Final critical health nursing (practice)

**Heart attack MI:**

A heart attack is a serious medical emergency in which the supply of blood to the heart is suddenly blocked, usually by a blood clot. Lack of blood to the heart can seriously damage the heart muscle.

A heart attack is known medically as a myocardial infarction or MI.

**What is the path physiology of Myocardial infraction?**

A heart attack occurs when one or more of the arteries supplying your heart with oxygen-rich blood (coronary arteries) become blocked.

**Sing & symptoms:**

* chest pain
* shortness of breath
* feeling weak and/or lightheaded
* feeling of anxiety

**Causes MI:**

* DM
* Elevate cholesterol level
* Smoking
* Obesity

**Cardiac arrest**

Sudden stop in effective and normal blood circulation due to failure of the heart to pump blood.

**Pathophysiology**

When the blood flow to the heart is stopped due to narrow or obstructed coronary arteries, a heart attack occurs. This may lead to a cardiogenic shock and cardiac arrest.

**Causes of cardiac arrest**

* Heart attack or myocardial infarction
* Cardiac anatomical abnormality
* Cardiac rhythm disturbance or arrhythmia
* Cardiomyopathy

**Heart failure**

Occurs when your heart muscle does not pump blood as well as it should. Conditions such as narrowed arteries in your heart (coronary artery disease) or high blood pressure gradually leave your heart too weak or stiff to fill and pump efficiently.

Heart failure sometimes known as congestive heart failure (CHF).

**Symptom**

* Fatigue and weakness and Shortness of breath
* Swelling (edema) in your legs
* Elevated blood pressure
* Chest pain

**Pathophysiology**

Heart fails to pump and circulate an adequate supply of blood to meet the requirements of the body.

#### ****Common causes****

* Ischemic heart disease
* [Hypertension](https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/ContentPlayerCtrl/doPlayContent/21-s2.0-1014224) and volume overload.
* Arrhythmias (especially [atrial fibrillation](https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/ContentPlayerCtrl/doPlayContent/21-s2.0-1014209))
* Valvular disease ([aortic stenosis](https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/ContentPlayerCtrl/doPlayContent/21-s2.0-1014203), aortic insufficiency, mitral insufficiency)
* [Cardiomyopathy](https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/ContentPlayerCtrl/doPlayContent/21-s2.0-1014215)
* Congenital heart disease

**Myocardial ischemia**

Myocardial ischemia occurs when blood flow to your heart muscle is decreased by a partial or complete blockage of your heart's arteries (coronary arteries).

**cause myocardial ischemia:**

* Coronary artery disease (atherosclerosis).
* Blood clot
* Coronary artery spasm
* Severe illnesses

**Pathophysiology**

An inadequate blood and oxygen supply to the heart causes cardiac muscle to die off and form areas of necrotic (ischemic) tissue. Whether large or small, the areas of ischemia compromise cardiac function and reduce systemic perfusion. Over time, the heart weakens to the point where it can no longer supply the body with the required amount of blood and oxygen in the tissues, and systemic tissue death or ischemia may occur.

**Pneumonia**

Is an [inflammatory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflammation) condition of the [lung](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lung)—affecting primarily the microscopic air sacs known as [alveoli](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alveoli).

[**Cause**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia#Cause)

* [Bacteria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia#Bacteria)
* [Viruses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia#Viruses)
* [Fungi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia#Fungi)
* [Parasites](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia#Parasites)
* [Idiopathic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia#Idiopathic)

**Typical symptoms include a**

* [cough](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cough)
* [chest pain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chest_pain)
* [fever](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fever)
* [difficulty breathing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortness_of_breath)
* SOB

[**Diagnostic**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_diagnosis)**tools include**

* x-rays
* culture of the [sputum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sputum)

**Angina Pectoris**

Recurring pain or discomfort in the chest that happens when some part of the heart does not receive enough blood.

**Pathophysiology**

vessels that carry blood to the heart become narrowed and blocked due to atherosclerosis Angina feels like a pressing or squeezing pain, usually in the chest under the breast bone, but sometimes in the shoulders, arms, neck, jaws, or back.

**Types**

* Stable
* Unstable

**Coronary Artery Disease**

Heart disease is a result of plaque buildup in your coronary arteries -- a condition called atherosclerosis -- that leads to blockages

**Pathophysiology**

Plaque (cholesterol) can start to deposit in the blood vessel walls. As you get older, the plaque burden builds up, inflaming the blood vessel walls and raising the risk of blood clots and heart attack.

Good luck