

# FISIOPATOLOGÍA II

ALUMNA: YADIRA GUADALUPE MORALES RAMÍREZ.

ESCUELA. UNIVERSIDAD DEL SURESTE "UDS".

CATEDRÁTICA. DANIELA MONSERRATH MÉNDEZ GUILLEN

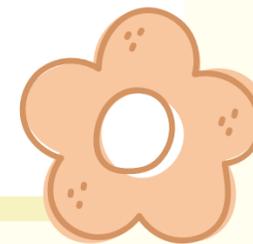
NOMBRE DE LA ACTIVIDAD. SÚPER NOTAS DE FISIOPATOLOGÍA II

CUARTO CUATRIMESTRE, GRUPO A.

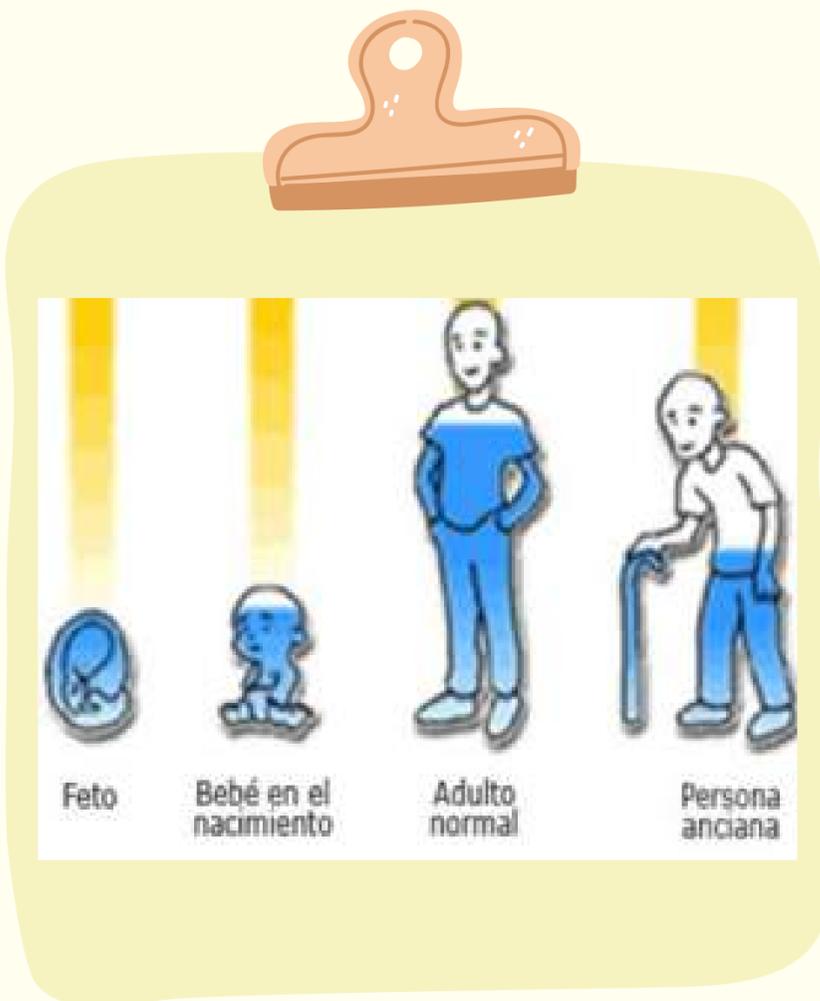
LUGAR Y FECHA. COMITÁN DE DOMÍNGUEZ, CHIAPAS. NOVIEMBRE DE 2023.



# DEFINICIÓN DE COMPARTIMENTOS LIC Y LEC



# El porcentaje de agua también cambia con edad, sexo y constitución corporal

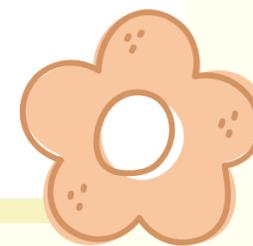
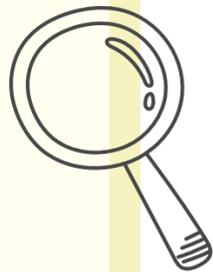


# El agua corporal se distribuye en líquido intracelular y líquido extracelular



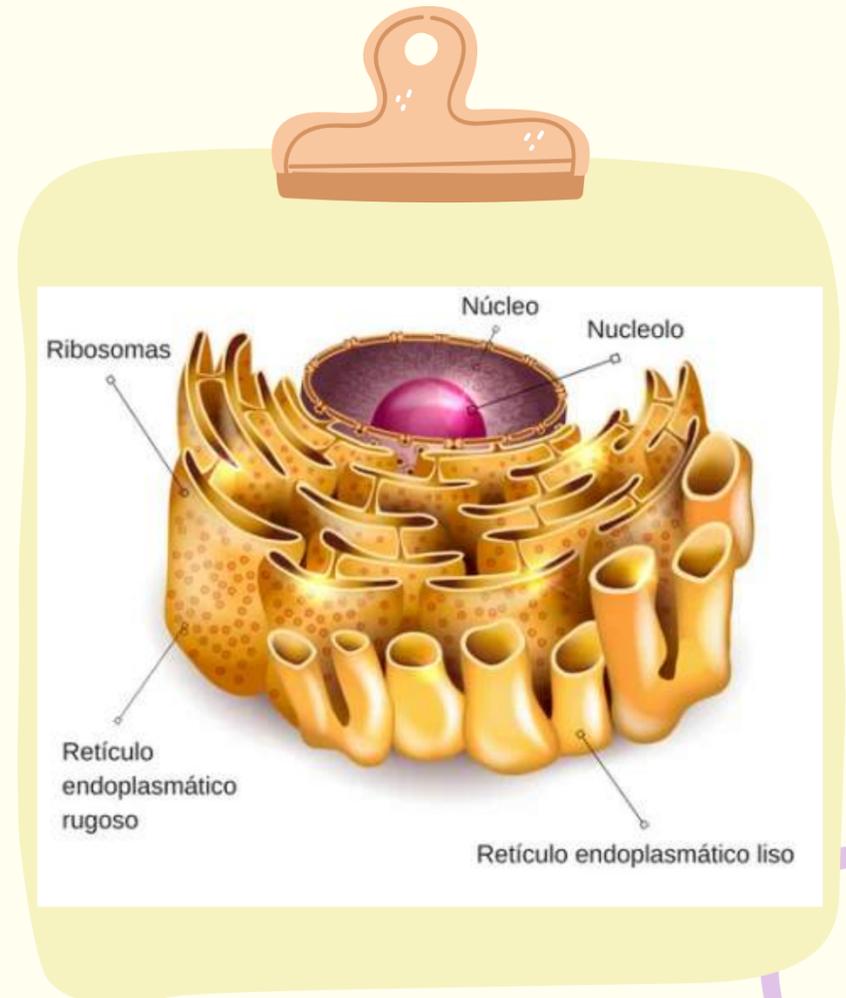
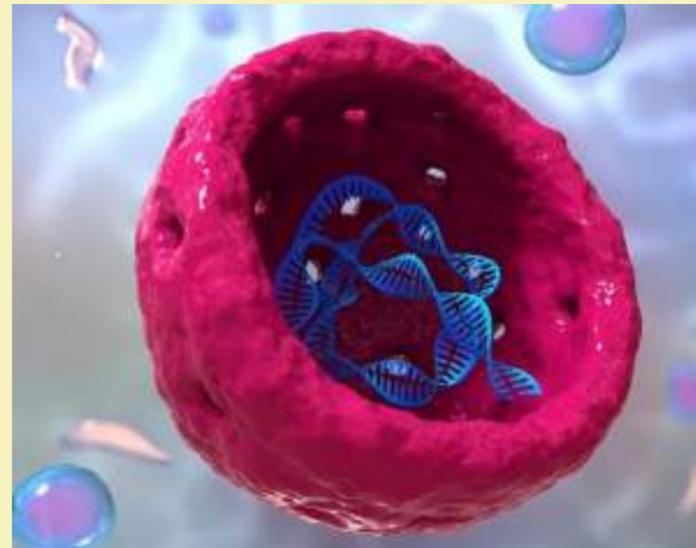
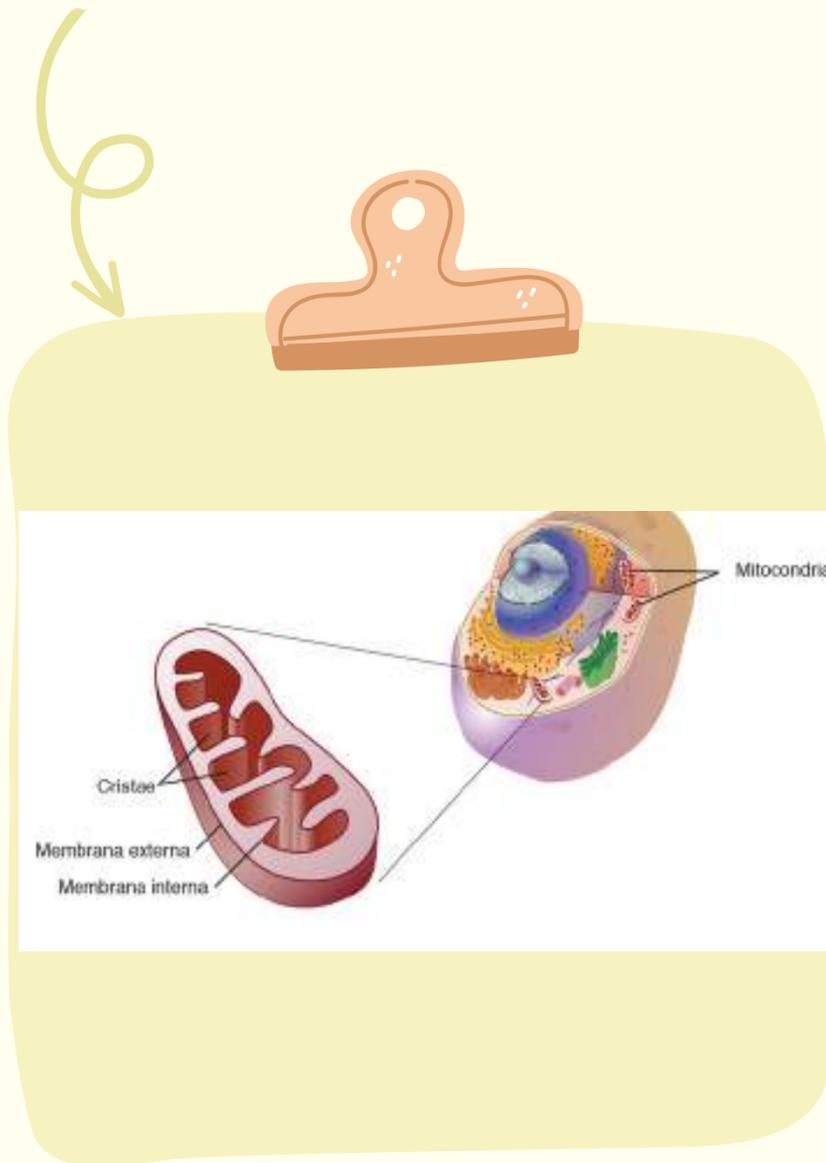


# DIFERENCIA ENTRE LOS COMPONENTES LÍQUIDOS Y SU FUNCIÓN

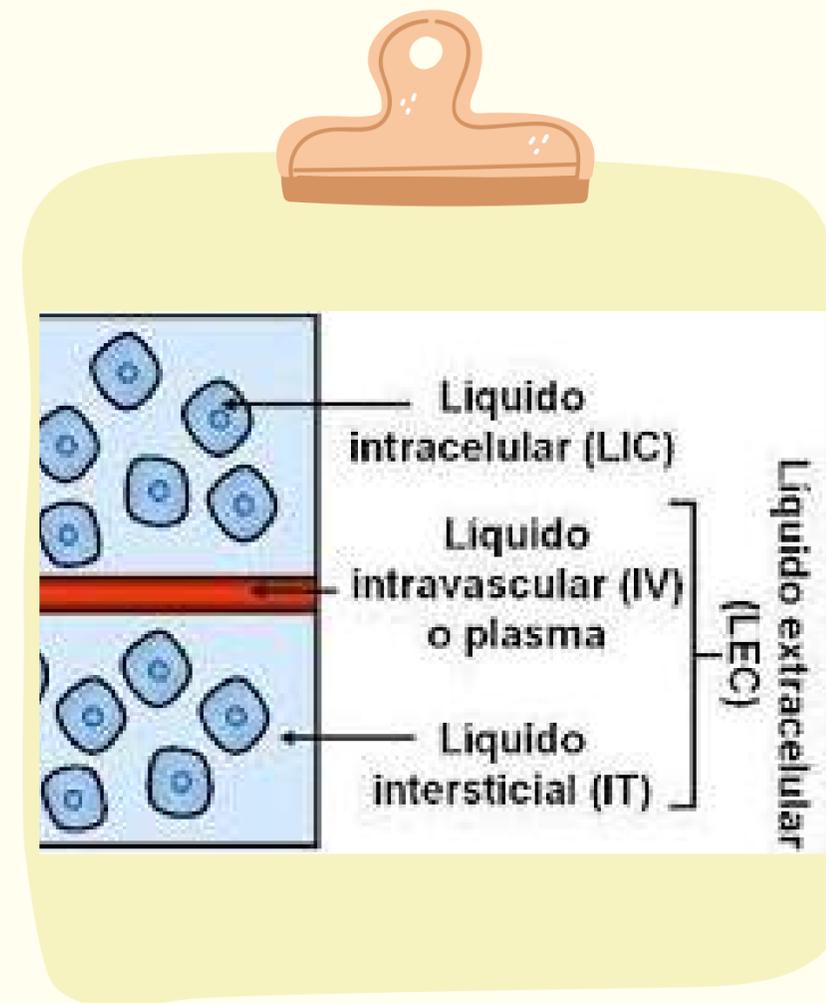
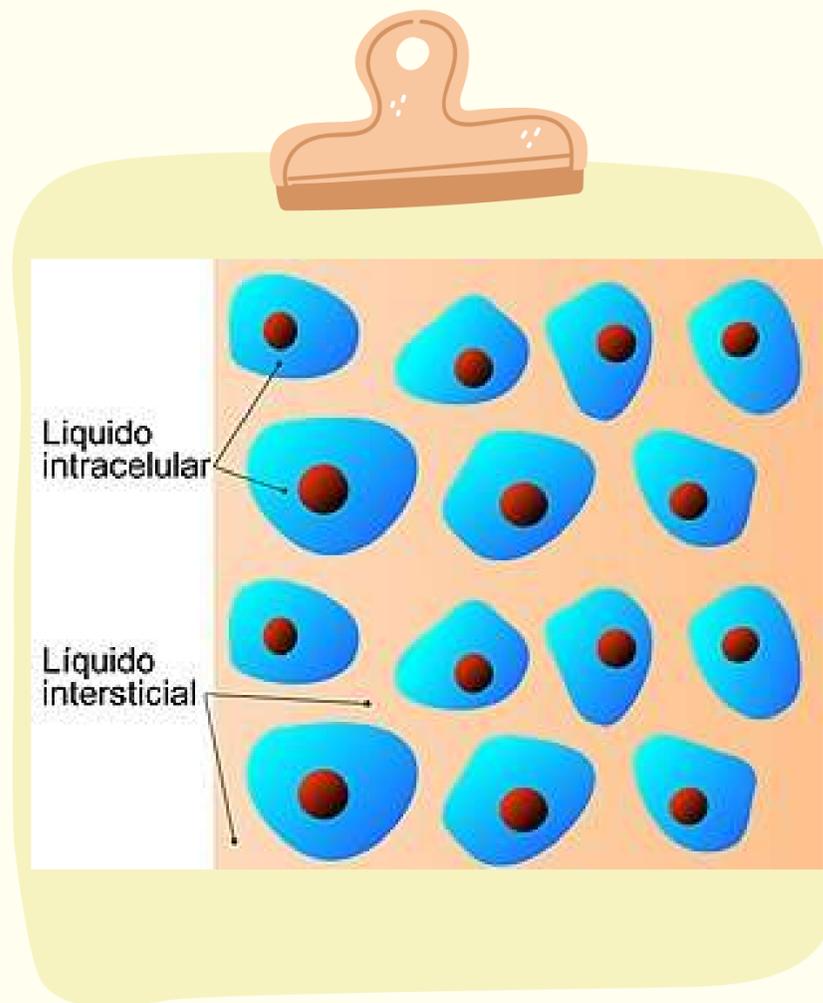


# Orgánulos dentro del líquido intracelular

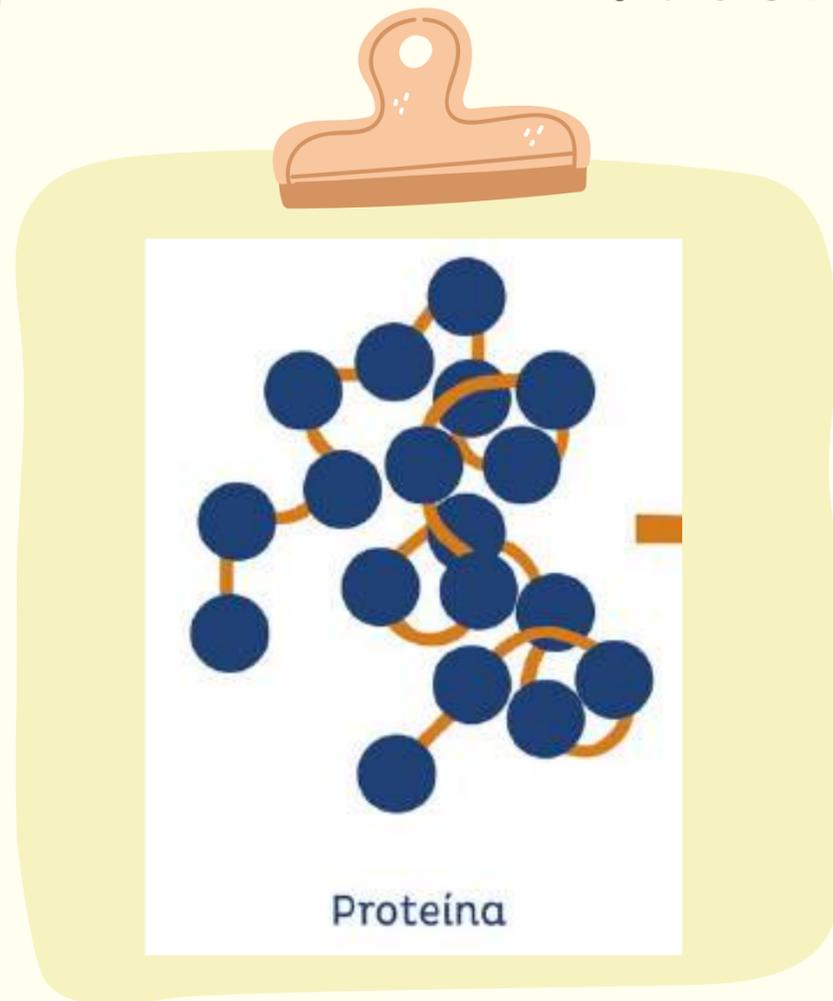
Mitocondrias, núcleo, cuerpos de Golgi, lisosomas y retículo endoplásmico



# El líquido extracelular consta de: Líquido intersticial y plasma

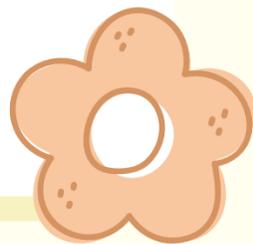
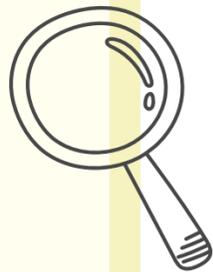


El líquido intercelular se compone de:  
Proteínas y aminoácidos

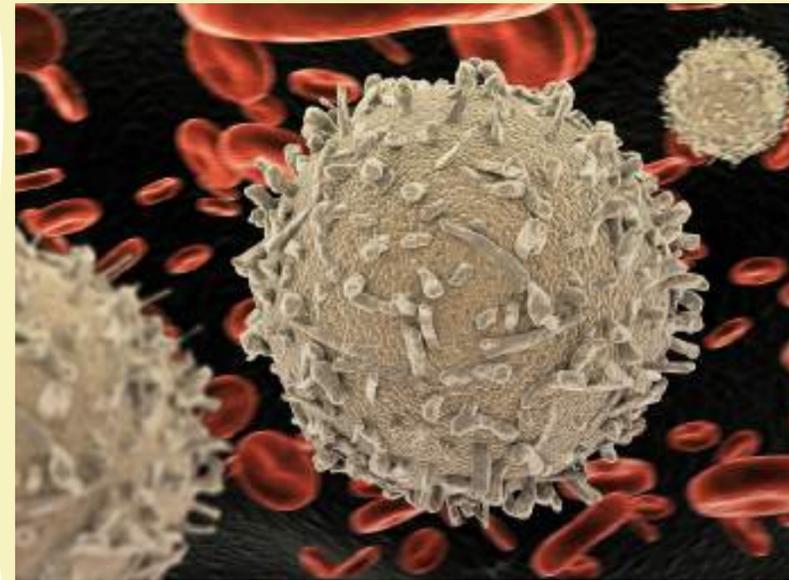
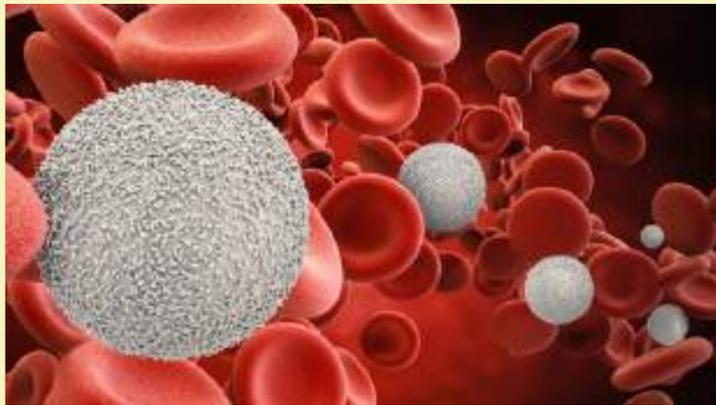




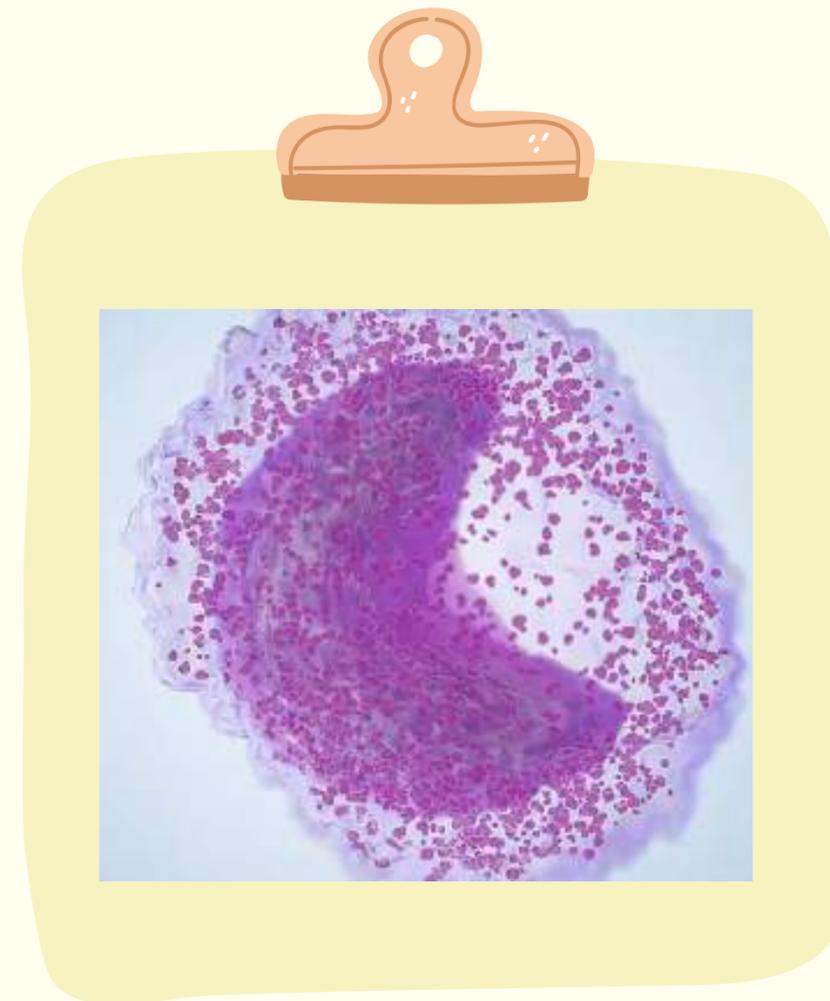
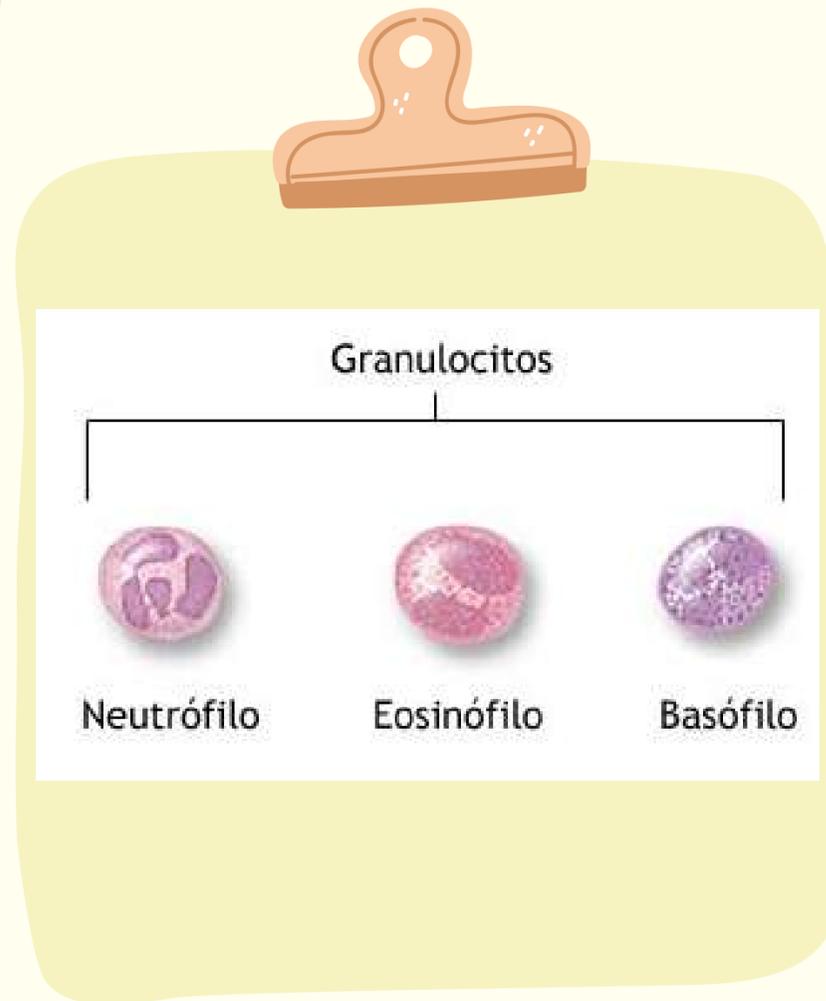
**LEUCOCITOS.  
TIPOS,  
PROPIEDADES Y  
FUNCIONES**



Un leucocito o glóbulo blanco se produce en la médula ósea y se encuentra en la sangre y el tejido linfático



# Granulocitos son los más frecuente en la sangre

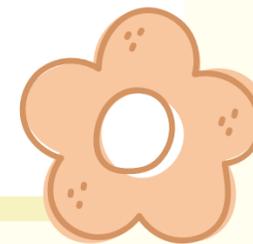
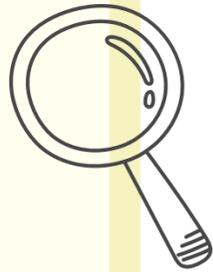


# Agranulocitos son células carentes de gránulos de naturaleza mononuclear

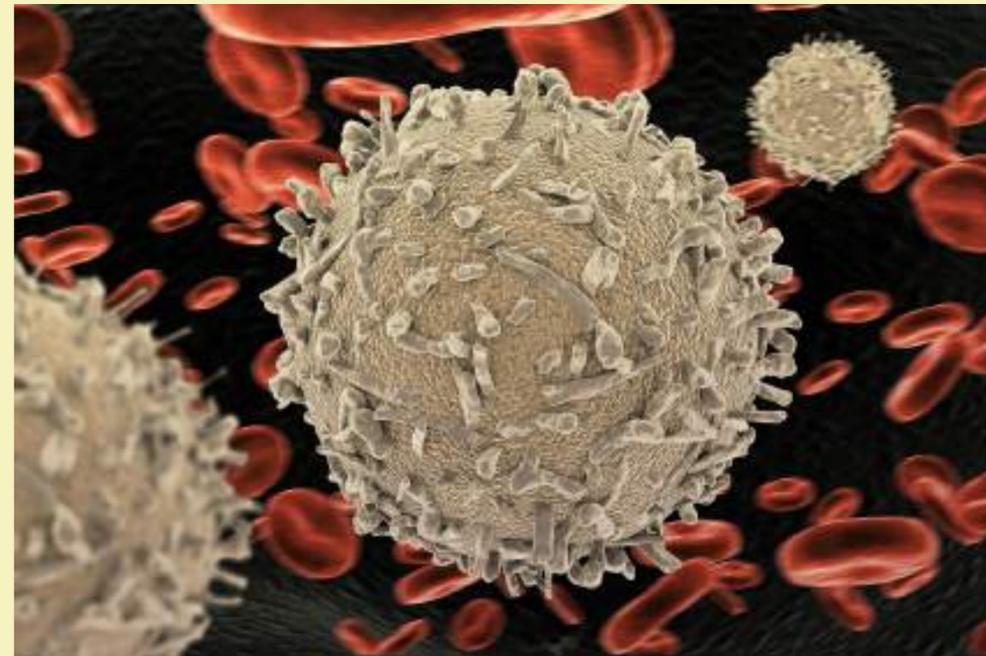


The background features a light yellow central area with a white rectangular frame. The frame has a pink grid pattern at the top center and a row of yellow circular punch holes along its top edge. The text is centered within this frame. The overall design is colorful and whimsical, with pink, purple, orange, and green abstract shapes and icons scattered around the central text.

# FISIOPATOLOGÍA DE LOS LEUCOCITOS



# Los leucocitos importantes para defensa del cuerpo



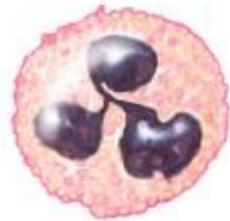
Tipos principales son: Basófilos, Eosinófilos,  
Linfocitos, Monocitos y Neutrófilos



Monocito



Linfocito



Neutrófilo

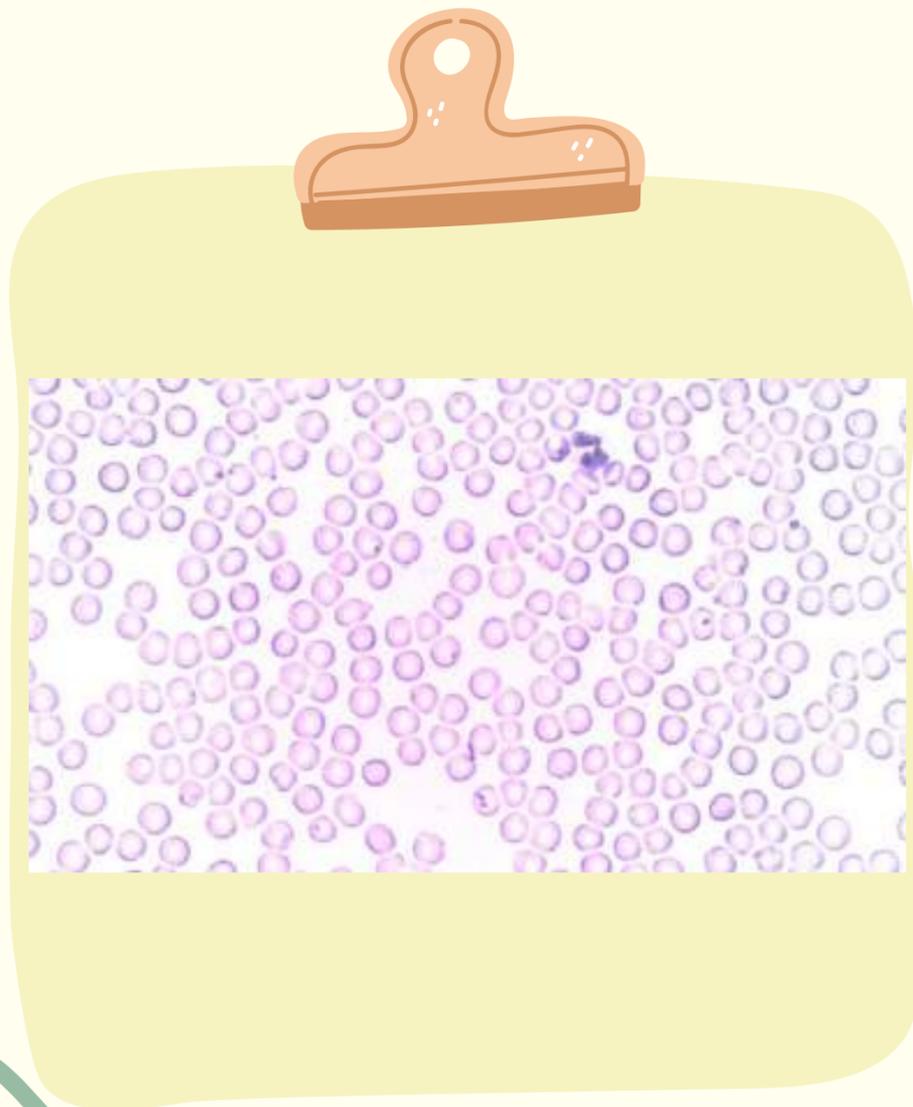


Eosinófilo

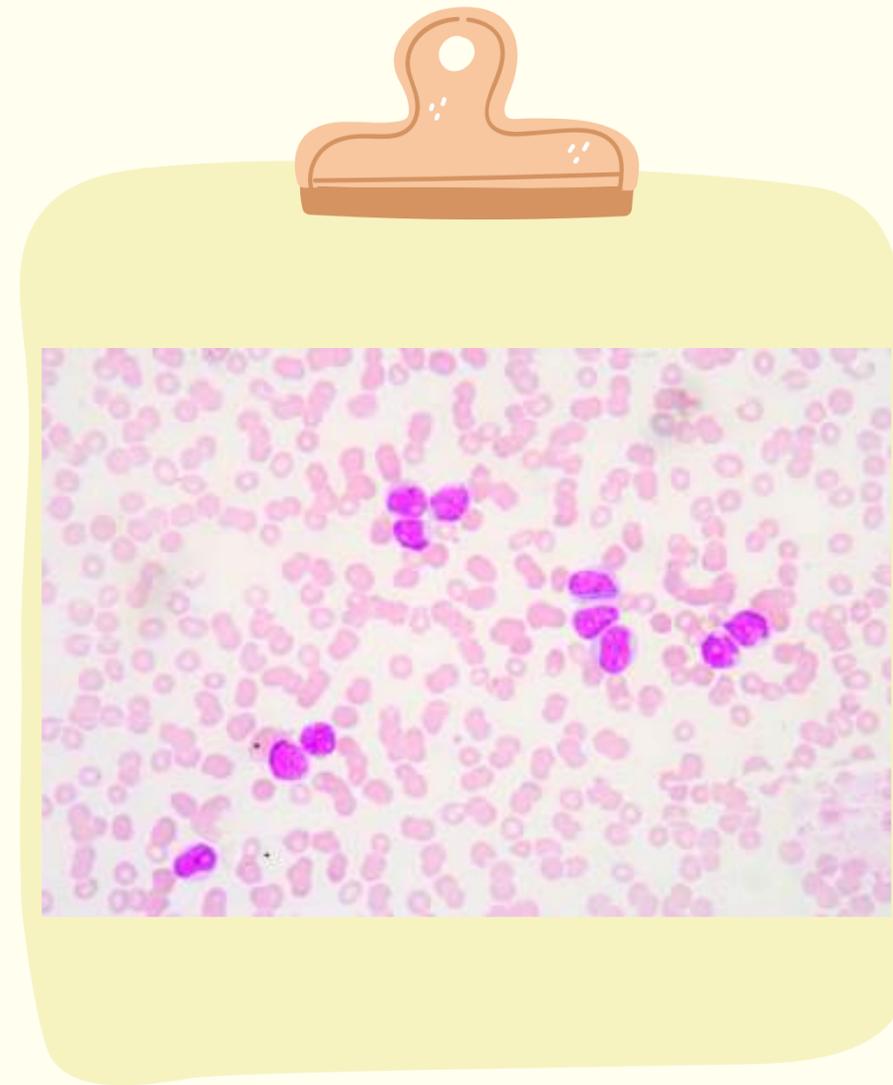


Basófilo

**La leucopenia es  
una disminución**



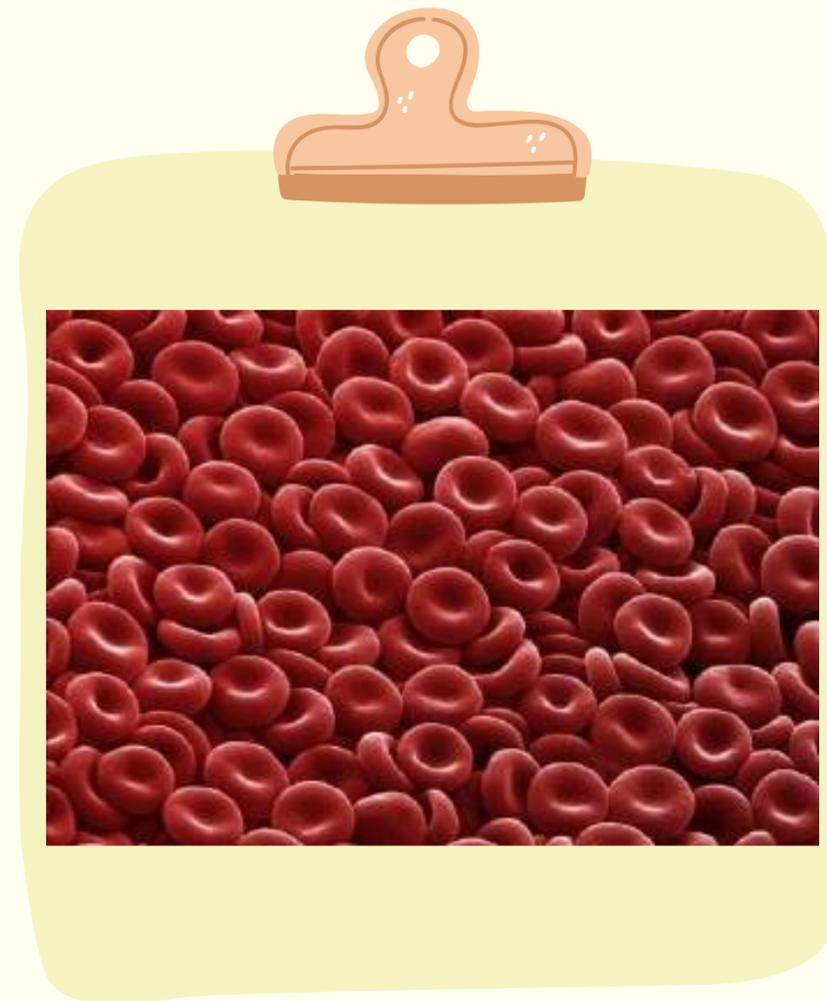
**La leucocitosis  
es un aumento**



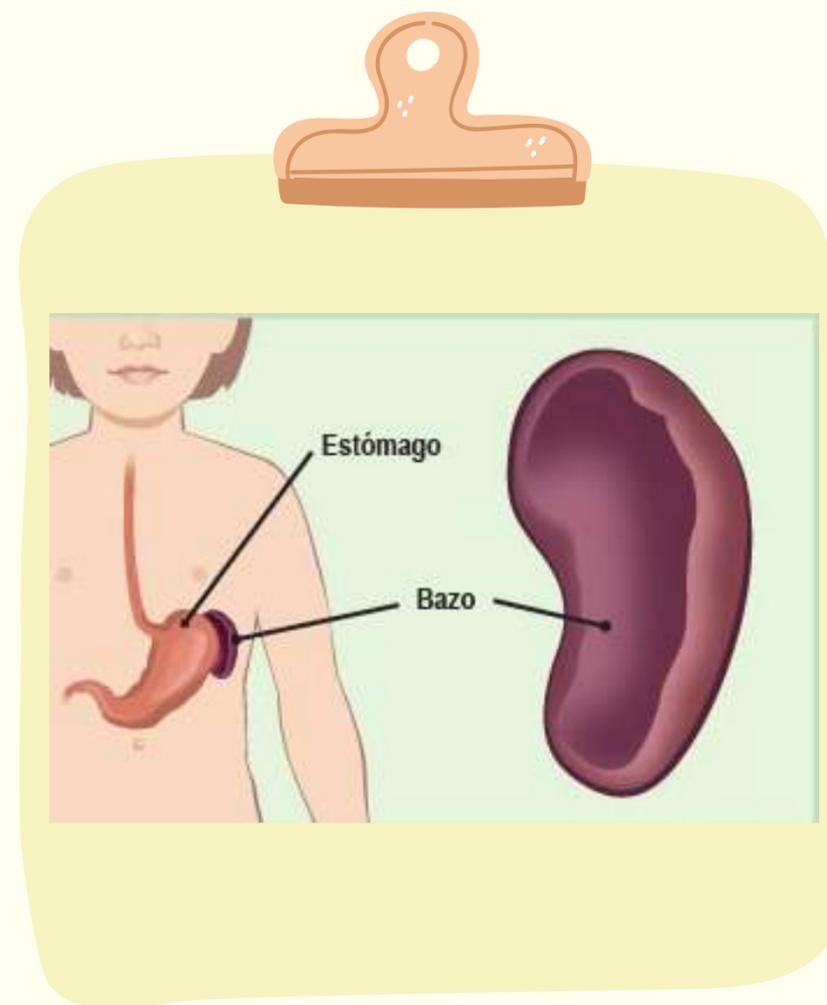
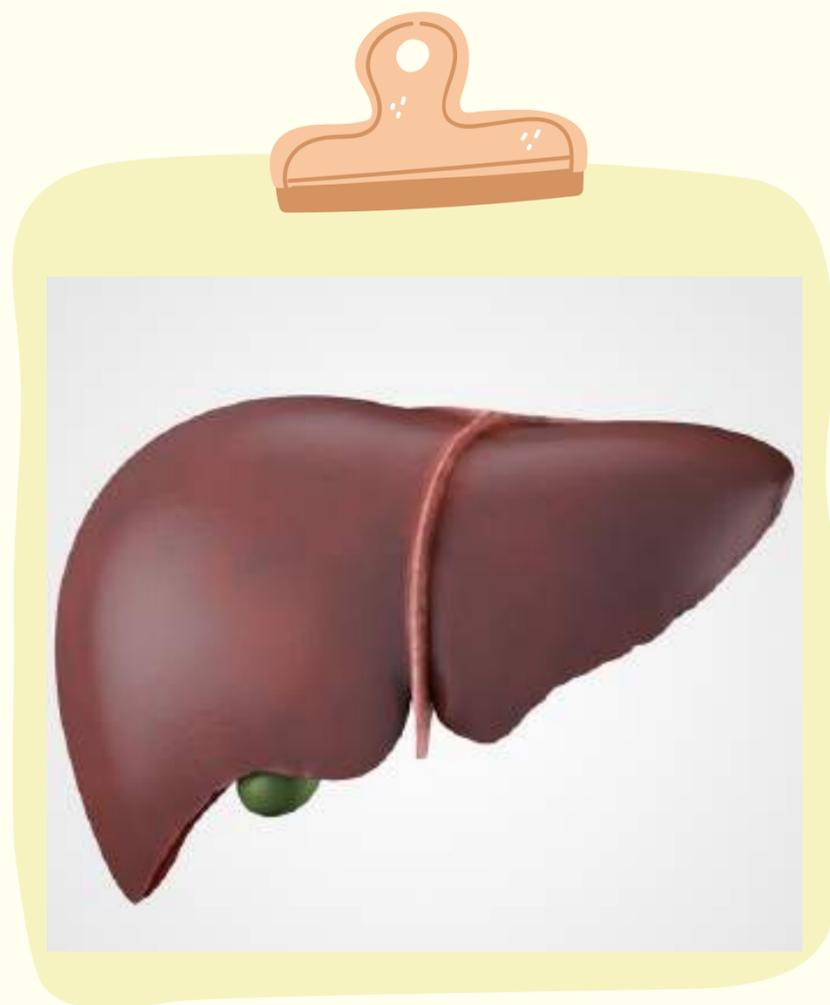
The background features a light yellow central area with a white rectangular frame. The frame has a pink grid pattern at the top center and a row of yellow circular punch holes along the top edge. The text is centered within the frame. Surrounding the frame are various decorative elements: pink stars in the top left, purple oval shapes in the top right, a magnifying glass icon on the left side, a brown flower icon in the bottom right, and abstract shapes in shades of pink, orange, and green at the bottom.

# PROPIEDADES Y FUNCIONES DE LOS ERITROCITOS

# Los eritrocitos transportan $O_2$ y $CO_2$ entre pulmones y tejidos

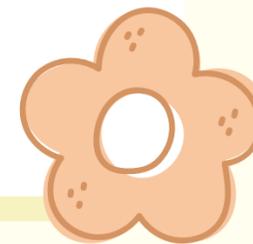


Los eritrocitos viejos son reciclados por macrófagos del bazo, hígado, médula ósea, etc.

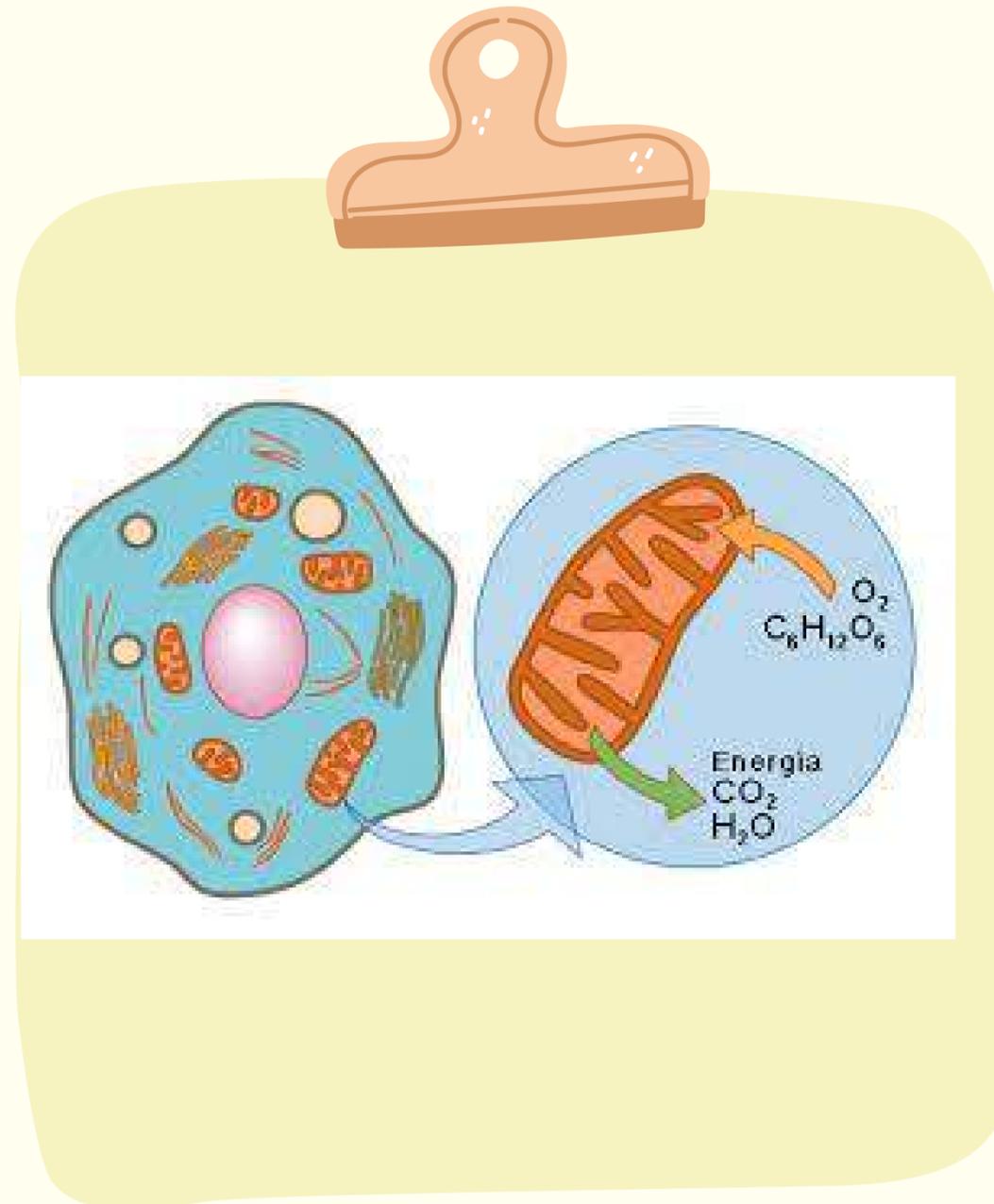


The background features a light yellow central area with a white rectangular frame. The frame has a pink grid pattern at the top center and a row of yellow circular patterns along the top edge. The text is centered within the frame. The background is decorated with various colorful shapes: pink and purple wavy shapes at the top, orange and green wavy shapes at the bottom, and scattered dots and a flower icon.

# FISIOPATOLOGÍA DEL SISTEMA ERITROCITARIO

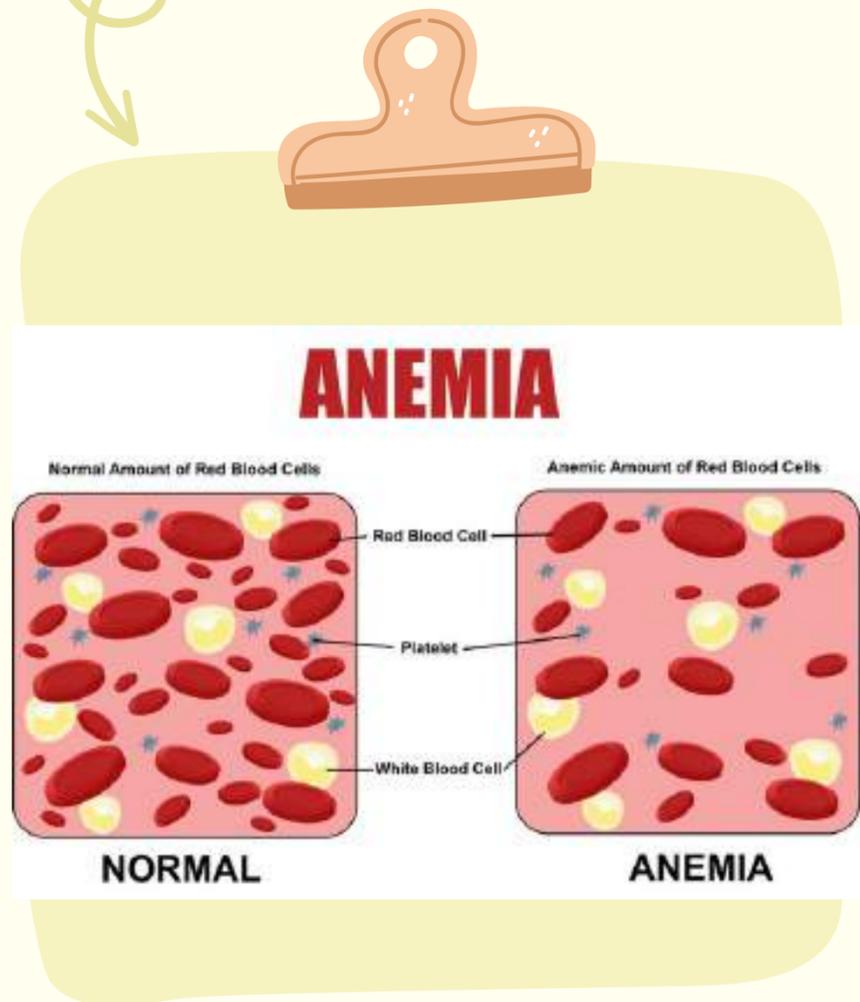


Las células necesitan  $O_2$  para desarrollarse, reproducirse y mantenerse sanas

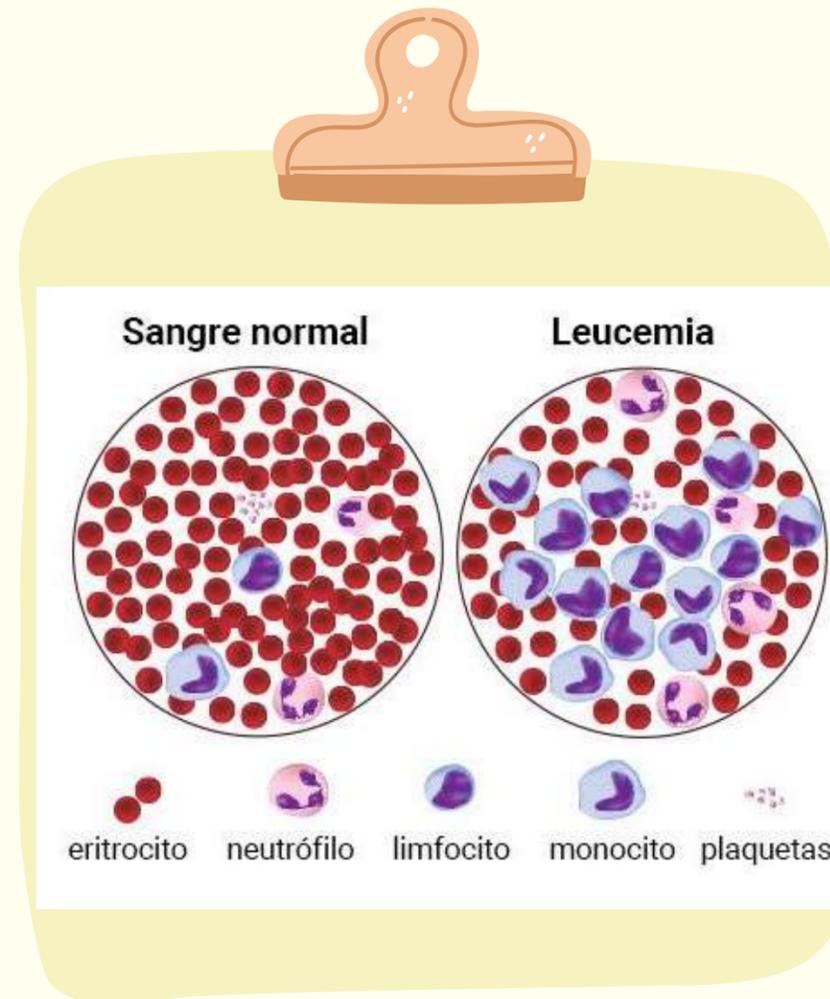


# Conteo bajo de eritrocitos puede ser signo de:

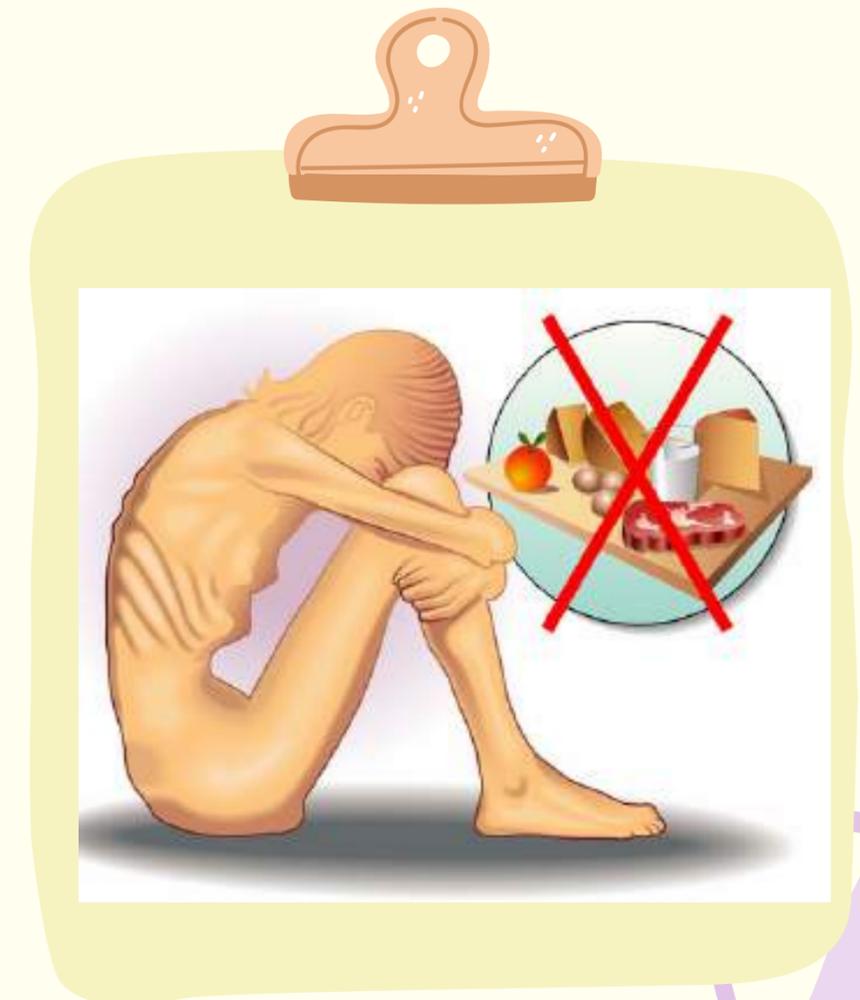
## Anemia



## Leucemia



## Desnutrición

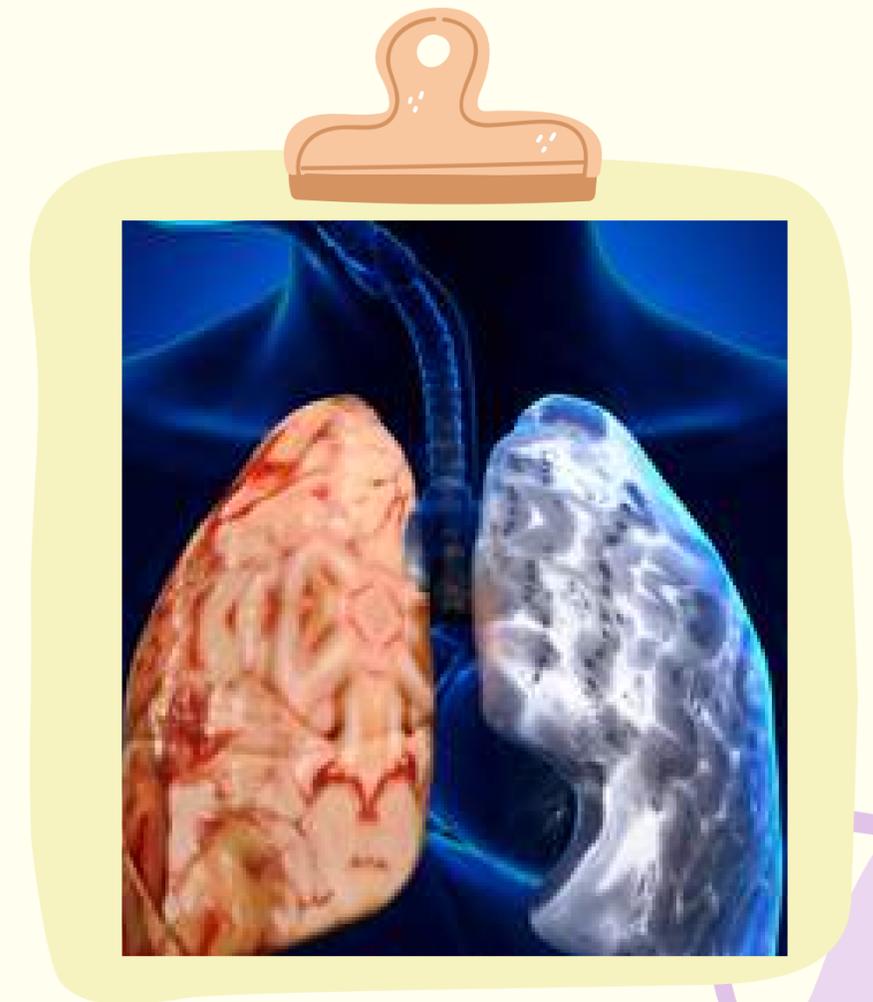
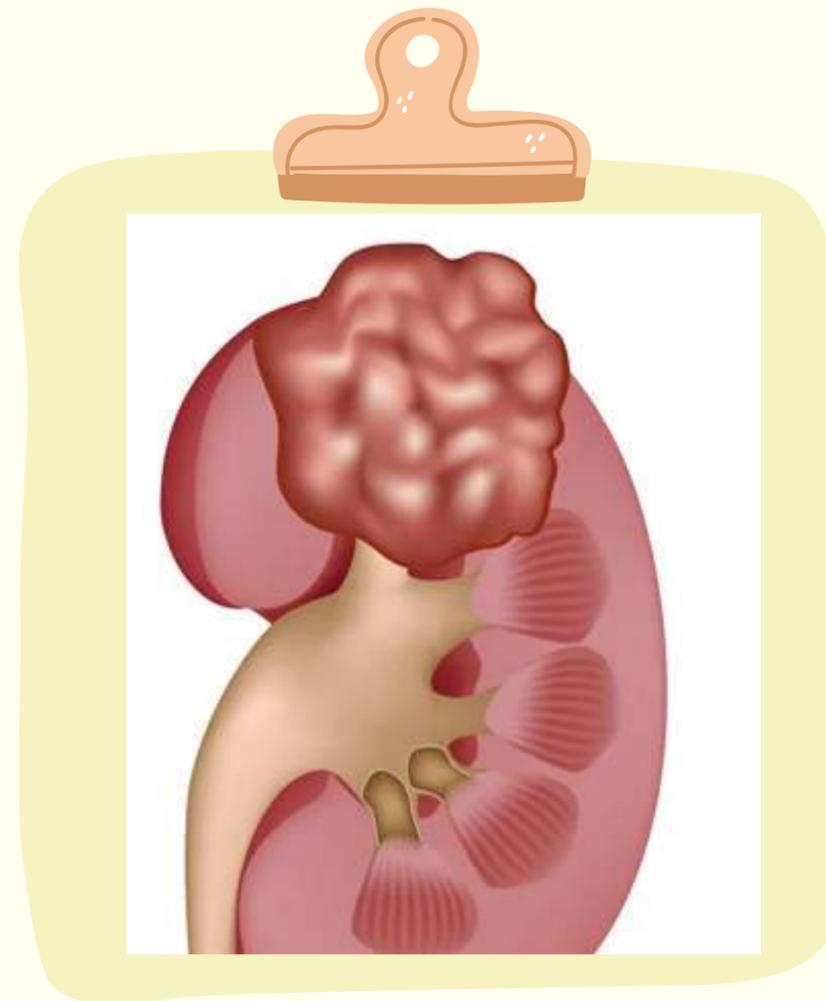
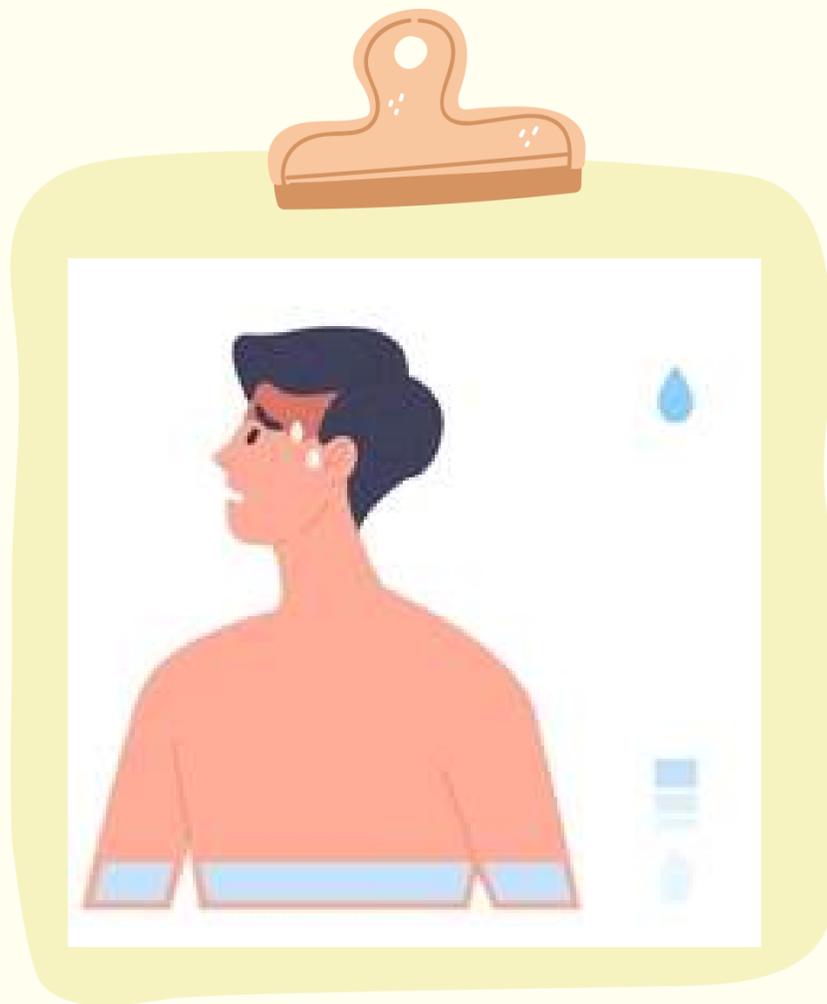


# Conteo alto de eritrocitos puede ser signo de:

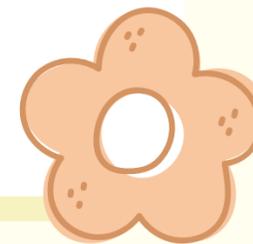
**Deshidratación**

**Cáncer de riñón**

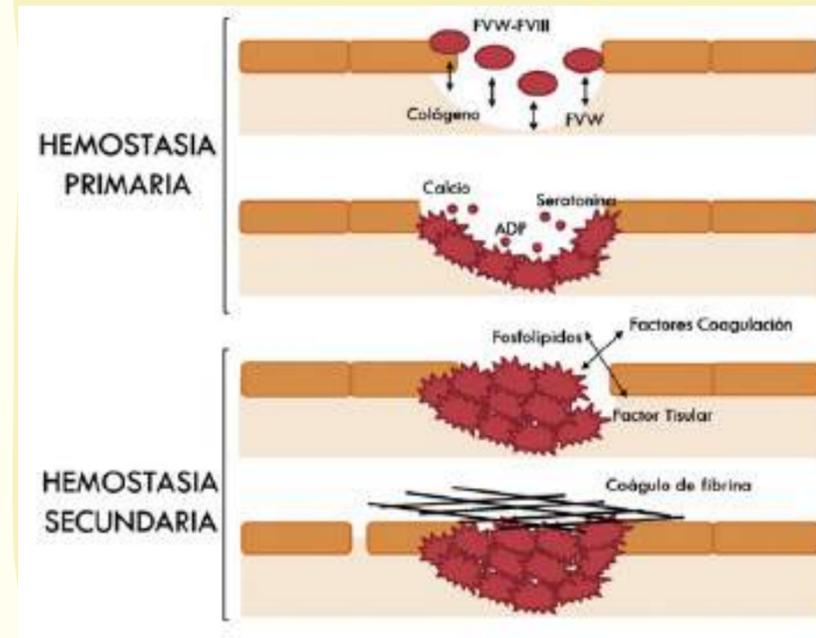
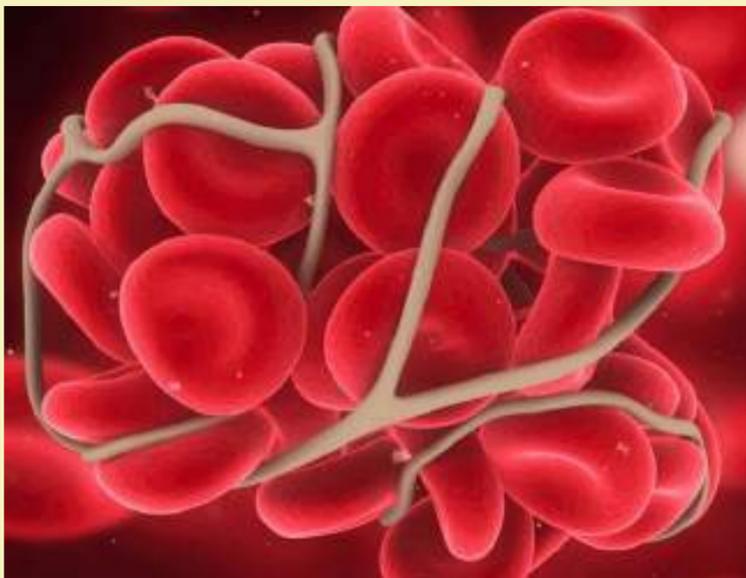
**E. pulmonar**



# HEMOSTASIA

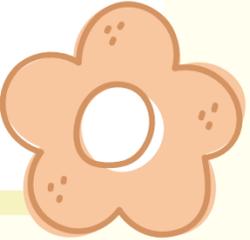
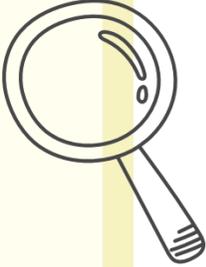


# Conjunto de fenómenos que ayudan a prevenir hemorragias





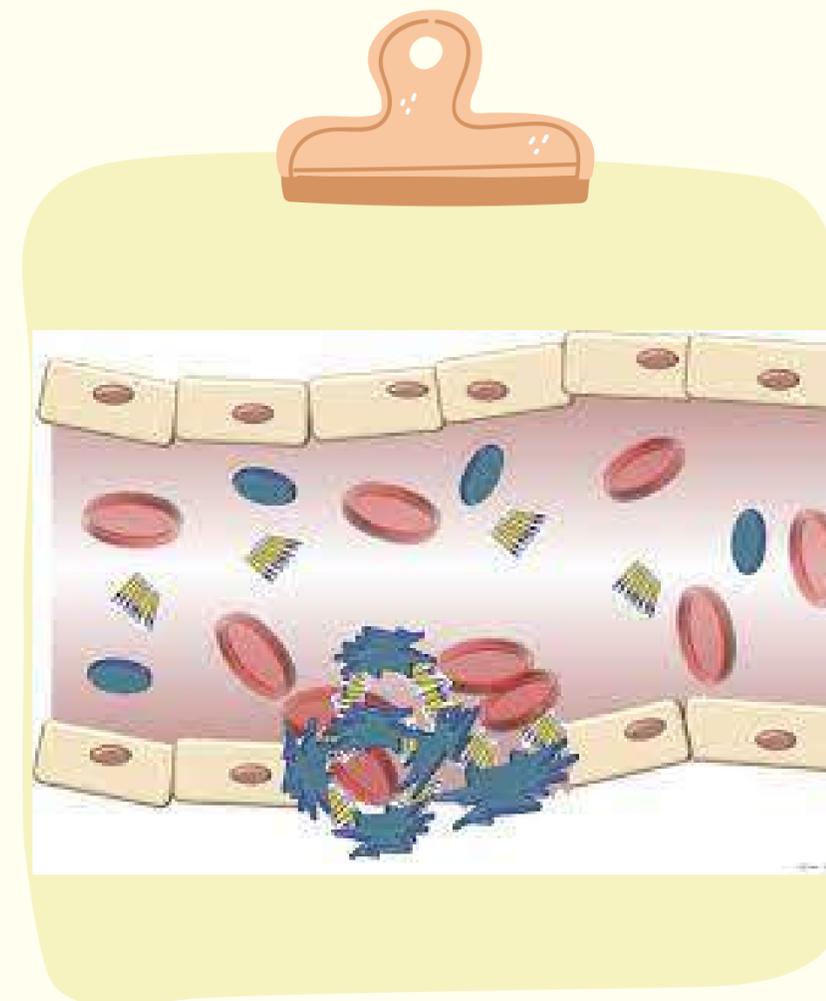
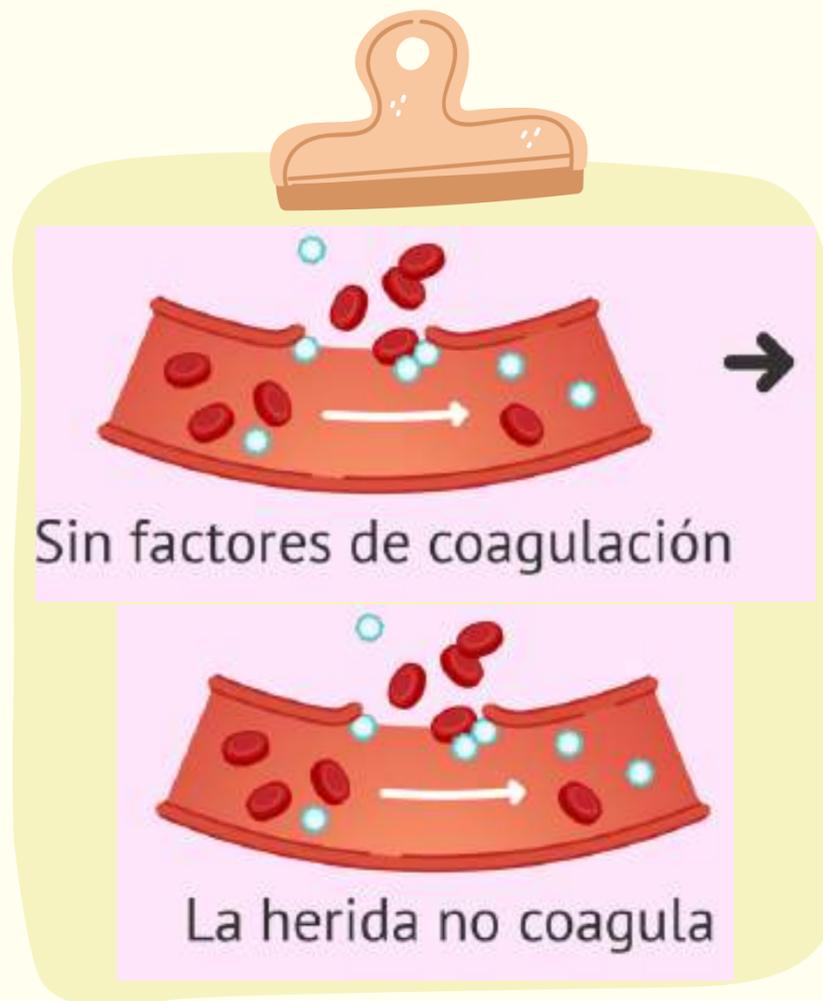
# FISIOPATOLOGÍA DE LA HEMOSTASIA Y TROMBOSIS



# Alteraciones congénitas:

## Hemofilia

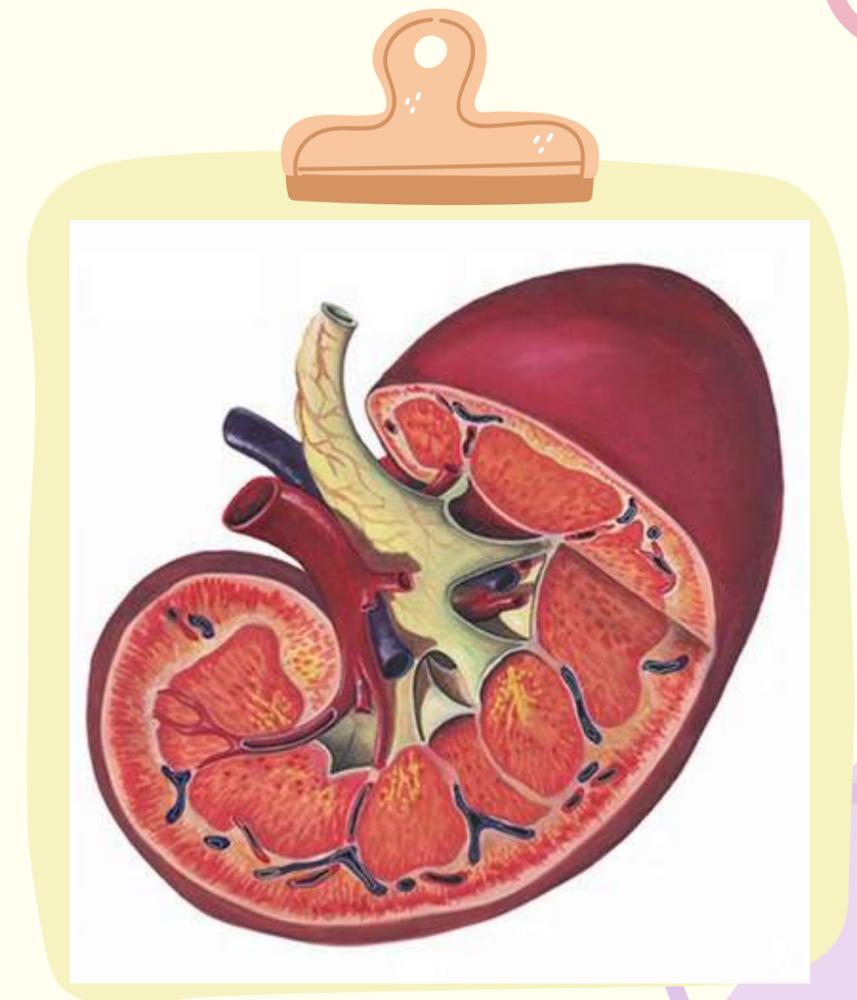
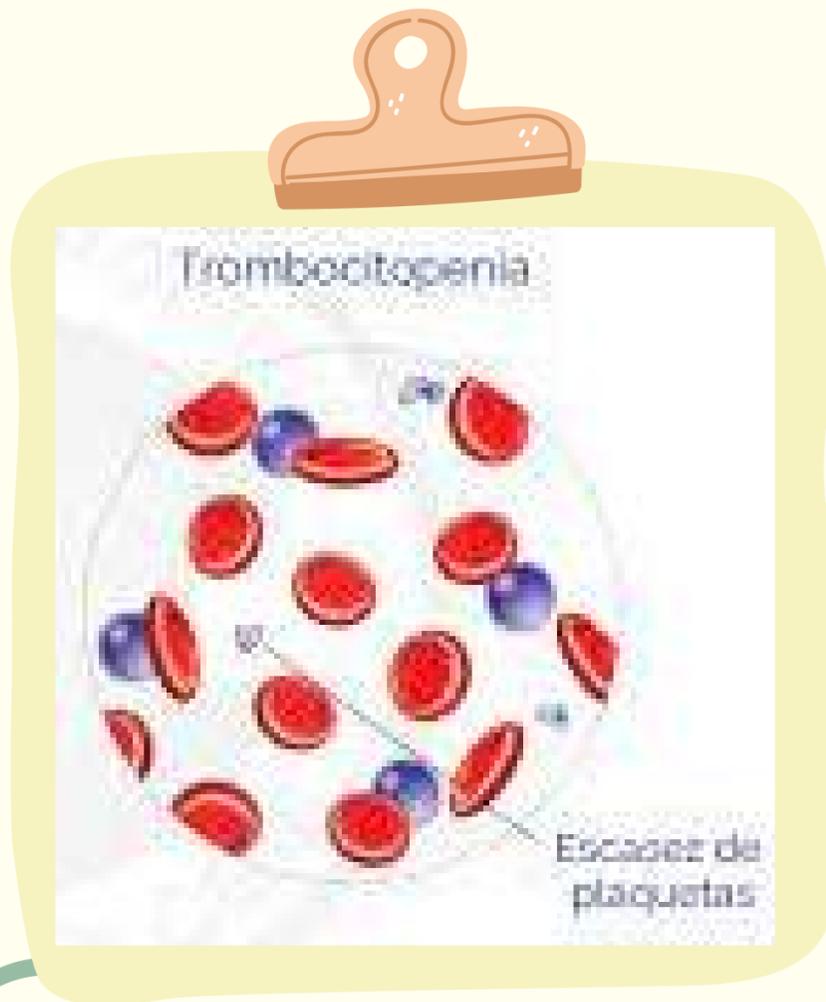
## E. de von Willebrand



# Alteraciones adquiridas:

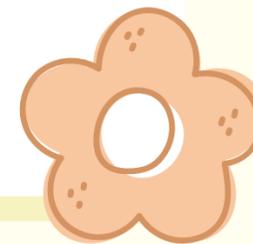
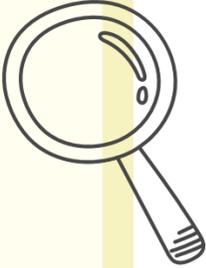
Trombocitopenia Hepatitis, cirrosis

Uremia





# EXÁMENES CLÍNICOS DE DIAGNÓSTICO Y VALORES DE REFERENCIA



# Hemograma completo análisis de sangre que evalúa el estado de salud general

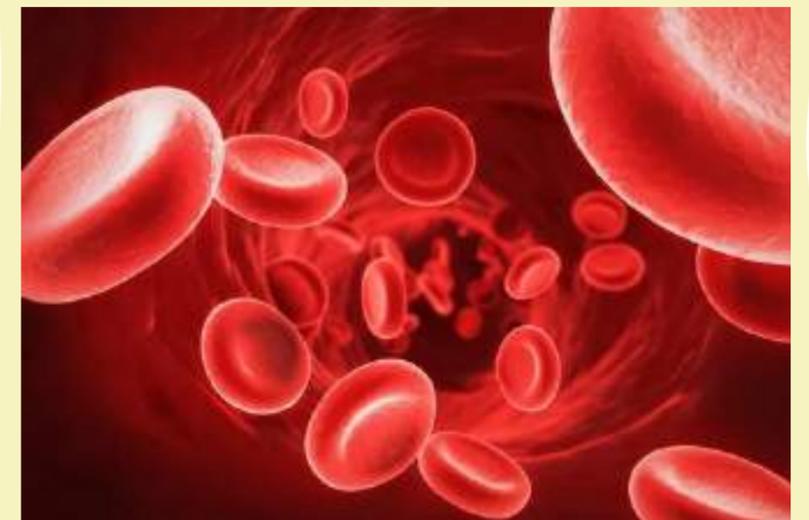
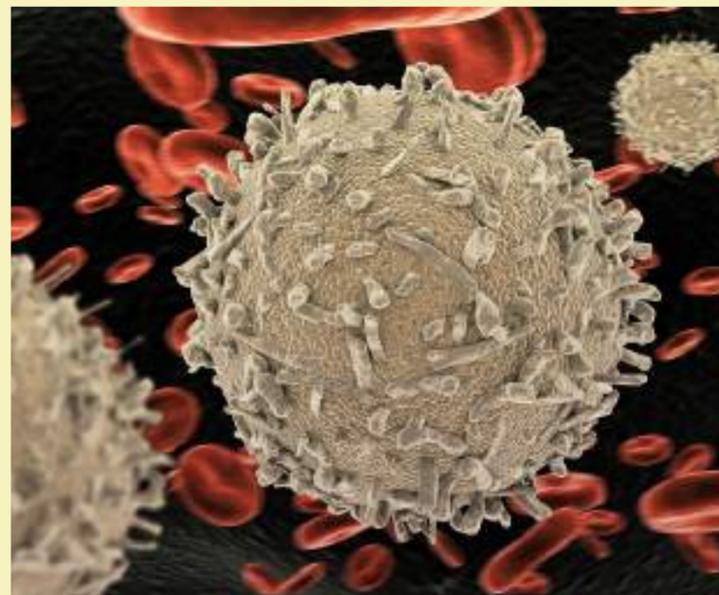
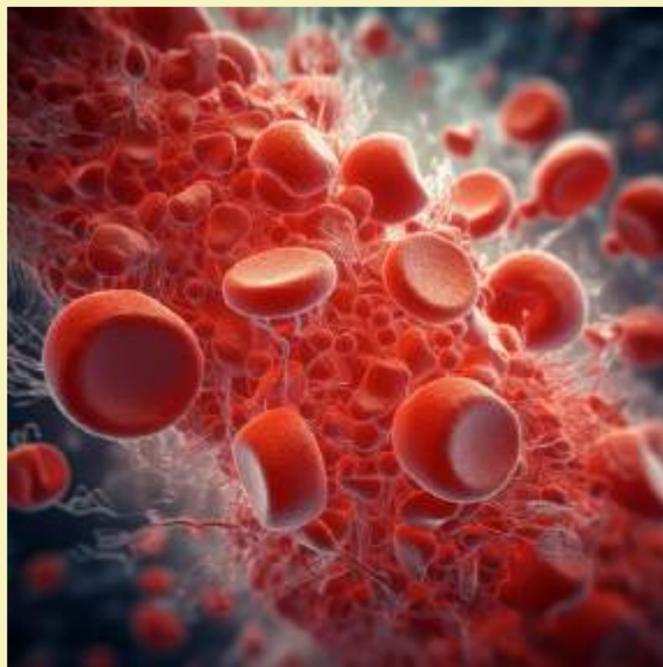


# El hemograma completo mide:

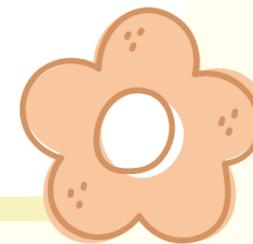
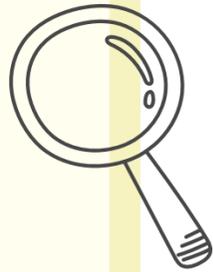
Eritrocitos

Leucocitos

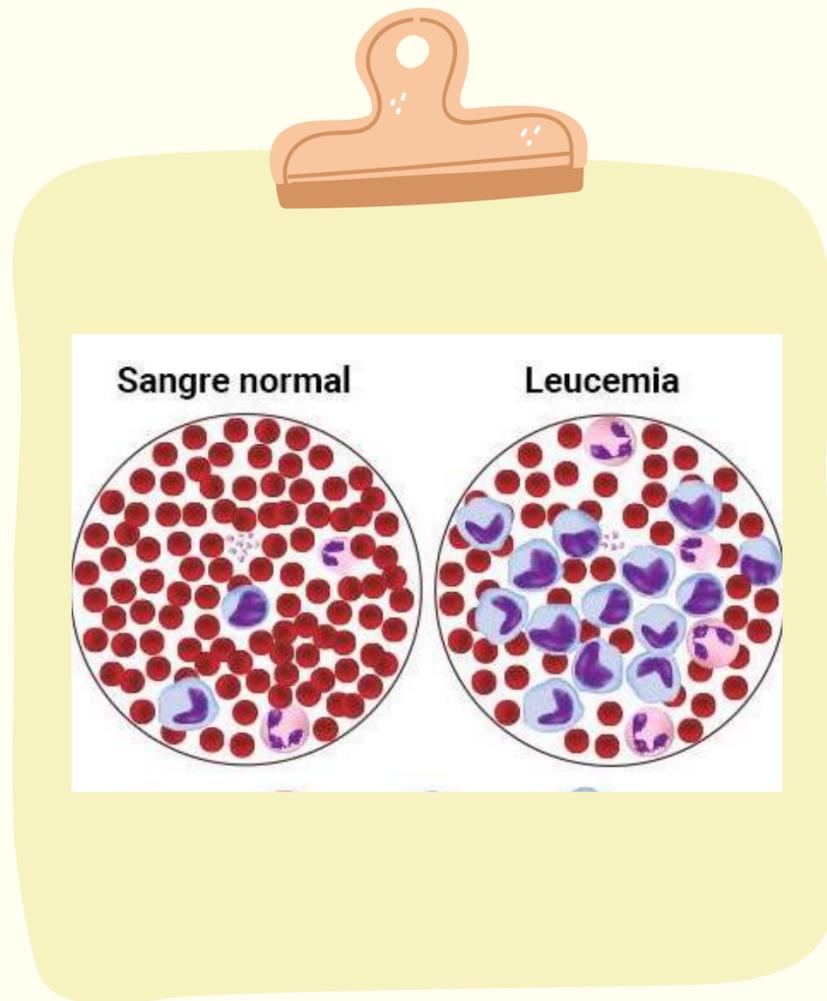
Hemoglobina



# LEUCEMIA



# Cáncer de los tejidos que forman la sangre en el organismo

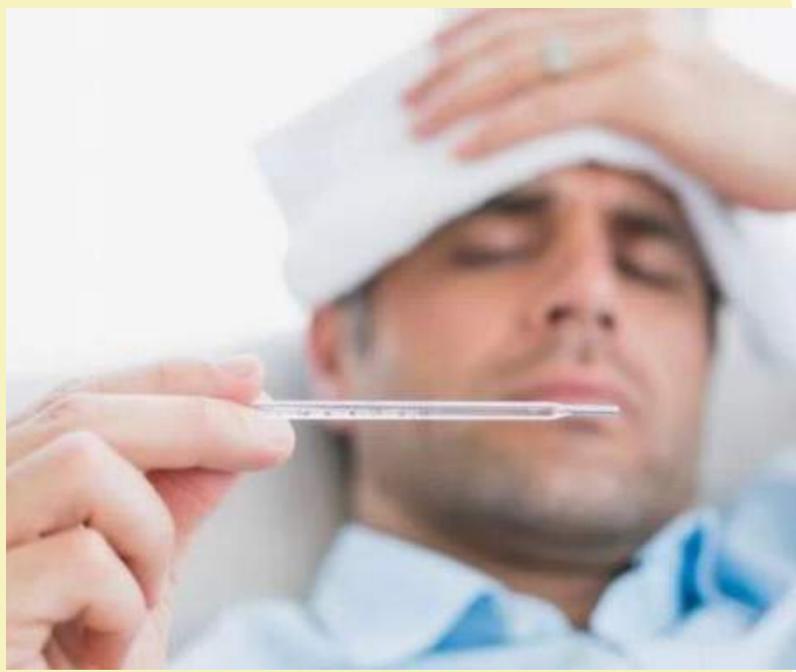


# Son más frecuentes en niños



# Síntomas

Fiebre



Fatiga



Dolor en huesos



# Factores de riesgo

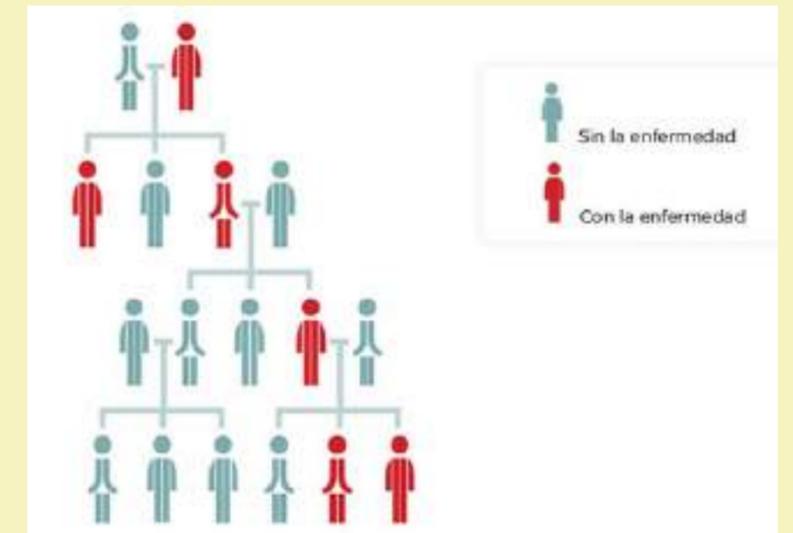
## Trastornos genéticos



## Tabaquismo



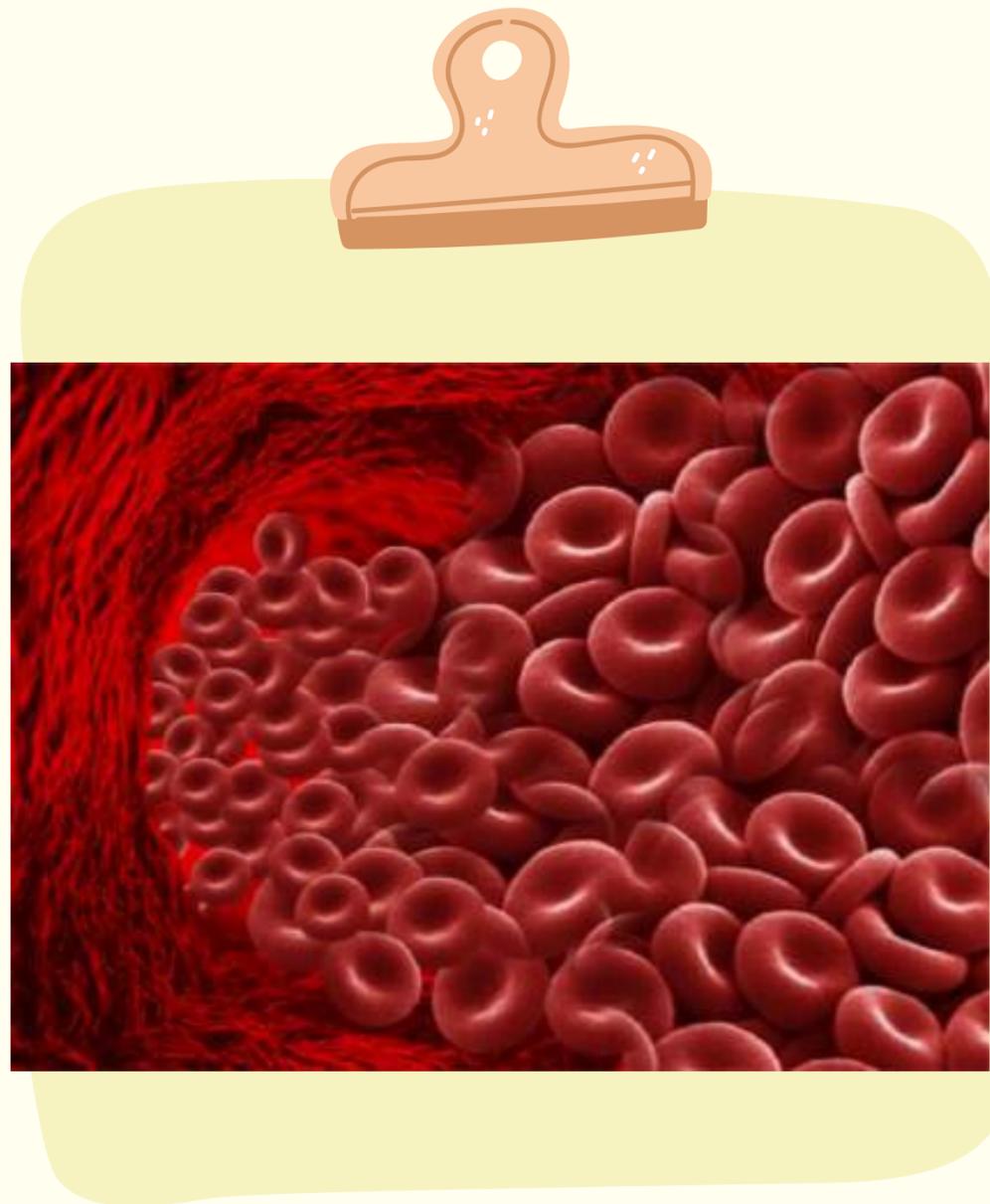
## Antecedentes familiares



The background features a light yellow central area with a white rectangular frame. The frame has a pink grid pattern at the top center and a row of yellow circular punch holes along the top edge. The text 'TIPOS DE ANEMIAS' is centered in the white area. Surrounding the frame are various decorative elements: pink stars in the top left, purple oval shapes in the top right, a magnifying glass icon on the left side of the frame, a brown flower icon at the bottom right, and abstract shapes in shades of pink, purple, orange, and green at the corners.

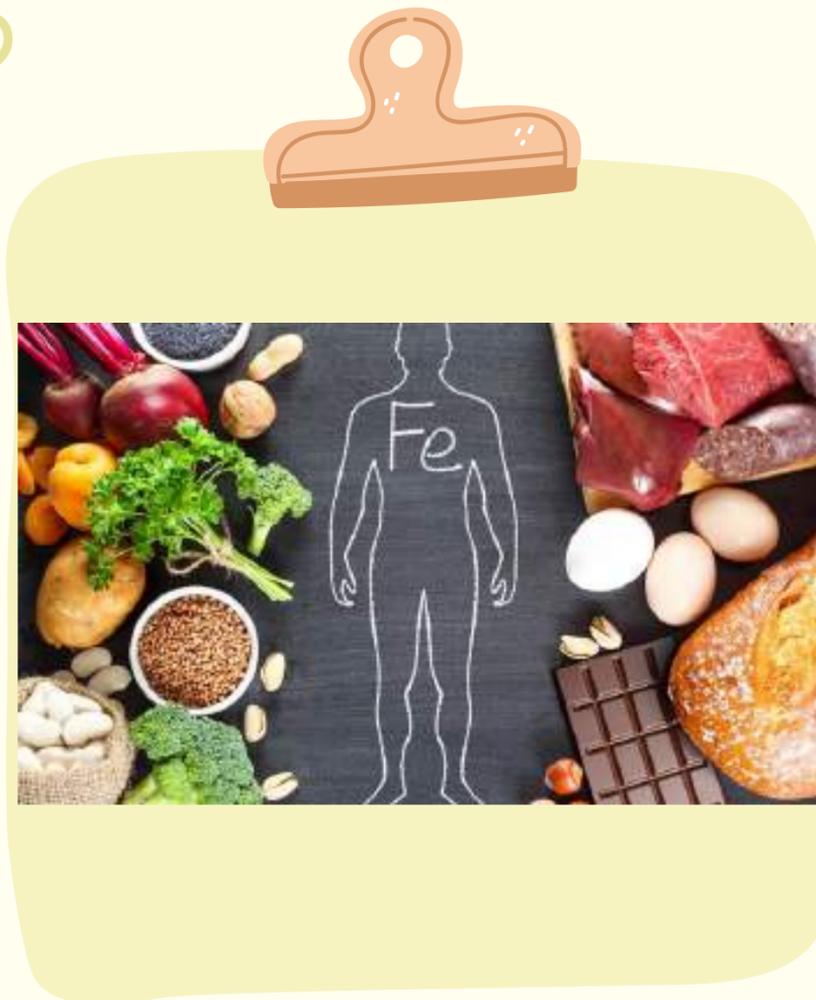
# TIPOS DE ANEMIAS

Es donde careces de eritrocitos para transportar  $O_2$  a tejidos del cuerpo



# Causas

## Deficiencia de Fe

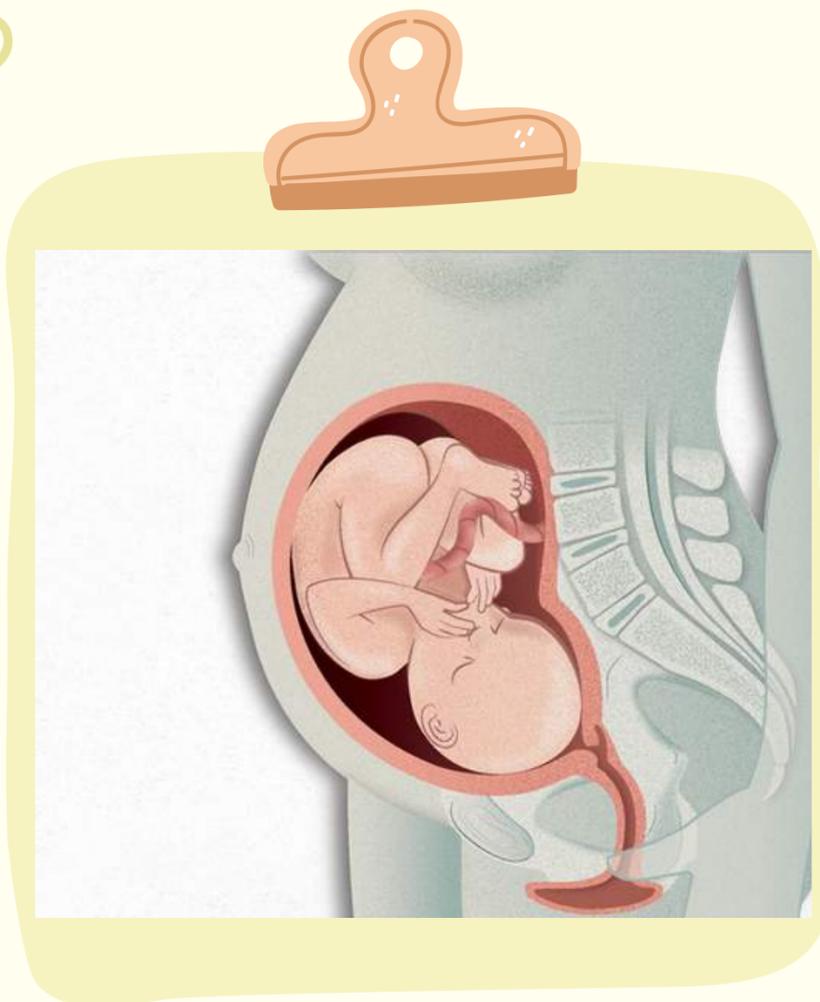


## Deficiencia de vit

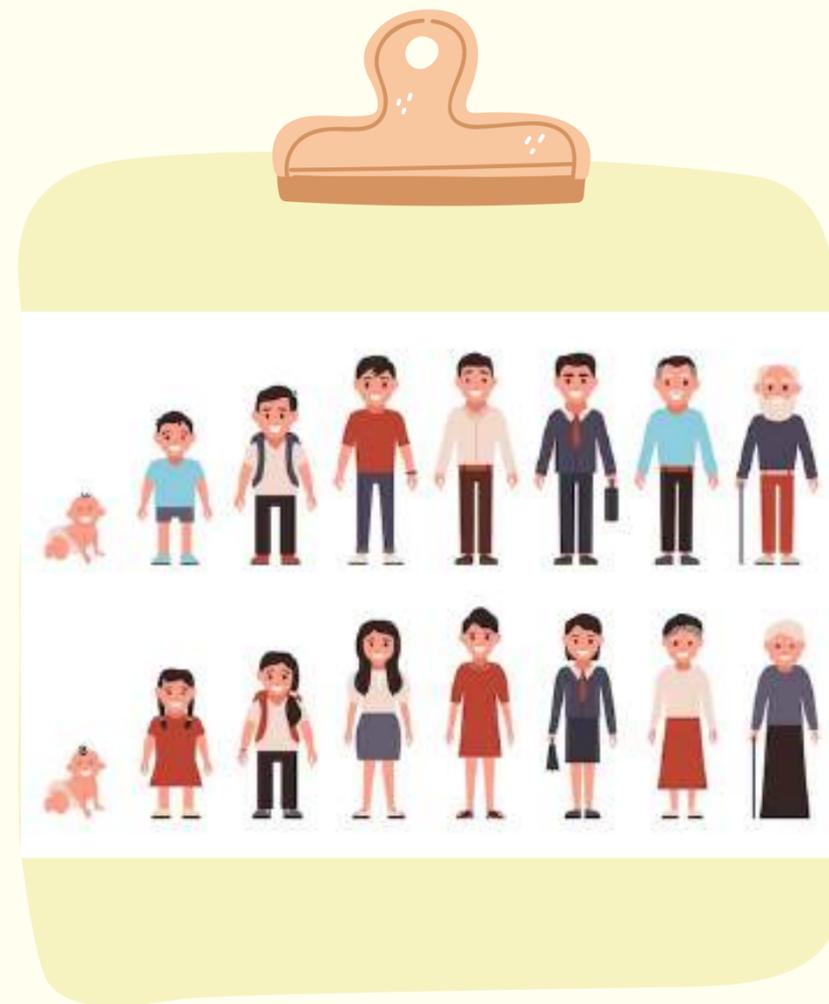


# Factores de riesgo

## Embarazo



## Edad



# Prevención

## Hierro



## Vitamina b-12 y C



# Bibliografía



Antología de la Universidad Del Sureste (UDS) del  
año 2023 de Fisiopatología II

