**BS. Radiology 4th semester**

**Course Title: Clinical Medicine I**

**NAME :**  **NUMAN ALI SHAH**

 **SECTION-A**

**Select the correct answers to the following questions 1) Mitral stenosis**

**2) all of the above**

**3) chest pain may occure toghather with diaphoresis, nausea or vomiting and shortness of breath**

**4) Increasise and circulating concentration of either i or t as a more sensitive indicator of MI then CK-MB**

**5) coronary plaque rupture**

**6) Echocordiography**

**7) Cyanosis**

**8) Lift anterior descending artery (PDA)**

**9) Trucus arteriosus, transposition of great vessels, tricuspid atresia, TOF**

**10) Arrhythmia**

 **SECTION­­-B**

**QN0 (1) : Briefly explain eisenmenger syndrome ?**

**ANS : Eisenmenger syndrome is most often a complication of having a hole (shunt) between two chambers of the heart.Eisenmenger syndrom occurs when the pressure in the pulmonary arteries become so high that it causes oxygen- poor (blue) blood to flow from the right to left ventricle and then to the body caussing cynosis.**

**QNO (2) : How atherosclerotic plaque is devoleped in coronary arteries ?**

**ANS : Athersclerosis is a disease in which plaque builds up inside the coronary erteries. plaque is made up of fat, cholestrole, calcium and other substances found in the blood.over time, plaque hardnes and nerrows your coronary arteries.**

**QNO (3) : Explain the classification of MI based on international conseusus in 2012 ?**

**ANS : A myocardial infraction also known as a heart attack occurs when blood flow deacreases or stops to a part of the heart causing demage to the heart muscles.**

**There are 5 types of mypcardial infraction.**

**Type 1 : Spontaneou MI related to plaque erosion and or rapture fissuring or dissection.**

**Type 2 : MI related to ischemia, such as from increased oxygen demand or deacrese supply, coronary artery spasm, coronary imbolism, anemia, arrhythmias, high blood pressure or low blood pressure.**

**Type 3 : Sudden unexpected cardiac, death including cardiac arrest, where symptoms may suggest MI, an ECG may be takken with suggestive changes, or a blood clot as found in a coronary artrey by angiography and or atb autopsy, but where blood samples could no be obtaind, or at a time before the affearence of cardiac biomarkars in the blood.**

**type 4 : Associated with coronary angioplasty or stents.**

**type 5 : Associated with coronary artery bypass surgery.**

**QNO 4 : Why are (NSAIDs), used for treatment of PDA?**

**ANS : Nonsteroidal Ant- inflammatory agants (NSAIDs)**

**NSAIDs inhabit the production of prostaglandins by deacresing the activity of cyclooxygenase. the resault as a functional closure of the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) in 80% of patients.**

 **TO THE END**