

QUIZ 1 (HEMODYNAMICS)

TIME 15 MIN

SEQs:

Q1- DEFINE HEMODYNAMICS

Q2- WHAT ARE THE MAIN CAUSES OF EDEMA?

Q3- WHAT IS ASCITES?

Q4- WHAT IS ANASARCA?

Q5- WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRANSUDATE & EXUDATE FLUID?

Ans

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Q1)

Ans : blood circulation

Q2)

Ans: inc hydrostatic pressure

Red plasma osmotic pressure

Lymphatic obstruction

Sodium retention

Q3)

Ans accumulation of fluid in peritonium

Q4)

Ans : generalized edema

Q5)

Ans: transdute

.protein poor

.high specific gravity

.serous

: Exduate

.high protein rich

.low specific gravity

1. Generalized edema results from all the following EXCEPT:

- A. Systemic hypertension.
- B. Congestive heart failure.
- C. Liver cirrhosis.
- D. Nephrotic syndrome.
- E. Hyperaldesteronism.

Ans : A

2. Which of the followings is the mechanism of edema in patients with congestive heart failure?

- A. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure.
- B. Endothelial damage.
- C. Increase hydrostatic pressure.
- D. Increase vascular permeability.
- E. Lymphatic obstruction.

Ans :C

3. Dependent edema found in congestive heart failure is most likely due to

- A. Lymphatic obstruction.
- B. Increase hydrostatic pressure.
- C. Arteriolar dilatation.
- D. Reduced plasma oncotic pressure.
- E. Endothelial injury.

Ans :B

4. Reduced plasma oncotic pressure is the most important mechanism of edema in:

- A. Congestive heart failure.
- B. Edema of leg affected by venous thrombosis.
- C. Edema of the arm in breast cancer patients.
- D. Nephrotic syndrome.
- E. Brain trauma.

Ans : D

5. What are the types of edema?

- a. Pitting and non-pitting
- b. Creased and non-creased
- c. Folded and non-folded
- d. Torn and non-torn

Ans : A

6. Which of the following diseases can cause edema?

- a. Cirrhosis, heart failure, kidney disease
- b. Measles, mumps, chicken pox
- c. Rickets, osteoporosis, osteomalacia
- d. Porphyria, hemophilia, bipolar

Ans : A

7- A 60 year old male teacher with diabetes mellitus and hypertension attends to the outpatient clinic complaining of difficulty breathing while walking about 30 yards across the parking lot. He also reports has required up to 3 to 4 pillows to sleep at night. Physical examination reveals bibasilar crackles, pitting edema (3 +) of lower extremities and some pressure sensation in the upper right upper quadrant of the abdomen. Which of the following changes best describes the pathophysiology involved in the production of the changes found in his lungs?

- A. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure
- B. Widespread endothelial damage
- C. Increased vascular permeability
- D. Increased hydrostatic pressure
- E. Acute lymphatic obstruction

Ans : D

8- A 45-year-old female, bank teller with no medical history and taking no medication; after an 8 hour-shift working, she notices there is swelling of her lower legs and feet. There is no pain or erythema associated with this swelling. Which of the following mechanisms best explains how this phenomenon occurred?

- A. Increased hydrostatic pressure
- B. Lymphatic obstruction.
- C. Secondary aldosteronism
- D. Hypoalbuminemia
- E. Excessive water intake

Ans : A