

Hira gul
I'd #14949
Clinical medicine

QUESTION 1:

Answer :

- 1.c
- 2.d
- 3.d
- 4.a
- 5.b
- 6.d
- 7.a
- 8.b
- 9.b
- 10.c

QUESTION 2:

Answer :

Eisenmenger syndrome:-

- It is congenital tial heart disease there is left to right shunt initially between the two chambers of heart.

EXPLANATION :

- In this disease the shunt causes abnormal circulation of blood in heart and lungs
- In eisenmenger syndrome the pressureof blood is increase in the lungs and causes pulmonary hypertension.
- The direction of blood flow through the shunt is reverse.
- The de oxygenated blood of right side of heart flows in the left side of heart and then pumped to all body.
- So in this organs and tissues don't receive enough oxygen.
- It is a life threatening condition.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS :

- cyanosis
- Clubbing
- Shortness of breath
- Chest pain
- Fainting

CAUSES:

- VSD
- ASD
- PDA

DIGNOSIS:

- ECG
- Chest xray

QUESTION 3:

PDA:

Open blood communication between pulmonary artery and aorta during fetal development.

NSAIDS USED FOR TREATMENT OF PDA:

- Prostaglandin are responsible for **PDA** patency.
- NSAIDS are prostaglandin inhibitors thus stop the activity of **cyclooxygenase** by inhibiting NSAIDS
- NSAIDS **ibuprofen** or **indomethacin** might be used to help close PDA

QUESTION 4:

ATHEROSCLEROSIS :

- Heart consist of most important arteries which is called coronary arteries.
- It provides **blood, nutrients, and oxygen** to the heart muscles.
- Blockage in these arteries leads to myocardial infarction or heart attack.

CAUSES :

- Atherosclerosis is caused by the accumulation of **fats, cholesterol, calcium** in wall of arteries
- Which make plaque.
- After plaque the thrombosis occurs fats cholesterol and blood are mix
- Due to this thrombosis the blockage of artery occur and lead to death.

QUESTION5:

Classifications of MI:

This is classified in to five types

Type 1:

MI related to plaque.

Type 2:

MI related to ischemia

Increase or decrease in oxygen demand.

Type 3:

Unexpected cardiac death such as cardiac arrest.

Type 4:

Associated with coronary angioplasty or Stents

Type 5:

Associated with CABG.