



MID CVS 020 EXAM



Pathology

1. Necrotizing arteriolitis is a complication of:

Answer: Malignant hypertension

2. Surgical treatment of cancer involved lymph node removal, which of the following can occur?

- A. Primary lymphedema
- B. Secondary lymphedema

Answer: B

3. Filariasis is an infection that can lead to:

4 choices vein-related

Lymphedema

4. Thrombosis of atheromatous plaque, the most common complication:

- A. Stable angina
- B. Effort angina
- C. Unstable angina
- D. Prinzmetal angina
- E. Variant angina

Answer: C

5. Least risk of atherosclerosis complications in:

- A. Stable atheroma
- B. Hypertension
- C. Diabetes mellitus

Answer: A

6. White infarcts can be seen in all of the following except:

- A. Kidney
- B. Spleen

- C. Liver
- D. Heart
- E. Lungs

Answer: E

7. Most prominent in fat embolism:

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

Answer: B

Anatomy

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

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

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

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

3. False:

Answer: Anterior papillary muscle connects to anterior and septal cusps

4. Structure that is found in superior and middle mediastinum:

- A. Aortic arch
- B. Vagus
- C. Phrenic

Answer: C

5. 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

6. Unique feature of necrotic core in atheroma:

Answer: Cholesterol crystals

7. Left ventricle:

Answer: Forms the apex of the heart

8. Auscultation of the aortic valve:

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

Answer: A

9. Fenestrated capillaries in:

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

Answer: A

10. Internal elastic lamina is prominent in:

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

Answer: A

11. Incorrect:

Answer: Great cardiac vein- Posterior interventricula groove

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

Answer: Left anterior descending

13. False:

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

14. The pericardial sinus, that lies behind the base of the heart, is related posteriorly to:

Pharmacology

1. hypothyroidism after treatment with anti-arrhythmic drugs Low T3 elevated TSH:

Answer: Amiodarone

2. Main action of amiodarone is due to:

- A. K⁺ channel blocker
- B. Ca²⁺ channel blocker
- C. Na⁺ channel blocker
- D. Alteration of lipid membrane properties

Answer: D

3. Effect of nitroglycerine is mainly due to:

- A. Venous dilation
- B. Arterial dilation
- C. Direct coronary artery dilation
- D. Lowering of blood pressure

Answer: A

4. The drugs that inhibits phosphodiesterase and aggravates the effect of nitrates:

Sildenafil

5. The action of beta blockers is due to:

- A. Decrease myocardial need for oxygen
- B. Prevent production of catecholamines

Answer: B

6. The drug of choice for supraventricular arrhythmias is:

Answer: Adenosine

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6. Adenosine is most useful in treatment of:

Answer: Supraventricular arrhythmias

7. Antiarrhythmic drugs:

Answer: Work on unidirectional block by producing bidirectional block

Physiology

1. The AV valve remains open in:

- A. Ventricular diastole
- B. Passive filling
- C. C wave

Answer: B

2. In physiological ranges, the contractility of the cardiac muscle is determined by:

- A. Initial length of the muscle
- B. Heart rate

Answer: A

3. The excitation-conduction coupling of the muscle is mainly due to:

- A. Influx of Na⁺
- B. Influx of K⁺
- C. Influx of Ca²⁺
- D. Efflux of K⁺

Answer: C

4. C wave is seen in:

- A. Isovolumetric contraction
- B. Isovolumetric relaxation
- C. Atrial systole

Answer: A

5. T wave precedes?

Isovolumetric relaxation

6. EDV = 155 mL

ESV = 55 mL

Regular ECG with R-R interval = 0.6 sec

Blood pressure 123/88 mmHg

- A. CO = 10 L/min
- B. CO = 15.5 L/min

Answer: A

7. Mean electrical axis is -30°

Which is wrong?

- A. Lead I is +ve
- B. Lead II is zero
- C. Lead III is -ve
- D. Lead aVF is -ve
- E. Lead aVR is +ve

Answer: E

8. p wave في QRS قبل كل ال في رسمة

Answer: 1st degree heart block

9. **Picture: Ventricle completely depolarized in which (isoelectric segment)**

- A. ST segment
- B. QRS complex
- C. Q-T interval
- D. P-R interval

Answer: A

10. **sinus arrhythmia:**

- A. More marked with exercise
- B. Lengthening of R-R interval
- C. Increase with exhalation
- D. QRS complex lengthening

Answer: B

11. **The ventricles of the heart have the highest volume at:**

- A. A wave
- B. C wave
- C. T wave

Answer: C