

## لجنة الصيدلة راية للخبر وفارس لن يرتجل

ملاحظة هامة : الاسئلة الملونة باللون الاخضر هي الاسئلة التي ركز عليها الدكتور مصطفى في اخر محاضر ( يعني عليها العين لتيجي في الفايصل بس ا حكووا يارب )

<Q> A 20-year-old male underwent an echocardiogram to assess chest pain. Results revealed a congenital defect in papillary muscles. Which of the following would occur?

- <C> Semilunar valve closure
- <C+> Backward expulsion of the atrioventricular valves
- <C> Atrioventricular valve closure
- <C> Stenosis of the atrioventricular valves
- <C> Backward expulsion of the semilunar valves

<Q> \_\_\_\_\_ are the anchors of the atrioventricular valves.

- <C+> Chordae tendineae cordis
- <C> Great vessels
- <C> Coronary ostia
- <C> Sino atrial node
- <C> Trabeculae carneae

<Q> A 65-year-old male is transported to the ER for chest pain. An electrocardiogram reveals a prolonged QRS interval. This result indicates:

- <C> increased ejection time.
- <C+> increased isovolumetric contraction time.
- <C> mitral valve opening.
- <C> Closure of mitral valve
- <C> aortic valve closing.

<Q> A 54-year-old male is diagnosed with left bundle branch block. Which of the following structures would not receive an electrical impulse?

- <C> AV node
- <C> SA node
- <C> Right ventricle
- <C> Bundle of His
- <C+> the left ventricles

<Q> A 52-year-old male is diagnosed with primary hypertension. He could be treated with a drug that acts by which of the following mechanisms?

- <C> Beta-adrenergic agonist
- <C> Alpha-adrenergic agonist
- <C+> Diuretic
- <C> Calcium channel agonist
- <C> Sodium channel agonist

<Q> Orthostatic hypotension refers to a drop in blood pressure with:

- <C> exertion.
- <C> at rest

- <C> eating.
- <C+> standing up.
- <C> lying down.

<Q> A detached blood clot is called a(n):

- <C> thrombus.
- <C> embolus.
- <C+> thromboembolus.
- <C> varicosity.
- <C> aneurysm

<Q> A 52-year-old female is diagnosed with coronary artery disease. She would be expected to suffer from myocardial:

- <C> hypertrophy.
- <C> heart failure
- <C+> ischemia
- <C> necrosis.
- <C> inflammation.

<Q> a 53-year-old male presents with recurrent chest pain on exertion. He is diagnosed with angina pectoris. The pain he experiences occurs when:

- <C> cardiac output has fallen below normal levels.
- <C+> the myocardial oxygen supply has fallen below demand.
- <C> myocardial stretch has exceeded the upper limits.
- <C> the vagus nerve is stimulated.
- <C> the filling pressure increased

<Q> a 49-year-old male presents to his physician complaining of chest pain. EKG reveals ST elevation. He is diagnosed with myocardial ischemia. Which of the following interventions would be most beneficial?

- <C> Decrease in ventricular volume with diuretic
- <C+> Increase myocardial oxygen supply
- <C> Increase heart rate
- <C> Increase myocardial oxygen demand
- <C> Increase force of contraction

<Q> As left heart failure progresses:

- <C+> left ventricular preload increases.
- <C> systemic vascular resistance decreases.
- <C> left end-diastolic volume decreases.
- <C> pulmonary vascular resistance decreases.
- <C> right ventricular preload increases

<Q> Pulmonary symptoms, such as dyspnea and cough, common to left heart failure are a result of:

- <C> inflammatory pulmonary edema.
- <C> decreased cardiac output.
- <C+> pulmonary vascular congestion.
- <C> pulmonary hypertension
- <C> bronchoconstriction.

<Q> A 65-year-old male is diagnosed with chronic pulmonary disease and elevated pulmonary vascular resistance. Which of the following heart failures generally results from this condition?

- <C+> Right heart failure
- <C> Left heart failure
- <C> Low-output failure
- <C> High-output failure
- <C> Congestive heart failure

<Q> A 46-year-old man is admitted to the emergency department. He has taken more than ninety digoxin tablets (0.25 mg each), ingesting them about three hours before admission. His pulse is 50-60/minuten and the ECG shows third-degree heart block. Which one of the following is the most important therapy to initiate in this patient?

- <C+> Digoxin immune fab
- <C> Potassium salts
- <C> Lidocaine
- <C> Phenytoin
- <C> DC cardioversion

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<Q>Megaloplastic anemia can develop with

- <C>Iron deficiency
- <C+>Vitamine B12 deficiency
- <C>Disease of bone marrow
- <C>Hemolysis
- <C>Kidny disease

<Q>Which of the followings decrease with anemia

- <C>Venous return
- <C+>Peripheral resistance
- <C>Blood pressure
- <C>Heart rate
- <C>Cardiac output

<Q>Pancytopenia can be seen with

- <C+>Aplastic anemia
- <C>Iron difficiency anemia
- <C>Megaloplastic anemia
- <C>Hemolytic anemia
- <C>Kidney disease

<Q>Bleeding disorder can develop with all the followings EXCEPT

- <C+>Megaloplastic anemia
- <C>Renal failure
- <C>Liver disease
- <C>Decrease platelets number
- <C>Increase vitamin K

<Q>Abnormal hemoglobin can cause

- <C+>Thalassemia
- <C>Megaloplastic anemia
- <C>Polycythemia
- <C>Hemophilia
- <C>Aplastic anemia

<Q>Hemolytic anemia can develop with all the followings EXCEPT

- <C+>Aplasia of bone marrow
- <C>Malaria
- <C>Spherocytosis
- <C>Sickle cell anemia
- <C>G6PD deficiency

<Q>The main goal in treating a patient complaining of congestive heart failure is to:

- <C> Increase preload, increase afterload, Increase force of contraction
- <C> Decrease preload, decrease afterload, decrease force of contraction
- <C+> Decrease preload, decrease afterload, increase force of contraction
- <C> Decrease preload, increase afterload, increase force of contraction
- <C> Increase preload, decrease afterload, increase force of contraction

<Q> *a 73-year-old female has increased pulmonary pressure resulting in right heart failure. The possible cause of his right side heart failure is:*

- <C> hypertension.
- <C+> left heart failure.
- <C> acute pneumonia.
- <C> pericarditis.
- <C> cardiac tamponade

<Q> *The renin-angiotensin system will be activated by:*

- <C> increased blood volume.
- <C> elevated sodium concentrations.
- <C+> decreased blood pressure in the afferent arterioles.
- <C> hypernatremia
- <C> hyperkalemia

<Q> *The most common cause of sudden death in patients with myocardial infarction is*

- <C+> ventricular fibrillation
- <C> atrial fibrillation
- <C> atrial flutter
- <C> ventricular tachycardia
- <C> second degree heart block

<Q> *the following ECG reflects the presence of:* اللى شكلها زى الزفراق

- <C> second degree heart block
- <C> ventricular tachycardia
- <C> atrial flutter

- <C> atrial fibrillation
- <C+> ventricular fibrillation

*<Q> during artificial ventilation, the following adverse effects may take place except:*

- <C> Inflation of the patient's stomach with air
- <C> transmission of infection to the operator
- <C> Rupture of the patient's lungs.
- <C> Aspiration of gastric contents
- <C+> Rupture of the operator's lungs.

*<Q> missed QRS-T complex every other two or three cycles reflects the presence of:*

- <C> first degree heart block
- <C+> second degree heart block
- <C> third degree heart block
- <C> ventricular fibrillation
- <C> atrial fibrillation

*<Q>All the followings can be used for treatment of angina pectoris and hypertension EXCEPT*

- <C+>ACE inhibitors
- <C>Beta blockers
- <C>Calcium blockers
- <C>Vasodilators
- <C>Aspirin

*<Q>Which of the followings decreased in heart failure*

- <C+> Urine output
- <C>Preload
- <C>afterload
- <C>Blood volume
- <C>Heart rate

*<Q>Diuretic can be used for treatment of all the followings EXCEPT*

- <C+>Angina pectoris
- <C>Hypertension
- <C>Congestive heart failure
- <C>Pulmonary edema
- <C>Cardiogenic shock

*<Q>All the followings can develop with anaphylactic shock EXCEPT*

- <C+>Increase blood volume
- <C>Increase capillary permeability
- <C>Circulatory collapse
- <C>Vasodilatation
- <C>Laryngeal edema

*<Q>Patient with right side heart failure can develop*

- <C+>Hepatomegaly
- <C>Dyspnea

- <C>Orthopenia
- <C>Pumlmmonary edema
- <C>Dilated left ventricle

<Q> Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors like captopril block the formation of angiotensin II, thus reducing

- <C>venodilation .
- <C> renal reabsorption.
- <C+> vasoconstriction.
- <C> renal excretion.
- <C> cardiac output

<Q> A cardiovascular physiologist selectively stimulates the afferent portion of the vagus nerve. Which of the following outcomes would most likely occur after this manipulation?

- <C> Bradycardia with hypertension.
- <C+> Bradycardia with hypotension.
- <C> Sinus arrhythmia with hypotension.
- <C> Tachycardia with hypertension.
- <C> tachycardia with hypotension

*<Q> A healthy 28-year old woman stands up from a supine position. Which of the following cardiovascular changes is most likely to occur?*

- <C+> Increased heart rate.
- <C> dilation of large veins.
- <C> decreased total peripheral resistance.
- <C> decreased myocardial contractility.
- <C> decreased heart rate.

*<Q> A 69-year old man involved in motorcycle accident loses an estimated 1 L of blood from a severed artery in his leg. Constriction of which of the following types of blood vessels is most important for minimizing the decrease in mean systemic filling pressure caused by this blood loss?*

- <C> large arteries.
- <C> Arterioles.
- <C+> Veins.
- <C> Capillaries.
- <C> aorta

<Q>The most insignificant diagnostic test for cardiac damage is:

- <C>Troponin.
- <C>Myoglobin.
- <C> Ck-MB
- <C> LDH
- <C+> PCV

<Q> Digitalis has a profound effect on myocyte intracellular concentration of Na,K,Ca. these effects are caused by digitalis inhibiting:

- <C> Ca-ATPase of the sarcoplasmic reticulum
- <C+> Na/K-ATPase of the myocyte membrane.

- <C> Cardiac  $\beta$ 1 receptors.
- <C> Juxtaglomerular rennin release.
- <C> ACE inhibition

<Q> A 60 years old male presented to the emergency department complaining of epigastric pain, the most important investigation that should be done for him is:

- <C+> ECG so as to exclude the presence of myocardial infarction
- <C> CBC so as to exclude the presence of anemia
- <C> stool analysis so as to exclude the presence of parasites
- <C> kidney function test
- <C> liver function test

<Q> Increased jugular venous pressure is referred to the following term:

- <C> Orthopnea.
- <C> Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- <C> Rales
- <C+> Kussmaul's sign.
- <C> cardiomegally

<Q> Phenomena of Re-entry-circus movements as the basis for ventricular fibrillation is caused by all except:

- <C> Too long pathway
- <C> Shortened refractory period of the muscle.
- <C+> Increased velocity of conduction.
- <C> Decreased velocity of contraction.
- <C> formation of muscle bridge between the atria and ventricles

<Q> The first line of treatment for hypertensive patient is:

- <C> B blockers.
- <C+> Diuretics.
- <C> Ca channel blockers
- <C> ACE inhibitors
- <C> Na channel blocker

<Q> A detached blood clot is called a(n):

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- <C> aneurysm

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