

3) Marfan syndrome is a risk factor for:

a. Aortic dissection

b. Mycotic aneurysm

A

61. The term 'vegetations' refers to a formation at:

- A) Lumen of aorta.
- B) Deep leg veins.
- C) Canula insertion site.
- D) Cardiac valves.
- E) Coronary artery.

ANSWER : D

64. Vegetation means

- A) thrombi on heart valve
- B) thrombi in heart chambers
- C) fat deposit on the wall of vessels
- D) hardening of vessels

ANSWER : A

80. All most commonly a source of embolus to lower limb EXCEPT:

ANSWER : DVT

85. Varicose Veins choose the correct answer:

- A) hypertension is a major risk factor.
- B) more in males.
- C) chronic varicose ulcers are a complication
- D) embolism is common.
- E) none of the above are correct.

ANSWER : C

88. Varicose veins are associated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Superficial veins of the upper limb.
- B) Increase in intra-luminal pressure.
- C) Venous wall thinning and loss of support.
- D) Chronic varicose ulcers.
- E) Congestion and swelling

ANSWER : A

95. Which statements are correct regarding superficial varicose veins:

- A) More frequent in males
- B) Congestion and edema are possible complications
- C) Most common in superficial veins of the upper limbs
- D) Maybe aggravated by obesity
- E) Pressure on pelvic veins by the pregnant uterus may be a cause

ANSWER : A+D+E

100. Monckeberg medial sclerosis is:

- A) It is usually found in young people.
- B) Causes vascular obstruction and ischemia.
- C) Underlying atherosclerosis is always found.
- D) It is calcified deposits in muscular arteries.
- E) Seen in benign hypertension and diabetes.

ANSWER : D

101. One of the following is a modifiable risk factor of atherosclerosis:

- A) Age.
- B) Gender.
- C) Hypertension.
- D) Genetic abnormality.
- E) Family history

ANSWER : C

102. Which of the following is not a risk factor of atherosclerosis:

- A) Obesity.
- B) Stable atheroma.
- C) Male gender.
- D) Hypertension.
- E) Diabetic patient.

ANSWER : B

103. One of the following is a component of necrotic center:

- A) Neutrophils.
- B) Cholesterol.
- C) Macrophages.
- D) Lymphocytes.
- E) Proteoglycans.

ANSWER : B

104. All are true regarding atherosclerosis EXCEPT:

- A) Consists of a soft necrotic center surrounded by a white fibrous cap.
- B) Due to formation of an atheromatous plaque in the vessel's intima.
- C) Hyperlipidemia is a major non-modifiable risk factor.
- D) The lower abdominal aorta is mostly affected.
- E) Premenopausal women are protected more than their counterpart aged men.

ANSWER : C

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ANSWER : C

105. All are true regarding Mönckeberg medial calcific sclerosis EXCEPT:

- A) Affects muscular arteries.
- B) Occurs mostly in children.
- C) Radiologically visible on x-ray.
- D) Doesn't encroach on the vessel lumen.
- E) Not significant

ANSWER : B

106. Doesn't cause obstruction and ischemia of downstream tissues:

- A) Thrombus
- B) Monkeburg's sclerosis

ANSWER : B

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A) Thrombus

B) Monkeburg's sclerosis

ANSWER : B

107. All of the following may complicate advanced atherosclerosis except:

- A) Arterial rupture
- B) Aneurysm formation
- C) Varicosities formation
- D) Distal infarction
- E) Superimposed thrombus

ANSWER : C

108. Unique feature of necrotic core in atheroma:

ANSWER : Cholesterol crystals

109. Among the following, the most likely underlying cause of malignant hypertension is :

- A) Chronic hepatic disease.
- B) A hidden malignancy in the lung.
- C) Adrenal insufficiency syndrome.
- D) Uncontrolled chronic hypertension.
- E) Protein losing enteropathy

ANSWER : D

110. All are true about hypertensive vascular disease, except:

- A) Secondary hypertension is the most common type of hypertension.
- B) Hyaline arteriolosclerosis affects small blood vessels.
- C) Hypertension is associated with arteriolosclerosis.
- D) Malignant hypertension is associated with hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis.
- E) Essential (idiopathic) hypertension may be familial.

ANSWER : A

111. Onion skin appearance of the arteriole results from :

- A) Cholesterol crystals accumulation.
- B) Neutrophils and edema filling the inflamed vessel.
- C) Alternating platelet-rich and red blood cell-rich layers.
- D) Reduplication of basement membranes.
- E) Deposition of hyaline material in the wall.

ANSWER : D

112. Choose the correct answer:

A) Malignant hypertension > with cancer metastasis

B) Hyaline arteriosclerosis > normo-tensive

C) Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis > diabetes essential hypertension is about 5%

ANSWER: B

113. Necrotizing arteriolitis is a characteristic sign of:

- A) malignant hypertension
- B) varicosities
- C) benign hypertension

ANSWER : A

114. All of the following regarding hypertensive vascular disease are true EXCEPT:

- A) Benign hypertension constitutes almost 95% of the cases
- B) Renal disease is the most common cause of secondary hypertension
- C) Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis is associated with severe hypertension
- D) Hyaline arteriolosclerosis can occur in people with diabetes mellitus
- E) Malignant hypertension is associated with 50% of the cases

ANSWER : E

115. Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis is a small artery disease frequently associated with one of the following conditions:

- A) Malignant HTN
- B) Secondary HTN
- C) Aging process
- D) Diabetes mellitus

ANSWER : A

116. one of the following is correct regarding aneurysm:

- A) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome causes aneurysms by defective fibrillin.
- B) Aneurysms are disorders that only involve arteries.
- C) Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms maybe related to weak aortic media.
- D) False aneurysms and dissections are interchangeable terms.
- E) Chancre of primary syphilis may lead to aortic aneurysms.

ANSWER : C

117. Aneurysms are most commonly due to:

- A) Ageing.
- B) Syphilis.
- C) Atherosclerosis.
- D) Systemic hypertension.
- E) Inflammation.

ANSWER : C

118. Regarding abdominal aortic aneurysm, all are correct EXCEPT :

- A) Occurs mostly in men and above 50 years of age.
- B) Marfan syndrome is one of its causes.
- C) Bacteremia from Salmonella gastroenteritis could be one of the causes.
- D) Occurs at the infra-renal level of the abdominal aorta.
- E) Syphilitic aneurysms are the most common cause nowadays

ANSWER : E

119. The most common cause of aortic dissections is:

- A) Hypertension.
- B) Connective tissue disorders.
- C) Hypotension.
- D) Hypercholesterolemia.
- E) Obesity.

ANSWER : A

121. Wrong about aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection:

- A) Hypertension is the most common cause for aortic dissection.
- B) Atherosclerotic aneurysm occur more in men
- C) Marfan syndrome is the most common CT disorder for aortic dissection.
- D) Syphilitic aneurysm is associated with obliterative end-arteritis.
- E) Mycotic aneurysm is an infection of a major artery.

ANSWER : B

122. The following confirm with aortic dissection, except:

- A) More common at distal than proximal segment of the arch
- B) More frequent in hypertensives than normotensives
- C) Atherosclerosis has little or no influence in its production
- D) Might be confused with MI clinically
- E) Pregnant ladies are more at risk of its development

ANSWER : A

123. Post-MI ventricular wall rupture is an example of:

- A) False aneurysm
- B) Saccular aneurysm
- C) Fusiform aneurysm
- D) True aneurysm regardless of the morphology

ANSWER : A