

Edited by
Anna R. Dover
J. Alastair Innes
Karen Fairhurst

Macleod's

15th Edition

Clinical Examin



ARCHIVE

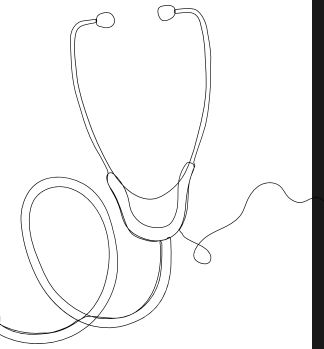
Introduction to clinical years

SUBJECT :

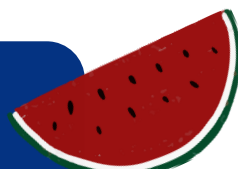
CVS

Done by:

DANIH AWWAD
ROAA FARARJEH
RANA KHATTAB



الطب الجراحة
بجنته



1. which murmur commonly radiates to the axilla? Select one:

- a. Tricuspid stenosis
- b. Mitral regurgitation
- c. Aortic stenosis
- d. Aortic regurgitation
- e. Mitral stenosis

Ans. b

2. Symptoms of acute arterial occlusion are all EXCEPT? Select one:

- a. Increased pulse on peripheral arteries
- b. Skin pallor
- c. Muscle pain
- d. Skin paresthesias
- e. Muscle paralysis

Ans.a

3. One of the followings is NOT correct statement concerning intermittent (arterial) claudication? Select one:

- a. Is clinically diagnosed as rest pain
- b. Is relieved with short periods of rest
- c. Pain is located in the calves (less frequently in the buttocks or thighs)
- d. Is caused by arterial obstruction proximal to affected muscle beds
- e. Is lower extremity muscular pain induced by exercise

Ans. a

4. Regarding the palpation of apex of the heart, which is False?

Select one:

- a. Normally, The apex beat is situated in the sixth intercostal space along the midclavicular line.
- b. The apex beat may be impalpable in obese individuals.
- c. Displacement of the apex inferiorly and laterally suggests cardiomegaly.
- d. If you are unable to feel the apex try rolling the patient further to the left to bring the heart closer to the chest wall.
- e. If there is still no beat palpable, try feeling on the right for dextrocardia.

Ans. a

5. All of the following are common causes of chest pain except one:

- a. Myocardial infarction
- b. Angina
- c. Pericarditis
- d. Aortic dissection
- e. Heart failure

Ans. e



6. Retrosternal chest pain expect

1. Oesophageal rupture
2. pulmonary embolism
3. angina

Ans. a

7.. The MOST common cause of peripheral arterial disease is?

- a. Diabetes
- b. Deep vein thrombosis
- c. Atherosclerosis
- d. Pregnancy
- e. Drug abuse

Ans. c

CVS

General CVS examination:

1. What is the most likely cause of a collapsing pulse? wateen

- A. Mitral valve prolapse
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Aortic stenosis
- D. Aortic regurgitation
- E. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Ans: D

2. Differences between carotid artery and jugular venous pulsation ? Wateen

- A. Varies with respiration
- B. Carotid artery has a rapid inward movement
- C. JVP decrease with abdominal pressure
- D. The JVP is usually best seen on the patient's left side
- E. Carotid artery has 2 peaks per heart beat

Ans: A

3. What is the most likely cause of a prolonged radio-femoral delay? Nabeed

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Mitral valve prolapse
- C. Aortic coarctation
- D. Pulmonary hypertension
- E. Atrial fibrillation

Ans: C



Which of the following conditions is NOT typically associated with central cyanosis? Nabed

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- D. Left-to-right shunt
- E. Associated with finger clubbing

Ans:D

5. What is the normal heart rate range for an adult at rest? Nabed

- A. 40-60 beats per minute
- B. 50-70 beats per minute
- C. 60-100 beats per minute
- D. 70-90 beats per minute
- E. 80-120 beats per minute

Ans:C

6. Which of the following is NOT typically associated with infective endocarditis? Nabed

- A. Janeway lesions
- B. Osler's nodes
- C. Roth spots
- D. Splinter hemorrhages
- E. Koilonychia (spoon-shaped nails)

Ans:E

7. Which of the following statements about the jugular venous pressure (JVP) is TRUE? Nabed

- A. JVP is increased with inspiration.
- B. JVP is decreased with expiration.
- C. JVP is independent of respiratory variations.
- D. JVP is decreased with inspiration.
- E. JVP is increased with Valsalva maneuver.

Ans:D

8. Which one of these is true about JVP? Nabed

- A. Above the sternal notch normal by 9cm.
- B. JVP has one peak.
- C. Decreased with abdominal pressure.
- D. -It doesn't elevate in any condition that leads to high right ventricular filling pressure.
- E. JVP doesn't vary with the position of the patient.

Ans:A



9. Regarding Jugular venous pressure (JVP), which of the following is true?

Select one:Wareed

- A.It's base is measured with the patient lying at about 45 degrees.
- B. It may indicate heart failure when the JVP is not raised.
- C.The filling pressure should be more than 3 cm above the sternal angle.
- D.It has no visible pulsation.
- E.Checked on the posterior aspect of the neck.

Ans:A

10. 52. One of the following is true, radial pulse rate normally is :Wareed

- A.60-100 /minute
- B.150 -250 /minute
- C.40-80 /minute
- D.40-60 /minute
- E.100-120 /minute

Ans:A

11. 55. Radio-femoral delay is examined to check?wareed

- A.Aortic Regurgitation
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C.Pulmonary Stenosis
- D.Coarctation of aorta
- E.heart block

Ans:D

12. Which of the followings is CORRECT about difference between jugular venous pulsations and carotid arterial pulsations?wareed

- A. The carotid pulse has a double waveform, the JVP is single
- B. The jugular venous Impulse palpable and non-compressible
- C. TheCarotid is not strongly pulsatile
- D. Carotid pulsations variable with respiration
- E. The JVP rises with pressure on the liver (hepatojugular reflux).

Ans:E



13. One of the following is NOT correct about JVP (jugular venous pressure) measurement: wareed

- A. It is best measured at 45 degrees.
- B. We look for palpable non-wavy pulsations.
- C. Normally should be below 3-4 cm.
- D. Level is usually measured as height above the sternal angle.
- E. We usually take the highest level of pulsations for measurement.

Ans:B

14. 7. For measurement of JVP (Jugular venous pressure) we use the internal jugular vein because:

- A. It has NO direct continuity with the heart.
- B. Has NO valves.
- C. It is superficial.
- D. It is wavy.
- E. Has NO palpable pulsations.

Ans:B

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