#### Karaganda state medical university

## Angina pectoris Sequence of Tenses

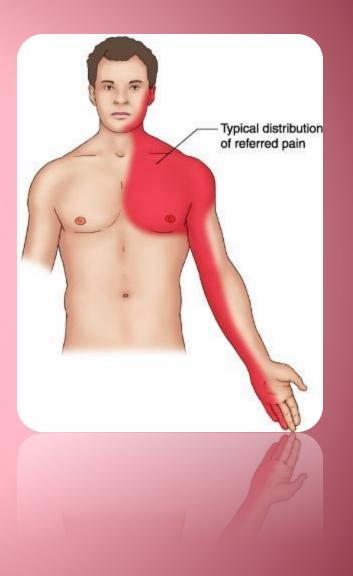


Made by Mendekinova Karina 2-065 GM Checked by Dashkina T.G

Angina pectoris, commonly known as angina, is the sensation of chest pain, pressure, or squeezing, often due to ischemia of the hear muscle from obstruction or spasm of the coronary arteries. While angina pectoris can derive from anemia, abnormal heart rhythms and heart failure, its main cause is coronary artery disease, an atherosclerotic process affecting the arteries feeding the heart. The term derives from the Latin *angere* ("to strangle") and pectus ("chest"), and can therefore be translated as "a strangling feeling in the chest".

There is a weak relationship between severity of pain and degree of oxygen deprivation in the heart muscle (i.e., there can be severe pain with little or no risk of a myocardial infarction (heart attack) and a heart attack can occur without pain). In some cases, angina can be quite severe, and in the early 20th century this was known to be a signal of impending death. However, given current medical therapies, the outlook has improved substantially. People with an average age of 62 years, who have moderate to severe degrees of angina (grading by classes II, III and IV) have a 5-year mortality rate of approximately 8%.

Worsening ("crescendo") angina attacks, sudden-onset angina at rest, and angina lasting more than 15 minutes are symptoms of unstable angina (usually grouped with similar conditions as the acute coronary syndrome). As these may precede a heart attack, they require urgent medical attention and are, in general, treated in similar fashion to myocardial infarction.



#### Classification

#### Stable angina

• Also known as *effort angina*, this refers to the classic type of angina related to myocardial ischemia. A typical presentation of stable angina is that of chest discomfort and associated symptoms precipitated by some activity (running, walking, etc.) with minimal or non-existent symptoms at rest or after administration of sublingual nitroglycerin. Symptoms typically abate several minutes after activity and recur when activity resumes. In this way, stable angina may be thought of as being similar to intermittent claudication symptoms. Other recognized precipitants of stable angina include cold weather, heavy meals, and emotional stress.

#### Unstable angina

- Unstable angina (UA) (also "crescendo angina"; this is a form of acute coronary syndrome) is defined as angina pectoris that changes or worsens.
- It has at least one of these three features:
- it occurs at rest (or with minimal exertion), usually lasting 3–5 minutes
- it is severe and of new onset (i.e., within the prior 4–6 weeks)
- it occurs with a crescendo pattern (i.e., distinctly more severe, prolonged, or frequent than before).

#### Cardiac syndrome X

Cardiac syndrome X, sometimes known as microvascular angina is characterized by angina-like chest pain, in the context of normal epicardial coronary arteries (the largest vessels on the surface of the heart, prior to significant branching) on angiography. The original definition of cardiac syndrome X also mandated that ischemic changes on exercise (despite normal coronary arteries) were displayed, as shown on cardiac stress tests. The primary cause of cardiac syndrome X is unknown, but factors which appear to be involved are endothelial dysfunction and reduced flow (perhaps due to spasm) in the tiny "resistance" blood vessels of the heart. Since microvascular angina is not characterized by major arterial blockages, it is harder to recognize and diagnose. Microvascular angina was previously felt to be a rather benign condition, but more recent data has changed this attitude. Studies including the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) suggest that microvascular angina is part of the pathophysiology of ischemic heart disease, perhaps explaining the higher rates of angina in women than in men, as well as their predilection towards ischemia and acute coronary syndromes in the absence of obstructive coronary artery disease.

### Major risk factors

- Age ( $\geq$  45 years for men,  $\geq$  55 for women)
- Cigarette smoking
- Diabetes mellitus (DM)
- Dyslipidemia
- Family history of premature cardiovascular disease (men <55 years, female <65 years old)
- Hypertension (HTN)
- Kidney disease (microalbuminuria or GFR<60 mL/min)</li>
- Obesity (BMI  $\geq$  30 kg/m2)
- Physical inactivity
- Prolonged psychosocial stress<sup>1</sup>



# Согласование времен // Sequence of Tenses Это правило является одним из важнейших и основополагающих правил в английском языке.

**Правило:** Если сказуемое главного предложения (main clause) выражено глаголом в прошедшем времени, то сказуемое в придаточном предложении тоже должно быть в одном из прошедших времён.

# Когда соблюдать правила согласования времен в английском языке?

- 1. Если действия в главном и придаточном предложениях происходят одновременно, то для сказуемого в придаточном предложении необходимы формы прошедшего простого (<u>Past Simple</u>) или прошедшего длительного (<u>Past Continuous</u>) времен. Тип прошедшего времени в главном предложении в данном случае неважен.
- We saw that he was dancing with this girl. Мы видели, что он танцует с этой девушкой.
- I knew that he worked in a foreign company. Я знал, что он работает в иностранной компании.
- 2. Если действие в придаточном предложении предшествует действию в главном предложении, то в придаточном предложении мы используем прошедшее совершенное (<u>Past Perfect</u>) или прошедшее совершенно-длительное время (<u>Past Perfect Continuous</u>).
- Mother said that uncle Tom had come to visit us several days before. Мама сказала, что дядя Том приходил повидать нас несколько дней назад.
- He asked me if I had been winning more games lately. Он спросил меня, не выигрывал ли я в других играх в последнее время.

- 3. Если действие в придаточном предложении имеет отношение к <u>будущему времени</u>, то мы употребляем сказуемое в этом же предложении в форме простого или продолженного будущего в прошедшем, так называемое <u>Future in the Past</u>, или в другой форме выражения будущего времени.
- He knew that she would marry this man undoubtedly. Он знал, что она без сомнения выйдет замуж за этого мужчину.
- She said she was going to do some shopping. Она сказала, что собирается пройтись по магазинам

# В каких случаях не соблюдают правила согласования времен в английском языке?

- 1. В придаточном предложении говорится о всемирно известной истине или факте:
- The pupils were told that the Earht moves around the Sun. Ученикам сказали, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.
- 2. В придаточном предложении есть модальный глагол must, should, ought to:
- I said that I must meet her. Я сказал, что мне надо встретить ее.
- 3. Если говорящий ссылается на слова, которые только что были сказаны:
- Kate: Stay with me, Mark. I will cook something delicious. Кейт: Останься со мной, Марк. Я приготовлю что-нибудь вкусное.
- Mark to Elza: Kate said she will cook something delicious. Марк Эльзе: Кейт сказала, что приготовит что-то вкусное.
- 4. В придаточном предложении, вводимом союзами when / since, простое прошедшее время (Past Simple) не изменяет своей формы:
- I answered that I hadn't met her since we moved. Я ответил, что не видел ее после того, как мы переехали.
- 5. Если в придаточном предложении прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous), то оно тоже не меняется:
- Steve said that when he came home his father was watching TV. Стив сказал, что, когда он пришел домой, его отец смотрел телевизор.

