ASSIGMNENT FOR FINAL TERM

GENERAL PATHOLOGY 2ND SEMESTER

TIME DURATION: 3 DAYS MARKS:100

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SECTION: A

NOTE: Try to write up to the point.Avoid extra details.

Q1.What is shock?Explain it with types.

***DEFINITION:-***

Shock is divided into four main types based on the underlying cause: low volume, cardiogenic, obstructive, and distributive shock. Low volume shock, also known as hypovolemic shock, may be from bleeding, diarrhea, or vomiting.

***TYPES:-***

**The main types of shock include:**

* Neurogenic shock (caused by damage to the nervous system)
* 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)

Q2.What do u know about Granulomatous inflammation?Explain in detail.

A granuloma is a structure formed during inflammation that is found in manydiseases. 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.

***EXPLANATION:-***

Granulomatous inflammation is caused by a variety of conditions including infection, autoimmune, toxic, allergic, drug, and neoplastic conditions.Granulomatous inflammation is a histologic pattern of tissue reaction which appears following cell injury. Common reaction patterns include necrotizing [granulomas](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/immunology-and-microbiology/granuloma" \o "Learn more about Granuloma from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages), non necrotizing granulomas, suppurative granulomas, diffuse [granulomatous](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/granulomatosis" \o "Learn more about Granulomatosis from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages) inflammation, and [foreign body giant cell](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/immunology-and-microbiology/foreign-body-giant-cell" \o "Learn more about Foreign-Body Giant Cell from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages) reaction. The tissue reaction pattern narrows the pathologic and clinical differential diagnosis and subsequent clinical management. Prototypical examples of necrotizing granulomas are seen with mycobacterial infections and non-necrotizing granulomas with [sarcoidosis](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/sarcoidosis" \o "Learn more about Sarcoidosis from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages). However, broad differential diagnoses exist within each category.

Q3.What are the effects of use of tobacco on health?

Smoking causes cancer, heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 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.What do u know about Malignant Tumor?How to diagnose and and what Is its treatment?

Malignant tumors are cancerous growths. They are often resistant to treatment, may spread to other parts of the body and they sometimes recur after they were removed. A cancer is another word for a malignant tumor (a malignant neoplasm).

**Symptoms:**Fatigue

***DIAGNOSE:***-

Imaging tests allow your doctor to examine your bones and internal organs in a noninvasive way. Imaging tests used in diagnosing cancer may include a computerized tomography (CT) scan, bone scan, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET) scan, ultrasound and X-ray, among others. Biopsy.

***TREATMENT:-***

**Types of Cancer Treatment**

1. Chemotherapy.
2. Radiation Therapy.
3. Hormone Therapy.
4. Precision Medicine.
5. Stem Cell Transplant.
6. Surgery. When used to treat cancer, surgery is a procedure in which a surgeon removes cancer from your body.
7. Targeted Therapy.
8. Immunotherapy to Treat Cancer.

Q5.Write a detail note about haemorrhage.

***HAEMORRHAGE:-***

Bleeding, also called hemorrhage, 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.

Blood loss from bleeding tissue can also be apparent when blood exits through a natural opening in the body, such as the:

* mouth
* vagina
* rectum
* nose

Blood loss can occur in almost any area of the body. Internal bleeding occurs when blood leaks out through a damaged blood vessel or organ. External bleeding happens when blood exits through a break in the skin.