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Department of Pathology  
Azra Naheed Medical College

TEST CVS

MBBS 4<sup>th</sup> Year SEQ

CVS

L  
B Fine sign of narrowing of the artery  
Weak pulse below narrowing  
Decrease B.P below narrow of artery  
Blood lipid test  
Blood uses nitroglycerin

Time Allowed: 40 min

Total Marks: 30

Q-1 A 57 years diabetic female presented to emergency department with breathlessness and constriction over chest for 3 hrs. Her coronary vessel revealed raised lesion on the surface with narrowing of the lumen.

- What is your diagnosis? (0.5) 491 Atherosclerosis
- How will you proceed and what investigations you will do to diagnose (1) 493
- What is the fate of this lesion. (1) 499 492
- What are the different risk factors for this condition. (2.5)

Q-2 Briefly describe the steps involved in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. 500

Elaborate with the help of diagram or flow charts. (4) 494

b- What is difference between arteriosclerosis and atherosclerosis. 1 335 Med

Q-3 During a routine physical examination, a 60-year-old white male is found to have a 5-cm pulsatile mass in his abdomen. Angiography reveals a marked dilation of his aorta distal to his renal arteries.

- What is the most likely diagnosis? 0.5 → Abdominal aortic aneurysm.
- What is the most common cause for its formation. 0.5 502
- Give classification of this abnormality 1.5
- What are the complications of this disease. 2.5 503

Q-4A 30-year-old male smoker presents with gangrene of his extremities.

Histological examination reveals fibrinoid necrosis.

- What is the most likely diagnosis. 0.5 Polyarteritis nodosa
- How do you classify vasculitis 2 505
- Give its pathogenesis 1505
- What are different types of cardiomyopathies 1.5 505

Q-5 Enlist the early and late complications of myocardial infarction? 2 548

→ 1) ATP are lost and accumulation Lactate  
 11) For approximately 30 min after onset of severe ischemia myocardial injury become reversible.  
 The reperfusion are greatest when achieved early and progressively lost when reperfusion delay

b- what are the pathological changes occurring in myocardium after ischemic necrosis. 2 541

c- Write down the enzyme based lab evaluation of myocardial infarctions as below 547

Enzymes	Begin to rise	Peaks	Returns to normal
CK-MB - cTnI/cTnT	3 - 12 hours		
CK-MB, cTnI	<del>2 hours</del>	Peak at 24 hours	
CK-MB cTnI - cTnT			48-72 hrs cTnI - 5-10 hours days cTnT 5-14 days

Q-6 A 10 years old male presented to OPD with complaints of syncope and dyspnea. He had previous history of Pharyngeal infection. He had migratory polyarthritis as well. His echocardiography was done and it revealed aortic stenosis and ventricular hypertrophy.

- a- What is the most likely diagnosis. 0.5 Rheumatic Fever 557
- b- Give other important features to diagnose this disease. 1.5
- c- How vegetations of different diseases affecting valves differ with each other. 1.5 560
- d- What is the most common benign tumor of blood vessel and most common tumour of heart. Give microscopic appearance. 1.5 576