



MID CVS TEST BANK

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Anatomy Lec(1-5)

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

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

Answer: A

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

- A. Upper border of 3rd CC (1 in.) and 6th CC (0.5 in.)
- B. Upper border of 4th CC (1 in.) and 6th CC (0.5 in.)
- C. Lower border of 3rd CC (1 in.) and 6th CC (0.5 in.)
- D. Upper border of 5th CC (1 in.) and 6th CC (0.5 in.)

Answer: A

3. All of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Rheumatic fever causes inflammation of the heart valves (valvulitis)
- B. Posterior papillary muscles- connect between posterior and septal cusps
- C. Anterior papillary muscle- connects between anterior and septal cusps
- D. The anterior cusp of the tricuspid valve is the largest.
- E. The pulmonary valve consists of 3 semilunar cusps (Anterior, right and left)

Answer: C

4. 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

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

- A. Visceral pericardium covering back of left atrium
- B. Parietal pericardium covering esophagus.
- C. Reflection of visceral to become parietal pericardium.
- D. Superior vena cava
- E. Anterior ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk

Answer: B

6. Which one of the following is TRUE about the superior vena cava:

- a. The upper half of the venae cavae is contained in the pericardium
- b. It terminates at the lower edge of the right second costal cartilage
- c. The 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

7. Which of the following nerves passes on the left (anterior) and right (posterior) side 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

8. 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

9. If the patient is positive for Pemberton test and complain from hoarseness of voice, the affected vessel is:

- a. SVC and left recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- b. SVC and right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c. SVC and esophagus

Answer: A

10. 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

11. Inferior and posterior to the arch of the aorta:

- a. Phrenic nerve
- b. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c. Pulmonary trunk

Answer : B

12. 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

13. which is wrong:

- a. Left recurrence nerve passes behind ligamentum arteriosum
- b. Pulmonary trunk is initially anterior then to the right of the ascending aorta

Answer : B

14. 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

15. someone with lung cancer come to the clinic, he is positive for Pemberton's test, what is the cause?

- a. Obstruction of the right brachiocephalic vein
- b. Obstruction of IVC
- c. Obstruction of subclavian vein
- d. Obstruction of the vein the starts at the lower edge of the right first costal cartilage

Answer : D

16. a patient comes to your clinic complaining about hoarseness of the voice dyspnea and dysphagia. In physical examination, signs of Horner's syndrome were found and pemberton's test was also positive. Which of the following structures is not involved in the development of the mentioned complains and findings?

- a. Sympathetic chain in superior mediastinum
- b. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c. Trachea
- d. SVC before it enters the pericardium
- e. Esophagus in the superior mediastinum

Answer : B

17. 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

18. 2 inches penetrating wound in 5th intercostal space next to right sternum margin, which structure likely penetrated:

- a. right ventricle
- b. azygosvein

Answer : A

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

- a. pericarditis
- b. MI
- c. Hypertension

Answer : A

20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. which is wrong regarding the right atrium:

- a. Posterior is smooth-walled
- b. It is separated by sulcus terminalis inferiorly.

Answer : B

25. what structure prevent regurgitation of blood?

- a. Chorda tendinea
- b. Pectinate muscle
- c. crista supraventricular

Answer : A

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. 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. Apex of the heart...5th left intercostal space 9cm from the midline.

Answer : B

Lecture 6

1. Which is true:

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

Ans: A

2. Which of the following supplies anterior two thirds of IVS (inter ventricular septum):

- A. Circumflex artery.
- B. LAD.
- C. Right coronary artery.
- D. posterior inter ventricular artery.

Ans: B

3. Which is wrong

SA node is supplied by RCA in all people.

Lecture 7

1. Someone has MI and comes with chest pain and epigastric pain, the nerve causes this:

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

Ans: A

2. 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.

Ans: B

3. Wrong about cardiac pain :

Relieved when leaning backwards