

## FINAL TERM VIVA ASSIGNMENT

Course Title: *WBCs and Platelets disorders (MLT 4<sup>TH</sup>).*

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### **What is multiple myeloma?**

- Multiple myeloma is a type of WBC cancer also known as plasma cells.
- Multiple myeloma is a cancer that occurs in a type of white blood cell called a plasma cell. Plasma cells help you fight infections by making antibodies that recognize and attack germs. Multiple myeloma causes cancer cells to accumulate in the bone marrow, where they expel healthy blood cells. Instead of producing helpful antibodies, cancer cells produce abnormal proteins that can cause complications.

### **Risk factors,**

- **Family history of multiple myeloma,** If a sibling or parent has more than one myeloma, you are at increased risk for the disease.
- **Male sex,** Men are more likely to develop the disease than are women.

### **Symptoms,**

- Fatigue
- Frequent infections
- Weight loss
- Nausea
- Constipation
- Loss of appetite
- Chest especially bone pain.

### **Diagnosis,**

- When you have a blood test for another condition, the doctor may mistakenly diagnose multiple myeloma. In other cases, your doctor may suspect more than one myeloma based on your signs and symptoms. The tests and procedures used to diagnose multiple myeloma include:
- X-ray, MRI, CT or positron emission tomography (PET).
- -bone marrow Examination.
- -blood test.
- -urine test.
- -A complete blood counts.
- Blood urea nitrogen and creatinine.

**Treatment,**

- Facing symptoms, treatment can help relieve pain, control the complications of the disease, stabilize your condition and slow the progression of multiple myeloma.
- \*Biological therapy
- \*Chemotherapy
- \*Radiation therapy and
- Bone marrow transplant.