**Pathology lab**

**Name : Izaz uddin**

**ID. : 16334**

**Dep. : Bs MLT 2nd**

**Sec. : A**

**Q1**

**Shock**

* when the body is not getting enough blood flow.
* Lack of blood flow means the cells and organs do not get enough oxygen and nutrients to function properly.
* Many organs can be damaged as a result.
* Shock requires immediate treatment and can get worse very rapidly.

**Types** **of** **shock**

* Cardiogenic shock

(due to heart problems)

* Hypovolemic shock

 (caused by too little blood volume)

* Anaphylactic shock

(caused by allergic reaction)

* Septic shock

(due to infections)

* Neurogenic shock

(caused by damage to the nervous system)

**Q2**

 **granulomatous**

* it is a structure formed during inflammation that is found in many diseases.
* It is a collection of immune cells known as macrophages.
* Granulomas form when the immune system attempts to wall off substances
* it perceives as foreign but is unable to eliminate.
* The formation of granulomas is often causedby an infection.
* During an infection,
* immune cells surround and isolate foreign material,
* such as bacteria.
* Granulomas  can also becausedby other immune system
* or inflammatory conditions. They're most commonly found in the lungs.

**Q3**

**Efect of use of tobacco of health**

* Smoking causes cancer, heart disease,
* stroke, lung diseases, diabetes,
* and chronicobstructivepulmonarydisease .
* which includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis.
* Smoking also increases risk for tuberculosis,
* certain eye diseases, and problems of the immune system,
* including rheumatoid arthritis.

**Q4**

**Malignant. Tumor**

* It is refers tocancer cells
* that can invade and kill nearby tissue
* and spread to other parts of your body.

**Diagnose**

* when the cells are abnormal and can grow uncontrollably,
* they are cancerous cells,
* and the tumor is malignant.
* To determine whether a tumor is benign or **cancerous**,
* a doctor can take a sample of the cells with a biopsy procedure.

**And it treatment**

* 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.
* Precisinon Medicine.

**Q5**

**Note on hemorrhage**,

* It is the name used to describe blood loss.
* It can refer to blood loss inside the body, called internal bleeding,
* or to blood loss outside of the body, called external bleeding.
* Blood loss can occur in almost any area of the body.
* Injury or trauma may cause **a** hemorrhage.
* Other potential causes include medication and gastrointestinal conditions.
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