

(1)

Course: General pharmacology II
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Question - NO-1 :- Answer:-

CHF Definition:-

"Congestive Heart Failure is a clinical Syndrome in which the heart is unable to pump blood properly to tissues."

Tests:-

- (1) Echocardiography
- (2) Radiography.

Treatment (Therapeutic Strategies)
The following classes are used.

(1) Cardiac Glycosides.

These drugs are +ve Inotropic, and the following drugs are used
Ex: (1) Digoxin (obtained from Digitalis purpurea)

- (2) Digitoxin
- (3) Digitalin.

(2) Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors.

These drugs increase calcium level inside and so myocardial muscles can contract.

Ex: milrinone,

Amrinone.

(3) Dopamine & Dobutamine

These are emergency drugs and act on specific receptors present in myocardium.

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(4) ACE Inhibitors:

Act on Angiotensin converting Enzyme and hence block conversion of Angiotensin I to Angiotensin-II.

Drugs:

Acepromid, Lisinopril, Enalapril etc

(3) ARBs:

These drugs act on Receptors.

Ex Losartan, valsartan.

Question - no - 2 Part - B

Positive Inotropic Drugs:-

(1) Cardiac Glycosides:-

Drugs: Digoxin, Digoxin, Digitalin.

(2) Dopamine,

(3) Dobutamine.

General mechanism of the inotropic

These drugs increase intracellular Ca^{2+} and hence cardiac muscles can contract.

(3)
Question no - 21. Part-A

Essential Hypertension:

when systolic & diastolic blood pressure is 140/90 mmHg or above and there no specific or known cause, such Hypertension is called essential Hypertension.

Secondary Hypertension:

when systolic & diastolic blood pressure is 140/90 mmHg or above and there is specific cause, like kidney or heart problem, such Hypertension is called secondary HTN.

Part-B:

Classification of RAS System.

~~1) ACE Inhibitors~~

(1) Angiotensin Receptors Blockers:- (ARBs)

Drugs: Losartan, Valsartan, Candesartan.

These drugs act on specific receptors present in Arteries and hence block the drugs to attach with receptors.

(2) Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors:-

Drugs: Lisinopril, Enalapril, Captopril.
These drugs act on Enzyme Renin and block it and hence angiotensin-I can not convert to angiotensin-II.

(4)
Question - no-3 Answer

Part-A :-

Definition :-

Angina pectoris is a syndrome of heart in which there is chest pain, arm and jaw also affected.

Types

(1) Stable Angina :-

It is most common and there is insufficient blood flow to myocardium.

(2) Unstable Angina :-

pathology is somewhat like MI (myocardial infarction). It is more dangerous than stable Angina.

(3) vasospastic Angina :-

There is spasm in coronary arteries.

Part-B :- Treatment

(1) Nitrates :-

Ex: nitroglycerin, isosorbides

(2) Beta Blockers :-

Ex: propranolol, Bisoprolol, Atenolol,
Selective β -blockers :-

Atenolol, metoprolol

nonselective :- propranolol

END
DADER