

Date: 8/8/2020

Name : Hasna Pervez

ID : 6965

Paper : Dharma II

Instructor : Mam Nadra

Semester : 6th

Programme : BS (DT)

Date : 8/8/2020

Q.3 (a)

ANGINA:

Angina pectoris is a syndrome characterized by sudden severe pressing substernal chest pain or heaviness radiating to the neck, jaw, back and arms. It is often associated with diaphoresis, tachypnoea and nausea.

⇒ Types OF Anginas:

① Stable angina:

The most common (90%) is chest pain caused by temporary inadequacy of blood flow to the myocardium, the underlying cause is usually occlusion of the coronary arteries by the atherosclerosis.

→ usually lasts 1-15 minutes and provoked by exercise, stress or extreme cold or heat. heavy meals alcohol, or smoking.

Date: 18/8/2020

(2)

(2) Unstable angina:

→ lies between stable angina and MI.

→ the pathology is similar to that involve in MI. a platelet-fibrin thrombus. associated with a ruptured atherosclerosis plaque. but without complete occlusion of blood vessels.

→ Chest pain occur with increases frequency, duration and intensity.

• participated by aggressively less effort

* Any episode of rest angina longer than 20 minutes and new onset angina increasing the symptoms or even sudden development of shortness of breath suggestive of unstable angina.

* The symptoms or not relieved by rest.

* Require hospital admission and more aggressive therapy to prevent death and progression to MI

Date: 18/8/2020

(3)

Prinzmetal's OR Variant:

is an uncommon pattern of episodic angina that occurs at rest and is due to coronary arteries and spasm.

Symptoms

are caused by decreased blood flow to the heart muscle from the spasm of the coronary artery.

→ Although individuals with this form of angina may have significant coronary atherosclerosis, angina attacks are unrelated to physical activity, heart rate, blood pressure.

• Generally responds promptly to coronary vasodilator, such as nitroglycerin and calcium channel blockers.

(B) Treatment process of angina pectoris

Nitrates: Nitrates are often used to treat angina.

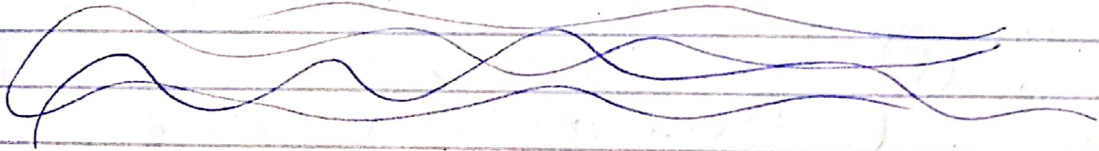
Date: 18/8/2020

(4)

Aspirin

Aspirin reduce the ability of blood to clot, making it easier for blood to flow through narrowed heart arteries.

- Clot-preventing drug.
- Beta blockers
- Statins
- Calcium Channel blockers
- Blood pressure lowering medication
- Ranolazine.



Q:2 (A)

Essential Hypertension

A disorder of unknown origin affecting the blood pressure regulating mechanisms.

⇒ Secondary Hypertension.

is a type of hypertension which is caused by an identifiable underlying primary cause, it is much less common than the other type, called essential hypertension affecting only 5-10% of hypertensive patient.

Date: 18/8/2020

5

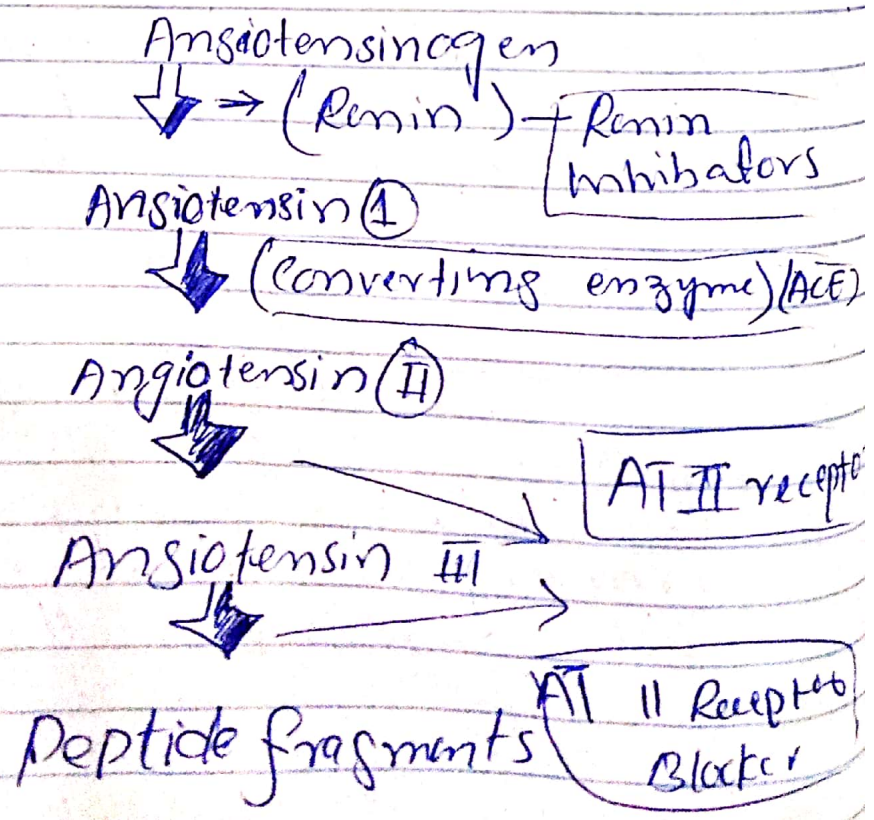
It has many different causes including endocrine diseases, kidney diseases and tumors. It also can be the side effect of many medications.

B Drugs:

① ACE inhibitors:
① captopril, enalapril, lisinopril.

② Renin inhibitor
① Aliskiren ② remipirin

③ AT1 Receptor antagonist:
losartan, candesartan



Date: 18/8/2020

(6)

Q: 1 A Congestive Heart failure.

It is a chronic condition in which the heart is unable to pump a sufficient quantity of blood to meet the of peripheral tissues.

Strategies

(B)

(1)

Increase cardiac contractile performance and produce what is refer to as a positive inotropic effect.

Inotropic refers to the the force of muscular and contraction primary drugs used exert a positive inotropic effect are the cardiac glycosides.

(2)

Decreased cardiac workload through an effect on the heart or peripheral vasculature or by controlling fluid volume are recognized as beneficial in congestive heart failure. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, beta blockers, diuretics and vasodilators.