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ID NO: **16231**

SECTION: **A**

SUBJECT: **PATHOLOGY**

Instructor: **WAQAS IHSAN Sir.**

Q1: What is Shock? Explain it's two types.

Ans: Shock: Shock is a state in which blood cannot flow into body tissues due to problems in the circulatory system. The initial symptoms of shock may include weakness, rapid heartbeat, rapid breathing, sweating, anxiety and thirst

Types of Shock:

Cardiogenic

Hypovolemic

Neurogenic

Anaphylacti

Neurogenic shock: It is defined as the injury to the spinal cord with associated autonomic dysregulation. This dysregulation is due to a loss of sympathetic tone and an unopposed parasympathetic response. Neurogenic shock is most commonly a consequence of traumatic spinal cord injuries

Hypovolemic shock: is a life-threatening condition that results when you lose more than 20 percent (one-fifth) of your body's blood or fluid supply. This severe fluid loss makes it impossible for the heart to pump a sufficient amount of blood to your body. Hypovolemic shock can lead to organ failure.

Q2: What do you know about granolumatous inflammation?

Ans. Granulomatous inflammation is a histologic pattern of tissue reaction which appears following cell injury. Granulomatous inflammation is caused by a variety of conditions including infection, autoimmune, toxic, allergic, drug, and neoplastic conditions.

A granuloma is a small area of inflammation. ... Granulomas seem to be a defensive mechanism that triggers the body to "wall off" foreign invaders such as bacteria or fungi to keep them from spreading. Common causes include an inflammatory condition called sarcoidosis and infections such as histoplasmosis or tuberculosis.

Granulomatous inflammation is caused by a variety of conditions including infection, autoimmune, toxic, allergic, drug, and neoplastic conditions. The tissue reaction pattern narrows the pathologic and clinical differential diagnosis and subsequent clinical management.

Symptoms

Frequent bacterial and fungal infections.

genitourinary system.

Abscesses that involve the lungs, liver, spleen, bones, or skin.

Swollen lymph nodes.

Persistent diarrhea.

Chronic runny nose

Q3: Waht is the effect of use of tobacco on health?

Ans. Tobacco use increases the risk for many types of cancer, such as Lung cancer. Studies show a direct link between cigarette smoking and coronary heart disease. Smoking, including during the teenage years, increases the risk of dying from COPD. Smoking during pregnancy increases the risk for pregnancy complications.

Smoking tobacco damages your heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular system), increasing your risk of heart disease and stroke. It's a major cause of coronary heart disease, which can lead to a heart attack. Smoking causes high blood pressure, lowers your ability to exercise, and makes your blood more likely to clot

initial stimulation, then reduction in activity of brain and nervous system.

increased alertness and concentration, Feelings mild euphoria, feelings of relaxation, increased blood pressure and heart rate, decreased blood flow to fingers and toes.

Lung Cancer, smoking dramatically increases your chances of developing lung cancer.

COPD, Heart Disease, Stroke, Aortic Aneurysm, Oropharyngeal Cancer, Esophageal Cancer

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Q4: Waht do you know about malignant tumor? Hwo to diagnose and what it treat?

Ans. Malignant means that the tumor is made of cancer cells, and it can invade nearby tissues. Some cancer cells can move into the bloodstream or lymph nodes, where they can spread to other tissues within the body2—this is called metastasis.

Diagnose of malignant tumor:

Imaging tests used in diagnosing cancer may include a computerized tomography (CT) scan, bone scan, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET) scan, ultrasound and X-ray, among others. Biopsy. During a biopsy, your doctor collects a sample of cells for testing in the laboratory.

Treatment:

Surgery. When used to treat cancer, surgery is a procedure in which a surgeon removes cancer from your body, Radiation Therapy, Chemotherapy, Immunotherapy to Treat Cancer, Targeted Therapy, Hormone Therapy, Stem Cell Transplant, Precision Medicine

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A5: Write detail notes on Hemorrage?

Ans. **Hemorrhage**: Bleeding or the abnormal flow of blood, A hemorrhage may be "external" and visible on the outside of the body or "internal," where there is no sign of bleeding outside the body. Bleeding from a cut on the face is an external hemorrhage. Bleeding into the spleen or liver are examples of internal hemorrhage. The term "hemorrhagic" comes from the Greek "haima," blood + rhegnumai," to break forth; a free and forceful escape of blood.

Causes. the reason. Injury or trauma may cause bleeding. Other potential causes include medication and gastrointestinal diseases. Anything that damages the blood vessel wall can cause bleeding.

Types of hemmorage:

There are three different types of bleeding in the same patient: subdural hematoma, intraparenchymal hemorrhage (bleeding due to contusion) and subarachnoid hemorrhage. The crescent of the subdural hematoma covers and compresses the brain.

Signs of internal hemorrhaging include:

- A sudden severe headache.
- Seizures with no previous history **of**seizures.
- Weakness in an arm or leg.
- Nausea or vomiting.
- Decreased alertness; lethargy.
- Changes in vision.
- Tingling or numbness.
- speaking or understanding speech
