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**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 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 called wound healing

**SECTION-B**

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

**Wound Healing:**

* Body response to injury in attempt to restore normal structure and function.
* Wound healing involves two process Regeneration and repair.
* **Regeneration:**
* In Humans re-growth of a damaged organ part from the remaining tissue is known as regeneration. In regeneration the parenchyma cell are responsible for proliferating.
* thus result all the damage cell are completely restore of the tissue

**Repair**

* When healing occurs proliferation of connective tissues and that proliferation of C.T results in ﬁbrosis and scaring that is known as repair.
* When healing is occur fibrosis and scar formation are started known as repair

**Healing of wounds with following characteristics**

* Clean and on infected
* No loss of much cell and tissue
* Limited tissues loss
* Cut margin are closely opposed
* Types of cells

**Labile cells**:

* the labile cells also known as continuously divided cells
* so they are the cells which are continuously going from one cells cycle to the next cell cycle.

**for example,** include surface epethelium stratiﬁed squamous epithelium (lining cells).

**Stable cells:**

* They have low level of replication however stimulated they can rapidly divide.
* Regeneration will occurs in Labile and stable Cells

**Permanent cells**:

* Permanent cells have left the cells cycle.
* Therefore they no longer ability to proliferate and since they cannot proliferate so they cannot regenerate
* . So, whenever there is damaged healing will occurs by connective tissues.
* **Examples include:** neurons, skeletal muscles and cardiac muscles.

**ORAL TISSUES**

* It mainly includes
* Oral mucosa
* **Periodontium which includes**
* gingiva
* Periodontal ligaments
* Cementum
* Alveolar bone

**Cells Responsible For Repair and Regeneration**

* Mesenchymal cells
* Endothelial cells
* Macrophages Platelets
* Parenchymal cells of injured organs

**Complication of repair and regeneration**

* Infection
* Pegmentation
* Deficient scar formation
* Keloid formation
* Excessive contraction

**Phases;**

* Homeostasis (blood clotting)
* Inﬂammatory phase (fibroblast ,blood vessels ,macrophages ,scab)
* Reparative phase(fibriblast ,proliferating ,subcutaneous fat)
* Wound contraction and scaring/remodeling(freshly healed epidermis , freshly healed dermis)

**Hemostasis;**

**Mechanisms:**

* Damaged the mucosal surface
* Caused vascular damage and hemorrhaging into tissue defeat
* Result deposition of fibrin aggregation of platelets and coagnation

**Inflammatory phase:**

* Polymarphonuclear leukocyte, mononuclear leukocytes , mass cell and other cells are involed in inflammation of ound healing

**Reparative phase:**

**Mechanisms**

* Angiogenesis
* New blood vessals formation
* Disposition of collagen by fibroblast

**Wound contraction**

* Scare formation are occur

**Q2: Illustrate different types of glands.**

**Answer**

**Salivary gland:**

Secretory gland which secret testless saliva that has many important function in human being

Such as :

1. Keep the mouth moist
2. Lubricate the food
3. Also prevent of tooth decay
4. Involve in the initial step of digestion of food

**Divide into two types:**

1. **Major salivary gland**
2. **Minor salivary gland**

**Major salivary gland:**

It is divide into following type

1. Parotid gland
2. Sub mandibulor
3. Sub lingual

**Parotid gland**

* One of the largest gland in major salivary gland
* Located in front of your ear and place known as preavricular region
* It has rich blood supply due to its constant production of saliva specially during meal time
* 20% saliva

**Sub mandibulor gland :**

* Close to sub-lingual gland
* Located both superiorly and inferiorly to the iner aspect of the mouth
* 70% of saliva

**Sub lingual gland:**

* Smallest gland lies bilaterally on the floor of the mouth
* These gland have several duct of opening
* Secrete thick vescus saliva
* 5% of saliva secretion

**Minor salivary gland:**

* Small aggregation of sectretory tissue
* Located throughout the mouth in oral cavity except gingival and anterior of hard palate
* Three tissue of secretion 600-1000 in number
* Secrete 10% of saliva which help to lubricate the oral cavity

**Cell of salivery gland**

* Serous cell Secretory cell Mucous

**Serous cell:**

Secretion

Parated gland

**Mixed gland:**

* **Sub-mindiblary (predomentory serous)**
* **Sub-lingual (predomentory mucous)**

**Mucus :**

* Majority give secretion to minor S. gland or mucus except **EBNER’S** gland
* Salivary gland consist end piece which are called(acni) this acni communicate with oral cavity through a complex duck arrangement
* This arrangement with the help of my epithelial cell it help to secret saliva

**Secretory cell called acinar cell :**

* Two type of cell serous and mucus secretary end piece continuously with main excretory duct to S.gland through lumen in piece or open to inter collected duct which are continuously with striated duck. Which term open to the excretory duck to the S. gland.