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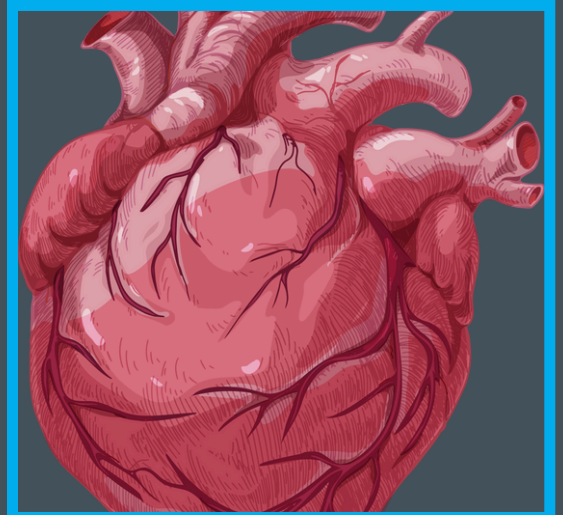
CVS Final

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COMMUNITY

1. Why should we give bupropion at the same time of tobacco before cessation of smoking?

- A. To avoid withdrawal symptoms
- B. For better efficacy of cessation
- C. To reduce side effects
- D. To reach steady-state level

Answer: D. To reach steady-state level

2. bupropion sustained release tablets should be initiated while the patient is still using tobacco because?

- A. to control withdrawal symptoms
- B. to relieve stress
- C. to achieve steady-state blood levels of bupropion.

Answer: C. to achieve steady-state blood levels of bupropion.

3. CHD in patient after 15 years of smoking cessation to person who never smoked is?

- A. the same
- B. highest
- C. lowest
- D. cant determine

answer: A. the same

4. The lasting or residual nicotine and other chemicals left on indoor surfaces after tobacco smoke is finished?

- A. first hand
- B. second hand
- C. third hand
- D. side stream
- E. main stream

answer: C. third hand

5. associated with increased prevalence of smoking of University students in Jordan?

- A. Male sex, higher income, lower academic attainment and higher number of friends or family members who smoke
- B. female sex, higher income, higher academic attainment and higher number of friends or family members who smoke
- C. Male sex, lower income, lower academic attainment and higher number of friends or family members who smoke
- D. Male sex, higher income, higher academic attainment and higher number of friends or family members who smoke

Answer: A

6. Nicotine gum in smoking cessation, how to use?

A. the same like any gum

B. faster than any gum

C. chewed slowly not chewed like ordinary gum

Answer: C. chewed slowly not chewed like ordinary gum

7. Increase heart rate and blood pressure, damage of blood vessel?

A. carbon monoxide

B. tar and nicotine

C. dopamine

Answer: B. tar and nicotine

1000. The target LDL cholesterol level when JNC risk factors measurement is 2 or more:

A. <200

B. <160

C. <130

D. <100

Answer: C. <130

الطبيب والجراحة

لجنة

Pathology

8. Which of the following is not found in atheroma plaque is:

- A. SMC
- B. Macrophages
- C. T-cells
- D. Collagen
- E. Mucin

Answer: E. Mucin

9. The most presentation for rheumatoid fever is?

- A. caused by alpha hemolytic streptococcus
- B. in pediatric age presents with carditis
- C. showing after 2-3 day with pharyngitis
- D. normal ESR
- E. chorea is minor criteria

Answer: B. in pediatric age presents with carditis

10. A 35 years old athlete dies suddenly during running in a marathon, which of the following is the most likely underlying cause:

- A. Hypertension
- B. pulmonary embolism
- C. Stroke
- D. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- E. Restrictive cardiomyopathy

Answer: D. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

11. The true sentence about Libman-Sacks endocarditis is:

SLE

12. Choose the condition that does not cause Hypertrophic cardiomyopathies:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Aortic stenosis
- C. Amyloid diseases

13. Polyarteritis nodosa can affect all the following blood vessels except :-

- A. Cardiac vessels
- B. Hepatic artery
- C. Renal artery
- D. Pancreatic artery
- E. Pulmonary arteries

Answer: E. Pulmonary arteries

14. The following are varicose veins complications , except?

- A. dermatitis stasis
- B. superimposed infection
- C. ulceration
- D. poor wound healing
- E. pulmonary embolism

Answer: E. pulmonary embolism

15. Related to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and anti-HBsAg antibody:

- A. polyarthritis nodosa
- B. kwasaki
- C. takaysi
- D. plusless
- E. temporal

16. Not related to Restrictive cardiomyopathy ?

- A. senile related
- B. helminthic infection
- C. myloma
- D. fibrosis
- E. hypertension

17. All the following are risk factors for DVT except

- A. After surgery
- B. bone cancer
- C. bedridden
- D. Pregnancy
- E. Low BMI

Answer: E. Low BMI

18. False about Sydnham corea

- A- one of the minor criteria
- B- one of the major criteria
- C. Used for diagnosis of rheumatic heart disease

19. All the following are causes of primary cardiomyopathy except:

- A. amyloid
- B. hypertension

Answer: B. hypertension

20. The percentage of coronary arteries occlusion in stable angina is

- A. Less than 30%.
- B. Less than 70%
- C. 70% or more.
- D. 90% or more
- E. 100%

Pharmacology

21. Milrinone is approved for HF because of its beneficial effect, which is?

- A. Increasing A-V conduction
- B. Increasing heart contractility
- C. Causing thrombocytopenia
- D. Increasing both venous and arterial diameter
- E. Increasing heart rate

Answer: D. Increasing both venous and arterial diameter

22. Choose the wrong among anti-arrhythmic drugs:

- A. Dofetilide is pure K⁺ channel blocker
- B. Amiodarone...
- C. Quinidine causes hearing and visual side effects
- D. Lidocaine is used for A-V block induced arrhythmia

Answer: D. Lidocaine is used for A-V block induced arrhythmia

23. Choose the wrong about anti-hypertensive drugs:

- A. Nitroprusside is used for severe HTN
- B. Nitroprusside is venous and arteriolar dilator
- C. Losartan is administered twice daily
- D. Losartan prevents aldosterone secretion
- E. Nitroprusside half life is extremely short (mins)

Answer: C. Losartan is administered twice daily

24. 82 years old patient taking nitroglycerin for anginal effort attack, what is the mechanism of drug?

- A. increase cGMP
- B. stimulate phosphodiesterase
- C. alpha adrenergic blocker

25. All about Ivabradine is true except ?

- A. Selective I_f channel blocker
- B. Selective negative inotropic
- C. No effect on BP
- D. e first-line antianginal if beta-blocker is contraindicated
- E. combined with any other antianginal

26. All use in hypertension associated with pregnancy except?

- A. methyldopa
- B. hydralazine
- C. labetalol
- D. nefadipine
- E. capitol

Answer: E. capitol

27. dopamin 2-5ug/kg/min, except:

- A. VD to renal flow
- B. act on DI
- C. use in neurogenic shock
- D. use in hypovolemic shock

28. Chronic smoker patient , has COPD and chronic heart failure , one strategy is effective in his condition?

- A. exercises daily
- B. increase sodium intake to 2000
- C. use large amount of beta blocker
- D. thiazide diuretic
- E. stop alcohol

Answer: D. thiazide diuretic

29. Patient with high cholesterol, doctor recommended to him statin+ Fenofibrate, doctor should be considered about myopathy by measure every 2 weeks ?

- A. creatine kinase
- B. alkaline phosphatase
- C. aminotransferase
- D. HMG

Answer: A. creatine kinase

30. Patient with hypercholesterolemia, high LDL, taking statin and newly start to take Ezetimibe, what is the best description for mechanism of co-medication in his disease ?

- A. Prevents contraindication of other drugs
- B. Reduce side effects
- C. synergistic to increase HDL
- D. enhance absorption of statin
- E. reduce cholesterol

Answer: C. synergistic to increase HDL

31. False about nitroprusside

- A. given by continuous IV infusion
- B. Complicated hypertensive crisis
- C. Potent vasodilator
- D. Twice daily

Answer: D. Twice daily

Physiology

32. Velocity of blood equals blood flow/ _____

- A. Pressure gradient
- B. Cross sectional area
- C. Resistance
- D. Blood vessel length

Answer: B. Cross sectional area

33. True about Starling force in capillary bed:

- A. hydrostatic capillary pressure is absorbing force
- B. interstitial fluid pressure increases about 1 mmHg
- C. interstitial colloid osmotic pressure outwards force towards the capillary
- D. arteriolar end the filtering force exceeds 22 mmHg
- E. in venous side the reabsorbing force exceeds 1 mmHg

Answer: B. interstitial fluid pressure increases about 1 mmHg

34. Which of the following decreases during aerobic exercise?

- A. Renal blood flow
- B. Mean arterial blood pressure
- C. Cerebral blood flow
- D. Blood temperature
- E. Heart rate

Answer: A. Renal blood flow

35. Phase 0 of cardiac contraction includes entrance of Ca^{++} *

(most important electrolytes in cardiac contraction Na or Ca)

36. Absolute Refractory Period of cardiac contraction includes:

- A. The entire SA node phases
- B. start of phase 0 → till the end of Phase 3
- C. Begins from the slope of phase 3 till the end of the phase
- D. From phase 0 till the middle of phase 3

Answer: D. From phase 0 till the middle of phase 3

37. Cardiac index depends on:

- A. CO and heart rate
- B. surface area and heart rate
- C. Stroke volume and surface area
- D. CO and surface area
- E. CO and weight

Answer: D. CO and surface area

38. All cardiac valves are closed in _ phases?

- A. Isometric relaxation and contraction
- B. Maximum ejection and filling
- C. Minimum ejection and filling
- D. Isometric contraction and maximum ejection
- E. Isometric relaxation and minimum ejection

Answer: A. Isometric relaxation and contraction

39. Electrical ventricular systole is called ?

- A. QT segment
- B. QT interval
- C. ST interval
- D. PR interval

Answer: B. QT interval

40. pulse pressure increases when _ decreases.

- A. Systolic pressure
- B. SV
- C. Arterial compliance
- D. Plasma protein
- E. venous return

41. Which of the following decreases in active muscle?

- A. Temperature
- B. BP
- C. HR
- D. Blood vessel diameter

42. Electrolyte that plays an important/ main role in the contractility is:

- A. Na⁺
- B. k⁺
- C. Ca⁺⁺
- D. Cl⁻

Answer: C. Ca⁺⁺

43. All about baroreceptor is true , except?

- A. found in carotid sinus
- B. aortic arch
- C. normally firing at late systole
- D. monitor arterial pressure
- E. innervated by glossopharyngeal

44. One liter of blood was lost , what possible happened?

- A. increase firing of discharge from baroreceptor
- B. chemoreceptors has no role
- C. increase activity of Vasomotor centre
- D. slightly decrease in heart rate

45. About cerebral artery all true except?

- A. decrease by venous obstruction
- B. decrease in sleep
- C. about 15% of cardiac output
- D. Increased by hypercabbnia

Answer: B. decrease in sleep

46. Contraction of muscle concide any phase ?

- A. depolarisation
- B. platue
- C. rapid replorization

Answer: A. depolarisation

47. All the following are causes of resistance shock except:

- A. Insect bites
- B. Vomiting
- C. Septic shock
- D. Emotions

Answer: B. Vomiting

48. The blood flow increase in exercise in all the following except

- A- muscles
- B. Heart
- C. Lungs
- D. Kidneys
- E. None of the above

Answer: D. Kidneys

Histology

49. The blood vessel that has the superior permeability is

- A. Artery
- B. Arteriole
- C. Sinusoid
- D. Venule
- E. Vein

Answer: C. Sinusoid

50. Arterioles are?

- A. Superior permeability
- B. have prominent external elastic lamina
- C. With slowest blood velocity
- D. Resistance vessels

Answer: D. Resistance vessels

51. Portal venous system is found in?

- A. muscle
- B. liver
- C. brain
- D. in all tissues
- E. no correct answer

Answer: B. liver

52. True about elastic large artery ?

- A. contain weibel body in endothelium
- B. prominent internal elastic lamina
- C. few vasa vasorum
- D. Outer longitudinal muscle layer

Answer: A. contain weibel body in endothelium

53. Blood vessels of heart in ?

- A. endocardium
- B. tunica intima
- C. epicardium
- D. myocardium
- E. tunica Adventia

Answer: C. epicardium

Anatomy

54. The main blood supply to pericardium?

- A. Pericardiophrenic a.
- B. Coronary a.
- C. Musculophrenic a.
- D. Bronchial a.
- E. superior phrenic a.

Answer: A. Pericardiophrenic a.

55. Which artery ends up in dorsal carpal arch?

- A. Ulnar artery
- B. Radial artery
- C. Anterior interosseus artery
- D. Posterior interosseus artery
- E. Median artery

Answer: C. Anterior interosseus artery

56. an emergency thoracotomy is used to treat:

- A. Cardiac arrest
- B. fractured ribs
- C. Pericardial effusion
- D. coronary artery occlusion
- E. hemopericardium

Answer: E. hemopericardium

57. Deep to external and internal carotid arteries:

- A. Hypoglossal nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. External laryngeal nerve
- D. Superior laryngeal nerve
- E. Internal laryngeal nerve

Answer: D. Superior laryngeal nerve

58. A person enters a fight with his drunk neighbor, who uses a knife and injures the person over the neck of mandible. which artery is most likely to be cut?

- A. Facial artery
- B. Superficial temporal artery
- C. External carotid artery
- D. Superior laryngeal artery
- E. maxillary artery

Answer: E. maxillary artery

59. Choose the correct sentence about femoral artery:

- A. Main blood supply for ant. thigh
- B. Ends with great tibial artery
- C. Continuation of ext. iliac artery
- D. Is deep to the profunda femoris artery
- E. Is non pulsatile artery

Answer: C. Continuation of ext. iliac artery

60. False about Profunda femoris artery:

- A. Makes net of branches with posterior thigh
- B. Superficial to femoral artery
- C. Begins 4 cm after the start point of femoral artery

Answer: B. Superficial to femoral artery

61. Choose the wrong info.:

- A. Chorda tendinae connects papillary muscles to valves' leaflets
- B. Pulmonary valve guards the aorta
- C. Pulmonary valve is semilunar
- D. Mitral valve has two leaflets
- E. Each atrium has additional antrum

Answer: B. Pulmonary valve guards the aorta

62. Injured vessel in neck , lies lateral in the carotid sheath, how does it end?

- A. branching into external and internal carotid
- B. at the upper border of thyroid cartilage
- C. entering the carotid canal
- D. end in subclavian
- E. in jugular foramen

Answer: D. end in subclavian

63. True about arch of aorta

- A. it pass upward backward to the left
- B. right brachicepalic vein run in its upper border
- C. deep cardiac plexus lower raltion
- D. in left anterior aspect left phrenic crossed anterioly by vagus

Answer: A. it pass upward backward to the left

64. Most common artery that closes early by cholesterol in the heart ?

- A. right coronary art.
- B. right posterior descending art.
- C. circumflex art.
- D. Left anterior descending art.

Answer: D. Left anterior descending art.

65. True about the popliteal vein:

- A. Deepest vessel in popliteal fossa
- B. Is continuation of femoral vein
- C. Valveless vein
- D. Receives the small saphenous vein
- E. Receives the great saphenous vein

Answer: D. Receives the small saphenous vein

66. The correct about blood supply of lower limb:

***A. Ant. tibial art. between EHL & EDL**

67. Wrong about anastomosis around scapula

A- anterior circumflex artery and posterior anastomosis with ascending branch of bicapital brachii

B- in inferior angle the anastomosis between suprascapular & subscapular

68. About brachiocephalic vein:

- A. it begins in medial end of the clavicle
- B. Enters the pericardium in second costal cartilage
- C. Continuation of SVC

Answer: A. it begins in medial end of the clavicle

EMBRYOLOGY

69. The remnant of 2nd arch gives:

- A. Ductus arteriosus
- B. Common carotid artery
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Stapedial artery

Answer: D. Stapedial artery

70. 3rd arch gives:

- A. Maxillary artery
- B. Arch of aorta
- C. Subclavian artery
- D. common carotid artery

Answer: D. common carotid artery

71. The main cause of Fallots tetralogy:

- A. Anterior displacement of the bulbar septum
- B. failure of development of the membranous part of the interventricular septum
- C. Pulmonary stenosis
- D. Aortic overriding

Answer: A. Anterior displacement of the bulbar septum

Biochemistry

72. Biomarker correlate with cardiac damage ?

- A. LDH
- B. CK-MB
- C. myoglobin
- D. ALT

Answer: B. CK-MB

73. Sets of Biomarkers have the same sensitivity after 3-12 days ?

- A. troponin/CK-MB
- B. total CK/ myoglobin مرتين مكررة
- C. LDH/troponin
- D. LDH / Total CK

74. Cholesterol is important to steroidal hormone, what statement is correct ?

- A. all from eukaryotic and prokaryotic
- B. the reductant in synthetic pathway is also important in oxidant / antioxidant reactions
- C. no long term regulation
- D. the intra cellular cholesterol targeted

75. Cholesterol synthesis and ketogenesis , have the partial similarities , what are the sets of enzymes in the reaction in both ?

- A. beta thiole HMG-COA reductase
- B. HMG synthase , betathiolase
- C. HMG lyase and HMG synthase

76. Heparinized sample from patient with high level of VLDL and Triglyceride, showing low activity of Lipoprotein lipase , possible cause ?

- A. deficiency in apo-B
- B. deficiency in lipoprotein lipase
- C. deficiency in apo-AI
- D. deficiency in apo-CII

Answer: B. deficiency in lipoprotein lipase

77. What disease lead to Accumulation of acylglycerols in liver & intestine ?

- A. hypolipoproteinemia
- B. hyperlipoproteinemia 1
- C. hyperlipoproteinemia 3
- D. steatohepatitis
- E. hyperalphalipoproteinemia

Answer: A. hypolipoproteinemia

78. Creatine kinase is important in phosphocreatine production, what statement is correct ?

- A. CK not associated with myofilaments
- B. isozyme is found in mitochondria (mi-CK) and accounts for more than 50%
- C. The mi-CK isoform is coupled to the outer membrane
- D. replenishing ATP in ATPase active sites, such as myosin heads.
- E. low Ck/ATP not fatal

Answer: D. replenishing ATP in ATPase active sites, such as myosin heads.

79. Phosphorylation/dephosphorylation in PDH is regulated by kinase and phosphates, what is correct ?

- A. Mg^{++} and Ca^{++} activate inhibiting enzyme
- B. low ATP/ADP and decrease acetyl co/coa inhibit inhibiting enzyme
- C. low NADH/NAD and decrease pyruvate concentration activate inhibiting enzyme
- D. Increased ATP/ADP and increased Co/acetyl coa inhibit activating enzyme

Microbiology

80. One is true regarding infective endocarditis?

- A. staph aureus is the major cause for subacute infection
- B. happened only in defective valve
- C. Von Reyn Criteria is more accurate than Duke for diagnosis
- D. Osler's Nodes due to Immunologic origin
- E. Janeway Lesions due to Immunologic origin