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Diploma in Pharmacy 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology Important Questions Chapter 13 : Introduction to Pathology of Blood and Urine		
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# Chapter 13 Introduction to Pathology of Blood and Urine IMPORTANT Questions

#### Q1. Write a note on Lymphocytes. Ans.

### Lymphocytes

- Lymphocytes are a type of WBC and a part of immune system . they are found in lymph that is why they are called lymphocytes,
- $\blacktriangleright$  They are 20 30 % of WBCs.
- There are two main types of lymphocytes B lymphocytes (B-Cells) and t lymphocytes (T Cells)
  - B- lymphocytes produces antibodies that attack invading bacteria , viruses and toxins
  - t- cells destroy infected body' s cells ( host cells) destroy tumor cells and activate other immune sales
- Count of lymphocytes
  - B- lymphocytes : 100-600 cells / μL of blood.
  - T- lymphocytes : 500-1200 cells / mm3 ( Cubic milliliter )

#### **Functions**

- 🖊 They Help immune system
- They produce antibodies
- 4 They fight against foreign substances (bacteria, viruses etc.)
- ♣ They destroy infected cells
- They kill tumor cells

# Abnormal Lymphocyte

- Count an increase in lymphocyte count more than (4000 / μ L) in an adult , it is called lymphocytiosis.
- ▲ High Lymphocyte count indicates any of following condition :
  - Infection
  - Cancer of lymphocytes ( Lymphocytic leukemia )
  - Autoimmune disorder



#### Q2. Define term platelets ? Write the Role of Platelets.

#### Ans.

## Platelets

→ Platelets or thrombocytes are small and colourless blood cells. They are formed by bone marrow, They mainly promote blood clotting and stop bleeding.

# **Role of platelets**

- ♦ **Vasoconstriction** : They secrete serotonin which causes constriction of blood vessels.
- Blood Coagulation : It plays an important role in blood clotting.
- **Fibrinolysis** : Platelets help in breakdown of the clot and healing of damage blood vessels.

#### **Abnormal Platelets Count**

- Blood Platelet count below normal range is called Thrombocytopenia when high level is called Thrombocythemia.
- Low level leads to
  - Improper blood clotting
  - Prolonged bleeding from cuts
  - Usually heavy menstrual flows
  - Blood in urine or stools
  - Fatigue
  - Bleeding from gums or nose
- High level of platelets can cause dangerous clots in blood vessels, increasing risk of stroke or heart attack.

#### Q3. Write a Normal Constituents of Urine.

#### Ans.

#### Normal Constituents of Urine

- Urine is an aqueous solution, a by-product of the body, formed by the kidneys and excreted out through urethra by a process called micturition.
- Normal urine have 95% of water and 5% of other constituents.
- Normal constituents of Urine
  - urea ( 9.3 gm / lt)
  - Chloride ( 1.87 gm /L )
  - Sodium ( 1.17 gm /L )
  - Potassium ( 0.750 gm /L )
  - Creatinine ( 0.670 gm / L )
  - Some dissolved ions and other compounds ( hormones , oxalic acid , hippuric acid etc.



#### Abnormal constituents of urine and their significance

Abnormal Constituents	Significance diseases	
Proteins	Proteinuria	
Sugar	Glycosuria	
Ketone bodies	Ketonuria	
Bile pigments and salts	Jaundice	
Blood	Haematuria	

#### Q4. Write the Significance of Erythrocytes ? Ans.

### Significance of Erythrocytes

- ♦ Transport of Oxygen from lungs to tissues.
- ♦ Transport of carbon dioxide from tissues to lungs.
- ♦ Transport of wastes from tissues to kidney.
- Dilation of blood vessels : It release the ATP which cause relaxation of vessels
- Immunity : when bacteria break the haemoglobin it release free radicals that rupture the bacterial cell wall and membrane which causes death of bacteria.



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