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SECTION A

MCQs

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

SECTION B

Q1: Briefly Explain Eisemenger Syndrome?

ANS: Eisemenger syndrome is when blood in the heart shunt from the right to left due to increased pressure in the right ventricle.

This increased pressure is usually caused by extra blood flowing through the blood vessel of the lungs.

Originally caused by left to right shunting of blood from a hole in the heart wall .

Damage to pulmonary arteries.

Increased to pulmonary vascular resistance.

Reversal of shunt.

Cyanosis:

Any large left to right shunt can do this.

Q2: Why are NSAIDs used for treatment of PDA?

ANS: Patent Duct Arterioses(PDA)

Those condition which have ducus arterioses has fail to close after the birth.But with some cases PDA are block.

Use of NSAIDs for treatment:

NSAIDs are Anti inflammatory drugs which are used to hole or pain is used for decrease.

But adult age people NSAIDs are not to work they are surgery required.

Prosta glandin production inhibition are stop.

The cyclo oxygenase enzyme are activate are decreased and then prosta glandin production inhibition are stop.

Result are functional closer of PDA are close and 80% people are work.

Q3: How atherosclerotic plaque is developed in coronary arteries?

Ans: Atherosclerotic plaque

Atherosclerotic plaque is a disease in which develop inside the arteries of atherosclerotic plaque.

Coronary arteries are blood vessel that supply from the heart .

Outer shell are called heart outer shell collectively are called plaque.

Plaque are coronary artery blood supply are block that is called atherosclerotic coronary artery.

Coronary artery are damaged.

High Bp blood come from the coronary artery inner wall are damaged. That are called diabetes patient.

High cholesterol are present in blood.

Cholesterol are attach from the damage area more cellular waste product attach from injury side that is called atherosclerotic plaque.

This slow plaque is only responsible for blockage and coronary artery are block and then heart attack.

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

Ans: The international consensus in 2012 classify infraction into five (5) types.

Type 1:

A primary coronary event, the type 1 related to plaque erosion or plaque dissection.

Type 2:

This type 2 is related to low blood supply which a problem demands such a coronary embolism, the increase oxygen demand and high or low blood pressure.

Type 3:

The type related with sudden cardiac (heart) death and have the symptoms may refer MI of a electrocardiographic may be blood can be obtain dot is found in coronary artery appear by the angiography.

Type 4:

This type is related with the coronary angioplasty related with the percutaneous coronary intervention.

Associated with thrombosis seen by angiography.

Type 5:

It is a type 5 this is related with the coronary artery bypass grafting.