



CVS

Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
Class Test-5, 10 March 2016
(Objective Part)

Time Allowed: 25 min

Total Marks: 25

CVS + Blood

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

Date: _____

Instructions:

1. All objective questions are to be attempted on the paper and returned to the invigilator within specified time after you have received the question paper.
2. Any cuttings or overwriting in answering the objective part will not be accepted and no marks will be given even if the answer is correct.

1. A 48 years old male patient present to you in the OPD. He is obese and known case of hypertension. Lately he has started feeling mild chest pain whenever he climbs a few stairs to his office and notices that it goes away when he sits in his chair for some time. For this pain to be of cardiac origin, what would be the nature of this pain?
 - a. Stabbing pain
 - b. Knife like pain
 - c. Crushing pain
 - d. Positional pain
 - e. Pleuritic pain
2. A known case of Rheumatoid Arthritis comes to you for a routine examination. On examination he is found to have a diastolic murmur, most audible in left 5th inter costal space in mid calvicular line. This murmur is of:
 - a. Aortic stenosis
 - b. Mitral stenosis
 - c. Tricuspid stenosis
 - d. Pulmonic stenosis
 - e. Pulmonic regurgitation
3. Parasternal pain of cardiovascular origin that occurs at exertion and alleviates with rest is:
 - a. Myocardial infarction
 - b. Stable angina
 - c. Unstable angina
 - d. Triple vessel disease
 - e. Rupture of the aorta

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09-3-16

4. The vasodilator released by vascular endothelium is:
- Angiotensin
 - Rennin
 - Aldosterone
 - Epinephrine
 - Nitric oxide
5. The best initial test to rule out myocardial infarction is:
- Cardiac markers
 - Echo
 - Ecg
 - Xray
 - Biopsy
6. A 38 years old female, chronic smoker, visits a gynae OPD for getting a suitable way of contraception prescribed. She hides her habit of smoking from her doctor. She is prescribed oral contraceptive pills (OCP's). 2 years later, she dies of sudden heart attack. On autopsy, multiple emboli are found in her coronaries as well as in pulmonary arteries. Source of this embolus is:
- DVT
 - Atherosclerotic plaques
 - Fat emboli
 - Air embolus
 - Idiopathic
7. One of the following is not a risk factor for Atherosclerosis:
- Hyperlipidemia
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetes
 - Cigarette smoking
 - Adolescence
8. One of the following is a cause of secondary hypertension:
- Hyperglycemia
 - Herpes virus
 - Endothelial injury
 - Hemorrhage
 - Pheochromocytoma
9. Regarding Wegener's Granulomatosis following is present in serum of 95% of the patients:
- ANA
 - C-ANCA
 - Anti-desmosomes
 - Anti desmogliens
 - None of the above

10. Abnormal dilations of arteries and veins is known as:

- a. Aneurysm
- b. Buerger's disease
- c. Kawasaki disease
- d. Aortic dissection
- e. None of the above

11. After how many days of myocardial infarction, the necrotic area becomes yellow, soft and sunken:

- a. 5 days
- b. 7 days
- c. 10 days
- d. 02 days
- e. 03 days

12. All of the following lead to Cor pulmonale except:

- a. Pulmonary embolism
- b. Cystic fibrosis
- c. Kyphoscoliosis
- d. Hypoxemia
- e. Rota virus

13. A 50 year old man experiences episodes of severe sub-sternal chest pain every time. He performs a task that requires moderate exercise. The episodes have become more frequent and severe over the past year, but they can be relieved by sublingual nitroglycerine. On physical examination, he is afebrile, his pulse is 78/min and regular, and there are no murmurs of gallops. Laboratory studies show creatinine, 1.1 mg/dl; glucose, 130 mg/dl; and total serum cholesterol, 223 mg/dL. Which of the following cardiac lesion is most likely to be present?

- a. Rheumatic mitral stenosis
- a. Old pericarditis
- b. Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- c. Calcific aortic stenosis
- d. Coronary atherosclerosis

14. A 45-year-old man experiences crushing substernal chest pain after arriving at work on morning. Over the next 4 hours, the pain persists and begins to radiate to his left arm. He becomes diaphoretic and short of breath, but waits until the end of his 8-hour shift to go to the hospital. An elevated serum ^{level} of which the following laboratory tests would be most useful for diagnosis of this patient on admission to the hospital?

- a. Lipase
- b. AST
- c. CK-MB fraction
- d. ALT
- e. LDH-1

John

15. The most common cause of death immediately following the onset of acute myocardial infarction is:
- a. Arrhythmia
 - b. Left ventricular rupture
 - c. Congestive heart failure
 - d. Shock
 - e. Pulmonary edema
16. Which of the two valves listed below is least commonly associated with rheumatic heart disease?
- a. Aortic and pulmonary
 - b. Mitral and tricuspid
 - c. Aortic and mitral
 - d. Pulmonary and tricuspid
 - e. Aortic and tricuspid
17. The most frequent cause of cor pulmonale with right-sided heart failure is:
- i.e. isolated rt heart failure
 - a. Constrictive pericarditis
 - b. Disease of the lungs or pulmonary vessel
 - c. Left-sided heart failure
 - d. Pulmonary infundibular or valvular stenosis
 - e. Systemic hypertension
18. At autopsy of a "victim" of cocaine abuse, which of these would be most helpful to the pathologist in confirming that cocaine actually caused the death?
- a. Amyloid deposition
 - b. Contraction band necrosis
 - c. Endocardial fibrosis
 - d. Mycotic aneurysm
 - e. Septal hypertrophy
19. Which of these bacteria is most likely to set up acute bacterial endocarditis on a previously-normal valve?
- a. Clostridia
 - b. Staphylococcus
 - c. Streptococcus pyogenes
 - d. Streptococcus viridians
 - e. Pseudomonas
20. In Kawasaki's disease, you will probably not see:
- a. Enlarged lymph nodes containing granulomas
 - b. Erythema of the palms
 - c. Fever
 - d. reddening of the oral mucosa
 - e. Reddening of the surface of the eyes

Shira

21. What's the major risk factor for Buerger's thromboangitis obliterans?

- a. Alcohol abuse
- b. Cocaine use
- c. Old age
- d. Sexual promiscuity / multiple partners
- e. Smoking

22. What's the eponym for angina caused by coronary spasm?

- a. Buerger's
- b. Ebstein's
- c. Heberden's
- d. Osler's
- e. Prinzmetal's

23. A healthy, sedentary adult's heart usually weighs no more than:

- a. 150 gm
- b. 250 gm
- c. 350 gm
- d. 450 gm
- e. 550 gm

24. Moist "unstable angina" is probably due to:

- a. A thrombus forming and lysing
- b. Extreme hypercholesterolemia and rapid atherogenesis
- c. Multiple emboli to the coronaries
- d. Serial hemorrhages within a plaque
- e. Various rhythm disturbances developing and disappearing

25. In "sudden cardiac death" without an acute coronary artery lesion, the pathologist usually finds at least what percent stenosis of all three coronary arteries?

- a. 50-55%
- b. 60-65%
- c. 70-75%
- d. 80-85%
- e. 90-95%

Antico