

1. Which of following defines Cardiac Output?

- A. Normal Heart Rate.
- B. Stoke Volume.
- ☒ C. Amount of blood ejected from a ventricle with each heart beat.
- D. Amount of blood pumped into the aorta each minute by the heart.

2. What anchors the heart to some of the structures around it, such as the sternum & diaphragm?

- A. Chordae tendineae.
- B. Papillary muscles.
- ☒ C. Fibrous parietal pericardium.
- D. Troponin.

3. Where Does the Coronary sinus end?

- ☒ A. Right Atrium.
- B. Left Atrium.
- C. Right Ventricle.
- D. Left Ventricle.

4. What is the most common congenital heart defect?

- ☒ A. Ventricle septal defect.
- B. Atrial septal defect.
- C. Ductus arterious.
- D. Pulmonary valve stenosis.

5. What is the intrinsic rate for the bundle of His?

- ☒ A. 20-40.
- B. 40-60.
- C. 60-100.
- D. 80-100.

6. A PAC is occurring on every third beat. This is known as which of the following?

- A. Pairs.
- B. Run or burst.
- ☒ C. Trigeminy.
- D. Bigeminy.

7. When analyzing an ECG, the doctor correlates movement of the waveform horizontally across ECG paper with?

- A. Amplitude.
- ☒ B. Voltage.
- C. Intensity.
- D. Time.

8. Which of the following is the cause of mitral stenosis?

- ☒ A. Rheumatic fever.
- B. Throat infection.
- C. Congenital ASD.
- D. Bacterial endocarditis.
- E. Myocardial infarction.

9. Factors that predispose to aortic dissection?
- A. Aortic regurgitation.
 - B. Hypertension.
 - C. Old age.
 - ☒ D. Pregnancy in 1st trimester.
 - E. Pregnancy in all trimesters.
10. A 42-years old male with known valvular heart disease develops a fever for one week. He appears unwell; findings include pan systolic murmur at the apex that radiates to the axilla and a soft 1st heart sound. He has linear hemorrhage under finger nails and painful, tender erythematous nodules on some of the finger tips. Which one of the following is true?
- A. Infective endocarditis.
 - ☒ B. Rheumatic heart disease.
 - C. Pericarditis.
 - D. Mitral stenosis.
 - E. Aortic insufficiency.
11. A patient aged 50 years complaint of chest pain only on severe exertion that is relieved by taking nitroglycerin sublingually. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD)
 - B. Angina.
 - ☒ C. Unstable Angina.
 - D. Pericarditis.
 - ☒ E. None of the above.
12. A 50-Years old man has just arrived in accident and emergency complaining of 20 minutes of central crushing chest pain. Which feature is most important indicator of myocardial infarction at this moment in time?
- ☒ A. ST depression.
 - B. ST elevation.
 - C. Q waves.
 - D. Inverted T waves.
 - E. Raised troponins.
13. Which of the following is the feature of right heart failure?
- A. Abdominal Pain.
 - B. Cyanosis.
 - C. Edema.
 - ☒ D. Clubbing.
 - E. Dyspnea.
14. Which of the following is the clinical feature of mitral stenosis?
- ☒ A. Loud S1.
 - B. Pan systolic murmur at mitral area.
 - C. Soft S2.
 - D. Clubbing.
 - E. Heavy apex beat.
15. Which one of the following characteristics features is not related to Right heart failure?
- A. Pitting edema.
 - B. Cardiomegaly.
 - C. JVP not raised.
 - ☒ D. Pleural effusions.
 - E. Pulmonary edema.
16. A 25-years old man female presented with BP of 180/100mmHg. What is the commonest cause of hypertension in this patient?
- A. Pheochromocytoma.
 - B. Hypothyroidism.
 - ☒ C. Renovascular disease.
 - D. Conn's disease.

17. Which of the following is the most dangerous to a patient in terms of risk for CAD?

- A. Elevated triglycerides.
- ☒ B. Elevated total cholesterol.
- C. Decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL).
- D. Elevated low-density lipoprotein (LDL).
- E. Obesity.

18. Chest radiography demonstrating boot shaped heart, right ventricular hypertrophy, and an overriding aorta is suggestive of the following diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Tetralogy of fallot (TOF).
- B. Ventricular septal defect.
- C. Pulmonary artresia.
- D. Sinus venosus.

19. Commonest cause of right sided heart failure is?

- ☒ A. Left sided heart failure.
- B. Pulmonary embolism.
- C. COPD.
- D. Hypertension.

20. The characteristics of ischemic cardiac chest pain is:

- A. It is sharp cutting like.
- B. It is not relieved by rest.
- C. It is spontaneous not related to exertion.
- D. Chest pain is not radiated.
- ☒ E. It is located in center of chest.

21. Which of the following physical signs is associated with left ventricular failure?

- A. A gallop rhythm with a fourth heart sound.
- B. A quiet first heart sound.
- C. A gallop rhythm with a third heart sound.
- D. A loud second heart sound.
- ☒ E. Fixed splitting of the second heart sound.

22. Pericardial effusion is best diagnosed by?

- A. Echocardiography.
- B. Clinical examination.
- ☒ C. X-ray chest P.A view.
- D. Cardiac enzymes.

23. Clinical features of constructive pericarditis?

- A. Pulsus paradoxicus always.
- B. A rise in JVP during inspiration.
- C. Elevated JVP with typical descent.
- ☒ D. Rapid irregular pulse.
- E. Painful hepatomegaly.

24. What is the most sensitive and specific marker for a myocardial infarction (MI)?

- A. AST.
- B. LDH.
- ☒ C. Troponin-I.
- D. CK-MB.

25. Which one of the following is the cause of restrictive Cardiomyopathy?

- A. Alcohol.
- B. Hemochromatosis.
- ☒ C. Amyloidosis.
- D. Viruses.

BEST OF LUCK