Histology (5 questions):

- 1. Which of the following is a wide and leaky capillary?
 - a. Continuous
 - b. Fenestrated
 - c. Sinusoids √
- 2. Which of the following is true about the cardiac cell?
 - a. Has multiple large mitochondria √
 - b. Peripheral nuclei
 - c. High lipid content
 - d. Triad at A-I line
 - e. Diad at A line

3. Which of the following does not have portal circulation?

- a. Muscle √
- b. Kidney
- c. Liver
- d. Brain
- e. All organs have portal circulation
- 4. What is an artery with prominent internal and external elastic lamina called?
 - a. Muscular √
 - b. Elastic
- 5. Which of the following is not a component of intercalated disk?
 - a. Terminal cisternae √
 - b. Desmosomes
 - c. Macula adherins

Embryology (3 questions):

- Which of the following does not form part of the aorta? 1.
 - a. Right dorsal aorta √
 - b. Left dorsal aorta
 - c. Left 4th pharyngeal archd. Aortic sac

 - e. Left horn of aortic sac
- 2. What are the borders of foramen ovale?
- a. Septum primum and septum secondum
- 3. Order of sacs in heart tube from cranial to caudal?
 - a. Bulbus cordis primitive ventricle primitive atrium sinus venosus

Biochemistry (8 questions):

- What is the cardiac biomarker that remains elevated for the longest time? 1. a. LDH
- 2. A patient came to ER 12 hours after experiencing chest pain, what 2 cardiac biomarkers would be at their peak during this time?
 - a. Troponin and LDH??
 - b. Myoglobin and CK-MB
 - c. AST and LDH
- 3. Lipoprotein lipase breaks down TG in VLDL, what apoprotein acts as a catalyst for this enzyme?
- a. Apoprotein CII 4. What is the HDL receptor in the liver?
- a. Scavenger receptor class B
- 5. Why can't the liver utilize the ketone bodies it produces?
 - a. Because it lacks one of the enzymes of ketolytic pathway
- 6. An important factor for regulating cholesterol synthesis is sterol regulatory element, which pair contains this factor?

- a. SREBP and SCAP √
- b. SCAP and Insig-1
- 7. Which of the following correctly describes phosphorylation-dephosphorylation of PDH? (مش ميك الصياغة) a. Low ATP/ADP and Low acetyl CoA/CoA inhibits the inhibiting enzyme
- 8. An explanation for the no changes in mechanical capacity of heart even with increased oxygen consumption during utilization of fatty acids
 - a. Increased oxidative stress caused by oxidation of fatty acids

Medicine and Microbiology (2 questions, same topic so I don't know which is which)

1. A patient presents with fever, chills, arthralgia, and he has a history of rheumatic disease, he had a dental procedure a while ago, no proof of endocarditis yet, but endocarditis is suspected, what is a possible pathogen causing it?

a. Viridans strept

2. Infective endocarditis associated with intravenous drugs users is caused by which organism? a. Staph aureus

Surgery (1 question)

- 1. Which of the following is not a risk factor for CAD (coronary artery disease)?
 - a. Female gender √
 - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. Family history of CAD
 - d. Oral contraceptive

Pharmacology (11 questions)

- 1. Which of the following is not a class of anti-arrhythmic drugs? a. Chlorine channel blockers
- Which of the following is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor?
 a. Fluvastatin (other options didn't end with -statin)
- 3. What is a derivative of Nicotinic acid?
- a. Niacin
- 4. Which of the following is incorrect about treatment of heart failure? a. CCB (Ca channel blockers) are used for chronic heart failure
- 5. Which of the following is incorrect about treatment of heart failure? a. Digoxin has long onset of action
- 6. Which of the following is incorrect about heart failure treatment?
- a. ARBS increase bradykinin level
- 7. Heparin is used for?
- a. Initial management of myocardial infarction
- 8. Which of the following is not an anti-hypertensive drug?
 - a. Amphetamine \checkmark
 - b. ACE inhibitors
 - c. ARBS
- 9. Route of administration for isosorbide mononitrate?
 - a. Orally √
 - b. Sublingually
 - c. IV
- 10. Which of the calcium channel blockers used for hypertension causes gingival hyperplasia?
- a. Verapamil
- 11. Alpha 1 adrenergic receptor blockers cause vasodilation by decreasing what action of norepinephrine?
 - a. Vasoconstriction

Community (6 questions)

- 1. Primary prevention of early stage of disease is called
 - a. Secondary prevention

2. Novel risk factor for CVD

- a. Excess homocysteine levels
- 3. What is incorrect about epidemiology of CVD?
- a. Japanese people living in Japan have higher risk of CHD than Japanese people living in San Francisco
- 4. Which of the following is incorrect about Smoking and CVD risk?
- a. Nicotine replaces oxygen
- When do carbon monoxide levels return to normal after smoking cessation?
 a. After half a day of smoking cessation
- 6. All of the following are unhealthy eating habits for CVD, except
 - a. Diet low in refined carbohydrates

Pathology (9 questions)

- When is the risk of serious arrhythmias after AMI the highest?
 a. 1 hour after
- 2. Wave of macrophages that remove necrotic myocytes and neutrophil fragments after myocardial infarction?
 - a. 1 to 3 days
 - b. 5 to 10 days √
- 3. All of the following factors increase risk of rupture of plaque except
 - a. Thick fibrous cap
- 4. Which of the following is not true about temporal arteritis?
 - a. Occurs before 50 years of age \checkmark
 - b. Granuloma
 - c. Involve temporal and ophthalmic
 - d. T cell mediated
- 5. Patient with bilateral pneumonitis, with radiographically visible nodules with central cavitation, chronic sinusitis, mucosal ulceration of nasopharynx and renal involvement
- a. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis6. Most common cause of mitral stenosis?
 - a. Chronic rheumatic valve disease √
 - b. Acute rheumatic fever
- 7. Which of the following is wrong about myxomatous mitral valve? a. Secondary mitral prolapse happens more in men
- 8. What is the cardiomyopathy where ventricular wall is severely thinned owing to myocyte replacement by fatty infiltration and lesser amounts of fibrosis?
 - a. Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy
- 9. What defect causes aneurysms in Marfan syndrome?
- a. Defective synthesis of fibrillin √
 b. Other options were Collagen types
- 10. What is the normal thickness of left ventricular wall? (not sure it's patho)
 - a. 1.3 cm

Physiology (19 questions)

- 1. Precapillary sphincter would open and shut based on?
- a. OŻavailability
- What is not true about mean arterial blood pressure?
 a. Equals systolic pressure minus diastolic pressure
- 3. Which of the following is not matched regarding autoregulation mechanisms?
- a. Increased metabolic demand -> increase resistance
- 4. Which of the following is not true about plateau? a. L type Ca channels are inactive and K are active
- 5. Which of the following is not important for cardiac contraction?
 - a. Ca++ and calmodulin
 - b. Troponin c
 - c. Rynadine receptor 2
 - d. Funny Na channels √
- 6. Which of the following is not consistent with intrinsic cardiac conduction system?
- a. Autonomic nervous system
- 7 What is primary regulator of blood flow to muscles during rest?
 - a. Sympathetic vasoconstriction tone \checkmark

- b. Metabolic demand
- 8. Main factor affecting coronary circulation? a. Adenosine
- 9. Diastolic filling of ventricles produces what sound?
- a. Third heart sound
- 10. Rushing of blood into aorta and pulmonary trunk produces what sound? Second component of 1st sound a
- 11. Sounds of the heart are ?
 - a. Mainly due to closure of valves
- 12. Arterioles are?
- a. Resistance vessels
- 13. Regarding cardiac cycle
- a. Has 8 phases 14. Filling of ventricles occurs in
 - Atrial systole, maximum and minimum filling phases
- 15. Which of the following is true about diastole?
 - a. Ventricles rest
 - b. Complete coronary fillingc. Ventricles fillingd. Ventricle rest and filling

 - e. All of the above are true $\sqrt{}$
- 16. If blood pressure in the carotid artery falls, what changes will occur? a. Carotid baroreceptors will decrease their inhibitory impulses
- 17. Which of the following is not an effect of renin-angiotensin system? a. Excess Sodium excretion
- 18. Which of the following is true about cardiac cycle?
 - a. Increasing heart rate decreases duration
- 19. Cardiac output in L/min divided by heart rate is? a. Stroke volume
- 20. Valves of heart are closed during?
 - a. Isometric relaxation and isometric contraction

Anatomy (14 questions)

- 1. What can be seen in right atrium
- a. Opening of coronary sinus 2. All are true about maxillary artery except?
- a. Gives a branch to the upper eyelid
- 3. Vein found in anatomical snuff box
- a. Cephalic vein
- 4. All have posterior relation to base of heart except?
 - a. T3-T6 vertebrae √
 - b. Pericardium
 - c. Esophagus
 - d. Aorta
 - e. Oblique sinus
- 5. Artery that supplies the infundibulum of right ventricle?
 - a. Right conus artery
- 6. Artery that supplies the largest area of interventricular septum? a. Anterior interventricular artery
- Which of the following does not participate in trochanteric anastomosis? 7.
 - a. Obturator artery 🗸
 - b. Lateral circumflex
 - c. Medial circumflex
 - d. Superior gluteal
 - e. Inferior gluteal
- 8. Dorsalis pedis is a continuation of?
 - a. Anterior tibial artery
- 9. Which of the transverse foramen of cervical vertebra does not have vertebral artery?
 - a. 7th

10. Given that there is an artery starting at the 2nd costal cartilage and ending at T4 vertebrae, what would be the names of branches coming out of it?

a. Brachiocephalic, left common carotid, left subclavian

- 11. Which of the following is not found in the superior mediastinum? a. Right laryngeal recurrent nerve
- 12. Which of the following is not true about arch of the aorta?a. It is the first part of aorta
- 13.))axillary artery question is wrong so I won't write it))

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1. All the following changes can happen in severe hypertension except?

- a. Increased ECG (or QRS I forgot) magnitude
- b. Increase myocardial cells/size (I also forgot)
- c. Blurry vision