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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.