**Course Title: Histology ll Instructor: Ms. Salma Ishaq**

  **Max Marks: 30**

**NOTE:**

 **Midterm assignment**

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CLASS CODE: 14551

 **SECTION-A**

**1)** The mucosa which is bound to jaw bone is the

 (a)Masticatory mucosa (b) mucous membrane (c) specialized mucosa (d) all of them

**2)** The surface of the oral cavity is a

**(a )E**pithelium line (b) Alveolar mucosa (C) mucous 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 Roof of the tongue\_\_\_\_\_\_ contain only mucous cells.

**9)** The PAROTID\_\_\_\_ glands are located under the skin of the face in front of and below each ear.

**10)** To restore the normal structure and function the body response to injury is---WOUND HEALING

 **SECTION-B**

**Q1:** What is the concept of wound healing?

Ans:Wound healing:

Body response to injury in attempt to normal structure and function.

Wound healing involve 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 paranchym cell are prolefirating that resulting in almost complete restorstion of damaged cells.

Concept of repair:when healing accur proliferation of connective tissue and that prolefiration of c.t results in fibrosis and scarring that is known as repair.

Type of cells:

1) labile cells.

2)stable cells.

3)permenant cells.

Cells responsible for repair and regeneration:

1)mesenchymal cells.

2)endothelial cells.

3)macrophages.

4)platelets.

5)parsnchymal cells of injured organ.

Growth factors responsible for repair and regeneration.

1)FGF(fibroblast growth factor)

2)EGF(epidermal growth factor)

3)PDGF(platelet derived growth factor)

4)VEGF(vascular endothelial growth factor)

5)TGF(transforming growth factor)

6)KGF(keratinocyte growth factor­)

Complication of repair and regeneration:

1)infection.

2)implantation cyst.

3)pigmentation.

4)deficient scar formation

5)incisional hemia.

6)keloid formation.

7)excessive contraction.

Phases:the response of oral mocosa to damage mainly contain four phases.

1)Hemostasis:

Initial response to wound healing.

2)Inflamatory phase:

Polymorphonuclear leucocytes,mononuclear leucocytes,and mast cells are the major cells involved in inflammation and wound healing.

3)Reperative phase:

Inflammation phase subsides

Regeneration of tissue began first in the epithelium then at the connective tissue.

4)Wound contraction&scarring:

Remodling of fiber.

**Q2:** Illustrate different types of glands

Ans:

1)salivary gland.

2)sweat gland.

3)mammary gland.

4)endocrine gland.

Salivary gland:

It is a secretry gland which secrete testless saliva which has many important function in human body such as

1)keep the mucous membarane moist.

2)lubricate the food.

3)also prevent of tooth decay.

4)also involved in the initial step of digestion of food.

Salivary gland consist of two types.

1)major salivary gland.

2)minor salivary gland.

Major salivary gland.

Major salivary gland consist of three types.

1)sublingual gland.

It is the smallest gland lies b/w biletrally on the floor of the mouth.these gland have several duct of opening.

Secrete thick viscous saliva

 5% of saliva secretion.

2)submandibular gland.

Close to the sublingual gland.

Are located both superiority &inferiority to inner aspect of the mouth.

70% of saliva.

3)parotid gland.

Is one of the largest gland in major salivary gland.

Located in front of your ear and inner the place known as (prearial region).

It has rich blood supply due to its constant production of saliva especially during meal time.

20% of saliva.

Minor salivary gland.

Small aggregate of secretry tissue.

Located throughout the mouth in oral cavity except gangiva and interior of hard palate.

This tissue of secretion are 600-1000 in number.

It secrete 10% saliva which help to lubricate the oral cavity.

2) Sweat gland.

Also known as sudoriferous glands that produce and secrete onto an epithelial surface by way of a duct.

3)Mammary gland.

The mammary gland are located in the brests of female that is responsible for location ,or the production of milk.

4)Endocrine gland.

It secrete hormones direct into the blood stream .

 Thank you

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Good luck.