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MID TERM ASSIGNMENT

 Section “A"

Q'1 = Define the following term with two physiological

 And pathological example each .

I ) Atrophy : Decrease in size or wasting away of a body part or

 Tissue .

II ) Hypertrophy : Excessive development of an organ or part .

III ) Hyperplasia : an abnormal or unusual increase in the elements

Composing a part ( such as cells composing a tissue )

IV ) Metaplasia : Transformation of one tissue into another .

Q’2 = How does the calcium ions influx the cell ?

Ans ) Calcium ion influx : Action potential Open voltage sensitive calcium

Channel in excitable .

Cell leading to an influx of calcium ion it may also serve to study pathological

Processes such as cell death during ischaemia or amyotrophic sclerosis where

Increase in calcium influx .

Calcium influx effect in to cell .

Cell type effect

Endothelial cell increase vasodilation

Myocytes contraction

Secretory cell increase secretion

Q'3= What is free Radical ?

Ans ) A radical is an atom molecule or ion that is in unpaired

Valence electron with some exceptions these unpaired electrons

Make radicals highly chemically reactive .A notable example of radical

Is the hydroxyl radical(HO.), a molecules that has one unpaired

Electron on the oxygen atom .

Qno:4 write down some deference between apoptosis and Necrosis

Ans ) Free Radical : radical are atoms molecules or ions which unpaired electrons

Outer shell configuration .

Free Radicals may have positive negative charge .

Even though have unpaired electrons by convention meter and their ion or complex with unpaired

Electrons or not radial .

Unpaired electron cause radical to be highly reactive

Effect of free radical on cell :

On that is procedure in the body by natural biological process or introduced from an outside sourse such as tobacco smoke toxin or pollutants that can damage cell protein DNA by altering their chemical structure

Q’ 5 = write a note on air embolism .

Ans ) Air embolism : the process of partial or complete obstruction of some parts of the cardio

Vascular system in the Circulation

Transported intravascular mass detached from its site of origin is called an embolus

Classification

Depend upon the matter in emboli :

Solid : detached thrombi materials tissue fragments bacterial clumps

Liquid emboli : fat globules amniotic fluid bone marrow

Gaseous Air or other gases

Depends upon whether infected or not

Sterile or septic

Depending upon the source of emboli

Cardiac emboli left atrium and arterial appendages infarcts in the left ventricles

Arterial emboli : systematic arties in the brain

Venous pulmonary arteries **.**