



Cell injury

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At the end of this presintation you will be able to:





INTRODUCTION

Normal cells have a fairly narrow range of function or steady state: Homeostasis

• Excess physiologic or pathologic stress may force the cell to a new steady state: Adaptation

Too much stress exceeds the cell's adaptive capacity: Injury

1. Define of cell injury

- •Cell damage (also known as cell injury) is a variety of
- changes of stress that a cell suffers due to external as well
- •as internal environmental changes.
- •Amongst other causes, this can be due to physical,
- chemical, infectious, biological, nutritional or immunological factors



Cause of cell injury

1. oxygen deprivation

- Hypoxia is a deficiency of oxygen, which causes cell injury by reducing aerobic oxidative respiration.
- Ischemia is a loss of blood supply from impeded arterial flow or reduced venous drainage in a tissue resulting in oxygen deprivation and hypoxia

2. physical agents:

• Physical agents capable of causing cell injury include mechanical trauma, extremes of temperature (burns and deep cold).



• The list of chemicals that may produce cell injury defies compilation. Simple chemicals such as glucose or salt in hypertonic concentrations.

4. infectious agents:

• Infectious agents range from the submicroscopic viruses to the large tapeworms. In between are bacterias, fungi, and higher forms of parasites.

5. Genatic diseases :

diseases due to anomalies of genes, as mutations.

Etiology:

• radiations





Mechanism of cell injury

1- Depletion of ATP Major causes :

- Reduced supply of oxygen and nutrients
- Mitochondrial damage
- The actions of some toxins (e.g., cyanide)

2- Mitochondrial damage & dysfunction

Image: Second test → Result in :

- Failure of oxidative phosphorylation leads to progressive depletion of ATP & formation of reactive oxygen specie
- loss of mitochondrial membrane potential and pH changes
- The mitochondria also contain several proteins that, when released into the cytoplasm, tell the cell there is internal injury and activate a pathway of apoptosis

3- Influx of Calcium

→ Increased cytosolic Ca+2 activates a number of enzymes:

- Phospholipases (which cause membrane damage)
- Proteases (which break down both membrane and cytoskeletal proteins)





• is characterised by cytoplasmic swelling, irreversible damage to the plasma membrane, and organelle breakdown leading to cell death



• is the process of programmed cell death. It is used during early development to eliminate unwanted cells : for example, those between the fingers of a developing hand. In adults, apoptosis is used to rid the body of cells that have been damaged beyond repair.

Summary

- Cell damage (also known as cell injury) is a variety of changes of stress that a cell suffers due to external as well as internal environmental changes
- Cause: Hypoxia, physical agents, chemical egent, infections agant
- Mechanism: Depletion, Mitochondrial damage
- Type cell enjury: reversible, irreversible
- Irreversible: Apoptosis, Necrosis

Reference

- <u>https://www.slideshare.net/appyakshay/cell-injury-75140470</u>
- <u>https://books.google.com.ly/books?id=WGNFAAAAYAAJ&q=MECHA</u> <u>NISM+cell+injury:+BOOKS&dq=MECHANISM+cell+injury:+BOOKS&</u> <u>hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjN6cO6wvn6AhVsh_0HHY0HCjMQ6AF</u> <u>6BAgKEAI</u>
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