

Question 1

Not yet answered

A patient has sudden, severe, tearing chest pain that radiates to their back and persistent. This presentation is most characteristic of which condition? a) Angina pectoris c) Dissecting aortic aneurysm

- a. Myocardial infarction
- b. acute cholecystitis
- c. dissecting aortic aneurysm
- d. Pleuritic pain

Question 2

Not yet answered

Position abnormality causing inaccurate BP measurement?

- a. Lying flat in bed
- b. Cuff over clothing
- c. Supported arm
- d. Uncrossed legs

Question 3

Not yet answered

Which 2 murmurs are considered systolic?

- a. Aortic regurje and mitral regurje
- b. Mitral regurje and pulmonary stenosis
- c. Aortic stenosis and pulmonary regurje
- d. Tricuspid stenosis and mitralstenosis

Question 4

Not yet answered

What is normal systolic and diastolic blood pressure?

- a. 90/60
- b. 120/80
- c. 170/55
- d. 130/50

Question 5

Not yet answered

Stage III HTN?

- a. >180/110
- b. 140/110
- c. >150/100
- d. 160/120

Question 6

Not yet answered

What is the timing of physiologically splitting of the 2nd heart sound?

- a. Not related to respiratory cycles
- b. During inspiration
- c. During inspiration and expiration
- d. During expiration

Question 7

Not yet answered

Which of the following dyspnea is specific to cardiac diseases?

- a. Pendopnea
- b. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- c. Platypnea
- d. Orthopnea

Question 8

Not yet answered

Points are asked for chest pain analysis?

- a. All Choices
- b. Onset
- c. Course
- d. Duration

Question 9

Not yet answered

Moderate systolic and diastolic hypertension?

- a. 170/ 105
- b. 150/ 80
- c. 190/ 120
- d. 120/ 80

Question 10

Not yet answered

Positioning problems with inaccurate BP measurement?

- a. Crossed legs
- b. Lying flat in bed
- c. Supported back
- d. Sit with feet flat on floor

Question 11

Not yet answered

Cyanosis is easier to be detected in?

- a. Natural light
- b. Dark skin
- c. Anaemia
- d. Pigmentation

Question 12

Not yet answered

Cardiovascular symptoms occur with hyperthyroidism?

- a. Low mood
- b. Palpitation
- c. Constipation
- d. Heat intolerance

Question 13

Not yet answered

Cardiovascular causes of fever?

- a. Heat failure
- b. Aortic stenosis
- c. Pulmonary embolism
- d. Infective endocarditis

Question 14

Not yet answered

Cause of central cyanosis?

- a. Cold extremities
- b. Pulmonary arteriovenous shunt
- c. Arterial obstruction
- d. Reduced cardiac output

Question 15

Not yet answered

Bare area of the heart is located at the?

- a. Left parasternal area
- b. Left 2nd intercostal space MCL
- c. Left 5th intercostal space MAL
- d. Left 4th, 5th intercostal space parasternal line

Question 16

Not yet answered

Which of the following, does the jugular venous pressure indicate?

- a. Right atrial pressure
- b. Pulmonary arterial pressure
- c. Left atrial pressure
- d. Left ventricular pressure

Question 17

Not yet answered

Normal heart rate is?

- a. 90 – 120 bpm
- b. 60 – 100 bpm
- c. 40 – 80 bpm
- d. 60 – 100 mmHg

Question 18

Not yet answered

Chest pain radiating to the left arm, precipitated by exertion, and relieved by nitrates is most characteristic of?

- a. Anxiety disorder
- b. Pulmonary embolism
- c. Angina pectoris
- d. Pericarditis

Question 19

Not yet answered

Pathophysiology of cardiovascular fever?

- a. Triggered by exogenous or endogenous pyrogens
- b. Alteration of the temperature centre in the hypothalamus
- c. All of choices
- d. Centrally regulated process

Question 20

Not yet answered

Cyanosis?

- a. Associated with anemia
- b. yellowish discoloration of skin and mucus membrane
- c. Associated with thrombocytopenia
- d. central cyanosis caused by congenital cyanotic heart disease

Question 21

Not yet answered

What is the best site for assessing the radial pulse?

- a. Supraclavicular
- b. Ulnar side of wrist
- c. Behind knee
- d. Thumb side of wrist

Question 22

Not yet answered

Adverse clinical features associated with palpitations?

- a. Low mood
- b. Headache
- c. Abdominal colic
- d. Chest pain

Question 23

Not yet answered

What is the cause of pericardial knock?

- a. Pericardial effusion
- b. Mitral stenosis
- c. Constrictive pericarditis
- d. Aortic regurge

Question 24

Not yet answered

Chest pain of ACS and stable angina differ in?

- a. Site
- b. Duration
- c. Radiation
- d. Onset

Question 25

Not yet answered

Negative jugular venous pressure wave?

- a. (x) wave
- b. (c) wave
- c. (a) wave
- d. (v) wave

Question 26

Not yet answered

Where is the cardiac apical pulse normally located?

- a. Left 5th intercostal space midclavicular line.
- b. Right 5th intercostal space parasternal line.
- c. Left 3rd intercostal space midclavicular line
- d. Left 2nd intercostal space midclavicular line.

Question 27

Not yet answered

Trigger for palpitation?

- a. Valvular heart disease and Hypokalaemia
- b. Hypokalaemia
- c. Valvular heart disease
- d. weakness of lower limbs

Question 28

Not yet answered

Which of the following is abnormal pulse character?

- a. Water hammer pulse
- b. Regular pulse rhythm
- c. Average pulse volume
- d. Pulse rate is 80 bpm

Time left 0:25:48

Hide

Question 29

Not yet answered

Cause of cardiovascular syncope?

- a. Prolonged standing
- b. Arrhythmia
- c. Tight collars
- d. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Question 30

Not yet answered

Normal apex pulse?

- a. 5th intercostal space inside mid clavicular line.
- b. 4th intercostal space and Diffuse
- c. 4th intercostal space
- d. Diffuse

Question 31

Not yet answered

Points to be commented on radial pulse?

- a. Rate
- b. Volume
- c. All Choices
- d. Rhythm

Question 32

Not yet answered

Chest pain of pericarditis characterized by?

- a. Decreased by leaning forward
- b. Improved by lying flat
- c. Associated syncope
- d. Sweating

