

Course Title: General Pathology (MLT 2nd Semester
Sec A and B)

Final term assignment

TIME: 6HRS

Marks:50

Name: MUBARIK NAWAZ

Class ID 16691

SectionA

Note:

- **Write in your own words, do not copy paste.**
 - **Use only MS word to attempt questions.**
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Attempt all questions.Each question carry equal marks.

Q1.What are the circulating cells in acute inflammation?Also write the characteristics of Acute inflammation.

Q2. Write a note on infarction and its types and write a note on Mast cells.

Q3. Which are the cells having proliferative capacity? Explain them, also write about the characteristics of Benign tumor?

Q4. What is hypovolumic shock? Explain along with its conditions.

Q5. What is Edema? Explain its types also write about the classification of Thrombosis.

QNO1:--

ANS:--CELLS INVOLVED IN ACUTE INFLAMMATION:--

*)CIRCULATING LEAKOCYTES CELLS MIGRATED FROM VASCULATURE LATER

DIAPYCNOSIS SMALLER FIRST LONGER LATER.

*)BASOPHIL:-RELEASE ANTICOAGULANTS.

*)NEUTROPHILS:-VICIOUS PHAGOCYTES RELEASE MANY CHEMICAL MEDIATORS.

*)CHEMOTAXIS:-PRIMARY JOB OF PHAGOCYTES BACTERIA.

*)MONOCYTES MACROPHAGES:--ARRIVE 5TH POST INJURY UPTO REMOVE DEAD TISSUE DEBRIS CLEAN MESS.

-----**-----CHARACTERISTIC-----**

*)RIPIDSONSET ACTION(TYPICALLY MINUTE.)

- *) SHORT DURATION (LAST FOR HOUR OR FEW DAYS)
- *) EMIGRATION OF LEAKOCYTES MAINLY NEUTROPHILS TO THE SITES OF INJURY.
- *) SHORT DURATION
- *) FORMATION OF INFLAMMATORY EXUDATE.
- *) PREDOMINANTLY NEUTROPHIL LEAKOCYTES ACCUMULATION. *) CARDINAL SIGNS-----****
- * RUBER (REDNESS).
- * COLOR (INCREASED HEAT) * TUMOR (SWELLING).
- * DOLOR (PAIN) * LOSS OF FUNCTION.

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QNO2:

----- ANS-----****

INFARCTION:---PATHOLOGY IN FARCTION DEATH OF TISSUE, RESULTING FROM A FAILURE OF BLOOD SUPPLY COMMONLY DUE TO OBSTRUCTION OF A BLOOD VESSEL BY A BLOOD CLOT OR NARROWING OF THE BLOOD VESSEL CHANNEL. THE DEATH OF TISSUE IS INFARCT PROCESS IS CALLED INFARCTION.

-**--TYPES OF INFARCTION---**-

ANTERIOR. POSTERIOR. LATERAL. SEPTAL.
CIRCUMFERENTIAL.

-----WHITE INFARCTION:-----***-

*ARTERIAL OCCLUSION *SOLID COMA ORGAN.

----**---RED INFARCTION:- ARTERIAL OCCLUSION.

VENOUS OCCLUSION.

LOOSE TISSUE AND DUAL CIRCULATION.

-----****---MAST CELL-----*****-----

ALSO KNOWN AS MASTOCYTES OR LABROCYTES IS A
GRANULE CELL

CONNECTIVE TISSUE THAT CONTAINS MANY GRANULES
RICH IN HISTAMINE AND HEPARINE.

SPECIALLY IT IS A TYPE OF GRANULOCYTE DERIVED FROM
M

THE MYELOID STEM CELL THAT IS A PART OF THE IMMUNE AND
NEUROIMMUNE SYSTEM.

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QNO

-----3 ANS-----****

CELL HAVING PROLIFERATIVE CAPACITY;-----

*) THE EARLIEST BONE MARROW PRECURSOR CELL TYPES
OFTEN CALLED STEM

CELLS HAVE A VERY LARGE CAPACITY FOR SELF-RENEWAL.

THIS MAKES THEM A

USEFUL MEDICAL SYSTEM IN WHICH TO REST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT NORMAL SOMATIC CELLS HAVE A LIMITED PROLIFERATIVE CAPACITY

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*SKIN FIBROBLAST. *SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS.

*ENDOTHELIAL CELLS.

*EPITHELIAL CELL. MOST INTERNAL ORGAN LIVER, PANCREAS, AND BRAIN TUMOR.

CHARACTERISTIC OF BENIGN TUMOR:---

*CELL RESEMBLE NORMAL CELLS AND TUMOR ARCHITECTURE RESEMBLES

THAT OF MATURE ORGAN HOMOLOGICAL BY APPEARANCE AND COLOR.

*USUALLY ARE SPHERICAL AND COMPRESS THE SURROUNDING TISSUE

GIVING RISE TO APPEARANCE OF A CAPSULE EXPANSIVE TYPE OF GROWTH.

*GROWS SLOWLY AND HAVE FEW MITOTIC FIGURES ONLY TISSUE ATYPISM.

*LOCALIZED, INNOCENT AND CANNOT SPREAD TO OTHER SITES. *EASY FOR SURGICAL PATI

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QNO--4 ANS----

HYPOVOLUMIC SHOCK:-----

IS A LIFE THREATENING CONDITION THAT RESULTS WHEN YOU LOSE MORE

THAN 20% (ONE FIFTH) OF YOUR BODY BLOOD OR FLUIDS SUPPLY THIS SEVERE

FLUIDS SUPPLY LOSS MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE HEART PUMP

TO PUMP A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF BLOOD TO YOUR BODY IT IS LEADING TO HEART FAILURE. -----CONDITIONS-----

* BLEEDING FROM SERIOUS CUTS OR WOUNDS.

* BLEEDING FROM BLUNT TRAUMATIC INJURIES DUE TO ACCIDENT.

* INTERNAL BLEEDING FROM ABDOMINAL ORGAN OR ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

* BLEEDING FROM THE DIGESTIVE TRACT AND VAGINAL BLEEDING.

MOST COMMON IN CHILDREN AND OLDER ADULTS

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. QN05

----- ANS----- EDEMA:-----

IS A SWELLING CAUSED BY EXCESS FLUID TRAPPED IN YOUR BODY TISSUE

ALTHOUGH EDEMA CAN AFFECT ANY PART OF YOUR BODY YOU MAY NOT NOTICE

IT MORE IN YOUR HAND FEET, ARMS, FEET AND ANKLES.

-----****-----TYPES-----****-----

*) PERIPHERAL EDEMA.

IT IS MAINLY OCCURS IN LEG, FEET, AND ANKLES.

*) IT IS COMMON TYPE OF EDEMA WITH MORE AGE PREGN

ANCY AND HYPERTENSION. * POLMONARY EDEMA: ---

ACCUMULATION OF FLUID IN LUNGS DUE TO THE BLOCK

OF POLMONARY

VEINS SMALL FUNCTION OF LEFT VENTRICLE OF HEART.

* RESPIRATORY DISEASE. * HYPERSENSITIVITY.

* VASOGENIC EDEMA * CYTOTOXIC EDEMA.

* INTERSTITIAL CEREBROEDEMA. * PITTING EDEMA.

CLASSIFICATION OF THROMBOSIS.

VENOUS THROMBOSIS: --- * DEEP VEIN

* PORTAL VEIN * RENAL VEIN * JUGULAR VEIN.

* CEREBRAL VENOUS EDEMA. ARTIAL EDEMA: ---

* STROKE * MYCARDIAL. * INFARCTION OTHER SITES.

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THE END

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