

Class Test Medicine(4)

Cardiology (Final Year MBBS 2020-21)

1. Which of the following is the most common congenital heartvalve defect?
 - a. Congenital Mitral stenosis
 - b. Congenital Tricuspid stenosis
 - c. Bicuspid aortic valve (BAV)**
 - d. Congenital Pulmonic stenosis
2. Bounding or hyperkinetic pulse is associated with
 - a. Increased left ventricular stroke volume
 - b. Decrease in peripheral vascular resistance
 - c. Wide pulse pressure
 - d. All of the above**
3. In cardiopulmonary resuscitation, chest compression should be administered in the center of the chest on the?
 - a. Any of the above
 - b. Lower half of the sternum**
 - c. Upper half of the sternum
 - d. Middle of the sternum
4. Pulsus tardus is found in
 - a. Aortic regurgitation
 - b. Mitral regurgitation
 - c. Aortic valve stenosis**
 - d. Mitral stenosis
5. In severe AR, booming "pistol-shot" sound heard over femoral arteries is called? Your first question?
 - a. Quincke's pulse
 - b. Corrigan's pulse
 - c. Traube's sign**
 - d. Duroziez's sign
6. S1 is louder in which of the following conditions ?
 - a. Short PR interval
 - b. Mitral stenosis
 - c. Tachycardia
 - d. All of the above**
7. A rheumatic etiology of aortic stenosis is favored by?
 - a. Aortic root enlargement
 - b. Associated AR
 - c. History of rheumatic fever
 - d. Rheumatic involvement of mitral valve**

8. In cardiopulmonary resuscitation in adults, the depth of chest compression should be ?
- a. 3 to 4 cm
 - b. 5 to 6 cm**
 - c. 4 to 5 cm
 - d. 2 to 3 cm
9. Which of the following is false about aortic stenosis murmur?
- a. Rough & rasping in character
 - b. High pitched
 - c. Loudest in second right intercostal space
 - d. mid systolic**
10. Which of the following correlates with the severity of mitral stenosis ?
- a. Duration of presystolic accentuation
 - b. All of the above
 - c. Duration of mid-diastolic murmur**
 - d. Loudness of opening snap