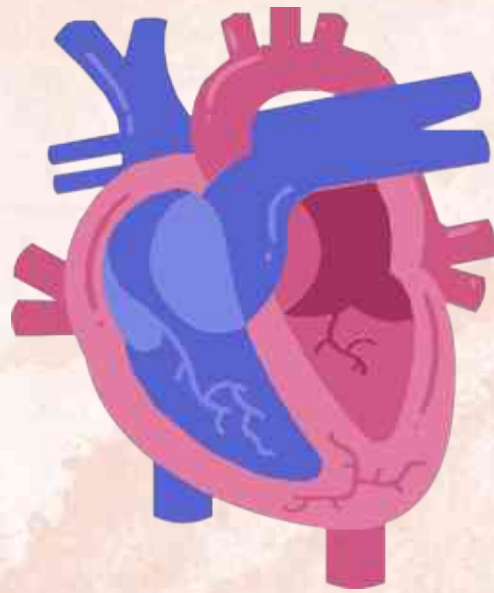


cardiovascular system



past papers - Mid

Done by: Malek Abu Rhama

Anatomy

Lecture 1 + 2

1. what event doesn't occur at the level of imaginary line:

- A) Beginning and ending of aortic arch
- B) Ending of the ascending aorta
- C) Beginning of descending aorta
- D) Formation of SVC
- E) SVC piercing the pericardium

ANSWER : D

2. which statement is false:

ANSWER : Descending aorta gives posterior intercostal branches to the lower 5th thoracic vertebra

3. Which of the following is false

ANSWER : At the left sternoclavicular (SC) joint, brachiocephalic trunk divides into the left common carotid and left subclavian arteries.

4. Which one of the following is TRUE about the superior vena cava?

- A) The upper half of the superior vena cava is contained in the pericardium .
- B) It terminates at the lower edge of the right second costal cartilage.
- C) The vena azygos joins the anterior aspect of the superior vena cava.
- D) It is to the right and lateral to the ascending aorta.
- E) It is formed by the union of the two brachiocephalic veins at the lower border of the first left costal cartilage.

ANSWER : D

Anatomy

Lecture 1 + 2

5. Which of the following nerves passes on the left (anterior) and right (posterior) sides of the arch of the aorta?

- A) Left phrenic nerve.
- B) Left vagus.
- C) Right recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- D) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- E) Right vagus.

ANSWER : D

6. Which of the following is a structure that is found in superior and middle mediastinum:

- A) Aortic arch
- B) Vagus nerve
- C) Phrenic nerve

ANSWER : C

7. The right sentences about azygos vein is:

ANSWER : azygos vein It ends in the superior vena cava, before the latter pierces the pericardium

8. inferior and posterior to the arch of the aorta:

- A) Phrenic nerve
- B) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
- C) Pulmonary trunk

ANSWER : B

Anatomy

Lecture 1 + 2

9. which is wrong:

- A) Left recurrent nerve passes behind ligamentum arteriosum
- B) Pulmonary trunk is initially anterior then to the right of the ascending aorta

ANSWER : B

10. what are the similarities between the arch of the aorta and the ascending part of the aorta:

- A) The pulmonary bifurcation is under the arch while the right pulmonary artery is anterior to the ascending aorta
- B) Both are located in the same mediastinum
- C) Both are in close relation to the esophagus posteriorly
- D) Both ends at the same plane
- E) The left main bronchus is under the arch of the aorta while the right main bronchus is anterior to the ascending aorta

ANSWER : D

11. Which sentence is true :

Right pulmonary artery lies behind the ascending aorta

12. Which is incorrect:

If you insert a needle at the upper manubrium sterni you will pass through aortic arch

Anatomy

Lecture 3

13. which is wrong:

- A) Azygos vein arches below the pulmonary hilum
- B) The vena azygos joins the posterior aspect of the superior vena cava just before it enters the pericardial sac

ANSWER : A

14. Which one of the following is not true about the right and left brachiocephalic veins?

- A) Both found in the superior mediastinum.
- B) The left one is longer and oblique.
- C) Both begin behind the medial end of clavical.
- D) Both receive vertebral and internal thoracic veins.
- E) Both ends at the same level where they form a structure that receives a vein that arches below the right main bronchus.

ANSWER : E

15. which is true:

- A) accumulation of excess fluid in pericardial cavity cause cardiac tamponade
- B) the motor nerve of pericardium is phrenic nerve

ANSWER : A

16. wrong about azygos veins:

- A) Formed by union of right ascending lumbar and subcostal veins
- B) It may pass behind the right crus of the diaphragm or pierce it or it may traverse the aortic hiatus to the right of cisterna chyli
- C) At the level of 4th thoracic vertebra, it arches forward to the right
- D) It is part of the posterior mediastinum
- E) It ends in SVC after the latter pierces the pericardium

ANSWER : E

Anatomy

Lecture 3

17. chest pain exacerbated by lying back and relieved by leaning forward, the case is:

- A) pericarditis
- B) MI
- C) Hypertension

ANSWER : A

18. which of the following is posterior to both ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk:

- A) Left main bronchus
- B) Transverse sinus
- C) Left pulmonary artery
- D) Pulmonary veins

ANSWER : B

19. a surgeon reaches transverse sinus and put a clamp posterior to??

- A) SVC and ascending aorta
- B) Pulmonary trunk and SVC
- C) Pulmonary trunk and ascending aorta

ANSWER : C

20. Pericardial pain:

ANSWER : Pain is transmitted through phrenic nerve

Anatomy

Lecture 3

21. Wrong about cardiac pain:

ANSWER : Relieved when leaning backwards.

22. 2 inches penetrating wound in 5th intercostal space next to right sternum margin, which structure likely penetrated:

- A) right ventricle
- B) azygos vein

ANSWER : A

23. In pericardial effusion, the needle is inserted in which space?

- A) Left 6th
- B) Right 5th
- C) Left 7th

ANSWER : A

24. The cardiac surgeon places his finger in the transverse pericardial sinus what would be anterior to his finger ?

- A) Superior vena cava only.
- B) Pulmonary trunk and ascending aorta.
- C) Pulmonary trunk and superior vena cava.
- D) Superior and inferior vena cava.
- E) Right and left pulmonary veins.

ANSWER : B

Anatomy

Lecture 4

25. Choose the wrong match:

ANSWER : Eustachian valve /superior vena cava

26. wrong statement:

- A) atrio-ventricular part of interventricular septum is found below septal cusp of tricuspid valve.
- B) Semilunar valves have no chordae tendinea

ANSWER : A

27. False:

ANSWER : Anterior papillary muscle connects to anterior and septal cusps

28. which is wrong regarding the right atrium:

- A) Posterior is smooth-walled
- B) It is separated by sulcus terminalis interiorly.

ANSWER : B

Anatomy

Lecture 4

29. What structure prevents regurgitation of blood?

- A) Chorda tendineae
- B) Pectinate muscle
- C) crista supraventricular

ANSWER : A

30. Choose the **WRONG** match:

- A) The posterior interventricular sulcus... The middle cardiac vein.
- B) Eustachian valve... the coronary sinus.
- C) Internally, the right atrium is divided by crista terminalis.
- D) The fibrous skeleton of the heart... passage for the AV bundle
- E) Apex of the heart ...5th left intercostal space 9 cm from the midline.

ANSWER : B

31. Which is wrong:

ANSWER : The inter-ventricular septum is between right atrium and left ventricle

32. Which is wrong regarding the right atrium:

- A) Posterior is smooth-walled
- B) it is separated by sulcus terminalis inferiorly

ANSWER : B

Anatomy

Lecture 5

33. wrong about surface markings of the heart:

- A) Mitral valve auscultation site (apex) is behind cardiac notch
- B) Apex is formed by the inferolateral part of the left ventricle

ANSWER : A

34. wrong about the apex of the heart:

- A) It is where the sounds of the mitral valve closure are maximal (apex beat)
- B) Cannot be felt because it is covered with the left lung

ANSWER : B

35. Left ventricle:

ANSWER : Forms the apex of the heart

36. False:

ANSWER : The right fibrous trigone is formed between the rings of the right atrioventricular orifice and the pulmonary orifice

Anatomy

Lecture 5

37. Cardiac skeleton Acts as an electrical insulator between the atria and ventricles

ANSWER : T

38. The base of the heart is formed mainly by

- A) Left ventricle
- B) Left atrium
- C) Right ventricle

ANSWER : B

Anatomy

Lecture 6

39. which is true:

- A) LBB is supplied by the left and right coronary artery.
- B) RBB is supplied by the right coronary artery.

ANSWER : A

40. which of the following supplies anterior two thirds of IVS (interventricular septum):

- A) Circumflex artery
- B) LAD
- C) Right coronary artery
- D) Posterior interventricular artery

ANSWER : B

41. Which is wrong:

ANSWER : SA node is supplied by RCA in all people

42. Incorrect:

ANSWER : Great cardiac vein- Posterior interventricular groove

Anatomy

Lecture 6

43. The artery that runs in the anterior interventricular septum:

ANSWER : Left anterior descending

44. The heart valves are vascular

ANSWER : F

45. The SA node is mainly supplied by right coronary artery

ANSWER : T

Anatomy

Lecture 7

46. an idiot surgeon damaged the membranous part of IVS (interventricular septum) during a surgery, which of the following is affected?

- A) SA node
- B) AV node
- C) Bundle of HIS
- D) Bundle branches

ANSWER : C

47. someone has MI and comes with chest pain and epigastric pain, the nerve that causes this:

- A) T 7,8,9
- B) T 9,10,11
- C) Phrenic nerve

ANSWER : A

48. MI patient that has pain in the medial side of his left arm (cutaneous), the nerve that causes this is:

- A) Supraclavicular
- B) Intercostobrachial
- C) Phrenic nerve

ANSWER : B

49. The right border of the heart is marked by:

ANSWER : Upper border of 3rd CC (1 in.) and 6th CC (0.5 in.)

Anatomy

Lecture 7

50. A newborn had VSD, surgical treatment most probably injures:

- A) SA node
- B) AV node
- C) AV bundle
- D) Left AV bundle branch
- E) Right AV bundle branch

ANSWER : C

51. Auscultation of the aortic valve:

- A) Right 2nd sternocostal junction
- B) Left 2nd sternocostal junction

ANSWER : A

Histology

Lecture 1

52. Fenestrated capillaries in:

- A) Kidney
- B) Spleen
- C) Liver
- D) Bone

ANSWER : A

53. Internal elastic lamina is prominent in:

- A) Arterioles
- B) Common carotid artery
- C) Descending thoracic aorta
- D) Radial artery

ANSWER : D

54. which sentences is true:

ANSWER : Smooth muscle cell is responsible for synthesis collagen and elastin

55. About the histology of the blood vessels choose the WRONG statement.

- A) Tunica adventitia contains vasa vasorum.
- B) Tunica intima's main cells can secrete endothelin.
- C) Tunica adventitia contains parasympathetic nerves that secrete ATP and norepinephrine.
- D) Tunica media contains cells which can greatly influence the contractility of blood vessels.
- E) Tunica media contains cells that can synthesize collagen and elastin.

ANSWER : C

Histology

Lecture 1

56. Which of the following layers of the heart contains smooth muscle cells?

- A) Myocardium
- B) Epicardium
- C) Endocardium

ANSWER : C

57. Aorta is considered as conducting artery

ANSWER : T

Pathology

Lecture 1

58. Resolution is the fate that may occur in ONE of the following:

- A) Stable atheroma.
- B) Old thrombus.
- C) Recent thrombus.
- D) Old infarct.
- E) Vulnerable atheroma.

ANSWER : C

59. Which of the following is wrong:

- A) Basal state of endothelial cells causes thrombosis.
- B) Thrombosis occurs when unnecessary blood clotting is activated.
- C) Turbulent flow retards inflow of clotting inhibitors.
- D) Multiple small emboli within pulmonary are asymptomatic.
- E) most common target of venous emboli is lung.

ANSWER : A

60. All of the following matches regarding thrombosis are correct EXCEPT:

- A) Endothelial cell Injury: arterial thrombi.
- B) Stasis: venous thrombi.
- C) The propagating part: the adherent part of the thrombus.
- D) Hypercoagulability: immobilization (bed-rest).
- E) Recanalization: can establish some degree of blood flow.

ANSWER : C

61. The term 'vegetations' refers to a formation at:

- A) Lumen of aorta.
- B) Deep leg veins.
- C) Canula insertion site.
- D) Cardiac valves.
- E) Coronary artery.

ANSWER : D

Pathology

Lecture 1

62. All of the following are associated with stasis EXCEPT:

- A) Disrupts normal blood flow.
- B) Mostly causes venous thrombi.
- C) Allows the dilution of activated clotting factors.
- D) Prevents the inflow of clotting factor inhibitors.
- E) Promotes endothelial cell injury.

ANSWER : C

63. Organization means:

- A) Accumulation of additional platelets and fibrin that obstruct the vessel.
- B) Removing thrombi using fibrolytic mechanisms.
- C) Ingrowth of endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells and fibroblasts into fibrin rich thrombus.
- D) Fragmentation of thrombi and transport elsewhere in the vasculature.
- E) none of the above.

ANSWER : C

64. Vegetation means

- A) thrombi on heart valve
- B) thrombi in heart chambers
- C) fat deposit on the wall of vessels
- D) hardening of vessels

ANSWER : A

65. What type of thrombus that is resolved:

- A) Recently formed thrombus
- B) One week formed thrombus
- C) Organized thrombus

ANSWER : A

Pathology

Lecture 2

66. the most common cause of pulmonary thromboembolism:

- A) Thromboembolism.
- B) Fat embolism.
- C) Air embolism.
- D) Nitrogen embolism.
- E) Cholesterol embolism.

ANSWER : A

67. which of the following is wrong:

- A) Paradoxical embolus means saddle shaped thrombi obstruct the pulmonary bifurcation.
- B) Lines of Zahn indicate antimortem thrombi.
- C) DVT is main cause of pulmonary thrombus.
- D) Immobilization causes secondary hypercoagulability.

ANSWER : A

68. wrong about amniotic fluid embolism:

- A) Presence of Luongo hair within mother pulmonary circulation.
- B) Cause ARDS and DIC.
- C) Cause cassion disease.
- D) Highly mortality.
- E) Mainly appears in the venous side

ANSWER : C

69. all of the following regarding pulmonary thromboembolism are true EXCEPT:

- A) Arises in most of the cases from deep vein thrombosis of the lower limb.
- B) Organization is seen in most of the cases.
- C) Saddle embolus is an embolus that occurs in the arch of the aorta.
- D) Pulmonary hemorrhage occurs when medium sized arteries are obstructed.
- E) Paradoxical embolus can pass into the systemic circulation due to ventricular septal defect.

ANSWER : C

Pathology

Lecture 2

70. White infarcts can be seen in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Heart.
- B) Lungs.
- C) Spleen.
- D) Kidney.
- E) Liver.

ANSWER : B

71. Most prominent in fat embolism:

- A) Caisson disease.
- B) Neurological symptoms.
- C) Bone fractures.

ANSWER : B

72. The most frequent emboli are:

- A) Fat emboli.
- B) Amniotic fluid.
- C) Air emboli.
- D) thrombotic origin.
- E) Atherosclerotic.

ANSWER : D

73. which is correct about fat embolism:

- A) Frequently follows complicated Caesarian sections.
- B) Represents the most common type of emboli.
- C) Anemia and thrombocytopenia may occur in associated syndrome.
- D) Fat along with epithelial cells and mucus are found within the embolus.
- E) Dissolved nitrogen is the major contributor to symptoms.

ANSWER : C

Pathology

Lecture 2

74. cassion disease is caused by:

- A) Thromboembolism.
- B) Nitrogen embolus.
- C) Saddle embolus.
- D) Amniotic fluid embolus.
- E) Fat embolus.

ANSWER : B

75. Wrong about fat embolism

- A) symptoms need 1-3 days after injury to appear
- B) it causes anemia and thrombocytopenia
- C) Fat globules cause toxic injury
- D) May be due to acute pancreatitis
- E) Fat embolism syndrome occurs in 90% of tibia injury cases

ANSWER : E

76. The major targrt of systemic thromboembolism is:

- A) Brain
- B) Lower limbs
- C) Intestine
- D) Kidney
- E) Spleen

ANSWER : B

77. The red infarction happens in:

- A) Kidney
- B) Spleen
- C) Lung
- D) Skeletal muscle

ANSWER : C

Pathology

Lecture 2

78. All of the following are examples of red infarcts except:

- A) Small intestinal infarct
- B) Renal infarct
- C) Reperfused spleen infarct
- D) Pulmonary infarct
- E) Liver infarct

ANSWER : B

79. Not a cause of pulmonary embolism:

- A) Saddle thrombus
- B) Varicose vein

ANSWER : B

80. All most commonly a source of embolus to lower limb EXCEPT:

ANSWER : DVT

81. Decompression sickness:

ANSWER : Air embolus

Pathology

Lecture 2

82. Which is wrong

ANSWER : Coagulation necrosis in the brain is a result of ischemic injury

83. Which sentences is true:

ANSWER : Fat embolism/Thrombocytopenia

Pathology

Lecture 3

84. Not a risk factor of varicosity:

- A) Obesity.
- B) Female gender.
- C) Osteoporosis.
- D) Pregnancy.
- E) familial tendency.

ANSWER : C

85. Varicose Veins choose the correct answer:

- A) hypertension is a major risk factor.
- B) more in males.
- C) chronic varicose ulcers are a complication
- D) embolism is common.
- E) none of the above are correct.

ANSWER : C

86. Filariasis is an infection that can lead to: ▪

- A) DVT.
- B) Lymphedema.
- C) benign hypertension

ANSWER : B

87. A patient who underwent a procedure to treat breast cancer, which includes removal of the tumor and breast tissue in addition to ipsilateral axillary lymph node, she will absolutely suffer from:

- A) Secondary lymphedema.
- B) Primary lymphedema.

ANSWER : A

Pathology

Lecture 3

88. Varicose veins are associated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Superficial veins of the upper limb.
- B) Increase in intra-luminal pressure.
- C) Venous wall thinning and loss of support.
- D) Chronic varicose ulcers.
- E) Congestion and swelling

ANSWER : A

89. 26-year-old woman has mastectomy for carcinoma and removed axillary lymph nodes, complains of edema in the arm, she has:

- A) chylous.
- B) lymphedema.

ANSWER : B

90. Which of the following occurs as a paraneoplastic syndrome related to tumor elaboration of pro-coagulant factors:

- A) Migratory Thrombophlebitis.
- B) superior vena cava syndrome.
- C) inferior vena cava syndrome.
- D) chylothorax
- E) IVC syndrome

ANSWER : A

91. Lymphadenitis refers to which one of the following definitions :

- A) Inflamed, swollen, and tender draining lymph nodes.
- B) Dilated and tortuous bluish subcutaneous vessels.
- C) Lymph accumulation in pleural cavity.
- D) Bacterial infection and inflammation of lymph vessels.
- E) Absence of lymphatics in a certain organ or tissue.

ANSWER : A

Pathology

Lecture 3

92. Tumor that causes superior vena cava syndrome:

- A) Kidney.
- B) Liver.
- C) Lung.
- D) Colon.
- E) Renal.

ANSWER : C

93. The major structural difference between artery and vein is:

- A) absence of endothelial cells in veins
- B) smooth muscle layer (media) is thicker in the artery
- C) the number of layers in the wall

ANSWER : B

94. All of the following are things that help the veins in the process of venous blood return, except one:

- A) Pocket valves inside the veins
- B) Skeletal muscles surrounding the veins
- C) Gravity

ANSWER : C

95. Which statements are correct regarding superficial varicose veins:

- A) More frequent in males
- B) Congestion and edema are possible complications
- C) Most common in superficial veins of the upper limbs
- D) Maybe aggravated by obesity
- E) Pressure on pelvic veins by the pregnant uterus may be a cause

ANSWER : A+D+E

Pathology

Lecture 3

96. IVC syndrome is most commonly caused by colon cancer

ANSWER : F

97. Secondary HTN is most frequently related to an underlying endocrine disorder

ANSWER : F

98. Malignant HTN is a case of HTN that results from a malignancy

ANSWER : F

99. The most important causative microorganism of lymphangitis is:

- A) Viruses
- B) Fungi
- C) Bacteria

ANSWER : C

Pathology

Lecture 4

100. Monckeberg medial sclerosis is:

- A) It is usually found in young people.
- B) Causes vascular obstruction and ischemia.
- C) Underlying atherosclerosis is always found.
- D) It is calcified deposits in muscular arteries.
- E) Seen in benign hypertension and diabetes.

ANSWER : D

101. One of the following is a modifiable risk factor of atherosclerosis:

- A) Age.
- B) Gender.
- C) Hypertension.
- D) Genetic abnormality.
- E) Family history

ANSWER : C

102. Which of the following is not a risk factor of atherosclerosis:

- A) Obesity.
- B) Stable atheroma.
- C) Male gender.
- D) Hypertension.
- E) Diabetic patient.

ANSWER : B

103. One of the following is a component of necrotic center:

- A) Neutrophils.
- B) Cholesterol.
- C) Macrophages.
- D) Lymphocytes.
- E) Proteoglycans.

ANSWER : B

Pathology

Lecture 4

104. All are true regarding atherosclerosis EXCEPT:

- A) Consists of a soft necrotic center surrounded by a white fibrous cap.
- B) Due to formation of an atheromatous plaque in the vessel's intima.
- C) Hyperlipidemia is a major non-modifiable risk factor.
- D) The lower abdominal aorta is mostly affected.
- E) Premenopausal women are protected more than their counterpart aged men.

ANSWER : C

105. All are true regarding Mönckeberg medial calcific sclerosis EXCEPT:

- A) Affects muscular arteries.
- B) Occurs mostly in children.
- C) Radiologically visible on x-ray.
- D) Doesn't encroach on the vessel lumen.
- E) Not significant

ANSWER : B

106. Doesn't cause obstruction and ischemia of downstream tissues:

- A) Thrombus
- B) Monkeburg's sclerosis

ANSWER : B

107. All of the following may complicate advanced atherosclerosis except:

- A) Arterial rupture
- B) Aneurysm formation
- C) Varicosities formation
- D) Distal infarction
- E) Superimposed thrombus

ANSWER : C

Pathology

Lecture 4

108. Unique feature of necrotic core in atheroma:

ANSWER : Cholesterol crystals

Pathology

Lecture 5

109. Among the following, the most likely underlying cause of malignant hypertension is :

- A) Chronic hepatic disease.
- B) A hidden malignancy in the lung.
- C) Adrenal insufficiency syndrome.
- D) Uncontrolled chronic hypertension.
- E) Protein losing enteropathy

ANSWER : D

110. All are true about hypertensive vascular disease, except:

- A) Secondary hypertension is the most common type of hypertension.
- B) Hyaline arteriolosclerosis affects small blood vessels.
- C) Hypertension is associated with arteriolosclerosis.
- D) Malignant hypertension is associated with hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis.
- E) Essential (idiopathic) hypertension may be familial.

ANSWER : A

111. Onion skin appearance of the arteriole results from :

- A) Cholesterol crystals accumulation.
- B) Neutrophils and edema filling the inflamed vessel.
- C) Alternating platelet-rich and red blood cell-rich layers.
- D) Reduplication of basement membranes.
- E) Deposition of hyaline material in the wall.

ANSWER : D

112. Choose the correct answer:

- A) Malignant hypertension > with cancer metastasis
- B) Hyaline arteriolosclerosis > normo-tensive
- C) Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis > diabetes essential hypertension is about 5%

ANSWER : B

Pathology

Lecture 5

113. Necrotizing arteriolitis is a characteristic sign of:

- A) malignant hypertension
- B) varicosities
- C) benign hypertension

ANSWER : A

114. All of the following regarding hypertensive vascular disease are true EXCEPT:

- A) Benign hypertension constitutes almost 95% of the cases
- B) Renal disease is the most common cause of secondary hypertension
- C) Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis is associated with severe hypertension
- D) Hyaline arteriolosclerosis can occur in people with diabetes mellitus
- E) Malignant hypertension is associated with 50% of the cases

ANSWER : E

115. Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis is a small artery disease frequently associated with one of the following conditions:

- A) Malignant HTN
- B) Secondary HTN
- C) Aging process
- D) Diabetes mellitus

ANSWER : A

Pathology

Lecture 6

116. one of the following is correct regarding aneurysm:

- A) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome causes aneurysms by defective fibrillin.
- B) Aneurysms are disorders that only involve arteries.
- C) Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms maybe related to weak aortic media.
- D) False aneurysms and dissections are interchangeable terms.
- E) Chancre of primary syphilis may lead to aortic aneurysms.

ANSWER : C

117. Aneurysms are most commonly due to:

- A) Ageing.
- B) Syphilis.
- C) Atherosclerosis.
- D) Systemic hypertension.
- E) Infalmmation.

ANSWER : C

118. Regarding abdominal aortic aneurysm, all are correct EXCEPT :

- A) Occurs mostly in men and above 50 years of age.
- B) Marfan syndrome is one of its causes.
- C) Bacteremia from Salmonella gastroenteritis could be one of the causes.
- D) Occurs at the infra-renal level of the abdominal aorta.
- E) Syphilitic aneurysms are the most common cause nowadays

ANSWER : E

119. The most common cause of aortic dissections is:

- A) Hypertension.
- B) Connective tissue disorders.
- C) Hypotension.
- D) Hypercholesterolemia.
- E) Obesity.

ANSWER : A

Pathology

Lecture 6

120. one is correct regarding vascular dissections :

- A) Dissections do not result in hypotensive shock as blood remains inside the vascular system.
- B) Dissections rarely develop at sites of arterial aneurysms.
- C) Superior and inferior vena cava are the main affected vessels .
- D) Diabetes mellitus is the major risk factor of aortic dissections.
- E) Proximal aortic dissections are more life threatening than isolated descending aortic

ANSWER : E

121. Wrong about aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection:

- A) Hypertension is the most common cause for aortic dissection.
- B) Atherosclerotic aneurysm occur more in men
- C) Marfan syndrome is the most common CT disorder for aortic dissection.
- D) Syphilitic aneurysm is associated with obliterative end-arteritis.
- E) Mycotic aneurysm is an infection of a major artery.

ANSWER : B

122. The following confirm with aortic dissection, except:

- A) More common at distal than proximal segment of the arch
- B) More frequent in hypertensives than normotensives
- C) Atherosclerosis has little or no influence in its production
- D) Might be confused with MI clinically
- E) Pregnant ladies are more at risk of its development

ANSWER : A

123. Post-MI ventricular wall rupture is an example of:

- A) False aneurysm
- B) Saccular aneurysm
- C) Fusiform aneurysm
- D) True aneurysm regardless of the morphology

ANSWER : A

Pathology

Lecture 6

124. Marfan syndrome can cause:

- A) Aortic aneurysm
- B) Aortic dissection
- C) Valvular stenosis
- D) A+B

ANSWER : D

125. Which of the following is a false aneurysm:

ANSWER : A leak at the junction of a vascular graft with a natural artery

126. Not a true aneurysm:

ANSWER : Hemorrhage of renal graft

127. Mycotic aneurysm:

ANSWER : Has microbes in it

Pathology

Lecture 7

128. The best term that you would use to describe a "hepatic vascular tumor that has a benign clinical behavior and composed of dilated large vascular spaces" is:

- A) Capillary hemangioma.
- B) Pyogenic granuloma.
- C) Cavernous hemangioma.
- D) Angiosarcoma.
- E) Kaposi sarcoma.

ANSWER : C

129. A vascular tumor is more likely to be malignant if it shows any of the following features EXCEPT :

- A) Locally destructive and metastasize
- B) Associated with exposure to carcinogens
- C) Contains normal-appearing endothelial cells
- D) Does not form well-organized vessels
- E) High degree of histologic atypia

ANSWER : C

130. Which of the following is a malignant vascular tumor:

- A) Lymphangioma.
- B) Cavernous hemangioma.
- C) Strawberry hemangioma.
- D) Hepatic angiosarcoma.

ANSWER : D

131. One is the name of a malignant vascular tumor:

- A) Hemangioma
- B) Lymphangioma
- C) Angiosarcoma

ANSWER : C

Pathology

Lecture 7

132. Which of the following is true:

ANSWER : Kaposi sarcoma is a borderline tumor

133. One is correct regarding cardiac neoplasms:

- A) All are benign
- B) Significant in part because of their critical location
- C) All are malignant
- D) Extremely common neoplasms

ANSWER : B

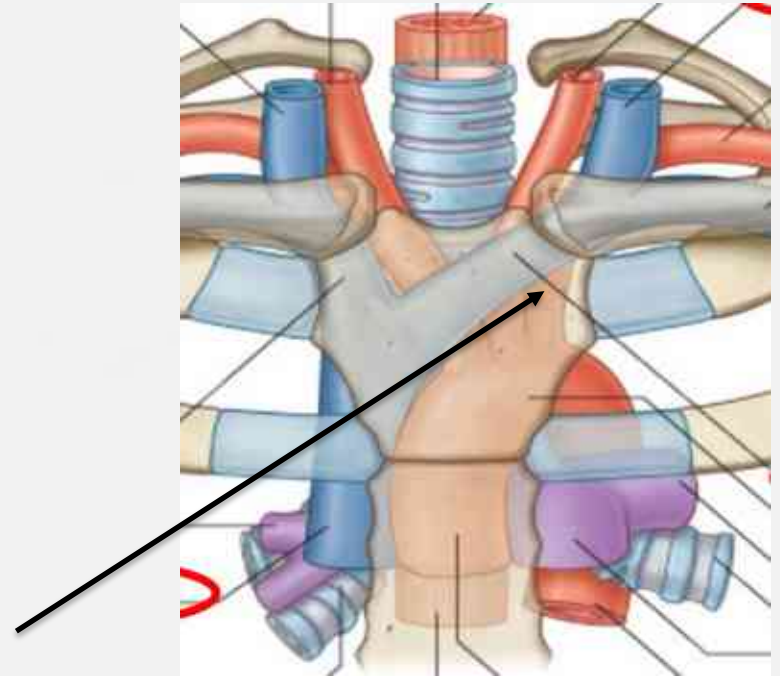
Labs

Anatomy

134. The pointed structure represents

- A) Right sternoclavicular joint
- B) Left sternoclavicular joint

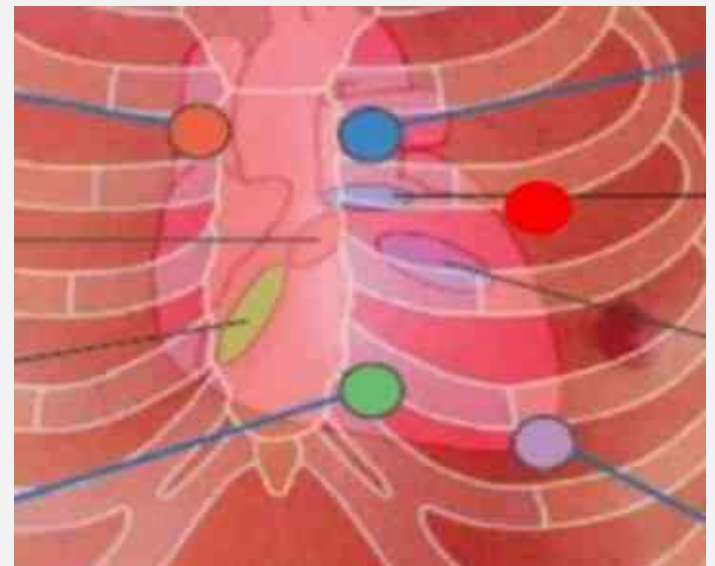
ANSWER : B



135. At which point would you hear the mitral valve?

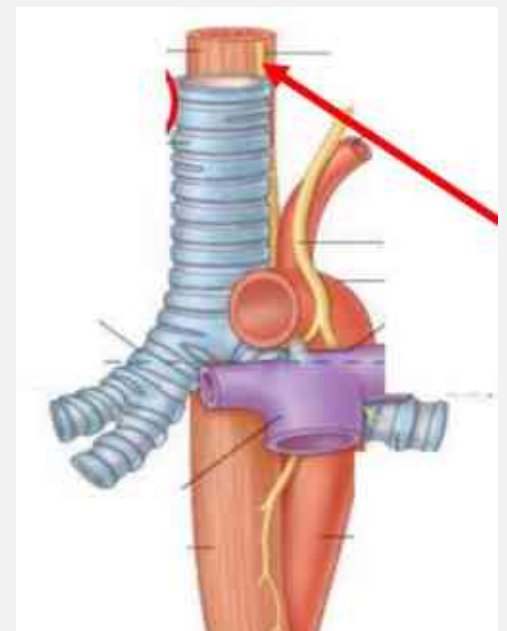
- A) Green
- B) Blue
- C) Purple

ANSWER : C



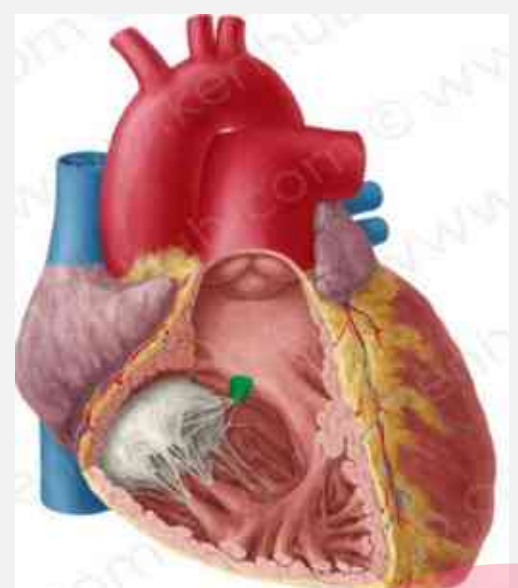
136. The pointed structure is

ANSWER : Left recurrent laryngeal nerve



137. The green-colored structure is attached to

ANSWER : Septal and anterior cusps



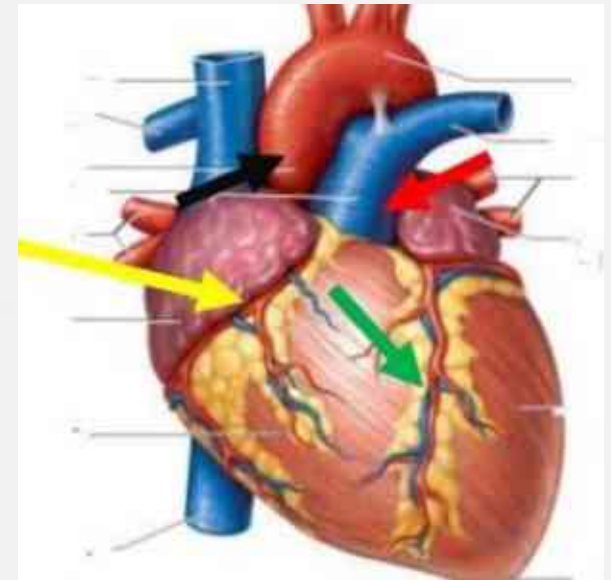
Labs

Anatomy

138. Name the artery indicated with yellow arrow

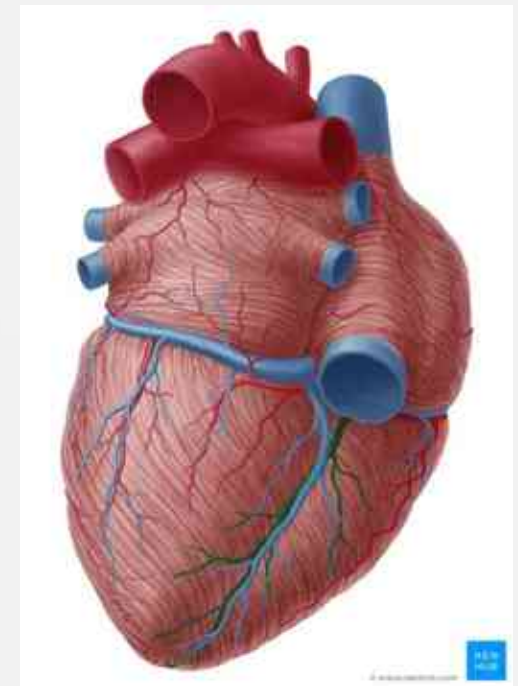
- A) Left main coronary artery
- B) LAD
- C) circumflex artery
- D) Right coronary artery
- E) posterior interventricular artery

ANSWER : D



139. What does the pointed structure supply?

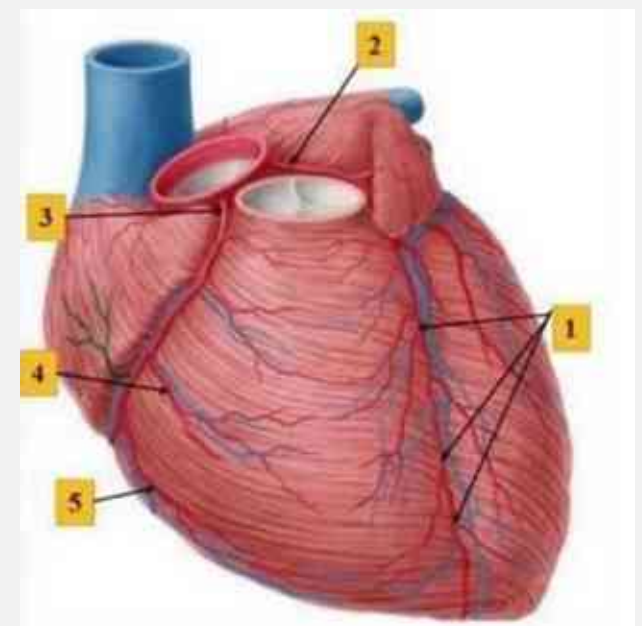
ANSWER : Posterior interventricular septum



140. In almost 90% of people the posterior interventricular artery is a branch of .

- a) 5
- b) 1
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 2

ANSWER : C



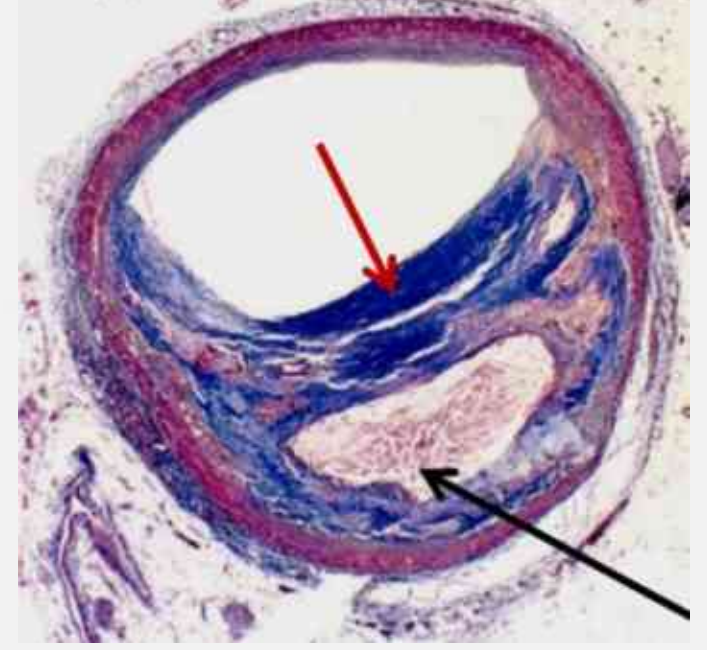
Labs

Pathology

141. Identify the black arrowed structure

ANSWER : Cholesterol crystals

ما لقيت غيره على الصور اللي مطلوبة منا 😊



اللهم سلم غزاة وأهلها من كل سوء وشر، اللهم انصرهم وثبت أقدامهم وكن لهم ناصرًا ومعينًا

لا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم

Malek Abu Rahma

The End
Good Luck シ