

NAME:-- Muhammad Ibrahim khan

ID# 16330

ASSIGNMENT :- GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

SEC # A.

Q--1

ANS:----:- SHOCK:-- is a life threatening situation due to poor tissue perfusion with impaired cellular metabolism.

shock is term used to described a clinical syndrome that develops when there is a critical impairment of tissue perfusion due to some form of acute circulatory failure.

shock may be defined as inequate delivery of oxygen and nutrients to mantain normal cellular and tissue function.

CLASSIFICATION:--

\*) PRIMARY SHOCK.

( intial shock)

\*) SECONDARY SHOCK.

( True shock)

TYPES OF SHOCK:-----

PROPOSED BY HINSHAW AND COX ( 1972 ):-

1) HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK. ( Cold shock )

2) CARDIOGENIC SHOCK.

3) EXTRA CARDIAC OBSTRUCTIVE SHOCK.

4) DISTRIBUTIVE SHOCK.

\*) SEPATIC SHOCK.

\*) ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK.

\*) NEUROGENIC SHOCK.

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QNo --\*\*\*\*\*----2

ANS:---- GRANULOMATOUS INFLAMMATION:---

Is a histologic pattern of tissue reaction which appear in following cell injury.

GRANULOMATOUS INFLAMMATION Is Caused by a Variety of condition include infection, autoimmune, Toxic,allergic and drugs condition.

\*) GRANULOMA FORMATION :--

COMPLEX AND DYNAMICS PROCESS

\*) DIVERSE CELL TYPES.

FOUR STAGES OF GRANULOMA FORMATION:--

\*) INITIATION PHASE.

\*) ACCUMULATION PHASE.

\*) EFFECTORS PHASE.

\*) RESOLUTION PHASE.

COMPOSITION:-- following structure components:

\*) Epithloid cells.

\*) multi nucleate giant cells.

\*) LYMPHOID CELL. cell mediated immune reaction.

\*) Necrosis and Fibrosis.

HISTOLOGICAL FEATURES--

\*) FOLLOWING THREE LYER ARE GIVEN:--

\*) Resorption Zone.

\*) Granulation Zone.

\*) Mature connective tissue Zone.

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QNO 3-----\*\*-----:-----

ANS :-----

#### EFFECT OF TOBACCO ON HEALTH:---

\*) smoking can causes cancer, heart diseases, stroke , Lungs disease, diabates and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.

\*) smoking also causes Tuberculosis and eye diseases and problem of immune system also emphysema and bronchitis.

\*) smoking increased health risk and smoker are more likely than non smokers to devolps heart diseases.

\*) Tombaco is dangerous for your health no matter how you ingest it. smoking can leads to ongoing effects in body.

\*) cigrett smoking can cause chronic diseases that appear in older ages such as lung cancer and health problem.

\*) Smoking can demages Airways and small air sacs of alveoli.

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QNO 4:----

#### ANS:-- MALIGANTS TUMORS:---

is a tumors that are made of cancer cells. it can anvade nearby tissue some cancers cells can move into blood stream or lypm nodes. where they can spread into other tissue within body this is called metastasis.

it is not clear how a tumor will act in the future. some benign tumors becomes premalignant and then malignant for this reasons it is monitors any time to its growth.

## DIAGNOSIS OF MALIGNANT TUMORS :---

\*) If you are diagnosed with malignant bone cancer your medical treatment team will include many specialists such as orthopedic, medical oncologist, a radiation oncologist, a radiologist and a pathologist. Your doctors team aim to cure the cancer and preserve the function of your body.

### -----\*\*\*-----TREATMENTS-----\*\*--

\*) SURGERY.

\*) RADIATION THERAPY.

\*) SCLEROSING AGENTS .

\*) CARBON DIOXIDE SNOW.

\*) CRYOTHERAPY.

\*) COMPRESSION.

\*) PROGNOSIS IS EXCELLENT SINCE IT DOES NOT BECOMES MALIGNANT OR RECUR.

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QNO---5

ANS:--- HAEMORRHAGE:--

Bleeding is called Haemorrhage. is the name used for blood loss. it refers to blood loss inside the body is called internal haemorrhage and bleeding outside the body is called external haemorrhage.

blood loss can occur in any area of the body. internal bleeding occurs when blood leaks out through a damaged blood vessel or organ.

blood loss from bleeding tissue can also appear when blood exits through a natural opening in the body such as the :

\*) Mouth.

\*) vagina.

\*) Rectum.

\*) Nose.

#### CONDITION THAT CAN CAUSE HAEMARRHAGE:--

\*) Haemophilia

\*) Leukemia.

\*) Liver diseases

\*) Menorrhagia:-- heavy or prolonged menstrual bleeding like sometimes seen in endometriosis.

#### COMMON TRAUMATIC INJURY:::-----

\*) Abrasions.

\*) Hematoma or Bruises.

\*) Laceration(cuts).

\*) puncture wound from items such as needle, Nails or knives.

\*) crushing injury.

\*) Gun shot wounds.

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