Cardiology and CVS

- Each of the following has been shown to improve mortality in heart failure patients except:
 - a) Beta blocker
 - b) ACEI
 - c) Loop diuretic
 - d) Aldosterone antagonist
 - e) Nitrate
- Each of the following is a potential component of the management of both STEMI and UA/NSTEMI except:
 - a) PCI
 - b) ASA
 - c) Clopidogrel
 - d) Beta blocker
 - e) Fibrinolysis
- 3) Which of the following is not an absolute contraindication to exercise ECG stress testing?
 - a) Acute aortic dissection
 - b) Acute MI within 2 days
 - c) Unstable angina not stabilized by medical therapy
 - d) Asymptomatic aortic stenosis
 - e) Symptomatic heart failure not controlled by therapy
- 4) According to the newest set of ACC/AHA Guidelines, which of the following is an indication for infective endocarditis prophylaxis before bowel surgery ?
 - a) Previous infective endocarditis
 - b) Mitral stenosis
 - c) Bicuspid aortic valve
 - d) Prosthetic cardiac valve
 - e) None of the above
- Each of the following is an ECG feature of acute MI except:
 - a) U wave
 - b) T wave inversion
 - c) ST depression
 - d) New LBBB
 - e) Tall "hyperacute" T waves

- 6) Which of the following is not a mechanism for atrial fibrillation affecting cardiac function:
 - a) Decreased time for diastolic filling
 - b) Decreased ventricular compliance
 - c) Irregular ventricular response
 - d) Loss of atrial contraction
 - e) Decreased time for coronary perfusion
- 7) Dressler's syndrome refers to:
 - a) Migratory superficial thrombophlebitis
 - b) The clinical features of myocarditis
 - c) Delayed pericarditis post MI
 - A preexcitation syndrome similar to WPW
 - e) Cardiac myxoma
- 8) Each of the following is a cause of left axis deviation except:
 - a) Left anterior hemiblock
 - b) Inferior MI
 - c) WPW
 - d) RV pacing
 - e) LBBB
- Each of the following in and of itself is a potential indication for AAA repair except:
 - a) Rate of enlargement 1.0 cm/yr
 - b) Comorbid HTN, COPD and smoking
 - c) Size = 5.5 cm in a male
 - d) Size = 5.5 cm in a female
 - e) Ruptured aneurysm

- 10)The subendothelium is the most vulnerable segment of the heart from an ischemic standpoint. The major reason for this is:
 - a) The highest oxygen utilization is in the subendocardium
 - b) Coronary flow to the subendocardium occurs almost completely during diastole whereas other regions receive some flow during systole as well
 - c) The subendocardium has a diminished aerobic capacity
 - d) There is less potential for collateralization to the subendocardium
 - e) The ratio of capillary to myocyte is less in the subendocardium than in other regions
- 11)Impaired coronary flow reserve is associated with each of the following conditions EXCEPT:
 - a) Severe aortic stenosis
 - b) Severe systemic hypertension with left ventricular hypertrophy
 - c) Severe mitral stenosis in the presence of atrial fibrillation
 - A totally occluded coronary artery but with excellent collateral supply from the contralateral (i.e. opposite) coronary artery
 - e) An isolated 30% diameter stenosis of a coronary artery
- 12)Which of the following would NOT be part of your plan for the treatment of acute ventricular fibrillation?
 - a) Electrical defibrillation
 - b) Lidocaine
 - c) Epinephrine
 - d) Amiodarone
 - e) Manganese
- 13)Which of the following is not an aggravating factor of congestive heart failure?
 - a) Hypertension
 - b) Thyrotoxicosis
 - c) Alcohol
 - d) Inactivity
 - e) Arrhythmia

- 14)Endocarditis in an I.V. drug user:
 - a) Is equally prevalent to that of the normal population
 - b) Transthoracic Echocardiography is highly sensitive in diagnosing
 - c) Is typically caused by S. pneumoniae
 - d) Is typically found on the tricuspid valve
 - e) Is typically found on the aortic valve, producing a systolic ejection murmur
- 15)Nitroglycerin administered sublingually may contribute to the relief of myocardial ischemic pain by each of the following mechanisms EXCEPT:
 - a) Coronary vasodilation
 - b) Decreased venous pooling resulting in increased cardiac preload
 - c) Reduced systemic vascular resistance
 - d) Reduced ventricular volume
- 16)A 48 year-old male is brought to the ED with CPR being administered. The ECG shows electrical activity present but you cannot palpate a carotid pulse. Which of the following is not on the differential for pulseless electrical activity?
 - a) Alkalosis
 - b) Hypokalemia
 - c) Cardiac tamponade
 - d) Hypothermia
 - e) Tension pneumothorax
- 17)Which of the following is not a surgically correctable cause of hypertension?
 - a) Aortic coarctation
 - b) Renal artery atherosclerosis
 - c) Pheochromocytoma
 - d) Primary hyperaldosteronism (Conn syndrome)
 - e) None of the above
- 18)Which of the following findings is inconsistent with cardiac tamponade?
 - a) Hypotension
 - b) Pulsus paradoxus
 - c) Kussmaul sign
 - d) Jugular venous distension
 - e) Muffled heart sounds

- 19)Which of the following is the most common cardiac manifestation of systemic lupus erythematosus?
 - a) Myocarditis
 - b) Pericarditis
 - c) Myocardial infarction
 - d) Mitral valve prolapse

20)Which of the following is false regarding the clinical findings of significant aortic stenosis?

- a) Cresendo-decresendo systolic murmur with left ventricular hypertrophy
- b) Diminished or absent S2
- c) Severe cases cause paradoxical splitting
- d) Parvus-et-tardus carotid upstroke
- e) Radiates to axilla
- 21)All of the following are signs of increasing severity of AS except:
 - a) Late peaking of murmur
 - b) Diminished or absent S2
 - c) Radiation to carotids
 - d) Increased apical carotid delay
 - e) Lack of brachio-radial delay
- 22)All of the following can lead to elevation of Troponin except?
 - a) Myocarditis
 - b) Hypothyroidism
 - c) Pulmonary embolism
 - d) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - e) Extreme exercise
- 23)All of the following are causes for low
 - voltage on a 12-lead ECG except?
 - a) Hypokalemia
 - b) Pericardial effusion
 - c) Thick chest wall, barrel chest, COPD, orobesity
 - d) Generalized edema
 - e) Hypothyroidism with myxedema

- 24)All of the following are causes of left axis deviation (LAD) on ECG except?
 - a) Inferior myocardial infarction
 - b) WPW / pre-excitation / bypass tract
 - c) Hyperkalemia
 - d) Mechanical shift: Expiration, high diaphragm from pregnancy, ascites, abdominal tumors, etc.
 - e) Aortic stenosis
- 25)All of the following are the causes of right axis deviation (RAD) on ECG except?
 - a) Right ventricular hypertrophy
 - b) Right bundle branch block
 - c) Lateral infarction
 - d) Hypercalcemia
 - e) WPW / Preexcitation / Bypass tract
- 26)All of the following are criteria for the CHADS2 score for assessing the risk for stroke among patients with atrial fibrillation except?
 - a) Heart Failure
 - b) High blood pressure
 - c) History of smoking
 - d) Over 75 years old
 - e) Diabetes mellitus
- 27)When wide complex tachycardia is seen on an ECG, all of the following signs and symptoms suggest ventricular tachycardia (VT) rather than supraventricular tachycardia (SVT)?
 - a) Carotid massage and adenosine terminate the arrhythmia
 - b) Cannon A waves present on physical exam
 - c) History of CAD and previous MI
 - d) Capture or fusion beats
 - e) AV dissociation
- 28)All of the following are causes of prolonged
 - QT interval except
 - a) Coronary artery disease
 - b) Hypercalcemia
 - c) Sotolol
 - d) Tricyclic antidepressants
 - e) Hypothermia

ANSWERS

| | 7. C | 13. D | 19. B | 25. D |
|------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| 1. C | 8. E | 14. D | 20. E | 26. C |
| 2. E | 9. B | 15. B | 21. E | 27. A |
| 3. D | 10. B | 16. A | 22. B | 28. B |
| 4. E | 11. E | 17. E | 23. A | (hypocalcemia |
| 5. A | 12. E | 18. C | 24. E | causes |
| 6. B | | | | prolonged QT) |