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DISCIPLINE: RADIOLOGY
PAPER: CLINICAL MEDICINE

Q1: MCQS

ANSWERS :

- 1: C**
- 2: D**
- 3: D**
- 4: A**
- 5: B**
- 6: D**
- 7: A**
- 8: B**
- 9: B**
- 10: C**

- **SECTION-B**

QUESTION 1: Eisenmenger syndrome.

Answer:

Definition:

- Eisenmenger syndrome refers to any untreated congenital heart defect with intracardiac communication.

EXPLANATION :

- From right ventricular deoxygenated blood flows through pulmonary artery and then goes to pulmonary capillaries which carry oxygen into the lungs.
- The deoxygenated blood into the lungs become oxygenated.
- The oxygenated blood comes to left ventricle.
- Aorta arises from left ventricle which gives blood to whole body but there is a defect in right and left ventricle, by which the oxygenated blood mix with deoxygenated. Left to right shunt occurs.
- In the right ventricle pressure increases, it increases the pulmonary pressure which causes **reversal shunt** that is right to left shunt.
- This process is called Eisenmenger syndrome.

DIAGNOSIS:

- ECG
- Chest xray.

QUESTION 2: NSAIDS

ANSWER:

- **Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Agents: (NSAIDS) :**
- Nsaids have been used in the treatment of PDA in preterm newborns.
- **PDA:**
- PDA is an open blood communication between pulmonary artery and aorta during pregnancy.
- After birth this opening is closed but in some cases it remain open.
- For this opening Nsaids are used to treat PDA.
- Nsaids stops the production of prostaglandin which decreases the activity of Cyclooxygenase enzyme.
- Nsaids **ibuprofen** or **indomethacin** (indocin) might be used to help close PDA.

QUESTION 3:Atherosclerotic plaque in coronary arteries

ANSWER:

- **Atherosclerotic plaque :**
- Atherosclerotic is a disease in which plaque builds up inside your arteries.
- Arteries are blood vessels which carry oxygen to the heart and other parts of the body.
- **Plaque:**
- Plaque is made up of fats, cholesterol, calcium and other substances which is present in the blood.
- Due to these substances plaque become hard and narrow the artery.
- Blood clots occur which block the coronary arteries.
- It can lead to stroke, heart attack and even death.

QUESTION 4: classification of MI based on international consensus of 2012:

ANSWER :

- **International consensus in 2012:**
- This classifies myocardial infarction into five types:
- MI related to ischemia, such as from increased oxygen or decreased supply for eg: coronary artery spasm, anemia or high or low blood pressure.
- Spontaneous MI related to plaque erosion or dissection.
- Sudden unexpected cardiac death, where symptoms may suggest MI, or a blood clot is found in a coronary artery by angiography or autopsy.
- Associated with coronary angioplasty or stents.
- Associated with CABG.
- Associated with Spontaneous coronary artery dissection in young, fit women.

Cardiac biomarkers:

- There are different biomarkers used to determine the presence of cardiac muscle damage.

- **Troponins**, measured through a blood test, are considered the best and are preferred because they have great sensitivity and specificity for measuring injury to the heart muscle than other tests.

THE END