Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
TEST CVS
MBBS 4th Year (MCQ)

Time Allowed: 25min

Total Marks: 25

Q-1 In a case of MI, ATP are reduced to 50% of normal in
A. 1 hour
B. 20 to 40 mins
C. 2 min
D. Within seconds
E. 10 min

Q-2 A 58y old female with a history of trauma on lip develop red nodule and bleed easily. Biopsy of this lesion revealed a vascular tumor. Which of the following is your diagnosis?
A. Capillary hemagioma
B. Cavernous hemagioma
C. Lymphanioma
D. Pyogenic granuloma
E. Cystic hygroma

Q-3 A 65year old man had myocrdial infaction 8 months ago. Doctor has advised him tochange his life style & diet. A reduction in the level of which of the following serum lab finding would indicate the success of his diet & exercise regimen?
A. Glucose
B. Cholesterol
C. Renin
D. Sodium
E. Potassium

Q-4 A young male experiences sudden onset of severe sharp chest pain. A chest radiogram shows a widened mediastinum. Echo shows a dilated aortic root with a

tear in intima 2cm distal to the great vessels. A diagnosis of thoracic aortic aneurysm has made. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this pathology?

A. Sclero derma
B. Takayasu arteritis
C. Marfan syndrome
D. Wegner graulomatosis
E. Lymphangioma

Q-5 Which of the following conditions associated with the pathology of Kaposi sarcoma?

A. HIV & EBV
B. HHV8 & HIV
C. HIV & HPV
D. HIV & HBV
E. CMV & HIV

Q-6 A patient with R.F comes with dancing movement, how can you explain this movement:

A. . Myopathy
B. Neuromuscular junction disease
C. Sydenham's chorea
D. Psychosis
E. Flapping tremor.

Q-7 Which of the following are the Anitschkow cells?

A- Lymphocytes.
B- Scattered plasma cells.
C- Eosinophils.
D -Activated Macrophages.
E- Monocytes.

Q-8 Which of the following is a complication of Floppy mitral valve disease?

A- Shortening of chordae tendineae
B- Elongation of Chordae tendineae
C Rupture of chordae tendineae
D- Nothing happens to chordae tendineae
E- Brodening of chorda tendineae.

Q-9 A 30 year old IV drug user presents with shortness of breath, night sweats and a fever. On examination, you find that he has splinter haemorrhages. Which of these investigations is needed to confirm infective endocarditis?

A. A single positive blood culture
B. An echocardiogram showing vegetations
C. An echocardiogram showing vegetations and two positive blood cultures
D. Prolonged PR interval
E. Only clinical features

Q-10 A 50-year-old man has the sudden onset of substernal chest pain. The pain persists for the next three hours. He then becomes short of breath and diaphoretic. He goes to the emergency department and on physical examination his vital signs include T 37°C, P 100/minute, RR 26/minute, and BP 130/90 mm Hg. A chest x-ray shows a slightly enlarged heart and mild pulmonary edema. An EKG shows ST segment elevation in anterior leads V1 - 6. Which of the following serum laboratory test findings is most likely to be present in this man?

A. Urea nitrogen of 110 mg/dL
B. Sodium of 115 mmol/L
C. ALT of 876 U/L
D. Troponin I of 32 ng/mL
E. HDL cholesterol of 55 mg/dL

Q11: Foam cells in atherosclerosis are?

A) macrophages
B) neutrophils
C) monocytes
D) plasma cells
E) basophils

Q-12 A young adult presented in the OPD with a history of fever, weight loss, and black tarry stools. He was found to be hypertensive. Lab investigations were done and the doctor found that the patient also had deranged RFTs. Diagnosis of vasculitis was suspected which was involving the renal and visceral artries but sparing the pulmonary arteries. What will be the microscopic feature?

A) Granuloma
B) fibrinoid necrosis
C) Necrosis
D) Segmental thrombosis

Q-13: A 45 year old male presents in the emergency past midnight with severe chest pains and sweating. The pains are radiating to the back between the shoulder blades You take out an ECG and find ST elevations on it. Which of the following can be the most likely diagnosis

A) pleuritis
B) pneumothorax
C) costochondritis
D) dissecting aorta
E) Pneumonia

Q-14: A patient died due to sudden increase in blood pressure. Autopsy findings showed thinning of the tunica media. The most probable cause of his death will be?

A. berry aneurysm
B. dissecting aneurysm
C. temporal arteritis
D. polyarteritis nodosa
E. mycotic aneurysm

Q-15 A 74-year-old man with a history of endocarditis underwent prostate surgery 3 weeks ago. For the past week he has had persistent fever and weakness. Blood cultures are pending, but an echocardiogram suggests a potential change consistent with new endocarditis. If the patient is subsequently diagnosed with this infection, the most likely organism is

A. group A streptococci.
B. viridans streptococci.
C. Staphylococcus epidermidis.
D. Enterococcus fecalis
E. Streptococous pneumonae

Q-16 : After 18-24 hours after an acute MI the gross predominant finding will be?

A) no visible gross change
B) yellow pallor
C) red necrosis
D) central pallor with a red border
E) white firm scar

Q-17: An 11 year old boy had a history of sore throat and after full recovery 2 weeks later he developed a type 2 hypersensitivity reaction. He since then had complaints of rashes on the extensor surface of his legs, fever, pain in multiple joints. Which of the following is not included in the major criteria of this disease?

A) migratory polyarthritis
B) pancarditis
C) high grade fever
D) sydenham chorea
E) subcutaneous nodules

Q-18: A 36 year old female was admitted after an abortion on the 26th week of gestat with the exacerbation of pancytopenia, photosensitivity, deranged RFTs and arthritis. She was suspected to have small vegetations on the cusps of both mitral and tricuspid valves. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A) viral myocarditis
B) libmansac endocarditis
C) rheumatic carditis
D) Infective endocarditis
E) sjogrens syndrome

Q-19: A young athlete suddenly collapsed while training. By the time he was rushed to the hospital it was found that he had died due to cardiac failure. Which of the following will be the cause?

A) Dilated cardiomyopathy
B) restrictive cardiomyopathy
C) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
D) cardiac myxoma
E) carcinoid heart disease

Q20: A 25 year old male presented in the OPD with complaints of fever. On examination it was found out that he had splinter hemorrhages on his nails, and painful nodules on his fingers. He also had multiple needle pricks on his forearms which suggested that he was an IV drug abuser. Which of the following is the best investigation for diagnosis?

A) roth spots on eye examination
B) finding a murmur

(c) workpositive blood cultures
D) janeway lesions
E) nail-bed hemorrhages

Q-21 The most thrombogenic constituent of atheroma is
- a- Fibrous cap
- b- Lipoid core
- (c) Foam cells
- d- Smooth muscle cells
- e- Macrophages

Q-22 The most important and common complication of atheromatous lesion in coronary artery in acute mypcardioal infarction is
- a- Calcification
- b- Coronary thrombosis
- (c) Aneurysm
- d- Ulceration
- e- Helaing

Q-23 Mcallum patch appears in region of
- a- Pericardial surface in the posterior wall of left atrium
- b- Pericardial surface in the posterior wall of left ventricle
- (c) Endocardial surface in the posterior wall of left atrium
- d- Endocardial surface in the posterior wall of left ventricle
- e- Endocardial surface of posterior wall of right ventricle

Q-24 For endomyocardial biopsy the safest site of biopsy is
- a- Left ventricle
- b- Left atrium
- (c) Right ventricle
- d- Right atrium
- e- Septum

Q-25 Acronym STEM1 stands for
- a- Standard treatment and evaluation in MI
- b- Serial testing of enzyme levels in MI
- (c) ST segment elevation in acute MI
- d- Steps taken in emergency in case of multiple infarcts.