

Course Title: Histology II

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Max Marks: 30

NOTE:

Midterm assignment

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 **von Ebner's** glands are located beneath the posterior part of the tongue.
- 8) Minor salivary glands in the **oral cavity** 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

Wound healing is the body response to injury in attempt to restore normal structure and function.

Two types of wound healing:

1. Regeneration
2. Repair

1. Regeneration:

It occurs when proliferation occurs by proliferation of parenchymal cells, which results in complete restoration of damaged tissue.

There are two types of regeneration:

- A. Structural regeneration.
- B. Functional regeneration.

In human regeneration occurs only when the remaining tissues (cell) increase their size which results in only functional regeneration of damaged part.

In other animals such as amphibians have structural regeneration occurs, means the remaining cells divide and restore the normal structure.

2. Repair

It occurs when proliferation occurs by connective tissue which results in the formation of scar and fibrosis.

Wound healing occurs in 4 phases:

1. Homeostasis
2. Inflammatory
3. Proliferative
4. Remodeling

Q2: Illustrate different types of glands.

Ans : Salivary glands are the secretory glands which secrete saliva in the oral cavity, which have many important functions in the human body.

There are two main types of salivary glands:

1. Major
2. Minor

1. Major Salivary Glands:

There are three types of major salivary glands, these are;

a. Parotid Gland:

- ★ One of the largest salivary glands in major salivary glands.
- ★ Located in front of our ears and the place known as Preauricular region.
- ★ It has rich blood supply due to its constant production of saliva especially during meal time.
- ★ Secretes 20% of saliva.

b. Submandibular:

- ★ Located near to sublingual gland
- ★ Present both superiorly and inferiorly to the inner aspect of the mouth.
- ★ Secretes 70% of saliva.

c. Sub lingual :

- ★ It is the smallest gland in major salivary glands.
- ★ Lies bilaterally on the floor of the mouth.
- ★ Having several ducts of opening.
- ★ It secretes thick,viscous saliva.
- ★ Secrets saliva about 5%.

2. Minor Salivary Glands:

- ★ These are the small aggregate of secretor tissues.
- ★ They are located throughout the mouth in oral cavity, except gingiva and anterior of hard palate.
- ★ These are 600-1000 in number.
- ★ They secretes 10% saliva,which helps to lubricate the oral cavity.