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***Assignment:pathology***

***Section:::::::::::A.***

***Department: MLT***

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***Q1:***

***Ans: shock…….***

***Shock is a physiologic state characterized by systemic reduction in tissue perfusion, resulting in deceased tissue oxygen delivery………***

 ***Types of shock……***

1. ***Neurogenic shock….***

***This is due to peripheral vasodilation and peripheral pooling of the blood.***

1. ***Hypovolaemic shock…….***

***Due to decrease blood volume…***

1. ***Cardiogenic shock….***

***Due to failure the heart ..***

1. ***Septic shock………..***

**When infection is sever, it releases chemical mediator which effects the microcirculation resulting in failure of peripheral resistance ending in failure of the heart.**

1. **Anaphylactic shock…**

***Due to antigen antibody reaction that leads failure of peripheral resistance.***

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***Q2:***

***Ans:***

***Granulomatous.***

 ***Inflammation….***

***Granulomatous inflammation is a histological pattern of tissue reaction. Which appears following injury.***

 ***Granulomatous inflammation is caused by variety of conditions including,***

* ***Autoimmune.***
* ***Toxic .***
* ***Allergic.***
* ***Drug.***

***And neoplastic condition.***

***The tissue reaction pattern narrows the pathologic and clinical different diagnosis and subsequent clinical management.***

 ***Common reaction pattern include necrotizing granulomas , suppurative granulomas , diffuse.***

***Granulomatous inflammation, and foreign body plant cell reaction.***

 ***Prototypical example of necrotizing granulomatous are seen with mycobacterial infection and non necrotizing granulomatous are seen with mycobacterial with sercodosis however board different diagnosis exist with each category.***

***The pulmonary system is the one of the most common affected sites to encounter granulomatous inflammation. Infection cause of granuloma are most prevalent with mycobacterial and dimorphic fungi leading the different diagnosis, endogenous sources.***

***And hematogenous based granulomas inflammation of the kidney, often referred as granulomas interstitial nephritis ( GIN) is unlike organ system.***

 ***Such as the skin or lungs.***

***The different diagnosis of GIN is more frequently due to drugs and sarcoidosis as compared to infection.***

 ***( fungal and mycobacterial).***

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***Q3:***

***Ans:***

***Effects of tobacco……***

 ***On health…………***

***Tobacco smoke contain more than 70% chemical that cause cancer.***

 ***Tobacco also contain nicotine, which is high addictive psychoactive drug. When tobacco is a smoke, nicotine caused physical and psychological dependency cigarettes sold in underdeveloped countries tend have to higher constant, and are less likely to be filtered, potentially increasing vulnerability to tobacco smoking related disease in those region.***

***Tobacco use leads most commonly to diseases affecting the heart , liver and lungs smoking is risk major factor for heart attack, shock chronic obstruction pulmonary disease including emphysema and chronic bronchitis and several cancer particularly lung cancer, of the larynx and mouth.***

***Bladder cancer and pancreatic cancer it also caused by peripheral arterial disease and high blood pressure.***

***Smoking most commonly leads to disease affecting the heart and lungs as well commonly effect areas such as head or feet .***

***Tobacco use is a significant factor of in miscarriage among pregnant smoker and its contribute to number of other health problems of the fetus such as premature birth, low birth weight and increase by 1.2 to 3 times the chance of sudden infant death syndrome.***

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***Q4:***

***Ans:***

***Malignant tumor….***

***Malignant tumor are cancerous. They develop when cell grow uncontrolling . if the cells continue to grow and spread, the disease can become life threatening.***

 ***Malignant tumor can grow quickly and spread to other parts of in a process called metastasis…………***

***Diagnosis of malignant***

 ***Tumor………….***

***Fortunately in our 90% of patients in whom a malignant tumor is discovered.***

 ***There is no visible evidence that tumor has spread, the individual can not be cured by simply removing the visible tumor at the primary site.***

***Something just went wrong, and they over grow and produced a lump.***

***When the cell are abnormal and can grow uncontrollable. They are cancerous cell 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.***

***Treatment of malignant tumor………………………..***

***Surgery when used to treat cancer, surgery is a procedure in which a surgeon remove cancer from your body…***

* ***Radiation therapy.***
* ***Chemotherapy.***
* ***Immunotherapy.***
* ***Targeted therapy.***
* ***Hormone therapy.***
* ***Stem cell transplant.***
* ***Precision medicine.***

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***Q5:***

***Ans:***

 ***Hemorrhage***

***Hemorrhage is a loss of blood or blood escape from the circulating system.***

 ***Bleeding can occur internally, where blood leaks from blood vessel inside the body, or externally, either through a natural opening such as the mouth, nose, ear, vagine or anus are through break in the skin.***

 ***Types of hemorrhage***

***Axial CT scan without contrast. Not that there are three different types of hemorrhage in the same patient.***

* ***Subdural hemorrhage.***
* ***Intraparenchyml hemorrhage.***
* ***Subarachniod hemorrhage.***
1. ***Subdural hemorrhage…………***

***Subdural hematoma are recognized by their crescenal shape overling and compressing the brain.***

***They are arbitrary divided into three types.***

* ***Acute ( 4 days )***
* ***Subacute ( 4-21)***
* ***Chronic ( more than 21 days)***

***Causes of hemorrhage……***

***Trunmatic injury from events such as car accident , bullet wound , explosion, and crush injuries.***

* ***Embolism ( object that become trapped in blood vessels and reduce blood flow).***
* ***Broken bone***
* ***An aneurysm ( bulgets that from in blood vessels)………..***

 ***\*The END\****