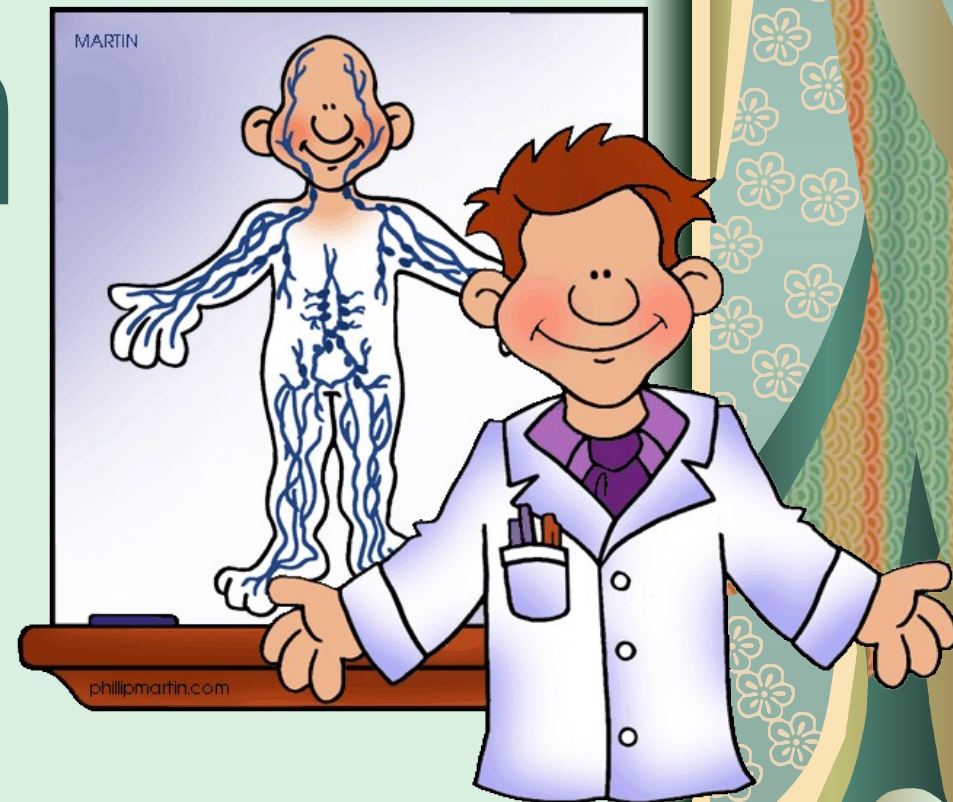


# Lymphatic System

Submitted to : Ms Roja Guia Angeles  
Submitted by: II - Platinum  
Katrizia Anne Abad  
Khristine Lim  
Inamae Gutierrez  
Annalyn Banez  
Trixie Antonio  
Voltaire De Villa  
Christian Pastrana

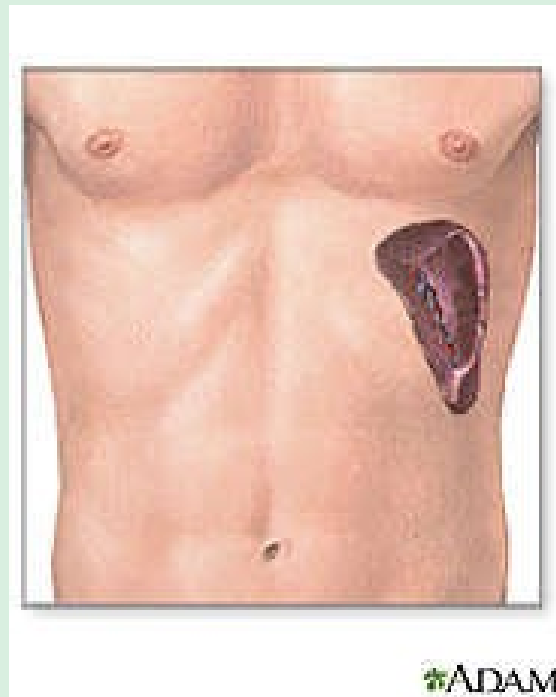


# Let's have a game about Lymphatic System



# LEPESN

is located in the upper left part of the abdomen under the ribcage. It works as part of the lymphatic system to protect the body, clearing worn-out red blood cells and other foreign bodies from the bloodstream to help fight off infection.




 **SPLEEN**



# Lymph Node

is a small ball or an oval-shaped organ of the immune system, distributed widely throughout the body.

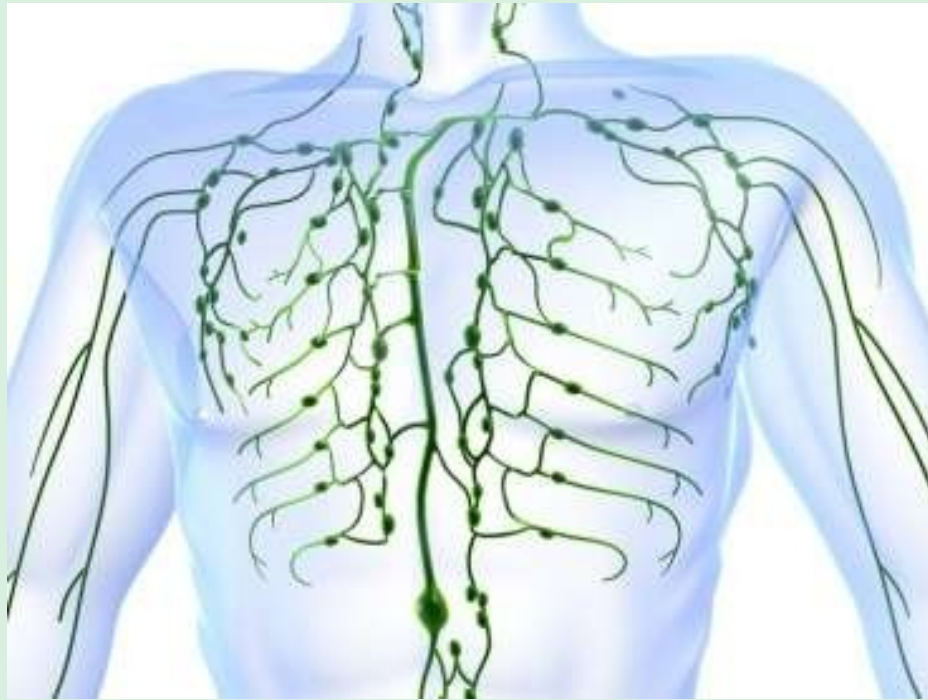


 **LYMPH NODES**



# MLPYH

a clear, watery fluid containing protein molecules, salts, glucose, urea, and other substances — throughout the body.

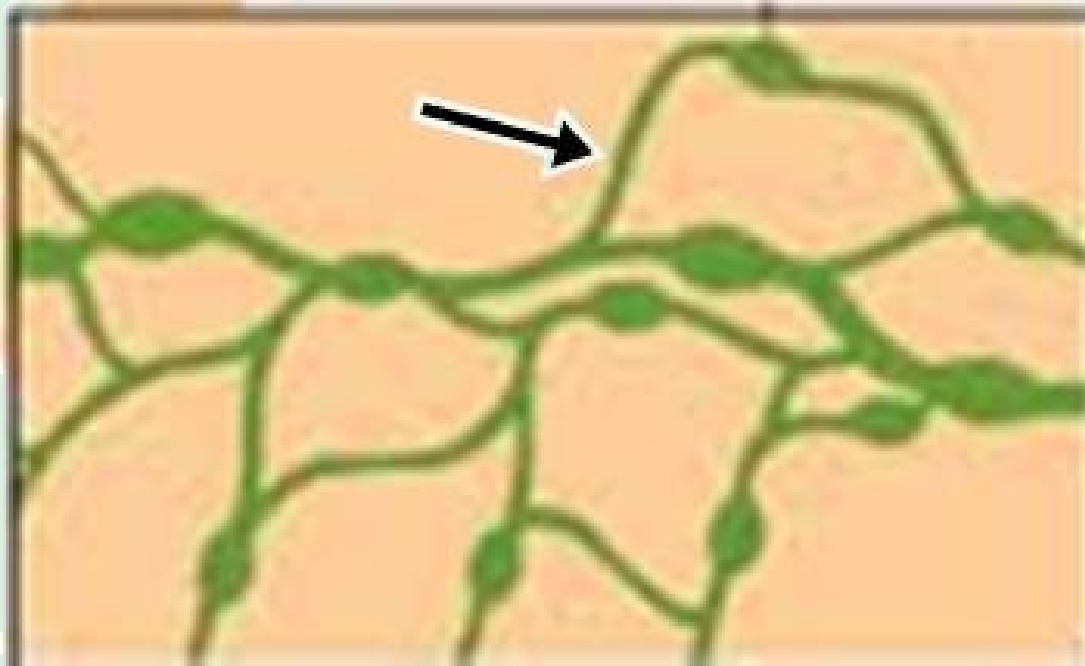


# LYMPH



# Lymph vessels

are thin walled, valved structures that carry lymph. As part of the lymphatic system, lymph vessels are complementary to the cardiovascular system. They are lined by endothelial cells, and have a thin layer of smooth muscles, and adventitia that bind the lymph vessels to the surrounding tissue.



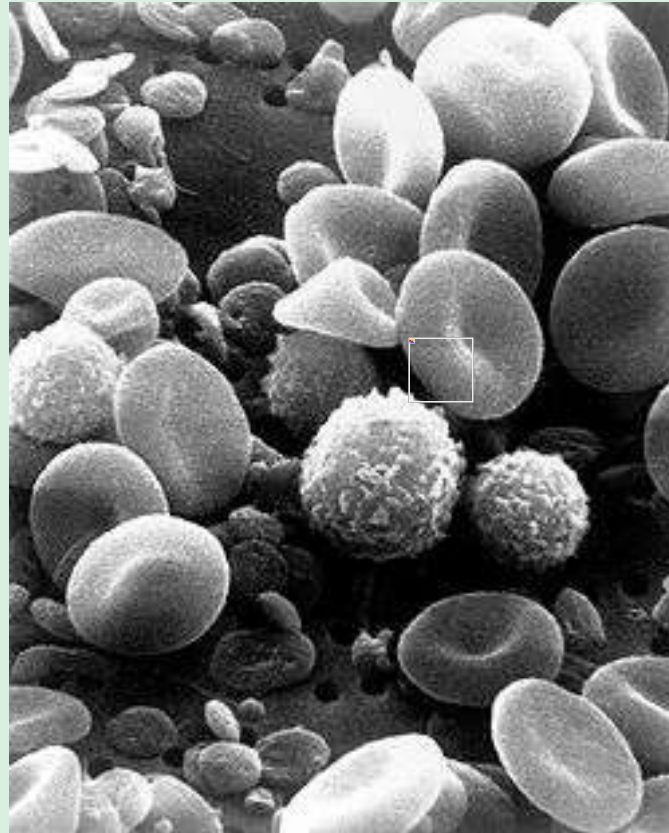
 **LYMPH VESSELS**





# White Blood Cells

are cells of the immune system involved in defending the body against both infectious disease and foreign materials.



**WHITE BLOOD CELL**



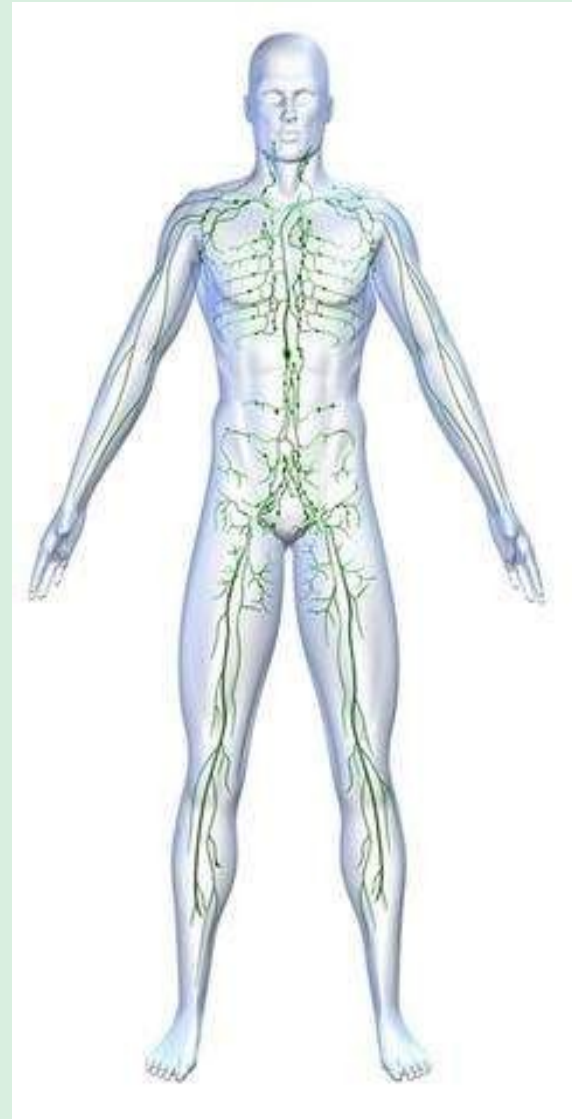
# INTRODUCTION

The Lymphatic System consists of hundreds or pinhead-size to bean-size glands called lymph nodes, connected by a network of arterylike vessels. It plays an essential role in fighting illness, for it is within the lymph nodes that white blood cells take on most pathogen. When pathogens enter the body, they eventually make their way into the lymphatic vessels to lymph nodes.

There, white blood cells that live and multiply within the node attack most kinds of invaders. In addition to serving as the infection fighting battleground, the lymph nodes also filter out other impurities that have entered the body.

Circulating throughout the lymphatic system is clear, colourless fluid called lymph, similar to blood plasma. Lymph is forced through lymph vessels by outside pressures, such as those that are created by breathing and muscle movements. Valves within the lymphatic vessels keep the lymph from flowing backward.


When a person becomes ill, a common symptom is swollen lymph nodes. This swelling means that the lymphatic system is working especially hard, producing far more lymphocytes than usual and filtering many pathogens from the lymph. Upon recovery, lymphocyte production slows and the nodes return to their normal size.







# Diseases of the Lymphatic System

 **The lymphatic System, like other parts of the body, is also susceptible to a variety of diseases and disorders.**



# Lymphedema

One of the most prevalent lymphatic disorder is lymphatic insufficiency, or lymphedema which occurs due to an accumulation of lymphatic fluid in the interstitial tissue.

## Prevention

Primary lymphedema cannot be prevented. Avoid heavy lifting with an affected arm.

Drink plenty of fluids

Avoid environmental irritants in the affected area, such as insect bites or stings and sunburn.

Practice good skin care and hygiene.

Don't wear tight clothing or jewelry on the affected limb..



# Filiarisis

**Filiarisis** is another lymphatic system disorder that occurs from a parasitic-caused infection causing lymphatic insufficiency, and in some cases predisposes elephantiasis (thickening of the skin and underlying tissues especially in the legs, male genitals and female breasts)

## Prevention

- Wash the swollen area with soap and water properly daily.
- If there is any infection on the skin use anti-bacterial cream,
- Keep the swollen arm or leg elevated
- exercise regularly to move the fluid and improve the lymph flow.



# Lymphoma

Is a medical term used for group of cancers that originate in the lymphatic system. Lymphoma's usually begin with malignant transformation of the lymphocytes in the lymph nodes or bunch of lymphatic tissue in organs.

There is no known way to prevent lymphoma. Unknown factors, and therefore impossible to avoid.





Infection with viruses such as HIV, EBV, and hepatitis are risk factors that can be avoided

by not sharing needles, razors, toothbrushes, and similar personal items that might be contaminated with infected blood or secretions.





# Lymphadenopathy

-  is a term meaning "disease of the lymph nodes."
-  Is a lymphatic disorder in which the lymph nodes become swollen or enlarged, due an infection.
-  Treatment
-  Because many illnesses can cause adenopathy, the management can range from an immediate surgical consultation to noninvasive testing to observation for a 3 to 6 month period, depending on the patient's medical history and physical findings.



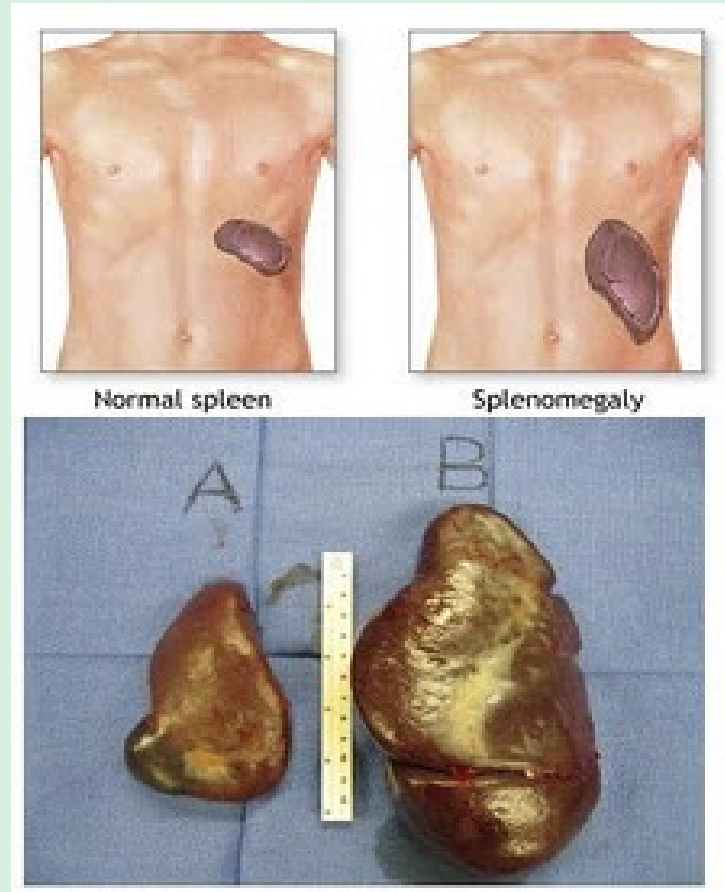
# Lymphadenitis

- Also known as adenitis, Lymphadenitis is an inflammation of the lymph node due to a bacterial infection of the tissue in the node .
- Lymphadenitis may spread within hours. Treatment should begin promptly.
- Treatment may include:
  - Analgesics (painkillers) to control pain
  - Antibiotics to treat any infection
  - Anti-inflammatory medications to reduce inflammation
  - Cool compresses to reduce inflammation and pain
  - Surgery may be needed to drain an abscess.





# Splenomegaly


- Splenomegaly or enlarged spleen is another lymphatic system disorder, that develops due to a viral infection like monucleosis
- Treatment depends on the disease that lead to splenomegaly. Chemotherapy in splenomegaly is used in the case of hematological malignancies, antibiotics in infections, and surgery in the case of splenic abscess.



# Tonsilitis

 Disease caused by an infection of the tonsils, the lymphoid tissues present in the back of the mouth at the top of the throat, they become swollen and inflamed, leading to a sore throat, fever, and pain while swallowing

 **Tonsillectomy** (surgical removal of tonsils) is considered for recurrent attacks of tonsillitis.

 The bacteria and viruses (germs) causing tonsillitis are easily spread from person to person. Therefore avoid sharing utensils or toothbrushes with someone suffering from tonsillitis. Frequent hand washing prevents spread of germs.



Thank You  
For Listening

