ASSIGMNENT FOR FINAL TERM
GENERAL PATHOLOGY 2ND SEMESTER

TIME DURATION: 3 DAYS
MARKS:100

NAME:
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SECTION: Sec A
NOTE: Try to write up to the point.Avoid extra details.

Q1.What is shock?Explain it with types.

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

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

Q4.What do u know about Malignant tumor?How to diagnose and what is its treatment?

Q5.Write a detail note about haemorrhage.

ANS1: SHOCK

Shock is a life-threatening condition that occurs when the body is not getting enough blood flow. Lack of blood flow means the cells and organs do not get enough oxygen and nutrients to function properly. Many organs can be damaged as a result. Shock requires immediate treatment and can get worse very rapidly. As many 1 in 5 people who suffer shock will die from it.

The main types of shock include:

I. *Cardiogenic shock(due to heart problems)*
II. *Hypovolemic shock (caused by too little blood volume)*
III. *Anaphyltic shock (caused by allergic reaction)*
IV. *Septic shock (due to infections)*
V. *Neurogenic shock (caused by damage to the nervous system)*

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ANS 2: Granulomatous Inflammation

Granulomatous Inflammation *is a histologic pattern of tissue reaction which appears following cell injury. Granulomatous inflammation is caused by a variety of conditions including infection, autoimmune, toxic, allergic, drug, and neoplastic conditions. The tissue reaction pattern narrows the pathologic and clinical differential diagnosis and subsequent clinical management.* ***The term activated macrophage implies either that an increase in the functional activity of the macrophage has occurred or that a new functional activity has appeared. Newly arrived monocytes are initially simple cells which progressively increase their nuclear euchromatin content, develop prominent nucleoli, extensive cytoplasm, free ribosomes, abundant Golgi apparatus, large lysosomes and finally acquire the morphology of the so-called activated macrophages.***

All granulomatogenic factors share one basic property, namely, they are poorly degradable materials. Thus, granulomatous inflammation can be regarded as a response to pathogens and persistent irritants of either exogenous or endogenous origin . Soluble materials, however, can also produce granulomas when they combine with endogenous macromolecules to form insoluble, undegradable compounds .

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ANS3: _ EFFECTS OF TOBBACO

- ***Smoking cigarettes kills more PEOPLEs than alcohol, car accidents, HIV, guns, and illegal drugs combined.***
- ***Cigarette smokers die younger than non-smokers.***
- ***Smoking shortens male smokers' lives by about 12 years and female smokers' lives by about 11 years.***
- ***Smoking not only causes cancer. It can damage nearly every organ in the body, including the lungs, heart, blood vessels, reproductive organs, mouth, skin, eyes, and bones.***
- ***Decreased immune system function***
- ***Increased risk of type 2 diabetes***
- ***Decreased sense of smell and taste***
- ***Premature aging of the skin***
- ***Bad breath and stained teeth***
- ***Increased risk for cataracts (clouding of the lenses of the eyes)***
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ANS 4:

Malignant Tumors: Cancerous

Malignant means that the tumor is made of cancer cells, and it can invade nearby tissues. Some cancer cells can move into the bloodstream or lymph nodes, where they can spread to other tissues within the body—this is called metastasis.[2] Cancer can occur anywhere in the body including the breast, intestines, lungs, reproductive organs, blood, and skin.

For example, breast cancer begins in the breast tissue and may spread to lymph nodes in the armpit if it's not caught early enough and treated. Once breast cancer has spread to the lymph nodes, the cancer cells can travel to other areas of the body, like the liver or bones.
The breast cancer cells can then form tumors in those locations. A biopsy of these tumors might show characteristics of the original breast cancer tumor
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Characteristics of Malignant Tumors

I. Cells can spread
II. Usually grow fairly rapidly
III. Often invade basal membrane that surrounds nearby healthy tissuE
IV. Can spread via bloodstream or lymphatic system, or by sending "fingers" into nearby tissue
V. May recur after removal, sometimes in areas other the original site

VI. Cells have abnormal chromosomes and DNA characterized by large, dark nuclei; may have abnormal shape.

tumors diagnoses

If you discover a new or unusual lump on your body, see your doctor as soon as possible.

Sometimes, though, you may not know you have a tumor. It may be found during a routine screening or checkup, or during a test for some other symptom.

After a physical exam, your doctor may use one or more imaging tests to help confirm a diagnosis, such as:

- ***X-RAY***
- ***ULTRASOUND***
- ***CT SCAN***
- ***MRI***

Blood tests are another common way to help with diagnosis. But a biopcy is the only way to confirm the presence of cancer.

A biopsy involves removing a tissue sample. The location of the tumor will determine whether you need a needle biopsy or some other method, such as colonoscopy or surgery.

The tissue will be sent to a lab and examined under a microscope. Your doctor will receive a pathology report. This report will tell your doctor whether the tissue that was removed is benign, precancerous, or malignant.

Treating malignant tumors

Treatment for cancerous tumors depends on many factors, such as where the primary tumor is located and whether it's spread. A pathology report can reveal specific information about the tumor to help guide treatment, which may include:

- ***surgery***
- ***Radiation therapy***
- ***targeted therapy***
- ***immunotherapy, also known as biological therapy***
- ***Bone marrow transplant***
- ***Cryoblation***

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ANS5: ***_HEMORRHAGE***

Bleeding, also called hemorrhage, is the name used to describe blood loss. It can refer to blood loss inside the body, called linternal bleeding, or to blood loss outside of the body, called external bleeding.

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.

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***

A hemorrhage may be "external" and visible on the outside of the body or "internal," where there is no sign of bleeding outside the body. Bleeding from a cut on the face is an external hemorrhage. Bleeding into the spleen or liver are examples of internal hemorrhage.

Sometimes bleeding can cause other problems. A bruise is bleeding under the skin. Some strokes are caused by bleeding in the brain. Severe bleeding may require first aid or a trip to the emergency room.

THE END

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