

Name: Saira Hassan

Student ID: 15315

Section "A"

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

Section "B"

Answer No: 1

Eisenmenger Syndrome:

- It is a rare condition which affects both the lungs and heart.
- The disease is characterized by high blood pressure and abnormal blood flow through the heart.
- The disease is due to congenital heart defects not treated at the time of birth or in early life.

Sign and Symptoms:

- Cyanosis
- Increased Hematocrit (RBC's Count)
- Swollen or clubbed shape fingers
- Arrhythmia

Diagnosis:

- By echo-study, which shows right to left shunt.

Treatment:

- Surgery
- Transplantation of the Lungs (if damaged due to pulmonary hypertension).

Answer No: 2

Use of NSAID's for PDA:

- PDA is the failure of **Ductus Arteriosus** after birth, which leads to a connection between the aorta and the pulmonary artery and results in the backflow of oxygenated blood again to the lungs.
- The cause for the opened Ductus Arteriosus is the **Prostaglandins**.

Reason:

- **NSAID's** are Prostaglandins Inhibitors.
- When **Surgical Ligation** is not indicated then we give **NSAID's** to the patient, which inhibits the prostaglandins and as a result the Ductus Arteriosus is closed.

Answer No: 03

Atherosclerotic Plaque:

- It is the formation of a plaque (solid body) in the arteries due to the accumulation of fats, lipids and calcium.
- Also known as Hardening of the Artery.
- As time passes the plaque buildup more and more and hence blocks the blood flow in the artery, depending on the size of the plaque.

Development:

- At the initial stages atheromatas or plaques are termed as fatty streaks. Because they are not composed of fat cells but only contain white blood cells, mostly macrophages, which have taken oxidized low-density lipoproteins LDLs.
- After that they accumulate high amount of cytoplasmic membranes which have high cholesterol content, called foam cells.
- When Foam cells die, their contents are released which attract more macrophages and creates an extracellular lipid core near the center to inner surface of each atherosclerotic plaque.
- This way the atherosclerotic plaque is calcified and hardened and blocks the artery.

Answer No: 04

Classification of Myocardial Infarction according to the consensus in 2012:

In 2012 myocardial infarction was classified into 5 categories i.e.

Types of MI:

1) Type 1

- It is termed as spontaneous MI, which is related to ischemia due to a primary coronary event such as the plaque rupture or erosion.

2) Type 2

- Ischemia related to other increased oxygen demand or decreased supply.

3) Type 3

- It is related to sudden unexpected cardiac death.

4) Type 4 (a)

- It is associated with Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI).

○ Type 4 (b)

- It is associated with documented stent thrombosis.

5) Type 5

- It is associated with Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG).