

1) Diminished oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood represents the most frequent mechanism of cardiac ischemia(lecture; ischemic heart disease1,angina pectoris)

- a- True
- b- False

2) Angina pectoris is defined as ischemia that causes pain but is insufficient to lead to death of myocardium(lecture; ischemic heart disease1,angina pectoris)

- a- True
- b- False

3) Stable angina pectoris is also known as crescendo angina (lecture; ischemic heart disease1,angina pectoris)

- a- True
- b- False

4) 36 hours following acute myocardial infarction , the infarct site reveals a dense neutrophil infiltrate (ischemic heart disease2)

- a- True
- b- False

5) Overall, non-atherosclerotic causes of sudden cardiac death are more frequent than atherosclerotic causes (ischemic heart disease2)

- a- True
- b- False

6) Rheumatic fever is an infection of the heart caused by bacteria, especially Streptococci. (valvular heart diseases1)

- a- True
- b- False

7) Influenza viruses represent the most important pathogens in infective endocarditis (valvular heart diseases 2)

- a- True
- b- False

8) Prosthetic heart valves are considered risk factors for infective endocarditis (valvular heart diseases 2)

- a- True
- b- False

9) Fever and painful tender joints are common signs and symptoms of Rheumatic fever (valvular heart diseases 1)

- a- True
- b- False

10) IV drug usage is a unique risk factor for infective endocarditis of the pulmonary valve (valvular heart diseases2)

- a- True
- b- False

Answers;

- 1.False ;reduction in coronary blood flow in 90% cases
- 2.True
- 3.False;unstable angina
- 4.True
- 5.False;atherosclerotic causes are more frequent
- 6.False,affects skin or throat not the heart,it is immune mediated inflammatory disease
- 7.False,mostly bacteria
- 8.True
- 9.True
- 10.False,tricuspid valve