🡺NAME MUHAMMAD AWIS KHAN

🡺ID 14629

🡺INSTRUCTOR SAIMA HADII

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🡺SUBJECT WBC & PLATLETS DISSORDER

🡺DEPT BS-MLT 4TH SEMESTER

QNO.01:-

ANSWER.NO.01:-

 🡺HODGKIN LYMPHOMA :-

 🡪 Include the enlarged lymph nodes, fever, night sweats,

 -Weight loss and tiredness the other symptoms may include

 - Bone pain, chest pain or itchiness.

 🡺Parent disease:-

 > Lymphoma, Cancer.

 🡺Includes diseases:-

 > Classical Hodgkin Lymphomas.

 🡺 Stage I:-

 > Indicates node involvement in one lymph node area.

 🡺Stage II:-

 >Indicates disease involving two or more lymph nodal areas –

confined to one side of the diaphragm.

🡺Stage III:-

 >Indicates disease involving lymph nodes above and below the –

-diaphragm.

 🡺Stage IV:-

 >Indicates involvement outside the lymph node areas and refers

-to diffuse or disseminated disease in the bone marrow, liver and other

 - Extranodal sites.

 🡺Clinical Feature:-

 >The disease can present at any age but is rare in children and has a peak incidence in young adults.

 >There is 2 : 1 male predominance.

🡺Hematological and biochemical finding:-

 >Normochromic, normocytic anemia is most common .

 >Bone marrow involvement is unusual in early disease.

 >if it occurs bone marrow failure may develop with a

🡪

Leucoerythroblastic anaemia.

 > One-third of patients have a neutrophill eosinophilia is frequent.

 > Advanced disease is associated with lymphopenia.

 > Loss of cell-mediated immunity.

 CAUSES OF HODGKIN LYMPHOMA:-

 🡪The exact cause of Hodgkin lymphoma is unknown. However, your risk of developing the condition is increased if:

 >You have a medical condition that weakens your immune system.

 >You take immunosuppressant medication.

QNO.02:-

ANSWER.02:-

 🡺HOMEOSTASIS:-

 🡪In biology, homeostasis is the state of steady internal,

 🡪Physical, and chemical conditions maintained by living systems.

 🡪This is the condition of optimal functioning for the organism.

 🡪Include many variables, such as body temperature.

 🡪There are four major physiologic events participate in the

 -Homeostasis Processes.

>Humans' internal body temperature is a great example of homeostasis.

>When someone is healthy, their body maintains a temperature close to

- 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit (37 degrees Celsius).The cold, or sweat in the

-summer, that's your body trying to maintain

 -Homeostasis

 🡺STEPS:-

 🡪3 Steps involve in hemostasis.

 i) Vasoconstriction.

 ii) Homeostasis plug/platelet plug formation.

 iii) Coaglution of blood.

 🡺FACTOR:-

* Fibrinogen
* Prothrombin
* Thromboplastin (tissue factor)
* Calium
* Labile facto
* Presence not proved
* Stable factor
* Antihemophilic
* Christmas
* Staurt power factor
* Plasma thromboplastein or antecedent
* Hagemen
* Fibrin stablizing factors

 QNO.03:-

 ANSWER.03:-

 🡪HOMOPHELLIA:-

 > Hemophilia A and B are similar in both clinical and pathological features.

 > The difference being in the deficient factor.

 > Both are sex-linked recessive disorders resulting in inherited deficiency of the clotting factor.

 > Males are affected and females are carriers.

🡺TYPES OF HOMOPHILLIA:-

 🡪A & B,

 🡺 A:-

 > Hemophilia A is a lack of clotting factor VIII.

 >This accounts for about 80 percent of hemophilia cases.

 >About 70 percent of people with hemophilia A have the severe form.

🡺B:-

 >Hemophilia B is also known as “Christmas disease,”

 > Person lacks clotting factor IX.

 > Hemophilia occurs in around 1 in every 20,000 males born worldwide

 🡺 SYMPTOMS:-

 🡪 Bleeding can occur externally or internally.

 🡪All wound and cut or dental injury can lead to excessive external

 -bleeding.

 🡪Spontaneously is common in nose bleeding.

 🡪May be prolonged or continue bleeding after bleeding to

 -Previously cased.

 🡺LAB DAIGNOSES:-

 🡪 Medical stop are the diagnosed to hemophilia to blood tests but the

 -blood test is the key of hemophilia.

 🡪If hemophilia is suspected as a physician will ask about the person’s

 -family and personal medical history, as this can help to identify the

 -cause.

 🡪Blood tests can provide information about how long it takes for blood

 - to clot.

🡪Blood test results can identify the type of hemophilia.

 QNO.04:-

ANSWER.NO04:-

 🡺VON-WILE BRAND DISEASE:- (VWD)-

 🡪 Von Wile brand disease (VWD) was first described in 1926 by a Finnish physician named Dr. Erik von Wile brand.

 🡪 Von Wile brand disease is estimated to affect 1 in 100 individuals.

🡪Most researchers agree that von Wile brand disease is the most common

 -Genetic bleeding disorder.

🡪Glycoprotein and composed of 2050 amino acid.

* Function of VWF:-

 > Functions: mainly have two roles,

 🡪 Von Wile brand factor's primary function is binding to

 -particular factor VIII and Factor VIII is bound to VWF while

 -inactive in circulation; factor VIII degrades rapidly when

 -not bound to VWF. Factor VIII is released from VWF by the

 -Action of thrombin.

 >It is important in platelet adhesion to wound sites.

 > cells due to damage occurring to the blood vessel.

🡺PATHO-PHYSIOLOGICALLY:-

 > There are two forms of VWD:

1. Hereditary VWD

🡪 Quantitative

>Type I

>Type III

🡪Qualitative

>Type II

>Platelets type

2. Acquired VWD

 🡪Antibodies against VWD.

🡺Clinical Features:-

 >Most cases are of mild bleeding.

 >Spontaneous bleeding from mucous membranes

 (e.g. epistaxis)

 >Excessive bleeding from wounds

 >Menses bleeding increase

 >In severe cases, similar to hemophilia A.

🡺LAB-DAIGNOSIS:-

> CBC

>Hemoglobin

>Hematocrit

>Platelet count Normal.

> Thrombosyties are increase.

 QNO.05:-

ANSWER.NO.05:-

 🡺 Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS):-

 🡪DEF….

 > If the condition that results from the abnormal premature

 -Destruction of red blood cells.

 >The damaged red blood cells start to clog the filtering system in

 -The kidneys.

 🡺Signs and symptoms:-

* Bloody diarrhea
* Vomiting
* Abdominal pain
* Pale skin
* Fatigue
* Fever,
* Blood in the urine
* Decreased urination

 🡺Lab Daignoses:-

 > CBC

 > TLC 🡪Increase

 > HB 🡪 Decrease

 > Platlets 🡪 Decrease

🡺Types of Hemolytic uremic syndrome:-

 🡺TYPICAL HUS:-

 🡪Infection related shiga toxin produced E-coli/Shigilla pneumococcal infection HIV typical other viral or bacterial infection.

🡪 Mostly with diarrhea often bloody diarrhea (D+HUS).

🡺A TYPICAL HUS:-

 🡪Caused by exposer to center medication.

 >Example:-

 >Ciclosporin, Tacrolimus).

 >Atypical HUS (non–Stx-HUS) is rare.

 >As the name implies, infection by Stx-producing bacteria is not

 -the cause.