

CARDIOVASCULAR

1. A 70-year-old man is admitted to the Accident and Emergency Department with a history of sudden onset of back pain for 34 hours and now has severe constant abdominal pain. On examination he is pale, sweating and restless. His pulse rate is 120 beats/minute. Blood pressure is 60 systolic mmHg. His abdomen is distended, tender and has a pulsatile mass present. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Cardiac tamponade
- C. Ruptured Thoracic aorta
- D. Staphylococcal sepsis
- E. Ruptured abdominal aorta

2. A 40 year old woman comes to the Accident and Emergency Department with an inflamed index finger after a puncture wound from a rose thorn. She receives an injection of anti-tetanus immunoglobulin and is commenced on oral penicillin. Whilst the wound is being dressed, she complains of thirst, peri-oral itching and she has a skin rash. She then collapses. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Staphylococcal sepsis
- B. Spinal shock
- C. Vasovagal syncope
- D. Anaphylaxis
- E. Adrenal insufficiency

3. A 37-year-old woman presents to the Accident and Emergency Department feeling unwell. Following her last period she has had an offensive vaginal discharge. She routinely uses Tampons. Examination reveals pallor, sweating, pulse rate is 130 beats/minute; blood pressure is 80/40 mm Hg. There is lower abdominal tenderness and vaginal examination reveals an offensive discharge. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Staphylococcal sepsis
- B. Spinal shock
- C. Hypovolemic shock
- D. Anaphylaxis
- E. Adrenal insufficiency

4. A 16-year-old boy presents to the Accident and Emergency Department with upper abdominal and left shoulder tip pain, following a fall from a horse. On examination he is pale, sweating, pulse rate 110 beats/minute, blood pressure is 115/70 mmHg. He is tender in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pulmonary embolus
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Cardiac tamponade
- D. Ruptured spleen
- E. Tension Pneumothorax

5. A 35-year-old woman has undergone open cholecystectomy for empyema of the gall bladder. She is a chronic asthmatic taking bronchodilators and oral prednisolone (15 mgs/day). Four hours post operatively she was noted to have pulse rate of 110 beats/minute and blood pressure is 90/45 mm Hg. No evidence of intra-abdominal bleeding and electrocardiogram (ECG) and chest x-ray are normal. Review of her treatment charts confirmed that she only had antibiotics to which she is not allergic, and deep venous thrombosis (DVT) prophylaxis. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pulmonary embolus
- B. Septic shock
- C. Cardiac tamponade
- D. Adrenal insufficiency
- E. Tension Pneumothorax

6. Which of the following cardiovascular disease is the largest single cause of death in adults in the United Kingdom?

- A. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
- B. Valvular heart disease
- C. Aortic aneurysm
- D. Heart block
- E. Ischaemic heart disease

7. In which of the following conditions treatment with warfarin has been shown to reduce risk of stroke?

- A. Valvular heart disease
- B. Cardiomyopathy
- C. Ischaemic heart disease
- D. Atrial fibrillation
- E. Left ventricular failure

8. Which of the following is inherited as an autosomal dominant condition affecting 1 in 5000 of the population, associated with typical skeletal manifestations?

- A. Valvular heart disease
- B. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
- C. Ischaemic heart disease
- D. Marfan's syndrome (tall thin man)
- E. Klinefelter's syndrome

9. In which of the following light to moderate consumption of alcohol, is recognized lead to a 3% reduction in incidence?

- A. Valvular heart disease
- B. Cardiomyopathy
- C. Atrial fibrillation
- D. Ischaemic heart disease
- E. Aortic aneurysm

(Red wine = antioxidant)

10. In which of the following use of an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor following a myocardial infarction has been shown to improve morbidity?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Cardiomyopathy
- C. Valvular heart disease
- D. Dressler's syndrome
- E. Left ventricular failure

11. A young boy after eating peanuts suddenly develops difficulty of breathing with red edematous lips. Which of the following is the likely cause?
- Septic gram negative septicemia
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Hypovolemic shock
 - Anaphylaxis
 - Choking
12. Patient had an accident and fracture of pelvis and femur displacement ~~of the radius~~ B.P-100/70mmHg, Pulse-90/min. Which of the following is the likely cause?
- Septic gram negative septicemia
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Hypovolemic shock
 - Anaphylaxis
 - Major Trauma
13. Patient had an MI and then is in shock now. Which of the following is the likely cause?
- Cardiac Tamponade
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Hypovolemic shock
 - Acute pericarditis
 - Acute Cardiac failure
14. A middle aged man has been operated for a perforated gall bladder. He becomes progressively drowsy with warm peripheries. BP 90/60mmHg, PR 110/min. Which of the following is the likely cause?
- Septic gram negative septicemia
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Hypovolemic shock
 - Anaphylaxis
 - Acute peritonitis
15. A 32 year old male presents to A&E with the following findings: Pulse: increased, JVP: raised, Temp: normal, ECG: T wave inversion in V 1-3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Pulmonary oedema
 - Pneumothorax
 - Pulmonary embolism (✓ *taig*)
 - Pneumonia
 - Pleural effusion
16. A 27 year old male presents to A&E with the following findings: Pulse: increased, JVP: normal Temp: normal, ECG: normal, CXR absent vascular markings on the right side. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Pulmonary oedema
 - Pneumothorax
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Pneumonia
 - Pleural effusion
17. A 53 year old female presents to A&E with the following findings: Pulse: increased, JVP: normal Temp: normal, ECG: Q waves in leads 2 and 3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- (old MI)

- A. Ruptured bronchus
- B. Ruptured esophagus
- C. Pneumothorax
- D. Aortic stenosis
- E. VSD

18. A 31 year old female presents to A&E with the following findings: Pulse: increased & irregular, IVP: raised, Temperature: normal, ECG normal, CXR: absent vascular markings on left side. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pulmonary oedema
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Pleural effusion

19. A 43 year old male presents to A&E with the following findings: Pulse: increased, JVP: normal, Temperature: raised, ECG: normal, CXR: consolidation in the lower lobe. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pulmonary oedema
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Pleural effusion

20. A 31 year old pregnant female with tachycardia of 160 beats/min. She shows no response to adenosine. What would you do next to treat the arrhythmia in this female?

- A. Verapamil
- B. Amiodarone
- C. Digoxin
- D. DC Cardio version
- E. Beta blocker

21. A 71 year old male patient with refractory pulmonary edema and cardiac failure was prescribed furosemide but patient still continues to deteriorate in spite of furosemide therapy. What is the most appropriate next best step?

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Digoxin
- C. Thiazide diuretic
- D. K⁺ sparing diuretic
- E. Ace Inhibitor

22. A 57 year old diabetic patient who develops hypertension. Which is best suited for this patient?

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Thiazide diuretic
- C. Ca channel blocker
- D. Captopril
- E. Diet modification

23. A 26 year old male patient with family history of sudden death and signs of HOCM. Which of the following will help him the most?

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Thiazide diuretic
- C. Ca channel blocker
- D. Captopril
- E. Diet modification

24. A 30 year old lady with a BP of 160/100mmHg recorded on three times consecutively, BMI: 27 and drinks 7 units of alcohol and smokes 1 pack cigarette. What is the best way to control hypertension in this patient?

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Stop Smoking
- C. Ca channel blocker
- D. Ace-inhibitors
- E. Diet control

25. A 35 year old lady with BMI: 33 and drinks 3 units of alcohol per weekend BP recorded 160/100mmHg three times in a row. What is the best way to control hypertension in this patient?

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Stop drinking
- C. Fish Oils
- D. Ace-inhibitors
- E. Weight reduction

26. A 50 year old with h/o HTN. Not relieved by diuretics. Which one of the following is most likely to relieve hypertension in this patient?

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Ca channel blockers
- C. Diuretics
- D. Ace-inhibitors
- E. Exercise

27. A man presents with sudden onset of abdominal pain radiating to the back. An emergency USG showed dissecting Aortic Aneurysm. What is the next best step in management?

- A. Abdominal CT scan
- B. Immediate surgery.
- C. Abdominal USG
- D. ERCP
- E. Angiography

28. A 66 year old man has atrial fibrillation and mitral stenosis. He is found to have finger clubbing and splinter haemorrhages. What is the scientific basis of this heart disease?

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Inherited
- C. Infective
- D. Degenerative
- E. Nutritional

29. A 46 years old woman presents with weight gain. She complains of sensitivity to cold. Her pulse rate is regular at 50 beats/ minute and her heart is enlarged. What is the scientific basis of this heart disease?

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Congenital
- C. Infective
- D. Neoplastic
- E. Nutritional

30. A 55 years old homeless man has cardiac failure. He had spider naevi on his chest. A chest x-ray shows he has a very enlarged heart. His blood pressure is normal. What is the scientific basis of this heart disease?

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Congenital
- C. Infective
- D. Degenerative
- E. Nutritional

31. A 23 year old man presents with several episodes of fainting. Echocardiography demonstrates that his aortic valve has two cusps. What is the scientific basis of this heart disease?

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Congenital
- C. Normal finding
- D. Neoplastic
- E. Nutritional

32. A 53 year old woman has recently had mitral valve prosthesis inserted. She develops high temperatures, severe cardiac failure and a new cardiac murmur. What is the scientific basis of this heart disease?

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Inherited
- C. Infective
- D. Neoplastic
- E. Rejection

33. A 43 year old man present with central chest pain, which has been present for 2 hours and is continuing. He is sweating and anxious. He smokes 20 cigarettes a day. What is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Angina
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Oesophagitis
- D. Myocardial Infarction
- E. Pulmonary embolus

34. A 30 year old woman who is 12 days postpartum present with left sided chest pain and shortness of breath. What is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Angina
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. PPH
- D. Myocardial Infarction
- E. Pulmonary embolus

35. A 27 year old tall, thin man develops left apical chest pain and breathlessness on exertion. What is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Angina
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Pleurisy
- D. Pericarditis
- E. Pulmonary embolus

36. A 45 year old man present with epigastric discomfort after exertion. It has been present for two hours. He looks pale and unwell. What is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Angina
- B. Musculoskeletal
- C. Myocardial Infarction
- D. Oesophagitis
- E. Thoracic aortic aneurysm

37. A 20 year old woman who has recently recovered from viral illness develops left sided chest pain, which is worse on deep inspiration. She is otherwise fit and well. What is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Musculoskeletal
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Pleurisy
- D. Pericarditis
- E. Pulmonary embolus

38. A patient with fever and a new murmur. What is the scientific basis of this heart disease?

- A. Hormonal
- B. Infective
- C. Acquired
- D. Congenital
- E. Degeneration

39. Patient with breathlessness and bicuspid aortic valve. What is the scientific basis of this heart disease?

- A. Hormonal
- B. Infective
- C. Acquired
- D. Congenital
- E. Degeneration

40. Alcoholic patient with an enlarged heart. What is the scientific basis of this heart disease?

- A. Hormonal
- B. Infective
- C. Acquired
- D. Nutritional
- E. Degeneration

41. A patient with prosthetic heart valve and INR of 3.7. What is the scientific basis of this condition?

- A. Warfarin over dosage
- B. Infective
- C. Acquired
- D. Congenital
- E. Degeneration

42. Patient presents with swelling in leg and hoarse voice. What is the scientific basis of this disease?

- A. Hormonal
- B. Infective
- C. Acquired
- D. Nutritional
- E. Degeneration

43. A 50 year old man was admitted with anterior MI. 2 hours after thrombolysis he complained of feeling faint. His pulse was 140b/m, BP was 90/40 mmHg and on ECG he has a long run of VT. How would you treat this arrhythmia?

- A. Adenosine
- B. Verapamil
- C. Amiodarone
- D. Lignocaine
- E. DC Cardioversion

44. A 60 year old man has chronic renal failure and is on CAPD. He has low grade fever, abdominal pain for the last 2 days and his dialysate was cloudy. He suddenly developed broad complex tachycardia. His BP was 80/50mmHg. What is the next best step?

- A. Adenosine
- B. Verapamil
- C. Amiodarone
- D. Lignocaine
- E. ~~CaCl₂~~ ^{digoxin}

45. A frail 65 year old man presents with difficulty in starting micturition associated with poor stream. He has no history of weight loss and denies any dysuria. On examination a Blood pressure of 130/90mmHg is found. Which of the following is most appropriate to control blood pressure?

- A. Lisinopril
- B. Imipramine followed by propranolol
- C. Terazosin
- D. Propranolol
- E. Nifedipine

46. A 34 year old known diabetic with chronic renal failure is examined and found to have a Blood pressure of 150/100mmHg. Which of the following is most appropriate to control blood pressure?

- A. Verapamil
- B. Nifedipine
- C. Propranolol
- D. Lisinopril
- E. Methyldopa

47. A 70 year old woman complains of a chronic temporal headache associated with blurring of vision. She reports a history of seeing rings of color around lights especially at night. Her blood pressure is found to be 135/90mmHg. Which of the following is most appropriate to control blood pressure?

- A. Lisinopril
- B. Timetaphan camsilate
- C. Hydralazine Hydrochloride
- D. Betaxolol
- E. Propranolol

48. A 55 year old company executive complains of palpitations and episodes of feeling dizzy. A 24 hours ECG tracing reveals episodes of atrial fibrillation which come and go at various times, lasting only 2-3 secs. each time. Which of the following is the most appropriate for this patient?

- A. Verapamil
- B. Digoxin
- C. Sotalol
- D. Propanolol
- E. Lisinopril

49. A 26 year old gravida 3 para 1+1 is found to have a Blood pressure of 150/100mmHg at 30 weeks gestation on routine antenatal screening. Which of the following is most appropriate to control blood pressure in this patient?

- A. Trimetaphan camsilate
- B. Hydralazine Hydrochloride
- C. Sodium Nitroprusside
- D. Methyldopa
- E. Nifedipine

50. A 45 year old man has been treated for panic attacks by his GP for over 6 months without much improvement. He complains of excessive sweating, flushing and diarrhea. On examination he is found to have a blood pressure of 160/119mmHg. In the outpatient clinic, the following day, he is found to have a glycosuria and a blood pressure of 130/80mmHg. Which of the following is the most appropriate for this condition?

- A. Propanolol
- B. Propanolol followed by phenoxybenzamine
- C. Phenoxybenzamine followed by propanolol
- D. Phenoxybenzamine
- E. Glibenclamide

51. A 60 year old man with a longstanding history of diverticulitis developed severe abdominal pain. The following day he attends the Accident and Emergency Department feeling unwell, with a pulse rate of 100 beats/minute and a blood pressure of 100/80 mmHg. His respiratory rate is 24 breaths/minute. His abdomen is rigid. What is the most likely finding to be seen on Chest X-Ray of this patient?

- A. Free mediastinal gas
- B. Gas beneath the diaphragm
- C. Normal
- D. Widened mediastinum
- E. Globular heart shadow

52. A 40 year old man was the driver of a car involved in an accident. He hit the steering wheel and complains of central chest pain. His pulses and blood pressure are different in each arm. What is the most likely finding to be seen on Chest X-Ray of this patient?

- A. Free mediastinal gas
- B. Gas beneath the diaphragm
- C. Right-sided complete pneumothorax
- D. Widened mediastinum
- E. Normal

53. A 50 year old man with a history of angina presents with severe crushing left sided chest pain radiating to his back and neck. He has a pulse rate of 60 beats/minute and a blood pressure of 100/80mmHg. His electrocardiogram (ECG) shows a posterior myocardial infarct. What is the most likely finding to be seen on Chest X-Ray of this patient?

- A. Free mediastinal gas
- B. Gas beneath the diaphragm
- C. Right-sided complete pneumothorax
- D. Widened mediastinum
- E. Normal

54. A 30 year old woman has been stabbed on the right side of her chest. She is breathless and increasingly distressed. She has pulse rate of 120 beats/minute and a blood pressure of 90/70mmHg. Her respiratory rate is 32 beats/minute and her SaO₂ is 85% on high flow oxygen. The right side of her chest is not moving well. What is the most likely finding to be seen on Chest X-Ray of this patient?

- A. Gas beneath the diaphragm
- B. Right Lower lobe collapse/consolidation
- C. Right-sided absent vascular markings
- D. Widened mediastinum
- E. Miliary opacities

55. A 65 year old woman had an esophageal dilation. She became increasingly unwell following the procedure and collapsed with a pulse rate of 110 beats/minute and a blood pressure of 110/90 mm Hg. Her respiratory rate is 24 beats/minutes. Her abdomen is soft. What is the most likely finding to be seen on Chest X-Ray of this patient?

- A. Gas beneath the diaphragm
- B. Right Lower lobe collapse/consolidation
- C. Right-sided absent vascular markings
- D. Widened mediastinum
- E. Free mediastinal gas

56. A 68 year old man has had malaise for five days and fever for two days. He has a cough and there is dullness to percussion at the left lung base. What is the single next most appropriate test?

- A. Bronchoscopy
- B. CXR
- C. FBC
- D. Blood culture
- E. CT scan

57. A 50 year old woman returned by air to the UK from Australia. Three days later she p/w sharp chest pain and breathlessness. Her CXR and ECG are normal. What is the single next most appropriate test?

- A. Bronchoscopy
- B. Cardiac enzymes
- C. Oesophago-gastro-duodenoscopy (OGD)
- D. V/Q scan
- E. CT scan

58. A tall and thin young man has sudden pain in the chest and becomes breathless while cycling. What is the single next most appropriate test?

- A. V/Q scan
- B. ECG
- C. Cardiac enzymes
- D. CXR
- E. CT scan

59. A 45 year old manual worker p/w a two-hour h/o chest pain radiating into his left arm. His ECG is normal. What is the single next most appropriate test?

- A. V/Q scan
- B. Bronchoscopy
- C. Cardiac enzymes
- D. CXR
- E. Abdominal ultrasound

60. A 52 year old obese man has been having episodic anterior chest pain particularly at night, for three days. What is the single next most appropriate test?

- A. Oesophago-gastro-duodenoscopy (OGD)
- B. Bronchoscopy
- C. ECG
- D. CXR
- E. Abdominal ultrasound

61. A 42 year old woman presents with a history of weight loss, diarrhea, sweating and palpitations for two months. Electrocardiogram (ECG) shows she is in sinus rhythm. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pheochromocytoma
- B. Anxiety
- C. Thyrotoxicosis
- D. Sinus bradycardia
- E. Complete heart block

62. A 25 year old woman presents with missed beats at rest which, she tells you, are aggravated by coffee, tiredness and stress but disappear during exercise. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Pheochromocytoma
- C. Thyrotoxicosis
- D. Ventricular ectopics
- E. Atrial fibrillation

63. A 62 year old man with ischaemic heart disease has a fast irregular pulse. He is otherwise feeling well. He has been aware of intermittent palpitations for a couple of months. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Ventricular ectopics
- B. Ventricular tachycardia (VT)
- C. Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT)
- D. Anxiety
- E. Atrial fibrillation

64. A 23 year old man presents with a history of chest tightness and a feeling his heart is racing. The episodes last for a few minutes to an hour. When seen his pulse was in sinus rhythm and his ECG was normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Ventricular ectopics
- B. Ventricular tachycardia (VT)
- C. Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT)
- D. Anxiety
- E. Atrial fibrillation

65. A 66 year old woman with history of rheumatic fever in childhood complains of intermittent fast irregular palpitations. She has a systolic murmur radiating to her axilla and a soft diastolic murmur at the apex. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. First degree heart block
- B. Ventricular tachycardia (VT)
- C. Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT)
- D. Myocarditis
- E. Atrial fibrillation

66. A 60 year old man develops recurrent chest pain and dyspnoea 12 hours after an acute myocardial infarction. He has a pulse rate of 40 beats /minute. Choose the single most likely post MI complication?

- A. Acute pericarditis
- B. Complete heart block
- C. Pulmonary embolus
- D. Acute left ventricular failure
- E. Ruptured myocardium

67. A 65 year old woman develops recurrent left sided chest pain, which is worse on inspiration, four days after an acute myocardial infarction. A repeat electrocardiogram (ECG) shows widespread new ST elevation. Choose the single most likely post MI complication?

- A. Acute pericarditis
- B. Acute atrial fibrillation
- C. Pulmonary embolus
- D. Acute left ventricular failure
- E. Ruptured myocardium

68. A 55 year old man develops acute breathlessness five days after an acute myocardial infarction. There is a new loud pansystolic murmur at the apex. Choose the single most likely post MI complication?

- A. Acute ventricular tachycardia
- B. Acute atrial fibrillation
- C. Ruptured mitral valve chordae
- D. Acute left ventricular failure
- E. Ruptured myocardium

69. A 63 year old man develops pulmonary oedema, associated with an irregular pulse of 140 beats / minute, 24 hours after an acute myocardial. Choose the single most likely post MI complication?

- A. Acute ventricular tachycardia
- B. Acute atrial fibrillation
- C. Acute ventricular fibrillation
- D. Acute left ventricular failure
- E. Ruptured myocardium

70. A 62 year old man had an acute myocardial infarction four days after laparotomy. Five days later, he develops breathlessness and right sided inspiratory pain. Choose the single most likely post MI complication?

- A. Acute pericarditis
- B. Acute atrial fibrillation
- C. Pulmonary embolus
- D. Acute left ventricular failure
- E. Ruptured myocardium

71. A patient presents with Complete heart block. Choose the single most likely site of the lesion?

- A. Sino-atrial node
- B. Bundle of his
- C. Atrio-ventricular node
- D. Purkinje fibers
- E. Inter-ventricular septum

72. Echocardiogram of one patient showed reflux of blood into left atrium. Choose the single most likely site of the lesion?

- A. Pulmonary valve
- B. Mitral valve
- C. Tricuspid valve
- D. Aortic valve
- E. Left atrium

73. In case of failure of closure of foramen ovale, choose the single most likely site of the lesion?

- A. Inter-ventricular septum
- B. Inter-atrial septum
- C. Atrial appendage
- D. Right atrium
- E. Left ventricle

74. In a case of cardiac aneurysm, choose the single most likely site of the lesion?

- A. Left ventricle
- B. Left atrium
- C. Right ventricle
- D. Right atrium
- E. Atrial appendage

75. In case of Endocarditis in intravenous (IV) drug abuse, what is the single most likely site of the lesion?

- A. Pulmonary valve
- B. Mitral valve
- C. Tricuspid valve
- D. Right ventricle
- E. Right atrium

76. A 76 year old man is on the coronary care unit two days after an acute myocardial infarction. He tells you that he has had an episode of rapid pounding in his chest lasting for about a minute. He remains conscious throughout. What is the single most likely underlying rhythm disturbance?

Rapid pounding → V1
 Slow pounding → V6
 Tightness - Anxiety
 Missed - V. ectopy

- A. Ventricular fibrillation
- B. Ventricular tachycardia
- C. Supraventricular tachycardia
- D. Atrial fibrillation
- E. Ventricular ectopics

77. A 68 year old man on treatment for an irregular heartbeat comes to the Accident and emergency department. He has had palpitations for the last three hours. On examination you find that his pulse is regular and is 154 beats / minute. Carotid sinus massage settle his pulse down to 80 beats / minute. What is the single most likely underlying rhythm disturbance?

- A. Ventricular fibrillation
- B. Ventricular tachycardia
- C. Supraventricular tachycardia
- D. Atrial fibrillation
- E. Ventricular ectopics

78. A 70 year old woman with longstanding anxiety is seen in the out patients department. She complains of her heart skipping a beat quite often. This particularly occurs when she is trying to get to sleep. The palpitations are never sustained. What is the single most likely underlying rhythm disturbance?

- A. Ventricular fibrillation
- B. Ventricular tachycardia
- C. Paroxysmal Supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT)
- D. Paroxysmal Atrial fibrillation
- E. Ventricular ectopics

79. A 28 year old man presents with a two hour history of rapid palpitations. He feels a little light headed but is otherwise well. On examination, his pulse is 170 beats/minute and regular and blood pressure is 100/68 mmHg. He has had two similar episodes in the past. What is the single most likely underlying rhythm disturbance?

- A. Ventricular fibrillation
- B. Ventricular tachycardia
- C. Paroxysmal Supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT)
- D. Paroxysmal Atrial fibrillation
- E. Ventricular ectopics

80. A 74 year old man with angina presents feeling unwell with a history of slow pounding in his chest. His angina has been worse lately and he has been prescribed diltiazem. What is the single most likely underlying rhythm disturbance?

- A. Wenckebach phenomenon
- B. Ventricular tachycardia
- C. Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT)
- D. Atrial fibrillation
- E. Complete heart block

81. Following a hip replacement a 72 year old woman develops a fast irregular pulse. Choose the single most likely arrhythmia?

- A. Atrial flutter
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Sinus tachycardia
- D. Ventricular tachycardia
- E. Ventricular ectopics

82. A 72 year old man is found to have a pulse of 35 beats / minute three hours after admission with a myocardial infarction. Choose the single most likely arrhythmia?

- A. Atrial flutter
- B. Heart block
- C. Sinus bradycardia
- D. Wenckebach phenomenon
- E. Ventricular ectopics

83. A 75 year old post-operative patient becomes hypotensive and is found to be bleeding from the operative site. The pulse is 110 beats/ minute. Choose the single most likely arrhythmia?

- A. Sinus bradycardia
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Sinus Tachycardia
- D. Ventricular tachycardia
- E. Ventricular ectopics

84. On pre- operative assessment an otherwise fit young man is found to have a pulse rate of 60 beats / minute with (occasional irregularities). Choose the single most likely arrhythmia?

- A. Atrial flutter
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Normal sinus rhythm
- D. Ventricular fibrillation
- E. Ventricular ectopics

85. A 30 year old long distance runner is admitted for elective arthroscopy. He has a pulse rate of 52 beats / minute. Choose the single most likely arrhythmia?

- A. Ventricular ectopics
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Normal sinus rhythm
- D. Sinus bradycardia
- E. Heart block

86. An 84 year old woman with a history of hypertension, treated with bendrofluzide, presents with dizziness and falls. The symptoms are worse on getting up in the morning. Choose the most likely investigation?

- A. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
- B. Ambulatory electrocardiogram ECG
- C. Resting electrocardiogram (ECG)
- D. Standing and lying blood pressure
- E. Serum drug levels

87. A 69 year old man present with a progressive history of angina and dizziness on exertion. He has a heart murmur. Choose the most likely investigation?

- A. Electrocardiogram (ECG)
- B. Stress Electrocardiogram
- C. Full blood count (FBC)
- D. Echocardiogram
- E. Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring

88. A 70 year old woman has a history of a mild stroke which occurred five years ago, she is taking aspirin. She complains of increasing breathlessness and light headedness. Choose the most likely investigation?

- A. Full blood count (FBC)
- B. Serum drug levels
- C. Computed tomography (CT) scan of the brain
- D. Echocardiogram
- E. Electroencephalogram (EEG)

89. A 73 year old man has been treated for seizures following a stroke six months earlier. Over the past two weeks he has developed dizziness and poor balance. He has nystagmus on examination. Choose the most likely investigation?

- A. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
- B. Serum drug levels
- C. Standing and lying blood pressure
- D. Resting electrocardiogram (ECG)
- E. Computed tomography (CT) scan of the brain

90. A 65 year old man has a history of stable angina for which he is taking isosorbide mononitrate and aspirin. He presents with a two month history of dizziness and palpitations lasting a few hours. These occur almost every day. Choose the most likely investigation?

- A. Electrocardiogram (ECG)
- B. Serum drug levels
- C. Stress ECG
- D. Ambulatory electrocardiogram ECG
- E. Echocardiogram

91. A 60 year old man complains that two hours ago he had chest pain and nausea which lasted for one hour. He is now pain free. An electrocardiogram (ECG) reveals deep symmetrical T wave inversion in leads II, III, aVF. Choose the single most appropriate initial treatment?

- A. Heparin
- B. Streptokinase
- C. Recombinant tissue Plasminogen activator (r-tpa)
- D. Isosorbide mononitrate
- E. Salbutamol

92. A 50 year old man is admitted with chest pain. He had an inferior myocardial infarction (MI) which was treated by thrombolysis one year ago. An ECG reveals 3mm of ST elevation in leads V2-V4. Choose the single most appropriate treatment?

- A. Heparin
- B. Heparin and cardio- version
- C. Recombinant tissue Plasminogen activator (r-tpa)
- D. Isosorbide mononitrate
- E. Streptokinase

93. A 55 year old woman presents with chest pain and breathlessness. She thinks she is having a heart attack; she has no other past medical history. ECG reveals a narrow complex tachycardia (SVT) and ST segment depression in leads II, III and aVF. Choose the single most appropriate initial treatment?

- A. Heparin
- B. Adenosine
- C. Recombinant tissue Plasminogen activator (r-tpa)
- D. Isosorbide mononitrate
- E. Heparin and cardio-version

94. A 67 year old woman had 30 min of chest pain three hours ago. She feels dizzy but is now not in pain, she is not taking any medications. Her pulse is irregularly irregular and her blood pressure is 100/80 mm hg. An ECG reveals a heart rate of about 160 beats/ minute. A pre-admission ECG was normal. Choose the single most appropriate initial treatment?

- A. Adenosine
- B. Atenolol
- C. Heparin
- D. Captopril
- E. Recombinant tissue Plasminogen activator (r-tpa)

95. A 61 year old man has angina which usually occurs only on walking up hills. He now presents because his symptoms have started to occur when walking on flat surface and occasionally at rest. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Stable Angina
- B. Unstable Angina.
- C. Coronary arterial spasm
- D. Pericarditis
- E. Myocardial infarction

96. A 47 year old woman presents with typical symptoms of angina. Exercise electrocardiogram (ECG) shows ST depression in the anterior chest leads. Coronary angiogram shows no obstruction or spasm. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Stable Angina
- B. Unstable Angina.
- C. Aortic valve disease
- D. Pericarditis
- E. Myocardial infarction

97. A 78 year old woman has angina which has become more frequent on minimal exertion over the last few months. Electrocardiogram (ECG) show left ventricular hypertrophy. She has a blood pressure of 140/100 mmHg, a slightly enlarged heart and a systolic murmur radiating to the neck. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Stable Angina
- B. Unstable Angina.
- C. Aortic valve disease
- D. Coronary arterial spasm (Prinzmetal's angina)
- E. Left Ventricular failure

98. A 43 year old woman presents with typical symptoms of angina which usually occurs at rest. During such an episode in hospital an electrocardiogram showed ST elevation which rapidly returned to normal as the pain resolved, subsequent cardiac enzymes tests were normal. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Stable Angina
- B. Unstable Angina.
- C. Aortic valve disease
- D. Coronary arterial spasm (Prinzmetal's angina)
- E. Myocardial infarction

99. A 60 years old man with a one and a half hour history of chest pain has an electrocardiogram (ECG) showing an acute anterior myocardial infarction. Aspirin and analgesia have already been given to the patient. Choose the single most appropriate treatment.

- A. Thrombolysis (Streptokinase)
- B. Nebulized salbutamol
- C. Buccal nitrate
- D. Beta blocker
- E. Calcium antagonist

100. A 60 year old man had a proven myocardial infarction a month ago. He is readmitted to hospital with acute breathlessness and basal crackles. Choose the single most appropriate treatment.

- A. Thrombolysis (Streptokinase)
- B. Nebulized salbutamol
- C. Intravenous (IV) norepinephrine (noradrenaline)
- D. Diuretic
- E. Calcium antagonist

101. A 60 year old man had a proven myocardial infarction week ago. He feels faint and has a pulse rate of 36 beats/min. Choose the single most appropriate treatment.

- A. Intravenous (IV) norepinephrine (noradrenaline)
- B. Nebulized salbutamol
- C. Thrombolysis (Streptokinase)
- D. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- E. Cardiac pacing

102. A 50 year old man in the coronary care unit (CCU) develops acute left ventricular failure 24 hours after presenting with an electrocardiogram (ECG) which showed 2 mm ST segment elevation in leads II and III and aVF. His pulse rate is now 30 beats/minute and his blood pressure is 70/50 mmHg. Choose the single most appropriate management.

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Cardiac pacing
- C. Cardioversion
- D. Thrombolysis
- E. Elective ventilation

103. A 27 year old refugee presents with a six week history of fever, breathlessness and weight loss. She describes an illness in childhood for which she was bed bound for several weeks. She has tender nodules on her finger pulps and a low pitched, diastolic murmur with a harsh pan systolic murmur. Choose the single most appropriate management.

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Benzylpenicillin
- C. Digoxin
- D. Heparin
- E. Refer to surgeon

104. A 47 year old man presents with a blackout on exertion. He has been previously well, but has a strong family history of sudden death affecting several relatives at a young age. He has a mitral murmur. His echocardiogram shows a thickened inter-ventricular septum. Choose the single most appropriate management.

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Thiazide diuretic
- C. Digoxin
- D. Angiotensin converting enzyme
- E. Refer to surgeon

105. A 29 year old pregnant woman, who has a history of tachy-arrhythmia's, presents with a sudden onset of palpitations associated with shortness of breath and chest pain. Her heart rate is 160 beats minute and an electrocardiogram (ECG) shows a narrow complex tachycardia. It has not slowed with adenosine. Choose the single most appropriate management.

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Thiazide diuretic
- C. Digoxin
- D. Angiotensin converting enzyme
- E. Cardioversion

106. A 75 year old man has had mild shortness of breath and swollen ankles for five years. Over the past three months he has become worse despite taking frusemide. Choose the single most appropriate management.

- A. Beta blocker
- B. Thiazide diuretic
- C. Digoxin
- D. Angiotensin converting enzyme
- E. Amiodarone

107. Lady on Asprin, end of loridazole 7.5 mg, comes to you with repeated falls while trying to get out of bed. Which of the following would help her the most?

- A. Advice on posture
- B. Eye sight test
- C. Review the dose of anti hypertension
- D. Home redecoration
- E. Neck collar

108. Lady on various medications, one of them which is glibenclamide, comes to you with sweating and altered consciousness. Which of the following would help her the most?

- A. Advice on posture
- B. Review the dose of anti diabetics
- C. Review the dose of anti hypertension
- D. Home redecoration
- E. Neck collar

109. An 85 year old lady, who lives alone, fell down while trying to put up her curtains. This has occurred on another same occasion. Which of the following would help her the most?

- A. Advice on posture
- B. Standing and lying blood pressure
- C. Eye sight test
- E. Neck collar

110. A 55 year old man has palpitations and is found to have a fast irregular pulse five days after admission with a proven myocardial infarction. Choose the single most like diagnosis.

- A. Atrial fibrillation
- B. Embolism of mural thrombus
- C. Ventricular septal rupture
- D. Ventricular fibrillation
- E. Ventricular tachycardia

111. A 60 year old man collapses and is found to have a new pan systolic murmur five days after admission with a proven myocardial infarction. Choose the single most like diagnosis.

- A. Atrial fibrillation
- B. Embolism of mural thrombus
- C. Ventricular septal rupture
- D. Ventricular fibrillation
- E. Ventricular tachycardia

112. A 57 year old man collapses and is found to have a pulse rate of 35 beats/minute five days after admission with a proven myocardial infarction. Choose the single most like diagnosis.

- A. Atrial fibrillation
- B. Embolism of mural thrombus
- C. Ventricular ectopics
- D. Heart block
- E. Ventricular tachycardia

113. A 59 year old man develops a cold, pulse-less leg five days after admission with a proven myocardial infarction. Choose the single most like diagnosis.

- A. Mesenteric embolism
- B. Embolism of mural thrombus
- C. Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
- D. Stroke
- E. Ventricular tachycardia

114. A 70 year old man with a past history of myocardial infarction has had two syncopal attacks. He has a regular heart rate of 36 beats/ min. Choose the single most appropriate management.

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Adenosine (intravenous)
- C. Implanted defibrillator
- D. Implanted pacemaker
- E. Electrical cardio version

115. A 30 year old woman who presents with palpitations, weight loss and sweating has a symmetrical thyroid swelling and an abnormally low level of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). Her electrocardiogram (ECG) shows a sinus tachycardia of 126 beats /minute. Choose the single most appropriate management.

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Adenosine (intravenous)
- C. Digoxin
- D. Carbimazole and beta blockers
- E. Electrical cardio version

116. A 70 year old man presents with an irregular heart beat and breathlessness for the last three weeks. He is noted to have a raised jugular venous pressure (JVP), ankle edema and an ECG showing uncontrolled atrial fibrillation. Choose the single most appropriate management.

- A. IV Diuretic
- B. Adenosine (intravenous)
- C. Digoxin
- D. Amiodarone
- E. Digoxin and anticoagulant

117. Temperature - 37°C

Pulse rate 115 beats/ minute regular

Blood pressure (BP) — 90 / 60 mmHg

Jugular venous pressure (JVP) raised

Chest x — ray normal

Oxygen saturation — 90% on air

Electrocardiogram (ECG) - T — wave inversion III

Choose the **single** most likely diagnosis.

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Acute massive pulmonary embolism
- C. Pneumothorax
- D. Pleural effusion
- E. Myocardial infarction

118. Temperature - 37°C

Pulse rate — 105 beats/ minute regular

Blood pressure (BP) — 135/80 mmHg, Jugular venous pressure (JVP) normal , Chest x-ray normal

oxygen saturation -97% on air, Electrocardiogram (ECG), Q waves in V1 — V3

Choose the **single** most likely diagnosis.

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Acute massive pulmonary embolism
- C. Pneumothorax
- D. Pleural effusion
- E. Myocardial infarction

119. Temperature - 37°C

Pulse rate — 125 beats/ minute regular, Blood pressure (BP) — 100 / 80 mmHg

Jugular venous pressure (JVP) normal

Chest x-ray no vascular markings on the right

Oxygen saturation — 85 % on air

Electrocardiogram (ECG) normal.

Choose the **single** most likely diagnosis.

- A. Acute bronchitis
- B. Acute massive pulmonary embolism
- C. Pneumothorax
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Ruptured oesophagitis

120. A 72 year old man with type 2 diabetes has a body mass index (BMI) of 24 and has evidence of left ventricular dysfunction. Choose the single most effective preventive intervention.

- A. Thiazide diuretic
- B. Beta blockers
- C. Approved exercise programme
- D. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
- E. Calcium antagonists

121. A 58 year old woman has suffered an -uncomplicated acute inferior Myocardial infarction (MI) within the past week. Her blood pressure is 132/78 mmHg. She has a BMI of 23.6 and she has been started on aspirin. A recent cholesterol measurement was reported as 4.7 mmol/l. Choose the single most effective preventive intervention.

- A. Hormone replacement therapy
- B. Beta blockers
- C. Statins
- D. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
- E. Calcium antagonists

122. A 74 year old woman has a blood pressure of 172/80 mmHg. She has a BMI of 21.6 and she is a non-smoker and shows no evidence of end organ damage. Choose the single most effective preventive intervention.

- A. Hormone replacement therapy
- B. Beta blockers
- C. Salt reduction
- D. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
- E. Calcium antagonists

123. A 47 year old woman has a BMI of 36.4 and a blood pressure of 158/98 mmHg. She is a non-smoker and has total cholesterol of 5.1 mmol/l. Choose the single most effective preventive intervention.

- A. Statins
- B. Beta blockers
- C. Salt reduction
- D. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
- E. Weight reduction

124. A 56 year old woman has a strong family history of heart disease. She takes daily aspirin. Her blood pressure is 130/75 mmHg and her total cholesterol level is 7.8 mmol/l. Choose the single most effective preventive intervention.

- A. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
- B. Beta blockers
- C. Salt reduction
- D. Statins
- E. Weight reduction

125. A 25-year old woman develops lassitude, breathlessness, purulent sputum and palpitations over a 24 hours period. She has a pulse rate of 88 beats/ minute. Electro-cardiogram (ECG) shows sinus rhythm. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test.

- A. Thyroid function tests
- B. Chest-x-ray
- C. 24 Hour ambulatory taped Electrocardiogram
- D. Serum urea and electrolytes concentration
- E. Blood glucose concentration

126. A 45 year old house wife presents with a history of weight loss over 12 months she has also noticed that she loses her temper easily. She has a regular pulse rate of 110 beats/ minute. Her ECG shows sinus rhythm. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test.

- A. Thyroid function tests
- B. Chest-x-ray
- C. 24 Hour ambulatory taped Electrocardiogram
- D. Serum urea and electrolytes concentration
- E. Thyroid auto-antibodies

127. A 60 year old man is referred to out-patient with frequent episodes of breathlessness and chest pain associated with an irregular heartbeat. He has a regular pulse rate of 60 beats/ minute. His ECG shows sinus rhythm. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test.

- A. Chest-x-ray
- B. Blood glucose concentration
- C. 24 Hour ambulatory taped Electrocardiogram
- D. Serum urea and electrolytes concentration
- E. Thyroid auto-antibodies

128. A 35 year old woman has woken up five times in the previous month with a feeling of thumping in the chest. On sitting up for about two minutes and taking a few deep breaths the sensation subsides over a further minute. Her ECG shows sinus rhythm. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test.

- A. Chest-x-ray
- B. Blood glucose concentration
- C. 24 Hour ambulatory taped Electrocardiogram
- D. Echocardiogram
- E. Thyroid function tests

129. A 52 year old man presented with severe chest pain. An acute myocardial infarction was confirmed. Four days after admission he develops acute, breathlessness. He is tachypnoeic, a febrile and has a raised jugular venous pressure (JVP) and scanty bilateral basal lung crackles. Electrocardiogram (ECG) shows no new changes. What is the Single most likely cause of his dyspnea.

- A. Pleural effusion
- B. Pneumonia
- C. Pneumothorax
- D. Pulmonary embolism
- E. Pulmonary edema

130. A 32 year old woman presents with hypertension. She has loin discomfort and bilaterally palpable kidneys. Choose the Single most likely investigation to indicate a cause for hypertension.

Fast paroxysm = VT
→ Atrial myxoma

- A. Ultrasound scan of the pelvis
- B. Serum cortisol concentration
- C. Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
- D. Radionuclide Reno gram
- E. Plasma aldosterone concentration

131. A 45 year old woman presents with weight gain 7 kg over nine months. She has developed acne and is bruising more easily. She is obese, hypertensive and plethoric. Choose the Single investigation most likely to indicate a cause for hypertension.

- A. Serum growth hormone
- B. Serum cortisol concentration
- C. Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
- D. 24 hour urinary free cortisol concentration
- E. 24 hour urinary metanephrines concentration

132. A 55 year old man is referred following a visit to the optician. He has blood pressure of 210/110 mmHg with hypertensive retinopathy but no other abnormalities. His serum potassium is 2.9mmol/l. He is on no medication. Choose the Single investigation most likely to indicate a cause for hypertension.

- A. Serum growth hormone
- B. Serum cortisol concentration
- C. Auto antibody screen
- D. Plasma aldosterone concentration
- E. Serum calcium concentration

133. What is the Single most likely cause hypertension by overproduction of catecholamines?

- A. Conn's syndrome
- B. Cushing's syndrome
- C. Polycystic disease of the kidney
- D. Pheochromocytoma
- E. Chronic glomerulonephritis

134. What is the Single most likely cause hypertension inherited as an Autosomal dominant disease?

- A. Renal artery stenosis
- B. Cushing's syndrome
- C. Polycystic disease of the kidney
- D. Pheochromocytoma
- E. Co-arcuation of the aorta

135. What is the Single most likely cause hypertension by overproduction of aldosterone?

- A. Conn's syndrome
- B. Cushing's syndrome
- C. Polycystic disease of the kidney
- D. Pheochromocytoma
- E. Diabetes mellitus (DM)

136. What is the Single most likely cause hypertension in which Deposition of antigen antibody complexes in the glomerular basement membrane are seen?

- A. Medullary sponge kidney
- B. Gout
- C. Polycystic disease of the kidney
- D. Chronic glomerulonephritis
- E. Chronic pyelonephritis

137. A 70 year old woman presenting with recent onset of dyspnoea has signs of cardiac failure. Her electrocardiogram (ECG) shows atrial fibrillation with a ventricular rate of 130 beats/minute. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Verapamil
- C. Digoxin
- D. Valsalva man oeuvre
- E. Propranolol

138. A 22 year old final year university student presents with anxiety related symptoms including palpitations. She does not wish to take medication so close to the time of her examinations. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Caffeine exclusion
- B. Verapamil
- C. Diazepam
- D. Valsalva man oeuvre
- E. Propranolol

139. A 58 year Old woman presents with palpitations and faintness. Her blood pressure is 90/50 mmHg and her ECG shows Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT). This has been resistant to adenosine. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Valsalva man oeuvre
- B. Verapamil
- C. Direct current (DC) cardio version
- D. Amiodarone
- E. Propranolol

140. A 48 year old man develops recurrent ventricular tachycardia following a myocardial infarction. This arrhythmia has been resistant to initial medical treatment. He has bronchial asthma. During the attacks he is cardiovascular system is stable. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Verapamil
- C. Direct current (DC) cardio version
- D. Valsalva man oeuvre
- E. Propranolol

141. A 32 year old man with Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome presents with recurrent palpitations due to atrial fibrillation. This has been resistant to all drug treatments. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Caffeine exclusion
- C. Direct current (DC) cardio version
- D. Valsalva man oeuvre
- E. Accessory pathway ablation

142. A 46 year old woman is found to have blood pressure of 152/104 mmHg on three separate occasions. She is an ex-smoker and her body mass index (BMI) is 23. She admits to drinking 50 units of alcohol per week. Choose the Single most effective preventive measure.

- A. Exercise
- B. Statin
- C. Alcohol reduction
- D Smoking cessation
- E. Stress management

143. A 38 year old Asian woman has type 1 diabetes. Her blood pressure today is at 135/88 mmHg and she has micro-albuminuria. Choose the Single most effective preventive measure.

- A. Exercise
- B. Weight reduction
- C. Beta blocker
- D Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- E. Statin

144. A 50 year old woman presents for review of her hypertension. She is well controlled with a blood pressure of 138/86 mmHg. On reviewing her cholesterol, her total cholesterol is 7.8mmol/l and her high density lipoprotein (HDL) is 0.8 mmol/l. Choose the Single most effective preventive measure.

- A. Exercise
- B. Weight reduction
- C. Fish oil
- D Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- E. Statin

145. A 45 year old woman is found to have a blood pressure of 160/95 mmHg on three separate occasions. She smokes 20 cigarettes a day. Her total cholesterol high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol ratio is 4. Choose the Single most effective preventive measure.

- A. Exercise
- B. Weight reduction
- C. Smoking cessation
- D Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- E. Statin

146. A 30 year old woman, who is other-wise in good health, is found after a routine medical examination to have a blood pressure of 160/100 mmHg on three ^{not consecutive} separate occasions. She is on no medication. Her BMI is 28 and she drinks 2-3 units of alcohol per week. What is the Single most effective preventive measure?

- A. Exercise
- B. Weight reduction
- C. Alcohol reduction
- D Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- E. Statin

147. A 25 year old woman has palpitations, diarrhea, weight loss, anxiety and insomnia increasing over the last six weeks. She has a pulse rate of 120 beats/minute and a fine tremor of her hands. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Atenolol
- B. 24 hour electrocardiogram (ECG) monitoring
- C. Thyroid function tests
- D Lifestyle advice
- E. Amiodarone

148. A 30 year old man who has asthma experiences palpitations when his asthma worsens. During a recent attack he has a regular pulse rate of 130 beats/minute despite a peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) of 400L/minute. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Atenolol
- B. Relaxation exercises
- C. Review of medication
- D Lifestyle advice
- E. Adenosine or verapamil

149. A 64 year old woman develops a supraventricular tachycardia 24 hours after admission to a coronary care unit. Although her blood pressure is maintained, chest pain recurs. She does not respond to carotid massage and Valsalva maneuver. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Atenolol
- B. Relaxation exercises
- C. Amiodarone
- D Car dioversion
- E. Adenosine or verapamil

150. A 50 year old man who smokes 40 cigarettes a day and drinks more than 36 units of alcohol per week describes episodic racing of the heart. Examination is normal and a 24 hour electrocardiogram monitoring is normal. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Lifestyle advice
- B. Digoxin
- C. Amiodarone
- D Car dioversion
- E. Adenosine or verapamil

151. An 89 year old man with ischaemic heart disease gives a four week history of shortness of breath, peripheral oedema and general weakness. His apex rate is 130 beats/minute and his blood pressure is 120/80 mmHg. Choose the Single most appropriate management.

- A. Atenolol
- B. Digoxin
- C. Amiodarone
- D Car dioversion
- E. Adenosine or verapamil

152. A 60 year old woman suddenly develops severe left ventricular failure following a myocardial infarction. Her echocardiogram demonstrates mitral regurgitation. What is the single most likely explanation for the abnormal investigation?

- A. Ventricular Septal Rupture
- B. Cardiac Tamponade
- C. Papillary Muscle Rupture
- D. Left Ventricular Aneurysm
- E. Dressler Syndrome

153. A 55 year old man has cardiac failure. He has spider naevi on his chest. A chest x-ray shows he has an enlarged heart. His blood pressure is normal. What is the single most likely underlying mechanism for this condition?

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Degenerative
- C. Congenital
- D. Infective
- E. Nutritional

154. A patient had myocardial infarction 10 days back and now presents with pansystolic murmur. What is the single most likely cause?

- A. Ventricular Septal Defect
- B. AF
- C. Emboli
- D. VT
- E. SVT

155. A 28 years old man presents with a two hour history of rapid palpitations. He feels a little light headed but is otherwise well. On examination his pulse is 170 beats/minute and regular, and his blood pressure is 100/68 mmHg. He has had two similar episodes in the past. What is the most likely rhythm disturbance?

- A. Supra Ventricular tachycardia
- B. Ventricular Fibrillation
- C. Ventricular Tachycardia
- D. Ventricular Ectopics
- E. Atrial Fibrillation

156. A man with prosthetic heart valve underwent hemicolectomy and after some days he complains of left hypochondrial pain, fever and with a systolic murmur, what is the next investigation to ascertain the cause of the heart failure?

- A. CT scan
- B. Blood culture
- C. X-ray
- D. ECG
- E. 24 Hour ECG

CNS

1 - E	34 E	66. B.	93 E
2 - D	35 B.	67. A	94 B.
3 - A	36 C	68 C (Mitral Regurg)	95 B.
4 - A D	37 C	69 D.	96 A.
5 - D (Adrenal crisis)	38 B	70 C.	97 C (Lt. ventricular outflow obst.)
6 - E	39 D	71 B.	98 D.
7 - D	40 D	72 B.	99 C.
8 - D (Aortic dissection & pneumothorax without trauma)	41 C	73 B.	100 D.
9 - D	42 A	74 A	101 E
10 - E	43 E	75 C	102 B.
11 D.	44 E (Malignant VT.)	76 B	103 B (Infective endocarditis)
12 C	45 C.	77 C	104 E (Septal myectomy)
13 B	46 D.	78 E	105 E
14 A	47 D.	79 C	106 B.
15 C.	48 C	80 E	107 C.
16 B (Black area)	49 D	81 B.	108 B
17 D AS.	50 C (pheochromocytoma).	82 B.	109 A (Subclavian steal syndrome)
18 B	51 B	83 C	110 A.
19 D	52 D (Thoracic rupture)	84 E.	111 C (VSD closure)
20 D	53 E	85 D.	112 D
21 C	54 C	86 D.	113 B.
22 D	55 A (lower esophagus).	87 D.	114 D
23 A	56 B.	88 A (Anemia)	115 D.
24 D	57 D (Best (TPA).	89 B (phenytoin)	116 E
25 D	58 D.	90 D.	117 B.
26 D	59 C	91 D.	118 E (Q wave)
27 B	60 A	92 C	119 C.
28 C	61 C		120 D.
29 A	62 D.		121 C.
30 E (Alcohol)	63 E		122 E
31 B.	64 D		123 E
32 C.	65 A.F. E.		124 D.
33 D.			125 B.

126 A	141 E
127 C	142 C
128 D.	143 D
129 D	144 E
130 A C.	145 C
131 D	146 B.
132 D (Korotkoff syndrome)	147 C
133 D	148 C
134 C	149 E
135 A.	150 A
136 D.	151 A
137 C (V failure + A. Fib)	152 E
138 A	153 E
139 C	154 A
140 C.	155 A
	156 B.