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Lecture 1

Rheumatic heart disease

Done By :

NOor Almaharmah

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1—Most common cause of mitral stenosis?

- a. Chronic rheumatic valve disease
- b. Acute rheumatic fever

Answer : a

2—10-year-old girl develops subcutaneous nodules over the skin of her arms and torso 3 weeks after a bout of acute pharyngitis. She manifests choreiform movements and begins to complain of pain in her knees and hips. Particularly with movement. A friction rub is heard on auscultation of her chest. An abnormality detected by which of the following serum laboratory findings is most characteristic of the disease affecting this girl? Select on:

- a. Anti-streptolysin O antibody titer
- b. Antinuclear antibody titer
- c. Creatinine level
- d. Rapid plasma test
- e. Troponin I level

Answer : a

3—regarding the revised Jones criteria for diagnosing acute rheumatic fever which of the following is incorrect :

Answer: swelling arthritis that is relieved with aspirin and erythema marginatum

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4—Which of the following is true ?

30% of patients with streptococcus A pharyngitis have RF

5—All of the following about rheumatic fever are true, except?

Include children under 2 years

6—regarding the revised Jones criteria for diagnosing acute rheumatic fever which of the following is incorrect:

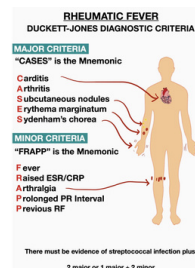
swelling arthritis that is relieved with aspirin and erythema marginatum

سؤال من د. متيم

7—All of the following are major criteria for Rheumatic fever except:

- a. Arthritis
- b. Carditis
- c. Subcutaneous nodules
- d. Erythema nodosum
- e. Sydenham chorea

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Answer : d

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The most presentation for rheumatoid fever is?

- A. caused by alpha hemolytic streptocococcus
- 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

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

rheumatic fever all true except:

- a- maerinatum one of the major crateria
 - B- Jones diagnostics criteria have 3 major
- answer:b

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Lecture 2

Valvular Heart Disease and endocarditis

Done By :

NOor Almaharmah

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1—The following situations may lead to "culture negative" endocarditis EXCEPT ? select one :

- a. Non-bacterial etiologies.
- b. The etiological agent is the Gram-negative Cardiobacterium
- c. The use of antibiotics prior to blood culture sampling
- d. Subacute endocarditis in individuals with prosthetic valves following dental procedures.
- e. Infection by one of unusual organisms causing the endocarditis such as a Coxiella species

Answer : d

2—41-year-old woman has had increasing dyspnea for the past week. On physical examination, temperature is 37.3°C, and blood pressure is 150/95 mm Hg. There is dullness to percussion over the lung bases. A chest radiograph shows large bilateral pleural effusions and a normal heart size. Laboratory findings includes serum creatinine 3.1 mg/dL and positive ANA and anti-double-stranded DNA antibody test results. Which of the following cardiac lesions is most likely to be present in this patient?

Select one:

- a. Calcific aortic stenosis
- b. Hemorrhagic pericarditis
- c. Nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis
- d. Libman-Sacks endocarditis
- e. infective endocarditis

Answer : d

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3—25-year-old man was found dead at home by the apartment manager, who had been called by the decedent's employer because of failure to report to work for the past 3 days. An external examination by the medical examiners showed splinter hemorrhages under the fingernails and no signs of trauma.

The gross appearance of the heart at autopsy is shown in the figure .Which of the following laboratory findings is most likely to provide evidence for the cause of his disease ? Select one :

- a. Elevated cardiac enzymes
- b. Positive ANCA serology
- c. Increased creatine kinase-MB (CK-MB) fraction
- d. High double stranded DNA autoantibody titer
- e. Positive blood culture for Staphylococcus aureus

Answer : e

4—Most common cause of mitral stenosis?

- a. Chronic rheumatic valve disease
- b. Acute rheumatic fever

Answer : a

5- Which of the following is wrong about myxomatous mitral valve?

- a. Secondary mitral prolapse happens more in men

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7—31-year-old healthy woman has a check of her health status and the only finding is a mid-systolic click on auscultation of the heart Within 5 years she has increasing dyspnea. Echocardiography now shows mitral regurgitation from prolapse of a leaflet. Which of the following pathologic changes is most likely present in this valve? Select one:

- a. Destructive vegetations
- b. Infective endocarditis
- c. Aortic regurgitation
- d. Senile degeneration
- e. Rheumatic fibrosis

Answer : b

The true sentence about Libman Sacks endocarditis is:
SLE

One of the following is false about inflammation of valves?
Pericarditis

Infective endocarditis with dental surgery?
Viridian streptococcus

Myxomatous associated with :
Marfan syndrome

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انا بنوفمبر:



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lecture 3

Arteriosclerosis & Atherosclerosis

Done By :

Raneem Bashtawi

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1.The pathogenesis of atherosclerosis is based on response-to-injury hypothesis. Which of the following steps is considered to be the cornerstone of this process?

Select one :

- a. Smooth muscle cell proliferation and extracellular matrix deposition.
- b. Increased local oxygen free radical production.
- c. Thrombosis superimposed on an ulcerated plaque.
- d. Endothelial injury and dysfunction.
- e. Accumulation of lipoproteins (mainly oxidized LDL) in the vessel wall.

Answer: d

2.Fatty streaks on arterial walls are recognized as early lesions for atheroma, lesions show increased attachment of monocytes to endothelium, the monocytes migrate and become macrophages: these macrophages transform themselves into FOAM CELLS. Which of the following substances is most likely to be responsible for the transformation of macrophages? MW

Select one:

- a. C-reactive protein.
- b. Homocysteine.
- c Lipoprotein.
- d. Oxidized LDL.
- e. Platelet-derived growth factor

Answer: d

3.All of the following are acute plaque changes, except?

- a. Rupture
- B.erosion
- C.fissuring
- D.hemorrhage
- E. fatty streak

Answer:e

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4. which of the following isn't found in atherosclerosis plaque:

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

Answer:e

5.all correct regarding aneurysm except:

Answer: TAA caused by atherosclerosis

6.All true about atherosclerotic plaques components except:

Answer: cells, including SMCs, macrophages and B cells



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Lecture 4

ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE

Done By :

Shifaa Ali

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All of the following are acute plaque changes, except?

- a.Rupture
- b.Erosion
- C. Fissuring
- d.Hemorrhage
- e.Fatty streak

Answer : e

Chest pain during rest and increasing in frequency and severity?

Unstable angina

Patient with retrosternum pain radiated to the left arm, and elevated cardiac bio marker what is your diagnosis

- a.Angina pectori
- b.Myocardial infarction

Answer:B

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%

Answer :C

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all true regarding Myocardial Infarction except :

Answer: 6-12 hours L.M. is the earliest detectable feature of myocyte necrosis.

Can cause cardiac ischemia except:

- a) Anemia
- b) Pneumonia
- c) Hypertension
- d) Shock
- e) DVT

answer: d

All the following are associated with cardiac ischemia expect:

- A.Hypertension
- B.Anemia
- C.Pneumonia
- D.Shock
- E.Dvt

answer:e



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Lecture 5

Cardiomyopathy, Myocarditis &
Cardiac Tumors

Done By :

Malak Khaled

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1) All the following cardiac disease are correctly combined with their causes. EXCEPT ?

Select one:

- a. Endomyocardial fibrosis : Nutritional deficiencies
- b. Restrictive Cardiomyopathy: insoluble B-pleated sheets
- c. Hypersensitivitymyocarditis:Drugs
- d. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: Toxoplasma gondii
- e. Chagas disease: Trypanosoma cruzi

ANS: d

By an autopsy examination of a case of sudden death, the heart showed thinning of the ventricular wall, and the microscopic examination revealed myocyte replacement by massive fatty infiltration with mild fibrosis, the proper diagnosis is? Select one:

- a. Restrictive Cardiomyopathy
- b. Myocarditis
- c. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)
- d. Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy
- e. Dilated Cardiomyopathy

ANS: d

One of the following about DCM is false ?

The cardiac ejection fraction typically is less than 35%.

Most common tumors?

Myxoma

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One of the carcinoma metastases to inferior vena cava as solid column?

- HCC
- RCC
- ovary carcinoma
- prostate carcinoma
- colon carcinoma

ANS:b

Renal cell Carcinoma

. 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.

Choose the condition that does not cause Hypertrophic cardiomyopathies:

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

ANS:C

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Not related to Restrictive cardiomyopathy ?

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

ANS: E

. All the following are causes of primary cardiomyopathy except:

- A. amyloid
- B. hypertension

Answer: B

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Lecture 6

Hypertensive Heart Disease

Done By :

Malak Khaled

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1. Granulation tissue after myocardial infarction is most prominent at
Boxcar nuclei found in?

systemic hypertensive disease

2. All the following are true regarding Malignant hypertension, except?

Select one:

- a. It measures as systolic pressures over 200 mm Hg or diastolic pressures over 120 mmHg.
- b. Accounting (approximately 5%) of hypertensive patients.
- c. Associated with renal failure and retinal hemorrhages.
- d. Microscopically, marked by hyaline arteriolosclerosis.
- e. It is most commonly superimposed on preexisting benign hypertension.

ANS: d

-3 one of the following is incorrect :

- a. Stage 1 hypertension ranges 130-139/80-89 mmHg
- b. Stage 2 hypertension ranges 130-139/80-89 mmHg

ANS: b

“لو كُنت وحدك لها نت ، لکنها أمة يا
فتى“

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Lecture 7

Vasculitis

Done By :

Raneem Ayed

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

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

ANS: A

2. Which of the following is not true about temporal arteritis?

- A- Occurs before 50 years of age
- B- Granuloma
- C- Involve temporal and ophthalmic
- D- T cell mediated

ANS: A

3. Patient with bilateral pneumonitis, with radiographically visible nodules with central cavitation, chronic sinusitis, mucosal ulceration of nasopharynx and renal involvement?

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis

4. A kind of vasculitis associated with allergic rhinitis?

Churg Straus syndrome

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5. A 38 year old Japanese woman suffer from ocular disturbances & marked weakening of the pulses in the upper extremities, which disease describe these symptoms:

Takayasu Arteritis

6. Medium artery in vasculitis?

Kawasaki

7. 36 years old Japanese female suffering from headache and marked weakening of pulse in upper extremities of the following about her disease are true ,except?

A- obliteration of aortic arch

B- Granulomatous vasculitis

C- In female above 50 years

ANS: C

8. Japanese women suffering from reduction in heart rate?

Takayasu (pulseless disease)

9. Which vasculitis disease is related to c-ANCA ?

A- wegner granulomatosis

B- microscopic polyangitis

C- Churg-Strauss syndrome

D- Kawasaki disease

E- Polyarthritis Nodosa

ANS: A

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13. Polyarthritis 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

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

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



ANS: A

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