**Single Best Answer**

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| **Teaching Block** – Emergency Medicine and Critical Care | | **Teaching Topic** - Emergency Medicine | |
| **Presenting Complaint and Common Conditions** -  Life-threatening breathing presentations, acute pulmonary oedema/heart failure | | **Fundamental Unit** - BP1 Drug actions | |
| **Author** – Phua Dong Haur | **Complexity** - 2 | **Resource Needed** - Nil | Choose an item. |

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| EM: | A 64-year old male with a past history of ischaemic heart disease and heart failure presents with sudden onset of shortness of breath and chest discomfort. Vital signs were blood pressure of 189/98, heart rate of 112 per minute, respiratory rate of 32 per minute. Oxygen saturation was 93% on non-rebreather mask. Physical examination revealed an anxious and pale looking gentleman, grasping on the railing and panting away. Bilateral crepitations and rhonchi were heard in the lung fields.  This is his chest X-ray:  Which drug causes venodilation and decrease left ventricular afterload, used in such patient will improving the survival of such patient? | |
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|  | (A) | Hydralazine |
|  | (B) | Furosemide |
|  | (C) | Morphine |
|  | (D) | Labetolol |
|  | (E) | Glyceryl trinitrate |

**Correct Response: E**