Two step:



### (1) Sublingual Gland:

- Are the smallest gland.
- Lies bilaterally on the floor of the mouth.
- These glands have several ducts of opening.
- Secrete thick viscus saliva 5% of saliva secretion.

### (2) Sub Mandibular:

- Close to sub lingual gland.
- Are located both superiority of inferiorly to the inner aspect of mouth.
- To % of Saliva Secretion.

### (3) Parotid Gland:

- It is one the largest gland in major sliver gland.
- Located in front of your ear and the place known as (prevaricate regional.
- It has rich blood supply due to its constant production of saliva specially during meal time.
- 20% of saliva secretion.

## (2) Minor Salivary Glands:

- Small aggregates the mouth in oral cavity except gingiva and anterior hard palate.
- Those tissue of secretion are 600—1000 I num.
- It secretes 10% saliva help to lubricate the oral cavity.