**PAPER CLINICAL MEDICINE**

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***SECTION A***

1.C

2.D

3.D

4.A

5.B

6.D

7.D

8.B

9.B

10.C

**SECTION B**

**Q1: Briefly eplain Eisenmenger syndrome?**

**ANSWER. Eisenmenger syndrome is defined as the process in which a long-standing left-to-right cardiac shunt caused by a congenital heart defect typically by a ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, or less commonly, patent ductus arteriosus causes pulmonary hypertension and eventual reversal of the shunt into a cyanotic right-to-left shunt. Because of the advent of fetal screening with echocardiography early in life, the incidence of heart defects progressing to Eisenmenger's has decreased is called eisenmenger.**

**Q2: Why are NSAIDs used for treatment of PDA?**

**ANSWER.** **Approach Considerations Spontaneous closure of the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) is common. If significant respiratory distress or impaired systemic oxygen delivery is present, therapy is usually prudent. Intravenous (IV) indomethacin (or the newer preparation of IV ibuprofen) is frequently effective in closing a patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) if it is administered in the first 10-14 days of life. Other options are catheter closure (see Cardiac Catheterization) and surgical ligation, which entails a thoracotomy.**

**Q3: How atherosclerotic plaque is developed in coronary arteries?**

ANSWER. **Atherosclerosis is a disease in which the inside of an artery narrows due to the buildup of plaque. Initially, there are generally no symptoms. When severe, it can result in coronary artery disease, stroke, peripheral artery disease, or kidney problems, depending on which arteries are affected. Symptoms, if they occur, generally do not begin until middl…**

**Medication: Statins, blood pressure …**

**Causes: Unknown Symptoms: None**

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

**ANSWER.** **TYPE I: Spontaneous MI related to plaque erosion and rupture fissuringType II: MI related is ischemia, such as increased oxygen decreased supply, e.g.coronary embolism, high blood pressure or low blood pressureTYPE III: Sudden unexpected cardiac death, including cardiac arrest, where symptoms may suggest MIType IV: Associated with coronary angioplasty or stents Associated with stent thrombosis as documented by angiography or at autopsyType V: Associated with CABG**

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