

ORAL HISTOLOGY

Student ID:14727

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) Epithelium 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 floor of the mouth 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 is a transition of processes which is also recognized as one of the most complex processes in human physiology. Complex series of reactions and interactions among cells and mediators take place in the healing process of wound involving cellular and molecular events. The inflammatory phase is naturally intended to remove devitalized tissue and prevent invasive infection. The proliferative phase is characterized by the formation of granulation tissue within the wound bed, composed of new capillary network, fibroblast, and macrophages in a loose arrangement of supporting structure. This second phase lasts from day 8 to 21 after the injury is also the phase for epithelialization. The natural period of proliferative phase is a reflection for us in treating wound to reach the goal which ultimately defines as closed wound. The final maturation phase is also characterized by the balancing between deposition of collagen and its degradation. There are at least three prerequisites which are ideal local conditions for the nature of wound to go on a normal process of healing i.e.

1) all tissue involved in the wound and surrounding should be vital,

2) no foreign bodies in the wound, and

3) free from excessive contamination/infection. The author formulated a step ladder of thinking in regards of healing intentions covering all acute and chronic wounds. Regarding the "hierarchy" of healing intention, the first and ideal choice to heal wounds is by primary intention followed by tertiary intention and lastly the secondary intention. (Med J Indones 2009; 18:206-14) Key words: inflammatory mediator, epithelialization, growth factor, wound healing

Q2: Illustrate different types of glands.

Ans.

Definition:

A gland is an organ in the body made of a group of secreting cells. There are several kinds of glands in a human body some of the most common glands are

Salivary glands - secrete saliva

Sweat glands- secrete sweat

Mammary glands- secrete milk

Endocrine glands - secrete hormones

Types of Glands

The glands are of two types based on the mode in which they are released or secreted.

Endocrine glands

These are ductless glands (no tube to carry to various parts).

Their secretions are directly released into the blood which carries them to various parts of the body.

Exocrine glands

The exocrine glands have ducts.

The secretions from these glands are carried through the ducts.

The ducts may open outside the body to release the secretions (e.g. sweat, milk) or may be released on to another surface within the body (e.g. Digestive juices)

