**Course Title: General Pathology (MLT 2nd Semester Sec A and B)**

**Final term assignment**

**TIME: 6HRS Marks:50**

**Name: ………Mùhammad idrees Khan ………………………………………**

**Class ID:…………16788……………………………..**

**Section:…………B………**

**Note:**

* **Write in your own words, do not copy paste.**
* **Use only MS word to attempt questions.**

Attempt all questions.Each question carry equal marks.

Q1.What are the circulating cells in acute inflammation?Also write the characteristics of Acute inflammation.

**Ans**

**The main symptoms of acute inflammation are swelling redness pain loss of function and heat three component to the basic acute inflammation response occur every time vasodilation increase vascular permeabilly and migration of leukocytes to the affected tissue.**

**Acute inflammation is charcterised by four key features redness ( rubor) heart ( calso) swelling ( tumaur) and pain ( dolor) the predominant cell of acute inflammation is the neutrophil.**

Q2. Write a note on infarction and its types and write a note on Mast cells.

**Ans**

**Intarction is tissue death due to Inadequate blood supply to the affected area it may be caused by artery blockages rupture mechanical compression or vasoconstriction.**

**The resulting lessison is referred to as on infancy from the Marion infracuts started into.**

**Types by localization.**

* **Heart myocardial infarction ( mi) commonly known as a heart attack is an infarcation of the heart causing some heart cell ţo file.**
* **Brain**

**Cerebral infarction is the is the ischemic kind of stroke due to a disturbance in the blood vessels supplying blood to the brain.**

**Most cell have at more multi and other organelles that carry out a variety of tasks some single cell are complete organisms. Such as a beaterim or yeast other are specialized building blocks of muticellutar organisms such as plants and animals.**

Q3. Which are the cells having proliferative capacity?Explain them,also write about the characteristics of Benign tumor?

**Ans**

**Cell proliferation is process that results in as increase of the number of cells and is defined by the balance between cell division and cell loss through cell death or differentiation cell proliferation is increased in tumours.cell of this type include skin fibroblasts smooth musuls cell the endothelial cell that line blood vessels and the epithelial cells of most internal organs such as the liver pancreas kidney lung protester and Brest.**

**Characteristic of benign neoplasms a benign neoplasms look a lot like the tissue with a slow growth treat.**

**Ag benign tumours will sometimes be removed for cosmetic reasons some fibroids or moles can grow or spread to other parts of the body.**

Q4. What is hypovolumic shock?Explain along with its conditions.

**Ans .hypovolemic shock is an emergency condition in which severe blood or other fluid loss makes the heart unable to pump enough blood to the body .**

**This type of which can cause many organs to stop working**

**The most common cause of hypovolemic shock is blood loss when a Maher blood vessels bursts or when you seriously injured this iscelled hemrrhagic shochck you an to pregnancy from burns of even from severe vomiting and diarrhoea.**

**Noun a particular mode of being of a person or thing existing state situation with respect to be in critical condition to be in no condition to run social position in a lowly condition.**

Q5.What is Edema?Explain its types also write about the classification of Thrombosis

**Ans.**

**Edema is swelling caused by excess fluid trapped in your body you may notice it more in your heads arms feet ankles and legs**

1. **Movement moving and using the muscles in the part of your body affected by enema especially your legs may help pump the excess fluid back toward your heart.**
2. **Elevation**
3. **Massage**
4. **Compression**
5. **Protection.**

**Thrombosis is a process involving the formation of a classified into several different types according to the location of the thrombus the two brorad classification are cents thrombosis and arterial thrombosis depending on whether the clot was developed on artery or a vein.**

**There are 2 main types of thrombosis**

* **Venous thrombosis is when the blood clot block a vein carry blood from the body back into the heart.**
* **Arterial throbosis is when blood clot block an artery arties carry oxygen rich blood away from the heart to body.**