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Sub: Clinical medicine I

BS RADIOLOGY 4TH SEMESTER

MAM:MAHEEN

 SECTION-A

Select the correct answers to the following questions

1: C

2: D

3: D

4: A

5: B

6: D

7: A

8: B

9: B

10: C

 SECTION-B

Attempt all of the following:

Q1: Briefly explain Eisenmenger syndrome?

Ans: EISENMENGER SYNDROME : [ Reversal of the blood flow ]

.Reversal of the right to left shunt and development of cyanosis.

.Eventually untreated patient may develop symptoms of eisenmenger syndrome.

.Eisenmenger syndrome is a complication of a heart defect that your born with congenital.

.A heart defect that causes a hole ( shunt ) to develop between two chamber of your heart is the most common cause of eisenmenger syndrome.

.Eisenmenger syndrome occurs when increased pressure of the blood flow in the lung become so great that the direction of blood flow through the shunt reverses.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:

.Bluish or grayish skin colour ( cyanosis )

.Shortness of breath.

.Chest pain.

.Palpitations.

.Dizziness.

.Numbness.

.Headaches.

Ventricular septal defect is a common cause of eisenmenger syndrome. They are caused by the sudden cardiac arrest ( stop your heart beats )

Caused by kidney problems.

Q2: Why are NSAIDs used for treatment of PDA?

Ans: PDA: Patent ducts arteriosus ( PDA ) is a condition in which the ducts arteriosus does not close. The word patent means open. The ducts arteriosus is a blood vessels that allows blood to go around the baby’s lungs before birth.

.NSAIDs USED : NSAIDs are used to close the ducts arteriosus. Intravenous ( IV ) indomethacin or iv ibuprofen is used to treat patent ducts arteries.

.NSAIDs inhibit the production of prostaglandins by decreasing the activity of cyclooxygenase. The result is a functional closure of the patent ductus arteriosus ( PDA ) in 80% of patients.

Q3: How atherosclerotic plaque is developed in coronary arteries?

Ans: ATHEROSCLEORATIC PLA QUE:

.Atherosclerotic plaque is a disease in which plaque developed inside the arteries.

.Arteries all blood vessels that calories oxygaenated blood to heart and all other parts of body.

.Plaque made of fat , cholesterol, calcium.

.With the passage of time the plaque develops hardeners to heart and hallowing of arteries.

.SYMPTOMS:

.Chest pain.

.Shortness of breath.

.TREATMENT:

.Sever eases required surgery.

.Or medications such as aspirin, or cholesterol reducing agents

Q4: Explain the classification of MI based on international consensus in 2012?

Ans: CLASSIFICATION OF MI BASED:

 The classification of myocardial infarct into five types:

.Type (1): Spontaneous MI (They are great proliferation)

.They are one or more of the coronary arteries.

.Leading to decreased myocardial blood flow or distal platelet emboli and resulting in myocyte necrosis.

.Coronary heat disease is the most common cause of death.

.Related to plaque erosion and or rupture fissuring or dissection is a result of macrophage infiltration and matrix degradation.

.They are highly associated with hypercholesterolemia.

.They are fibrous cap a lipid rich core.

.Type (2): MI (heart attack ) related to ischemia (shortness of oxygen ).

.They are increased oxygen and decreased supply .

.It is a type of acute coronary syndrome, which describes a sudden a short term change in symptom to the blood flow to the heart .

.Sever blockage of one of the heart artery (heart attact)

.Type (3): Blood cloth.

.Sudden, unexpected cardiac death (value or un viably)

.Before blood samples for biomarkers could be draw or before their in the circulation symptom of MI. an ECG.

.Blood samples could not be obtained .

.Coronary artery by angiography and autopsy.

.Type (4) : Associated with coronary angioplasty(therapeutic process or stents ) is a procedure to open narrowed or blocked blood vessels that supply blood to the heart.

.A coronary artery stent is a small metal mesh tube that extends inside a coronary artery.

.Associated with percutaneous coronary artery intervention (PSI) formerly known is as angioplasty with stent is a non surgical procedure that used a catheter (a thin flexible tube).

.Associated by thrombosis is the formation of a blood clot, known as a thrombus within a blood vessels.

.Stent thrombosis often results is an result in angina (chest pain) symptoms.

.TYPE(5): Associated with CABG (open heart surgery)

.Coronary artery bypass grafting .

.They are blockage of the heart.

.They are not travel by the blood supply.

.CABG are the bypass surgery also known is coronary artery bypass graft surgery.

.These is the surgical procedure to restore normal blood flow to an obstructs coronary artery.