

MID CVC 2019

Dr-2017

PHARMA (Dr Munir arrhythmia 7Q +Dr Alia hypertension 7Q) 6 Lectures

-الاسئلة كما جاءت حرفيا-

1) supraventricular tachycardia may be safely treated by the following

- A) QUINIDINE
- B) Carotid massage
- C) Adenosine
- D) Verapamil
- E) All of the above

2) All of the following antiarrhythmic drugs can be useful in the management of digitalis induced arrhythmias EXCEPT

- A) Quinidine
- B) Lidocaine
- C) Phenyoin
- D) Magnesium
- E) Potassium salts

3) The antiarrhythmic drug which is least cardiotoxic, given only IV, doesn't increase the QT interval and acts selectively on ischemic areas is

- A) Quinidine
- B) Xylcaine or Lidocaine
- C) Procainamide
- D) Propranolol
- E) Amiodarone

4) All of the following drugs can be used effectively to terminate attacks of supraventricular tachycardia EXCEPT

- A) Lidocaine
- B) Cardioversion

C) Adenosine

D) verapamil

E) Quinidine

5) A 58 year-old woman is being treated for chronic suppression of ventricular arrhythmia, after two months of therapy, she complained about feeling tired most of the time, Laboratory tests indicated low thyroxine and elevated thyroid-stimulating hormone levels, which of the following drugs is the likely cause

A) Amiodarone

B) Bretylium

C) Propranolol

D) Quinidine

E) verapamil

6) Most antiarrhythmic drugs which prolong the QT interval could be pro arrhythmic. However, the following drug will not precipitate TdP

A) Quinidine

B) Flecainide

C) Sotalol

D) Amiodarone

E) Verapamil

7) All the following drugs have more than one mechanism of action EXCEPT for one of them, choose the drug that has only one mechanism of action

A) Quinidine

B) Flecainide

C) Sotalol

D) Amiodarone

E) Verapamil

8) A 60-year-old diabetic is presented for the first time in the clinic with a blood pressure of 170/108 mm Hg. This recording has been documented on several different occasions. He denied any previous treatment for hypertension. There is currently no evidence of target organ dysfunction. From a pharmacology perspective, what would be the best initial approach

- A) Initiate treatment with 25 mg of hydrochlorothiazide**
- B) Start treatment with reserpine 0.5 mg daily**
- C) Consider initiating treatment with a combination of an ACE inhibitor and Amlodipine**
- D) Consider initiating treatment with a combination of an ARB and ACE inhibitor**
- E) Delay pharmacological intervention and treat with salt restriction**

9) This antihypertensive drug the adverse effect of gynecomastia and impotence

- A) Spironolactone**
- B) Furasemide**
- C) Indapamide**
- D) Triamterene**
- E) Chlorthalidone**

10) This antihypertensive drug is used to stimulate receptors in the brain to decrease peripheral vascular resistance, heart rate and cardiac output

- A) Reserpine**
- B) Guanethidine**
- C) Prazosin**
- D) Clonidine**
- E) Labetalol**

11) After 6-8 weeks of use, the main mechanism for the antihypertensive effect of thiazide diuretics is

- A) Reduction of blood volume**
- B) Reduction of peripheral vascular resistance**
- C) Reduction of sympathetic nerve activity**
- D) Inhibition of aldosterone secretion**
- E) Inhibition of angiotensin II production**

12) This drug causes Lupus like syndrome with high doses

- A) Hydralazine
- B) Minoxidil
- C) Diltiazem
- D) Sodium nitroprusside
- E) Diazoxide

13) Which of the following beta blockers is B1 selective and has nitric oxide potentiating vasodilatory effects

- A) Esmolol
- B) Carvedilol
- C) Labetalol
- D) Nebivolol
- E) Atenolol

14) All of the following are true about ACE inhibitors (Angiotensin convertase enzyme) EXCEPT

- A) Associated hypokalemia always avoided by giving K supplement
- B) Effective in reducing proteinuria in diabetic patients
- C) Most common bothersome side effect is chronic dry cough
- D) A good first line treatment for a hypertensive diabetic patient
- E) Dose of Enalapril should be adjusted in patients with renal insufficiency

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
E	A	B	A	A	E	E	C	A	D	B	A	D	A

**6) DELETED by difficulty index (many chose D)

Patho (Dr Nisreen Thrombus, Embolism+Infarction) 2Lectures

1) 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**

2) 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**

3) 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**

4) Vegetation means

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

5) Wrong about amniotic fluid embolism : -

- A) presence of Luongo hair within mother pulmonary circulation**
- B) cause ARDS and DIC**
- C) cause caisson disease**
- D) highly mortality**
- E) Mainly appears in the venous side**

6) 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**

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	A	C	A	C	E

Anatomy (Dr Amjad) 8 Lectures

1) Someone has very weak femoral impulses and chest ray shows that ribs have been notched, what is the cause?

- A) SVC obstruction**
- B) Aortic coarctation**
- C) heart problem**

2) Wrong about azygous 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**

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

- A) Obstruction of right brachiocephalic vein**
- B) obstruction of IVC**
- C) Obstruction of subclavian vein**
- D) Obstruction of the vein that starts at the lower edge of the right first costal cartilage**

4) high JVP (jugular vein pressure) is caused by

- A) right heart failure**
- B) Aortic aneurysm**

5) which of the following lies anterior to the left and then posterior to the right with the arch of aorta

- A) Phrenic nerve**
- B) left Vagus nerve**
- C) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve**
- D) splanchnic nerves**

6) Someone has MI and comes with Chest pain and epigastrium pain, the nerve that causes this

A) T 7,8,9

B) T 9,10,11

C) Phrenic nerve

7) chest pain exacerbated by lying back and relieved by leaning forward, the case is

A) Pericarditis

B) MI

C) Hypertension

8) 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

9) which of the following receives blood from both directions (or 2 types of blood)

A) Anterior cusp of Bicuspid valve

B) Septal cusp of Bicuspid valve

C) Anterior cusp of tricuspid valve

D) Posterior cusp of tricuspid valve

10) 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

11) choose the wrong match

A) Noduli albini—Bicuspid valve

B) Nodulus Arantii --- Aortic valve

C) Aortic curtain --- Right ventricle

D) Valsalva --- sinuses in semilunar valves

12) 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

13) 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

14) 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B	E	D	A	C	A	A	B	C	B	C	B	C	C

Physio (Dr Faisal) 10 Lectures

1) Ventricular filling

- A) Raises as first sound appears
- B) is most rapid at first half of diastole

2) which of the following increases A wave of Atrial pressure

- A) Atrial fibrillation
- B) Tricuspid valve stenosis
- C) Mitral valve opening
- D) Ventricular fibrillation

3) According to Frank-Starling, CO has a direct relation with?

- A) ESV**
- B) Muscle length**
- C) EDV**

4) Which of the following increases VR (venous return)?

- A) Sympathetic block**
- B) Parasympathetic stimulation**
- C) Vigorous exercise**

5) Someone who has an arterial pressure of 105/75, which of the following is true about his cardiac cycle?

- A) diastolic pressure of his left atrium = 75**
- B) The highest pressure gradient around mitral valve = 105**

6) Isovolumic contraction

Both entry and exit are closed

7+8+9) match

7) cardiac arrest

8) inadequate blood to ventricles

9) AV delay

- A) ventricular fibrillation**
- B) ST segment depression**
- C) Flat ECG**
- D) High voltage QRS on ECG**
- E) Long PR interval**

10) Wrong about Ca++ in relaxation

- A) Ca to outside by ATPase on sarcolemma**
- B) exchange with Na+ (3Na+ in and 1 Ca out)**
- C) sometimes mitochondrial Ca++ pumps contribute**
- D) Passive movement through membrane**

11) In case of hemorrhage, VR curve will be shifted to ?

- A) Downward to the right**
- B) Downward to the left**
- C) Upward to the left**
- D) upward to the right**

12) About CO curve, choose the right answer

- A) Positive inotropic agents shifts the curve upward and to the right**
- B) When IPP (Intraperitoneal Pressure) is more negative, the curve is shifted to the right**
- C) Cardiac tamponade will shift the curve upward to the right**

13) Co=7.5,, RR=0.6,, Esv=50,,,, calculate EJECTION FRACTION

- A) 60%**
- B) 70%**
- C) cant' be calculated**
- D) 75%**

14) Pic pointed on closure of aortic

15) First sound coincides with onset of

Increased ventricular pressure

****1 MISSED QUESTION ☹**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	C	B	☺	C	B	E	D	B	☹	A

