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QNO 5; WHAT IS EDEMA ? EXPLAIN ITS TYPE ALSO WRITE ABOUT THE CLASSIFICATION OF THRUMBOSIS.

ANS; EDEMA;

Abnormal and excesses amount of fluid in the interstitial tissue spaces is called edema.

Fluid collection and different body cavities may have varies designations .

Hydrothorax (pleural effusion)

Hydro pericardium

Hydro peritoneum ( usually called ascites)

Anasarca severe, extreme generalized edema with profound subcutaneous tissue swelling.

Edema is swelling cause by increase extra fluid in the interstitial space.

It usually happen feet but also involves the entire body.

There are many causes of edema including certain health condition and some medication.

Edema is a disease of many symptom. It happen to build up fluid in the interstitial. In this condition the fluid and blood back up and leak into the surrounding tissue. Edema may also the body response to inflammation are injured.

TYPES OF EDEMAS

DEPENDENT EDEMA ;

Prominent feature of congestive heart failure , particularly of the right ventricle.

RENAL EDEMA;

Edema is a resulte of renal dys function are nephritic syndrome is generally severe than cardiac edema and affect the all part of the body.

PITTING EDEMA;

Finger pressure over substantially tissue displaces the interstitial fluid and lives a finger shaped depression.

PULMONARY EDEMA;

Most typically seen in the setting of leaf ventricular failure.

CLASSIFICATION OF THROMBIOSIS

VENOUS THROMBIOSIS ;

Is the formation of thrombus ( blood clot) with in a vein. There are several disease which can be classified.

DEEP VEIN THROBIOSIS;

Is the formation of blood clot with in a deep vein. It most commonly affect leg veins, such as femoral vein. Three factor are important in the formation of blood clotting is are the rate of blood flow the thickness of the blood and qualities of the vassal wall. Pain and redness of the affected areas.

POTAL VEIN THROMBIOSES

Renal vein thromboses is instruction of the renal vein by a thromboses. This tans lead to reduced den age from the kidney. Anticoagulation therapy is the treatment of chaise.

JUGULAR VEIN TRUMBOSES

Is a condition that may a cover du to infection, intervenes drug used a malegnency. Jugular vein trumboses can have vairient of complication. Though characterized a sharp pain ad the site of the vein.

ARTERIAL TRUMBOSES

Is the formation of a thrombus with in an artery. In most causes arterial thromboses.

QNO 3; WHICH A THE CELL HAVING PROLIFERATIVE CAPACITY? EXPLAIN THAM, ALSO WRITE THE CHARECTERISTIC OF BENIGN TUMER.

ANS ; DIFFENITION;

CellLiferative is the process that result in increased of the number of cell, and is defined by the balance between cell division and cell loss through cell death.

TYPES ;

1. Labile cell (continuously dividing cell, going continuously from one cycle to another cycle).
2. Stable cell (low replication ).
3. Permanent cell( non dividing cell).
4. LABILE CELL;

Continuously dividing cell this are proliferative through out life and replacing those cell that are continuously dying.

EXAMPLE

(Colomer epithelium of GIT, uterus and fallopian tubes .

1. STABLE CELL

THIS CELL having ability regenerate but in normal condition do not replicate. They can under go rapid division in response varieties of stimulus or activation of a stimulus. Low proliferating ability. Regeneration can a cover in labial cell and stable cell.

EXAMPLE

KIDNEY and pancreases , mesenchymal cell, smote muscle connective tissue etc.

NON DIVIDING CELL (PERMANENT CELL);

This cell are incapable are division and regeneration. If they are destroyed, the loss is permanent and repair a cover only by the proliferation of connective tissue( scare formation).

EXAMPLE;

NERVE CELL ( NEURAN )

CARIAC MUSCLE

SKELETAL MUSCLE

* CHARECTERISTIC OF BENIGN TUMAR

Benign tumor is a mass of cell that lack the ability to invalid neighboring tissue are metastasize ( spread through out the body) when remove benign tumor usually do not grow back, where as benign tumor generally have a slow growth red than malignant tumor and the tumor cell are usually differentiate all through benign tumor well not metastasize are locally invade tissue some time may still produce negative health affect. The growth of benign tumor produces a mass effect that can compressed tissue and may cause nerve damage reduction of blood flow when area of the body benign tumor are not life threateinig.

QNO 1

ANS;; CERCULATING CELL OF ACUTE INFLAMATION ;

The processes of acute inflammation

Is enetiated by rezedent immune cell already in the present in the invale tissue, mainly resident macrophage, dentretic cell, histiocysts , kupffer cell and mass cell. The nutruphil migrate a long chemotactic gradient created by local by cell to reach the site of injury.

CELLULAR PHASE OF ACUTE INFLAMMATION

The main immune cell invale the acute inflammation are neutrophil .

The stases of circulation allow neutrophil to line up long the endothelium near the site of injury, known as margingion . they role a long the endothelium staking intermatentlly .

Inflammation is charectirized by fivecardinal signs.

Rubor (redness colour) increased heat , tumor swelling , dordolar

First four were describe by celsus (ca 30bc -38ad); the fifth was a litter addiation by Virchow in the nineteenth century .redness and heat are due to oncreased blood flow to the inflamed area:swelling is due to accumulation of fluid .pain is due to release of chemicals that stimulate never endimgs; and also of function is due to a combination of factors .these signs are manifested when acute inflammation occurs on the surface of the body ,but not all of them will be apparent in acute inflammation of internal organ .pain occurs only when there are appropriate sensory never ending. the increase heat of inflamed skin is due to the entry of the a large amount of blood at body core temperature into the normally cooler skin .when inflammation occur internally where tissues is normally body core temperature no increase heat is appetent .the morphologic function changes in acute inflammation where described in the late nineteenth entry by cohnheim ,who demonstrated the vascular changes of injury in the vassal of a frog tongue .the two main component of acute inflammatory response are the microcirculatory response in the cellular response microcircolation response vasodilatation in statues the first change in rhe microcirculation is a transient and significant vasocanstration which is them fallow by marked active dilation of arterioles capillaries .

Qno 4 ;

ANS; hypovolumic shock;

Sever bleeding are loss of body fluid from trauma, burns, surgery , or dehydration from severe nausea and vomiting.

Blood pressure decreases, those blood flow is reduced to cell, tissue and organ.

Reduced circulating blood volume with secondary decreased cardiac output .

HEMORAGE;

GI bleed

Trauma

Massive

Hemophilic

AAA rupture post partum bleeding

NON HEMORAGIC

Vomiting

Diarrhea

Bowel obstruction, pancreatitis

Burns

Environmental dehydration

EXPLAIN ALONG WITH CONDITION;

HYPOVOLPMIC shock result from signifecanmt sudden blood or fluid loss with in your body. Blood loss of this magnitude can a cover because of bleeding a serious cuts or wounds bleeding blunt tromatic injuries due to accident internal bleeding from abdominal organs are ruptured ectopic pregnancy bleeding from the digestive tract significance vaginal bleeding indometroiosis .

Hypovolumic shock is life condition that result when you loss more than 20% ( onefift ) of your body blood are fluid supply. This sever fluid loss makes it impossible form heart to the pump sufficient amount of blood to your body. Hypovallemic shock cal lead to organ failure.

QNO 2;

ANS; INFRACTION

INFRACTION IS a tissue death (necroses) due to inadequate blood supply to the affected area may be caused by artery blockage ruptured mechanical comp ration are vasoconstriction.

1 the resulting lesion referred infarct

2 from the latin infarction.

TYPES;;;

Heart myocardial infraction commonly known as heart as attack, is in infraction causing some heart cell to die. This most commonly due to occlusion blockage of coronary oratories the rapture of a vulnerable atherosclerotic claque, which is an stable collection of lipade fatiacid and WBC specially macrophage in the wall of arteries heart muscle tissue myocardic can cause damage are kill.

BRAIN; cerebral infraction is the ischemic kind of stock due to a disturbance in the blood vessel supply blood to the brain.

LUNG; Pulmonary infraction are lung infraction .

SPLEEN; splenetic infraction is a cover are one of its branches are included for example by a blood clot.

LIMB; Limb infraction is an infraction of an arm are leg. Causes include arterial embolism and skeletal muscle infraction as rare implication of long standing.

BONE; bone infraction result in a vascular narcoses. With out blood the bone tissue die and the bone collapses if a vascular narcosis involves the bone and a joint osteochondritis dissecans.

TESTICLE; IN INFRACTION of a testicle may be caused by testicular torsion.

EYE; IN infraction can a cover to the central retinal arteries which supplies the retina causing sudden visual loss.

BOWEL; BOWEL INFRACTION IS Generally caused by mesenteric ischemia due to blockage in the arteries are vein that supply the bowel.

MAST CELL ;;

A mast cell also known as masticate are a lybrocyt is a migrant cell of connective tissue that contain many granules reach in histamine and heparin. Specifically it is a type ofg granulocyte derived from the myeloid steam cell that is a part of immune and euro immune system.

Mast cell are discovered by paul ehrlich in 1877 all though best known far there role elegy anaphylaxis , mast cell play in Important a protective role as well being intimately involves the wound heeling , angiogenesis, immune tolerance, defense against pathogen, and the blood brain barrier function.

FUNCTION OF MAST CELL;;

The role of mast cell in the development of allergy. Mast cell play a key role in the inflammatory process. When activated a mast cell can other selectively released (piecemeal granulation are rapidly releases ) anaphylactic be granulation mediators are compounds that induced inflammation from storage into the local micro environment mast cell can be stimulated to the granulate by allergen through cross linking with immunoglobulin E recepte.

Mast cell express a high affinity receptor for the FC regent of LGE, the list abundant member of the antibody this receptor is of such high affinity that bounding IGE molecules is an essence irreversible. As a result of mast cell are clotted of IGE which is produced by plasma cell of the immune system. IGE antibody are typically specific to one particular