

CVS /2014/2015

Anatomy:

- 1) Function of recoil: fenestrated elastic lamina
- 2) complete heart block in 2 year old after surgery, surgery was: ventricular septal defect repair
- 3) wrong: postductal coarctation of aorta failure to form collaterals
- 4) pulmonary artery pressure equal to pressure in aorta, right ventricular hypertrophy, no cyanosis: patent ductus arteriosus
- 5) usual presentation problem of heart failure: dyspnea
- 6) 2 inch penetrating wound in 5th intercostal space next to right sternum margin, which structure likely penetrated: right ventricle
- 7) Left to right shunt after 2 years it became a right to left shunt : big ventricular septal defect

PBL:

- 1) not risk for stroke: high protein diet
- 2) False about open heart surgery: CABG least common one
- 3) Usual cause of acute myocardial event: plaque rupture
- 4) Not complication of myocardial infarction: aortic regurgitation

Physio:

- 1) decrease in circulation blood after hemorrhage: natriuretic peptide
- 2) 22 year old man had major artery hemorrhage after automobile accident, blood pressure decreased, which is expected to decrease: carotid sinus impulse rate
- 3) True: no A wave in atrial fibrillation
- 4) Hemorrhage which of follow is true: decrease in activation of vasodilator center and inhibitor vasoconstrictor center (i believe the sentence is grammatically incorrect that's why it sounds wrong..)
- 5) C wave: isometric ventricular contraction
- 6) Decrease in venous compliance: immediate increase in systematic filling pressure
- 7) wrong: PR interval= 0.2s normal
- 🤔 True: phase 4 depolarization present in specialized tissue not in atrial and ventricular muscle
- 9) Doesn't increase peripheral blood flow: Increase in pH
- 10) Doesn't increase systolic blood pressure: decrease in blood ejection velocity
- 11) Pulse pressure 80, pressure 180/100, cause for high pulse pressure: decrease in compliance (sth like tht)
- 12) cardiac output calculation: 7 liters/ min
- 13) during ventricular isovolumetric contraction: aortic pressure decreases
- 14): resistance to laminar flow (inversely with the fourth force of radius)
- 15) 4200 ml / min HR = 70 bt/min EDV = 150 ml  
the true answer is :Ejection Fraction=40 %
- 16) AC waves during PR interval on ECG
- 17) Huge A wave = Tricuspid stenosis .

18) Dicrotic notch = 2nd heart sound

#### Pharma

- 1) drug not proved to decrease mortality: digitalis
- 2) phosphodiesterase that causes complications with nitroglycerine vasodilators: sildenafil
- 3) Thiazolidine derivatives action after 3-4 weeks: decrease vascular resistance
- 4) centrally acting hypertensive drug safe in pregnancy: alpha methyl dopa
- 5) Used in heart failure but doesn't increase cardiac output: diuretics
- 6) mechanism of many antiarrhythmic drugs: from unidirectional block to bidirectional block
- 7) Main use of statin: decrease LDL
- 🧐 old safe drug to increase HDL: niacin
- 9) Matched correctly: lidocaine sodium channel blocker
- 10) best drug for supraventricular arrhythmia: adenosine
- 11) digitalis still better for chronic congestive heart failure compared to other positive inotropic (compared to sth with this meaning): decrease oxygen consumption  $MvO_2$
- 12) Antihypertensive drug given only IV and in emergencies: sodium nitroprusside
- 13) vasodilators not effective alone as antihypertensive: reflex tachycardia and vasoconstriction
- 14) Effect of vasodilator in acute ischemic myocardial... : direct effect on coronary artery (not sure)
- 15) nitroglycerine administered sublingually: faster effect
- 16) amlodipine: calcium channel blocker
- 17) hypothyroidism: amiodarone
- 18) dopamine in low doses for cardiogenic shock: increase renal flow to prevent renal shut down

#### Micro

- 1) ebola maximum incubation: 21 days
- 2) streptococcus A: M protein
- 3) all viruses cause hemorrhagic fever except : polio virus
- 4) Not related :  
polyarteritis nodosa = cavitation in the Lung .
- 5) cause of Chronic endocarditis = M. tuberculosis .
- 6) Most common cause of acute endocarditis :: S.aureus

#### Patho:

- 1) Cassin's disease: nitrogen embolism
- 2) systemic thromboembolism: femoral artery
- 3) Most common cardiac primary tumor in children: rhabdomyoma
- 4) Wrong: malignant hypertension; Monckeberg arteriosclerosis.
- 5) Not a cause of pulmonary embolism: varicose veins
- 6) Major risk factor for aortic dissection is " Hypertension "
- 7) Pulseless disease :: takayasu arteritis

GOOD LUCK ♥