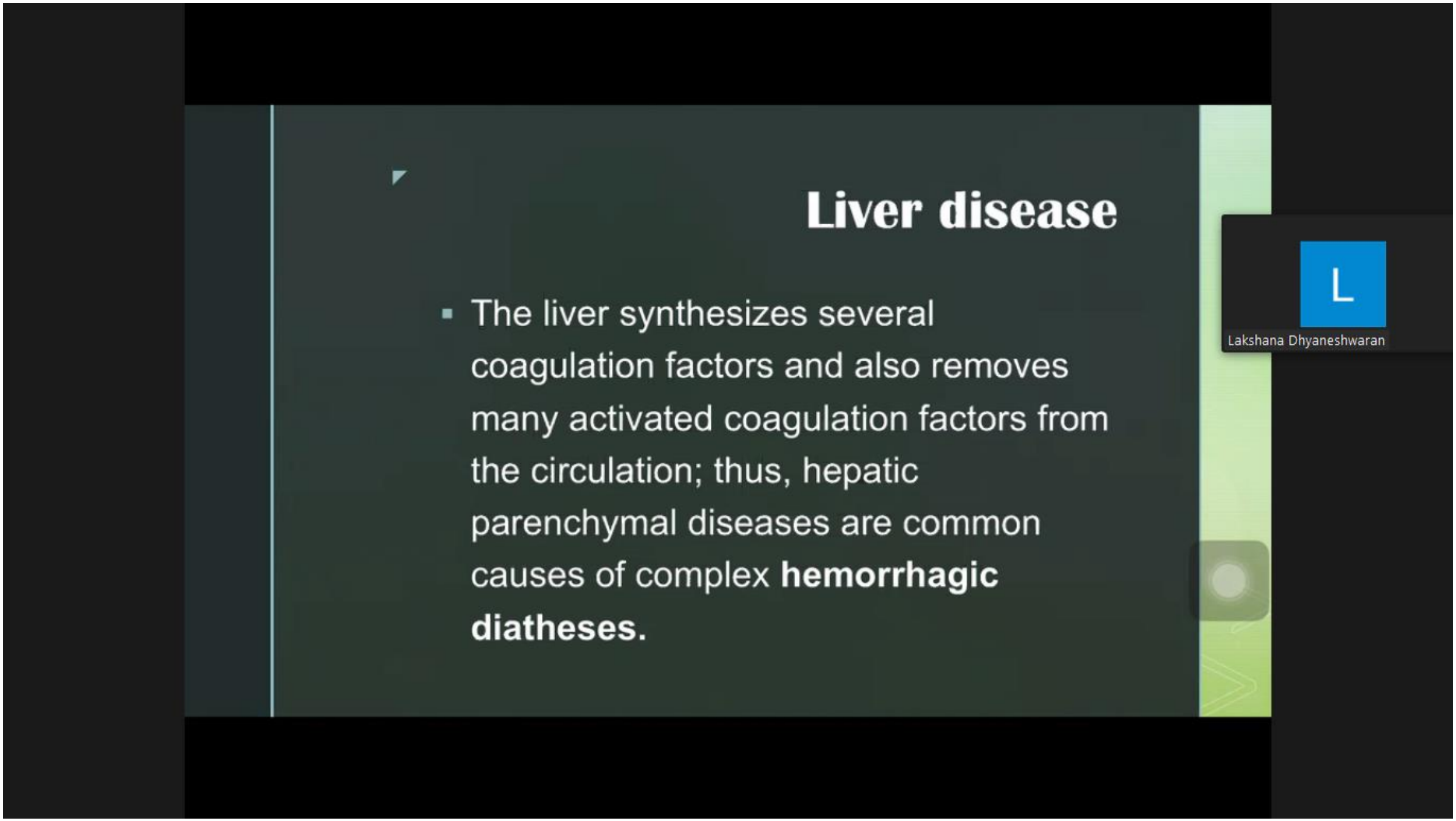
E – Learning Report for Theory and Practical Classes for BDS II Year

Date	22.06.2020
Subject	Pathology
Department	Department of Pathology
Time	9:30AM
Name of the Faculty	Dr Thivya
Topic of the webinar	Seminar
No of students attended	89
E-Resource Platform	Zoom Video Conferencing
Meeting ID	493 677 3461
Password	12134
Video Link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FGqXyyGr8xJ1Vn55GZojACi4kl4hnoxb/view?usp=drivesdk


VON WILLEBRAND
DISEASE
-LAKSHANA
L
Lakshana Dhyaneshwaran


Liver disease
The liver synthesizes several coagulation factors and also removes many activated coagulation factors from the circulation; thus, hepatic parenchymal diseases are common causes of complex hemorrhagic diatheses.
L
Lakshana Dhyaneshwaran

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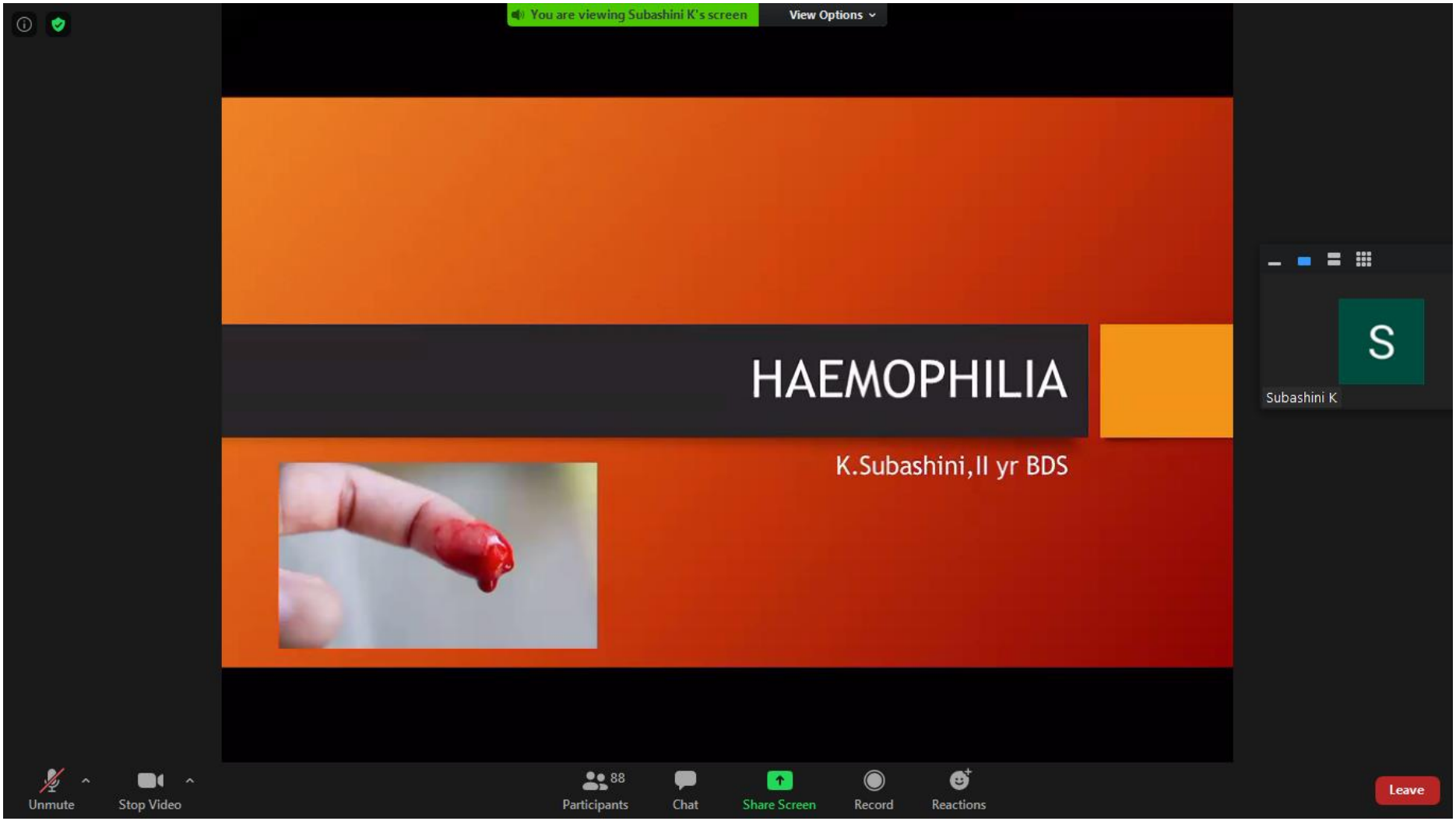

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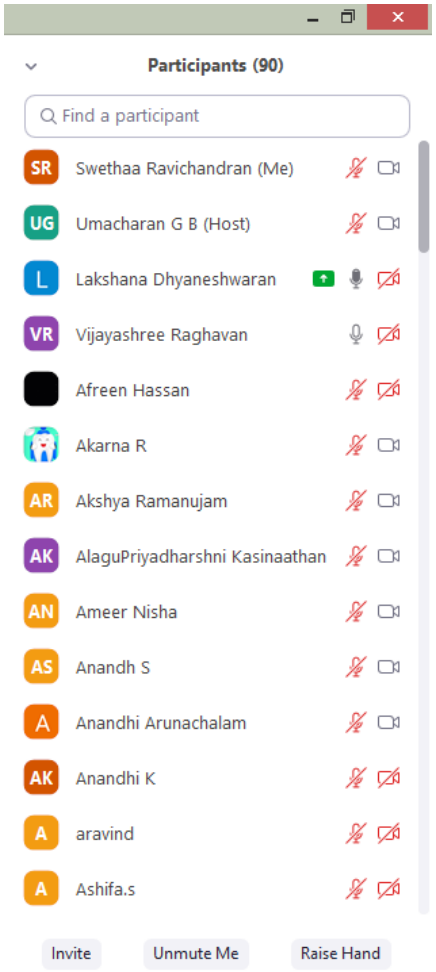

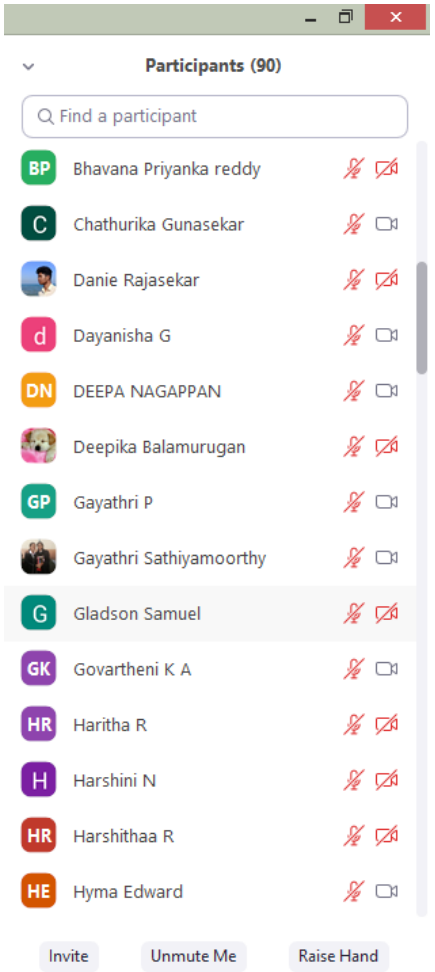

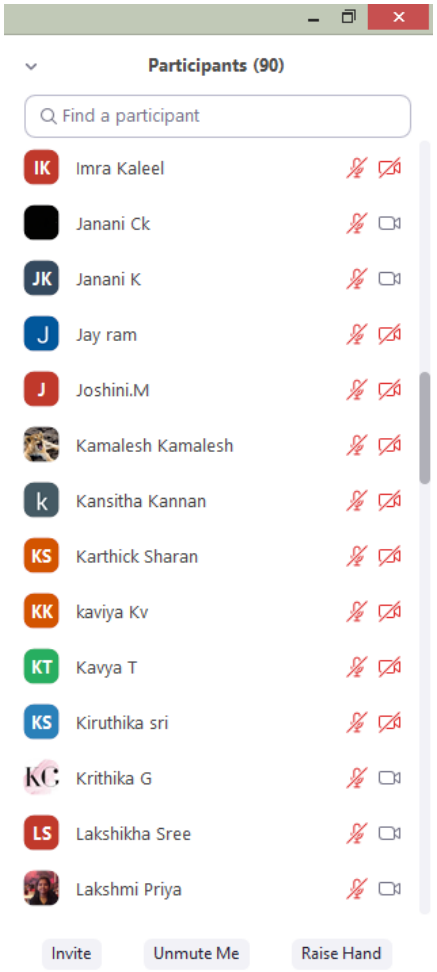

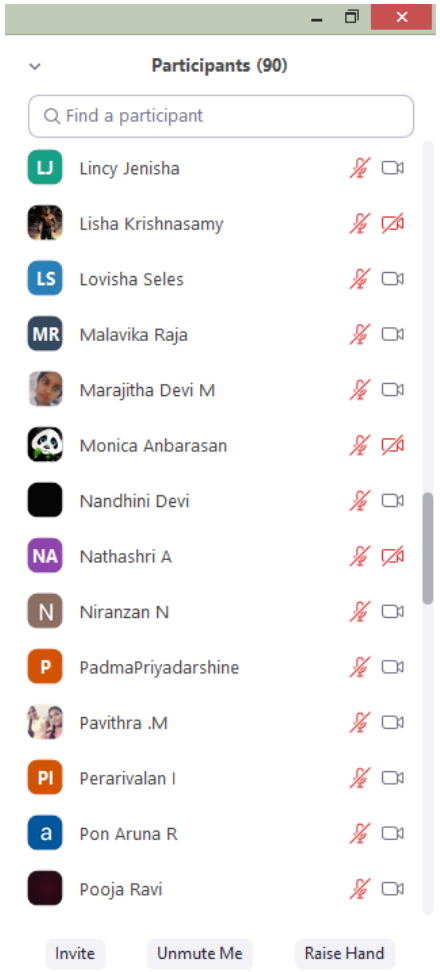

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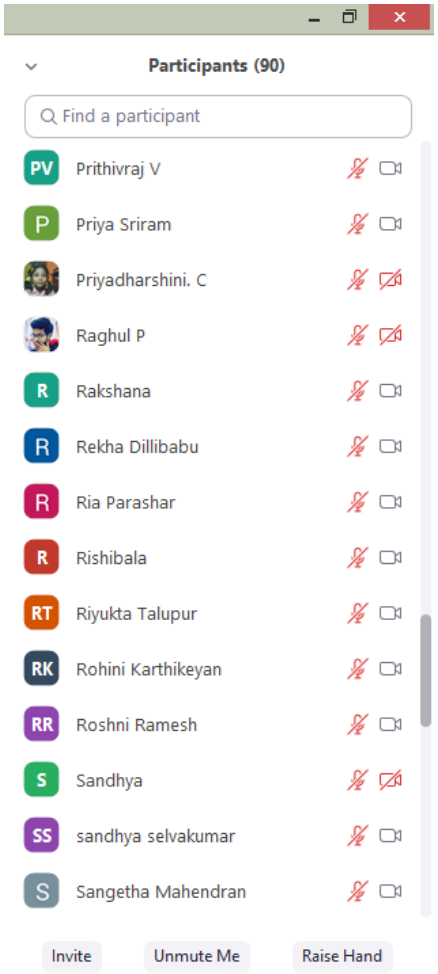

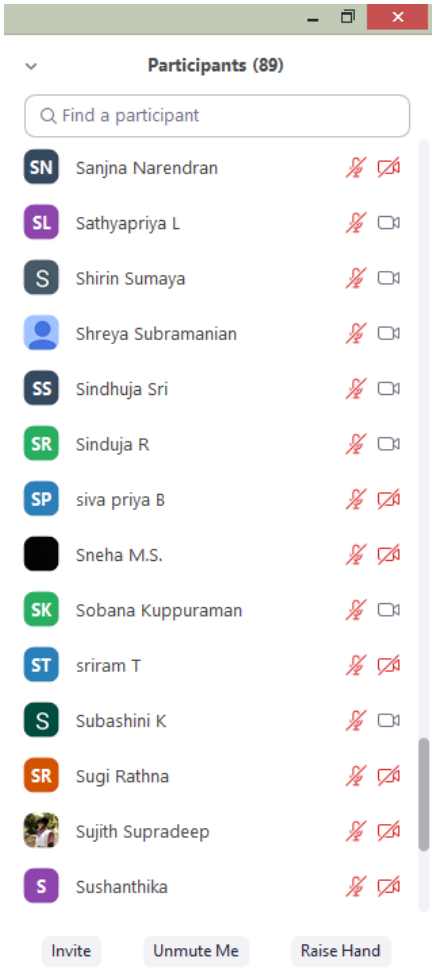

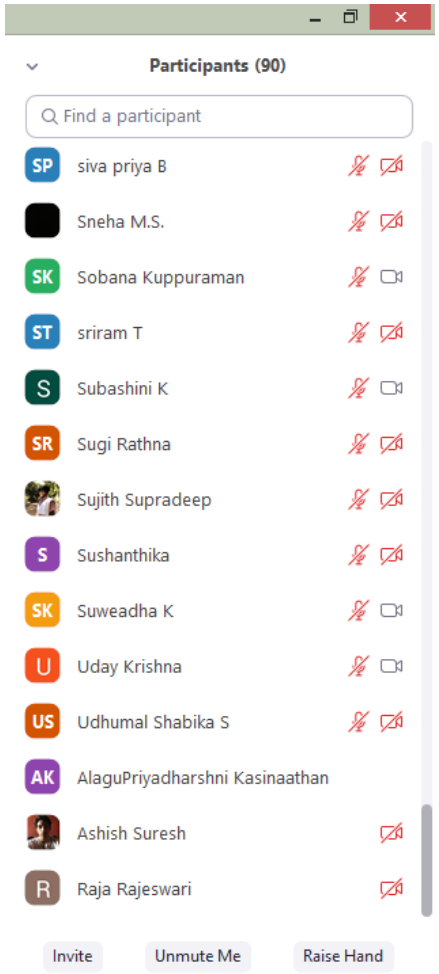

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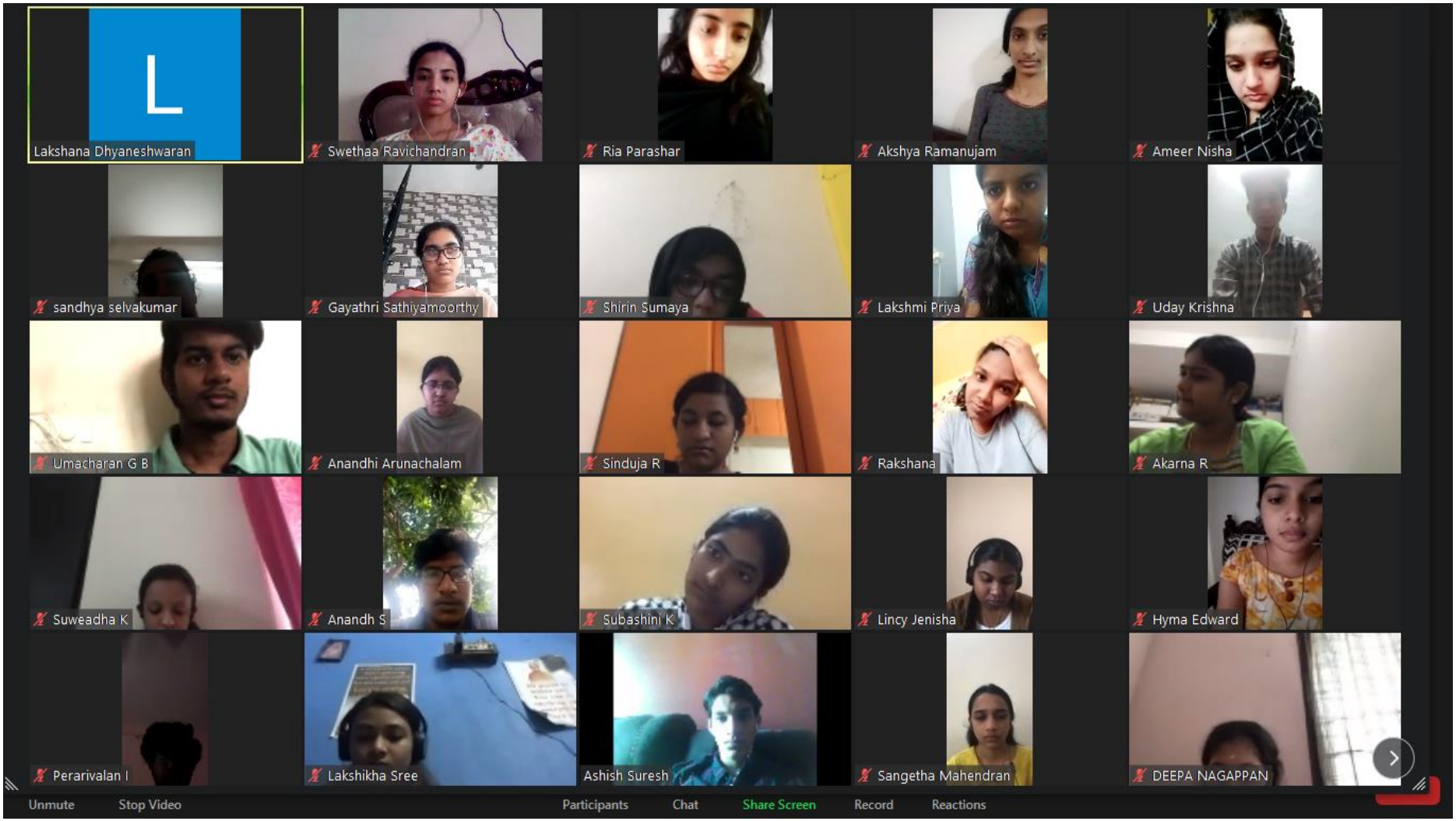

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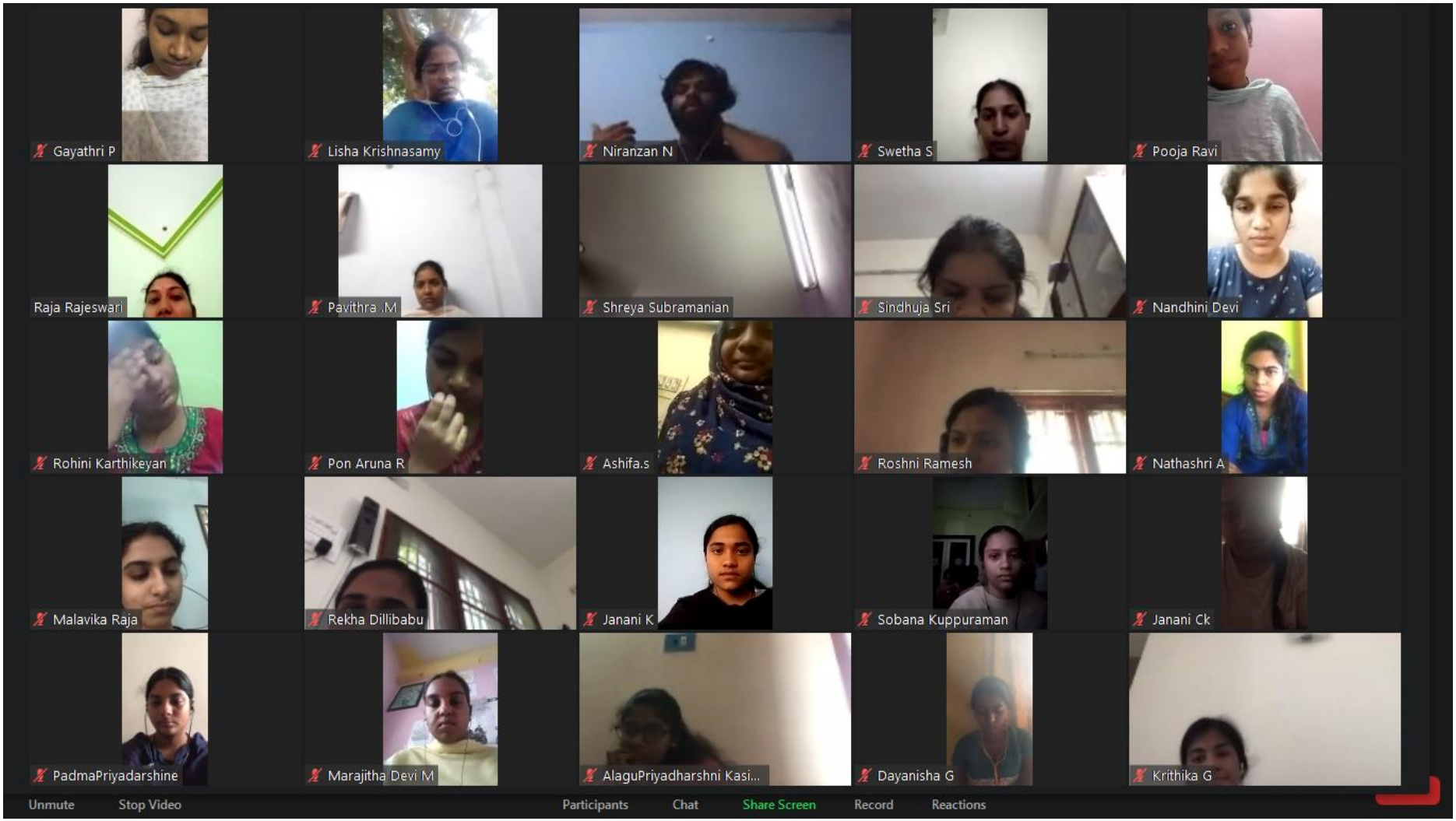

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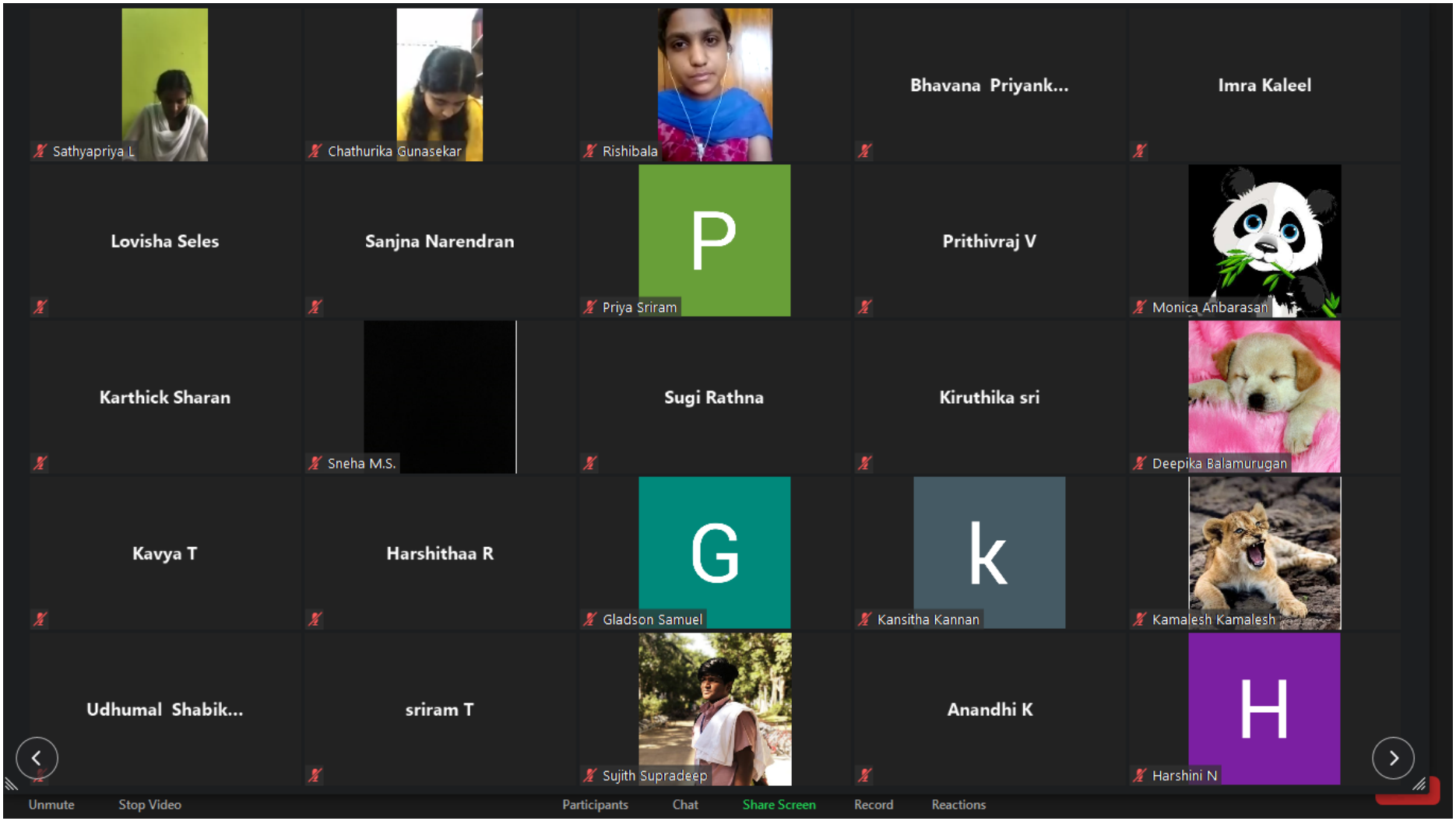

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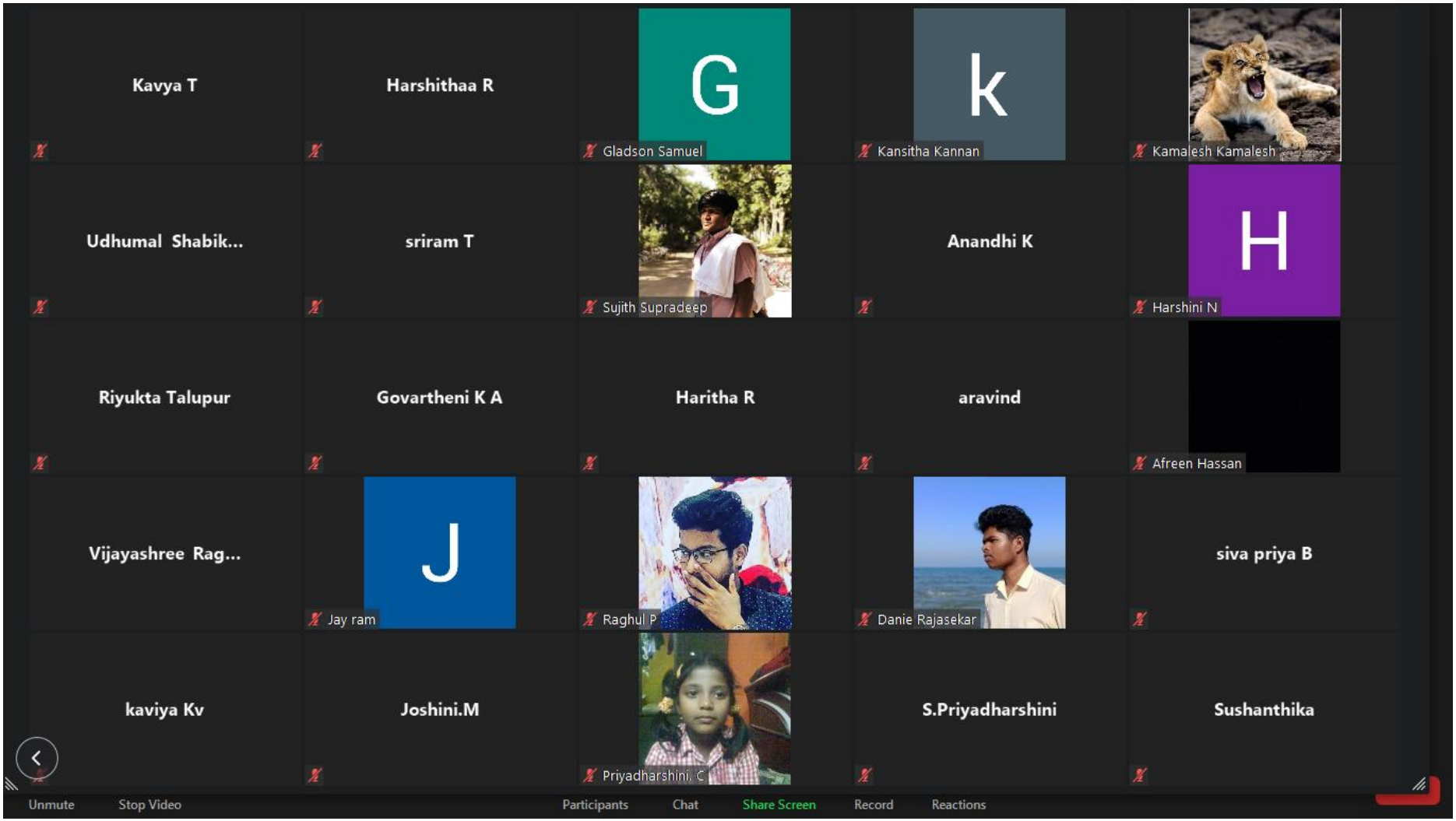
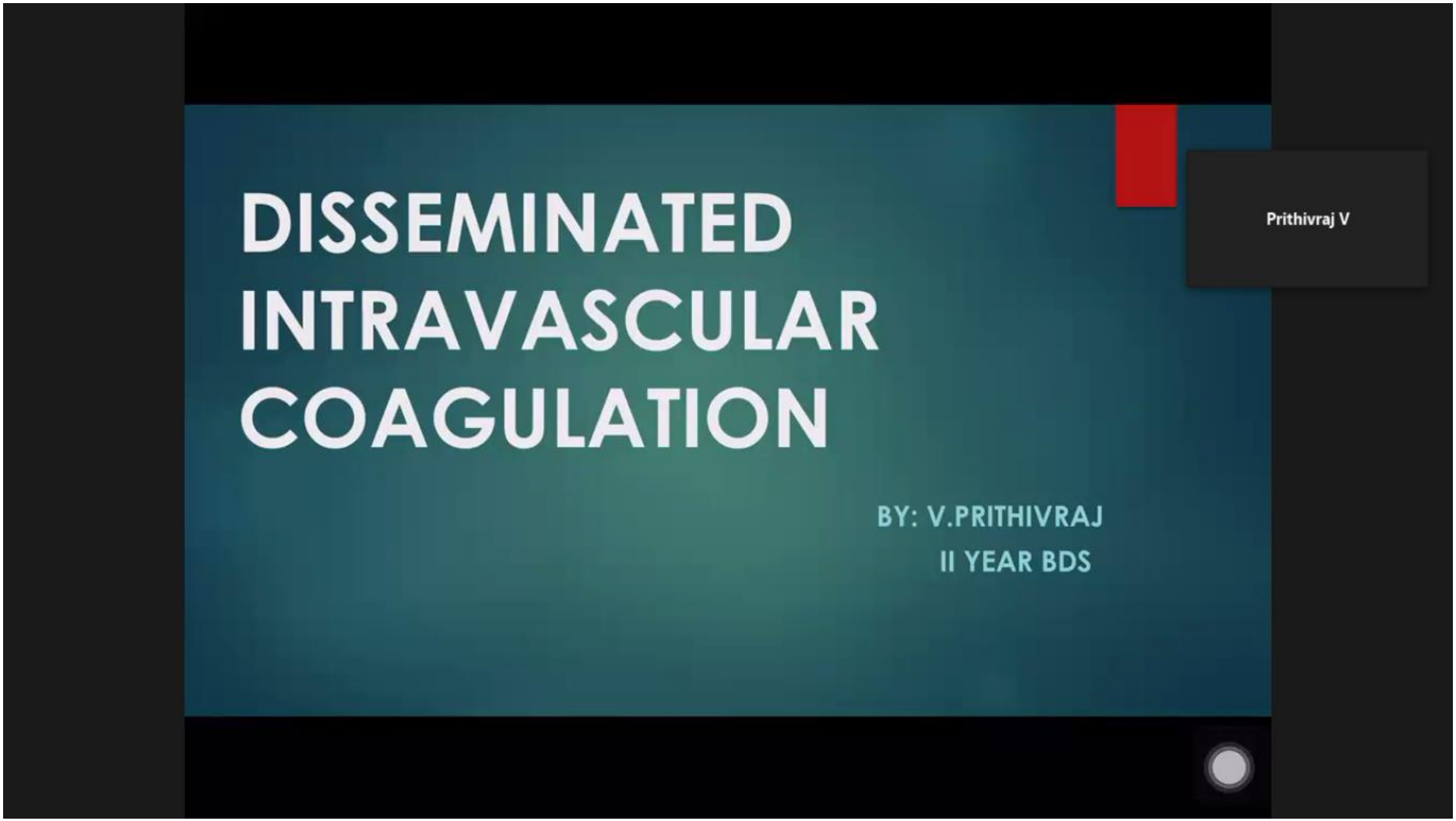
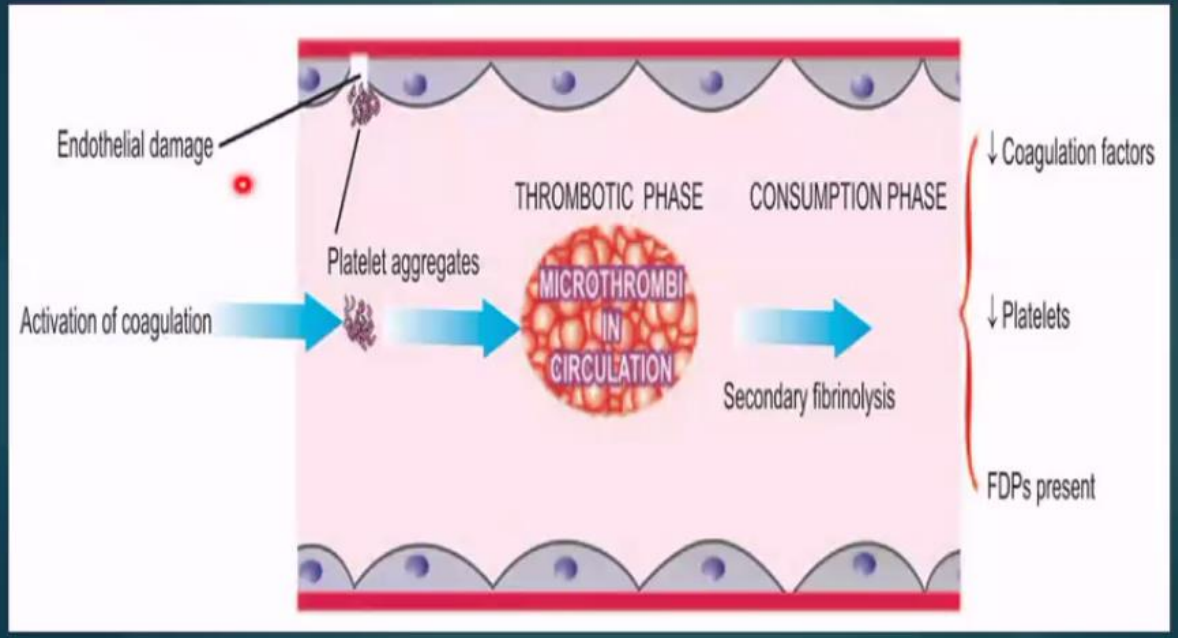


E – Learning Report for Theory and Practical Classes for BDS II Year

Date	23.06.2020
Subject	Pathology
Department	Department of Pathology
Time	10:45AM
Name of the Faculty	Dr Thivya
Topic of the webinar	Seminar
No of students attended	94
E-Resource Platform	Zoom Video Conferencing
Meeting ID	493 677 3461
Password	12134
Video Link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NX6Av5eSw7O3p78ARs8usue2zB5NW_Us/view?usp=drivesdk


DISSEMINATED
INTRAVASCULAR
COAGULATION
BY: V.PRITHIVRAJ
II YEAR BDS
Prithivraj V

Pathogenesis



Prithivraj V

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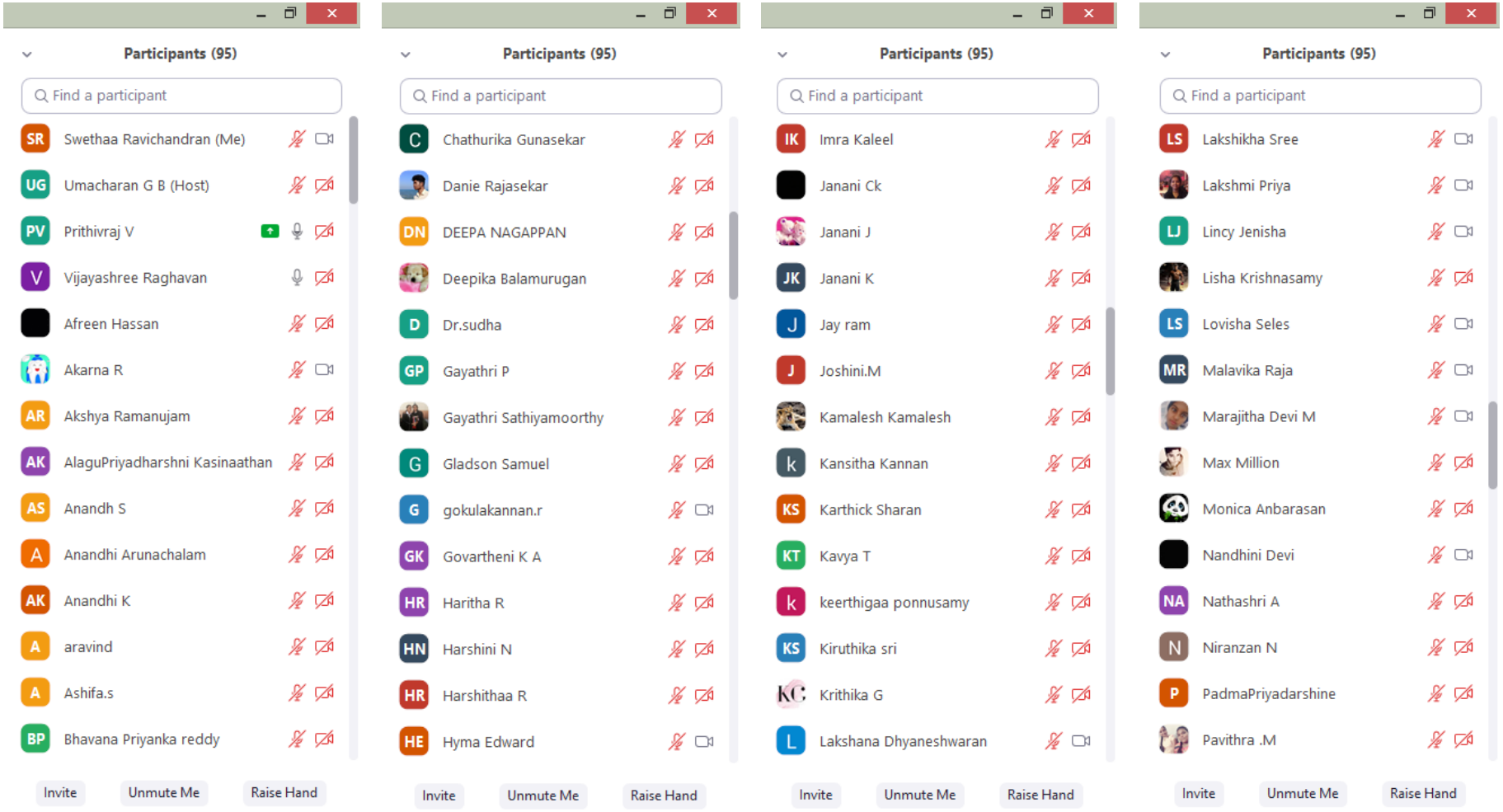

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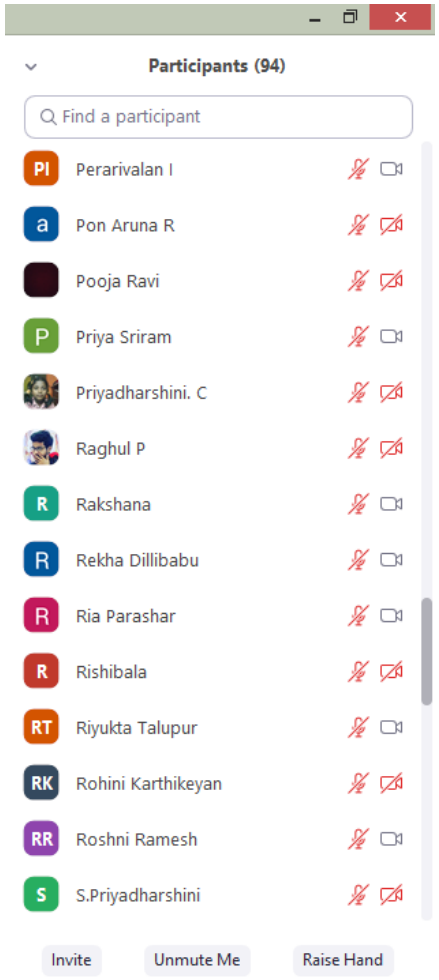

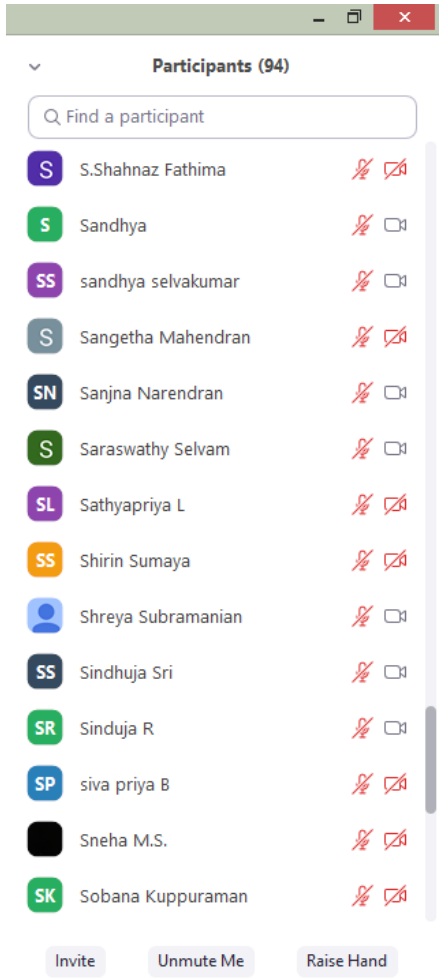

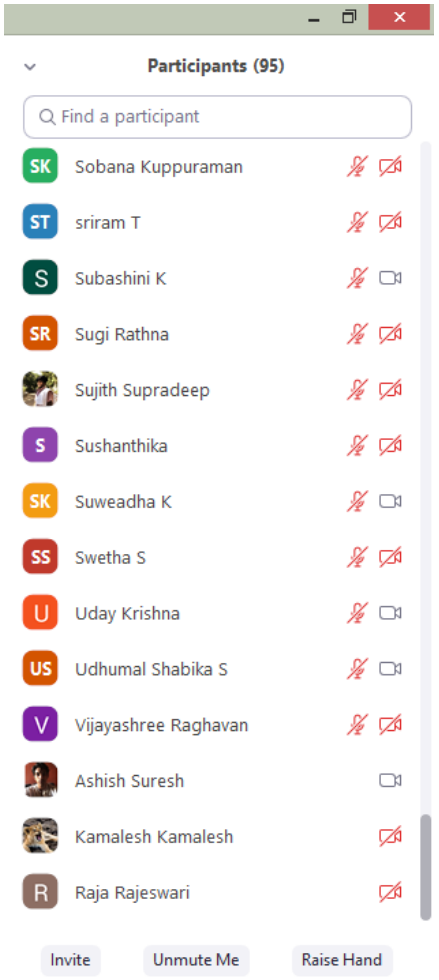

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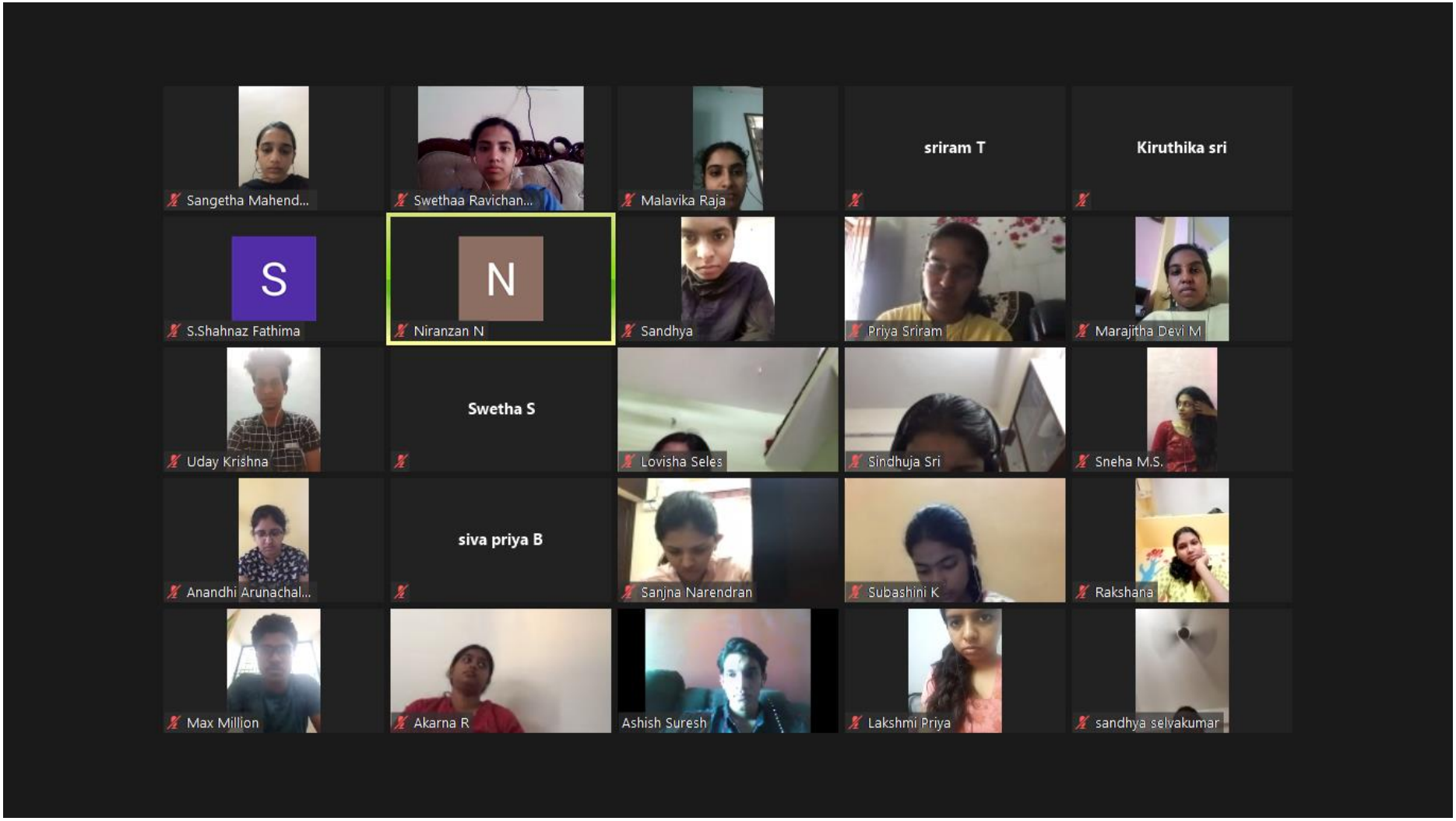

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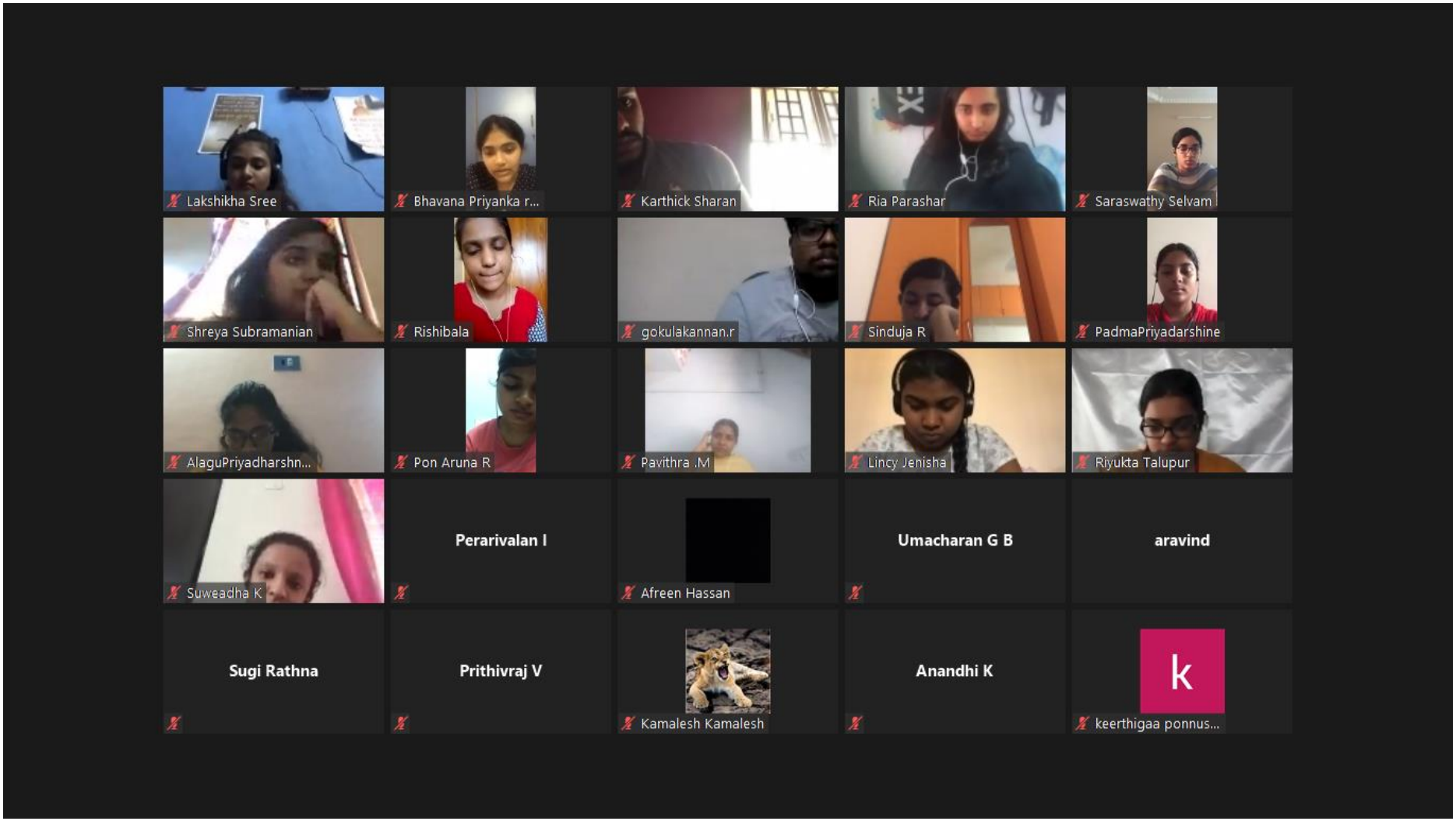

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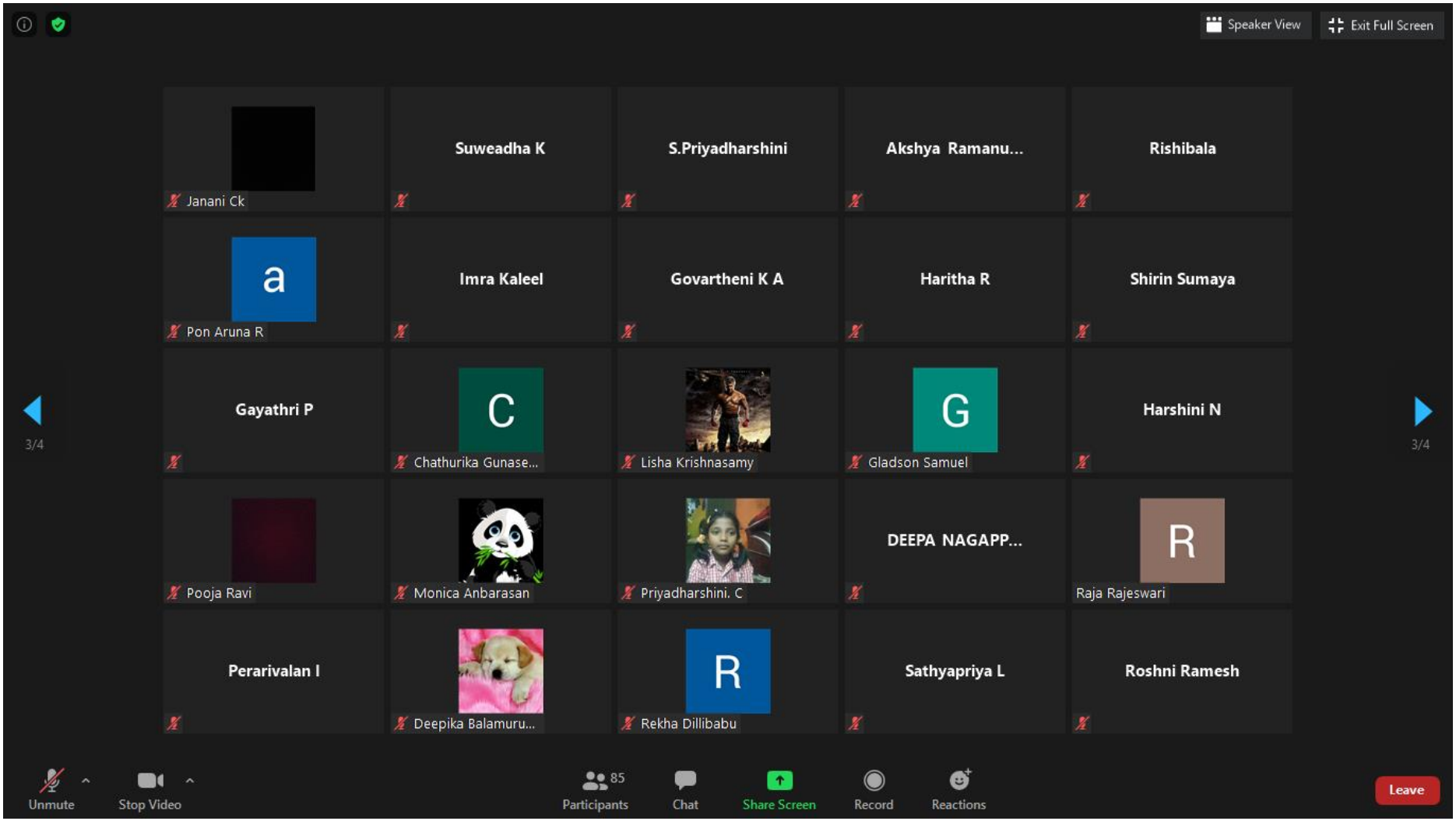

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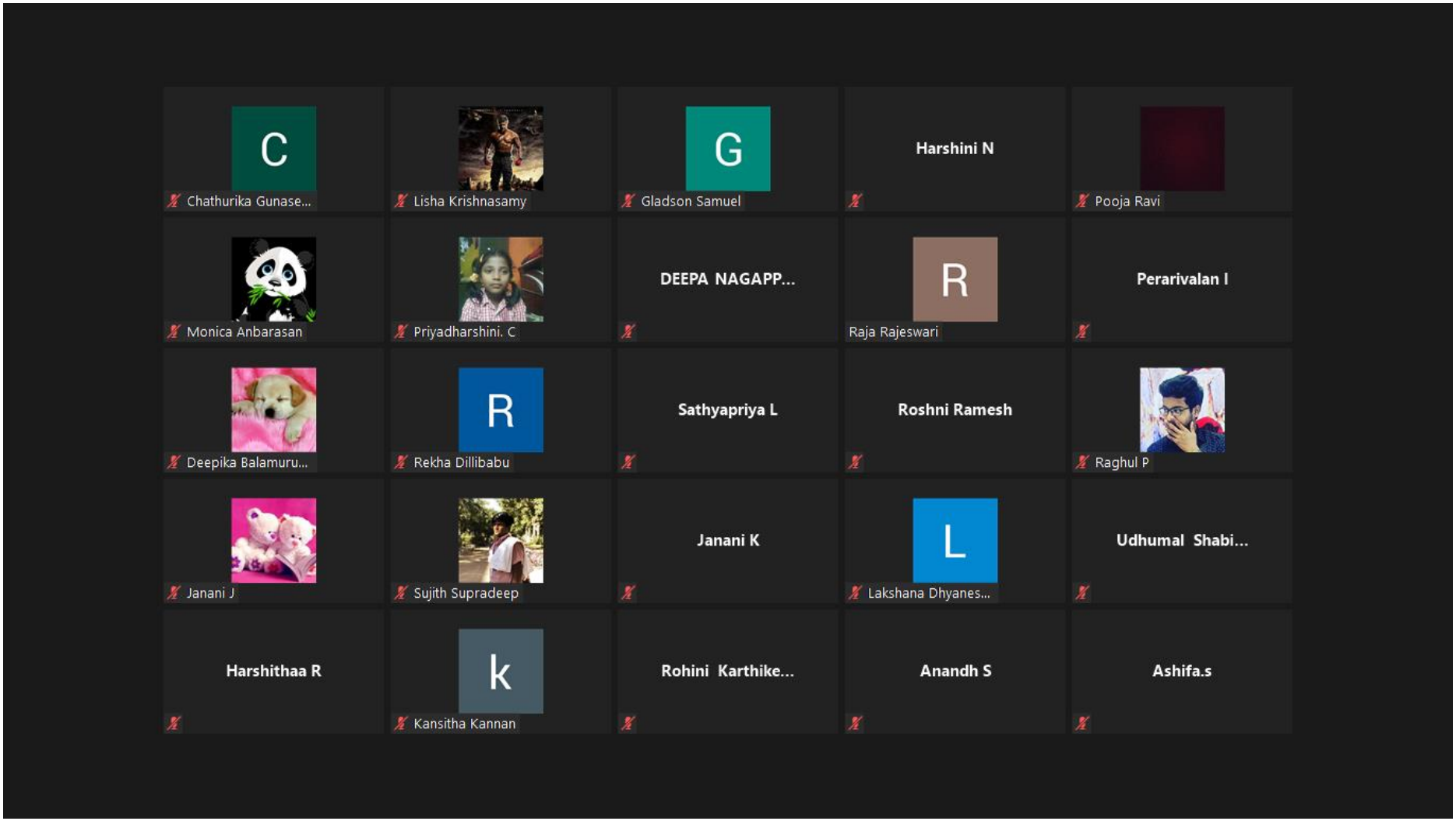

E – Learning Report for Theory and Practical Classes for BDS II Year

Date	24.06.2020
Subject	Pathology
Department	Department of Pathology
Time	8:30AM
Name of the Faculty	Dr Thivya
Topic of the webinar	Semiar
No of students attended	93
E-Resource Platform	zoom Video Conferencing
Meeting ID	493 677 3461
Password	12134
Video Link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kyRTlMQ-Hy_O3P1taGDJPNZtiAnAjSuf/view?usp=drivesdk

Pathology

Myocardial infarction

AFREEN HASSAN. J

Afreen Hassan

1 of 22

Etiopathogenesis

A few notable features in the development of acute M I are as under:

1.Myocardial ischaemia: it is brought about by one or more following Mechanisms:

I.) diminished coronary bloodflow , examples, in Coronary artery disease, shock.

II.)Hyper trophy of the heart in hypertension, valvular Heart disease.

Location of infarcts

Infarcts are most frequently located in the left ventricle.

Right ventricle is less susceptible due to its thin wall, having less Metabolic requirements.

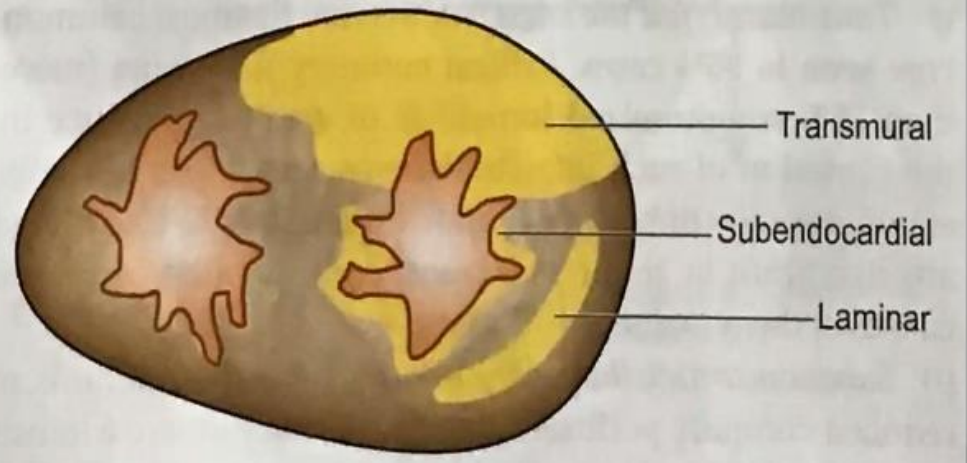

Figure 25.23 ▶ Diagrammatic representation of extent of myocardial infarction in the depth of myocardium.

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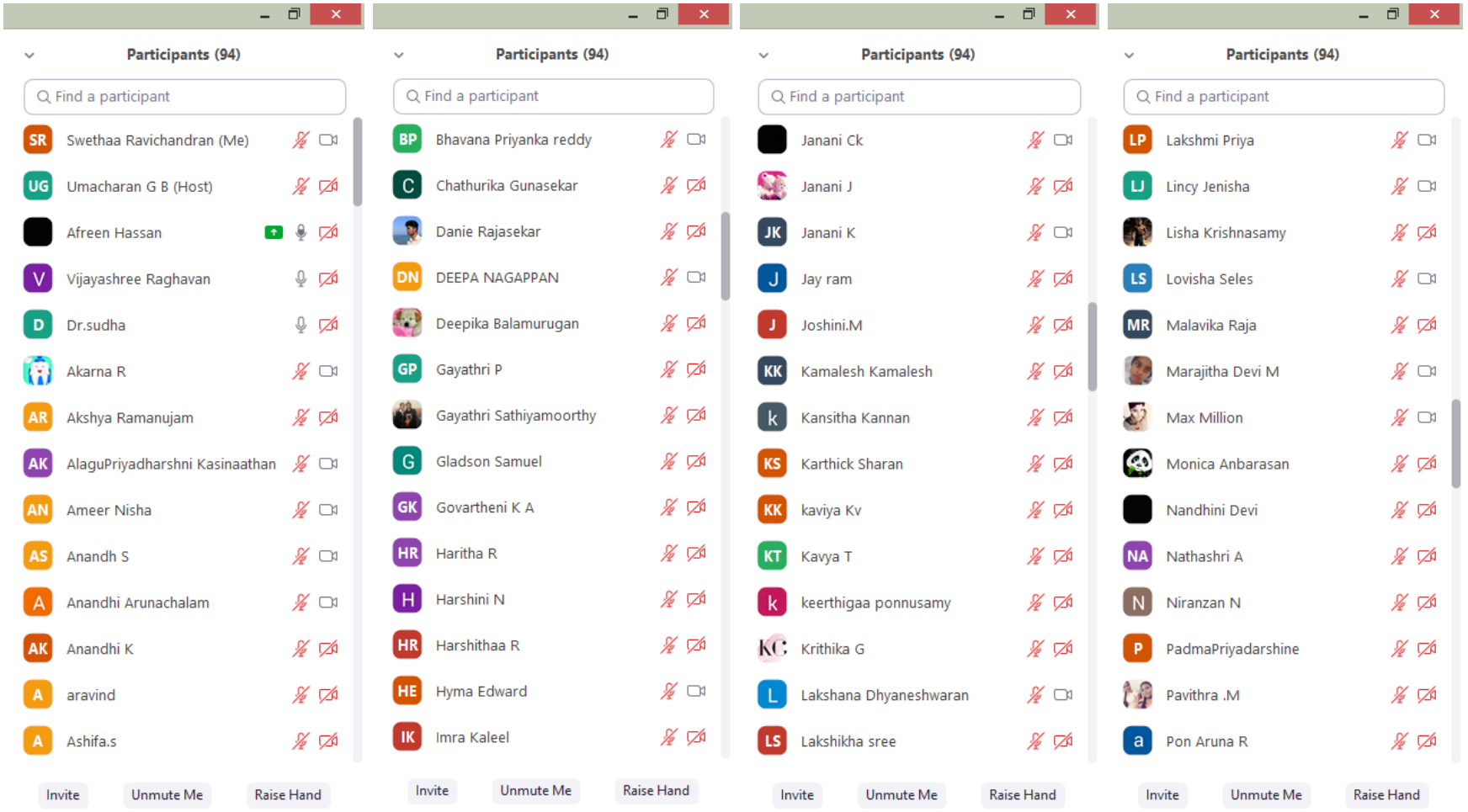

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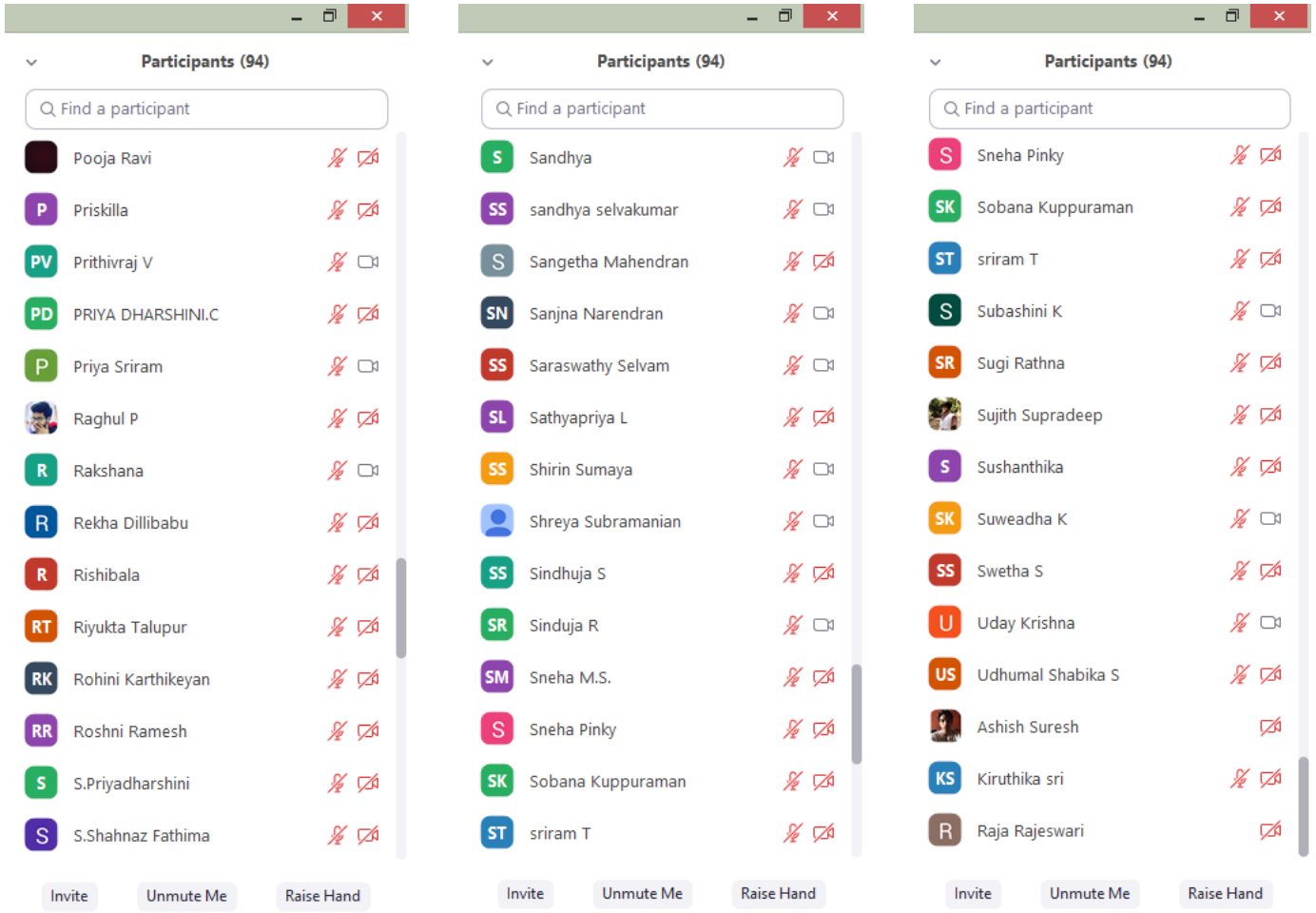

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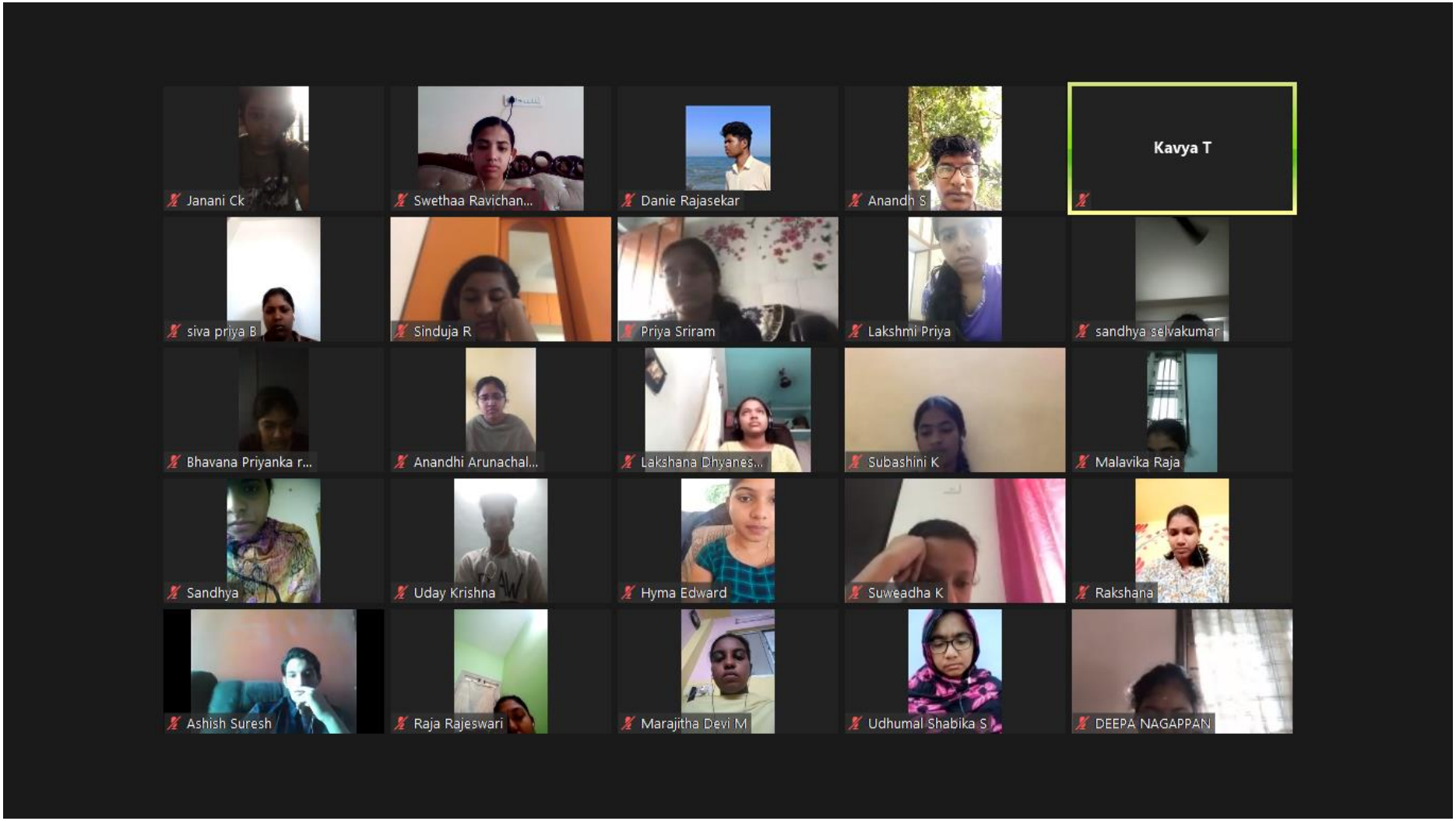

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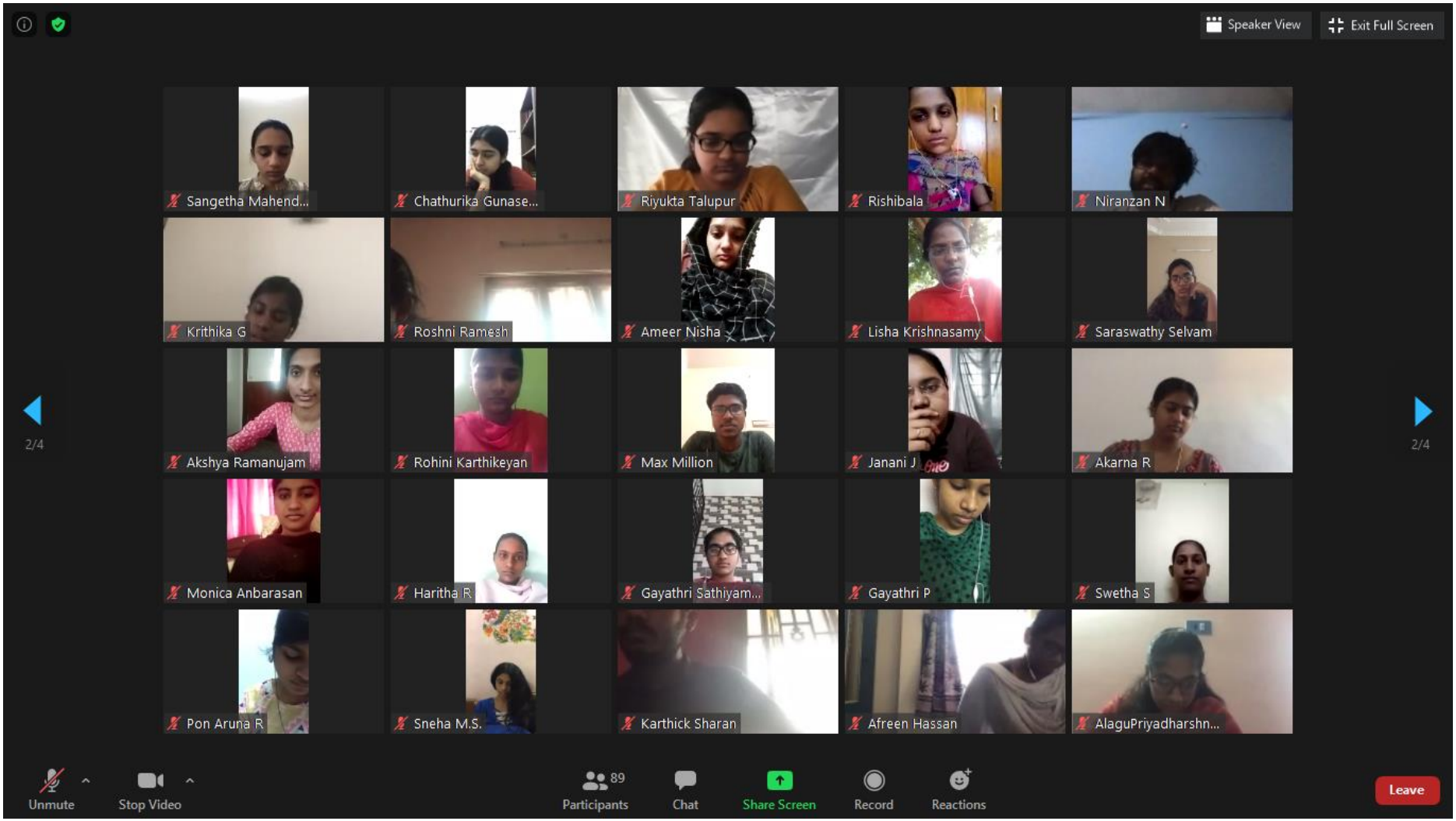

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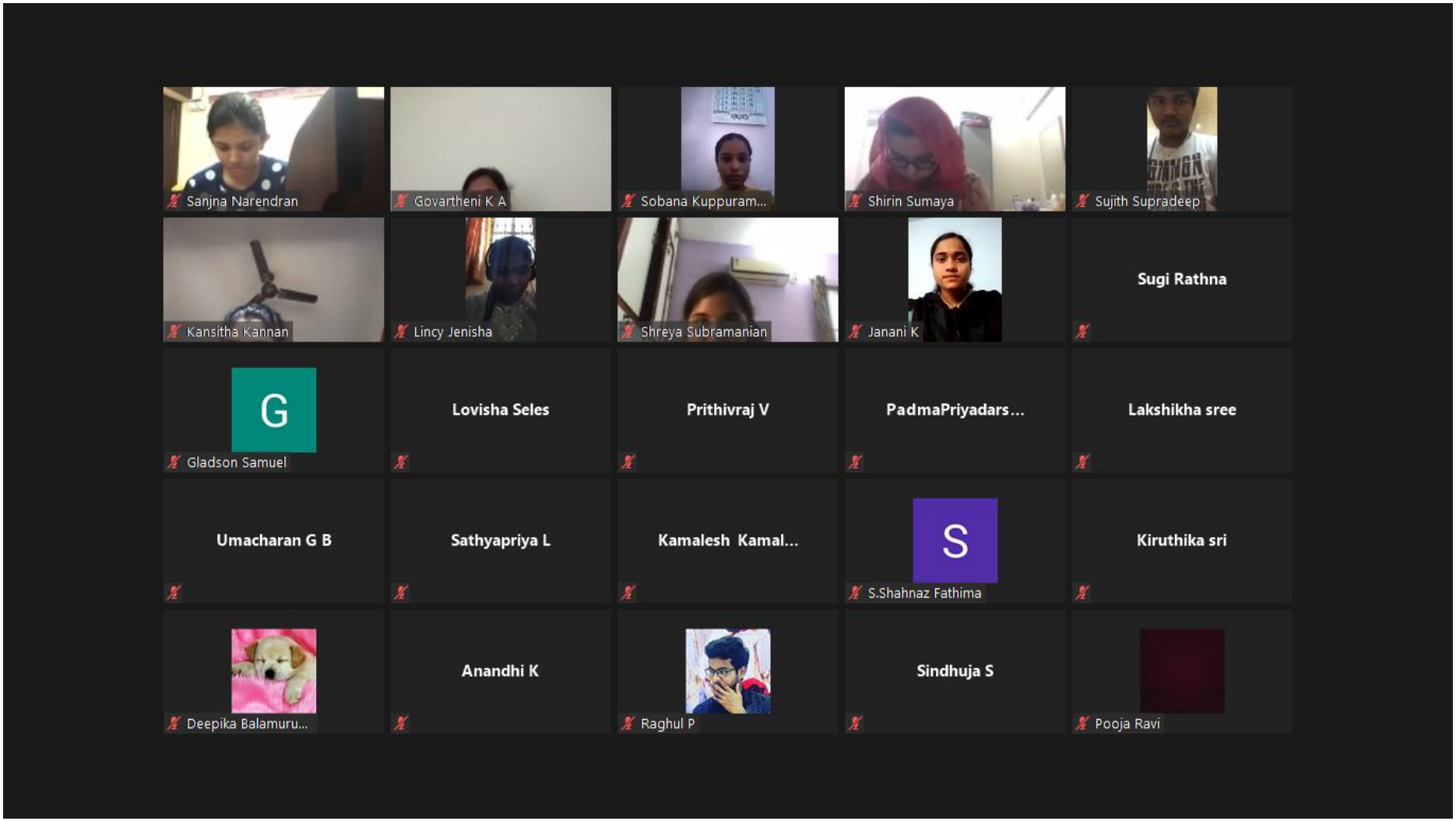

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