

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

LAB EXAM
WAREED BATCH

إعداد :



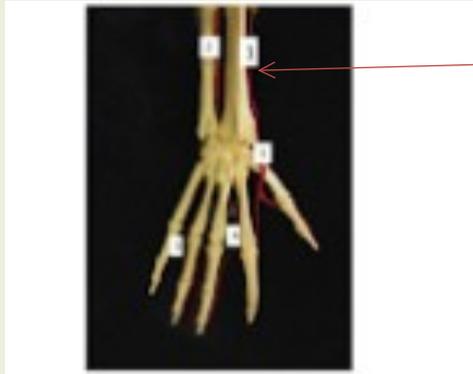
1- Electrical ventricular systole called ?

Select one:

- a. P- R interval.
- b. Q - T interval.
- c. S - T segment.
- d. R - T segment.
- e. P-Q Interval.

Answer: B

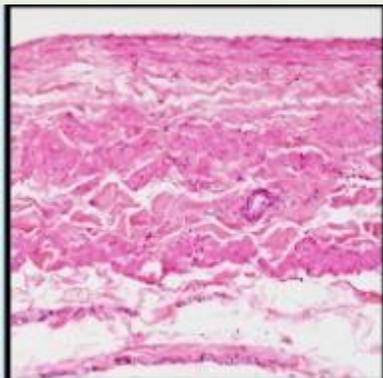
2- The labelled structure number 3 comes from?



- a. Radial artery. brachial artery, axillary, subclavian. aortic arch
- b. Ulnar artery, brachial artery, axillary. subclavian. aortic arch
- c. Radial artery, brachial artery, axillary. subclavian. brachiocephalic artery, aortic arch
- d. Deep palmar arch. Radial artery. brachial artery. axillary artery. subclavian artery. aortic arch
- e. Ulnar artery. brachial artery, axillary, subclavian. brachiocephalic artery, aortic arch

Answer: C

3- identify a histological feature?



- a. Internal elastic lamina
- b. Muscular artery
- c. Large vein
- d. External elastic lamina
- e. Tunica adventitia

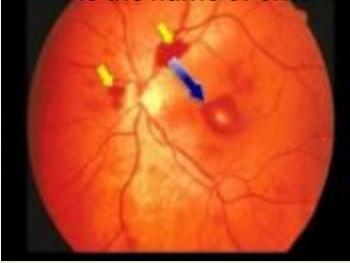
4- ALL the valves are tricuspid EXCEPT?



- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. E

Answer: D

5- 67-yearold male had rheumatic heart disease for thirty years. Three months prior to death he began to have episodes of fever and chills accompanied by signs of worsening congestive heart failure. What is the name of criteria used to diagnose this condition?



- a. John's criteria.
- b. Paradise criteria.
- c. Dallas criteria.
- d. Oxford criteria.
- e. Dukes criteria.

Answer: A

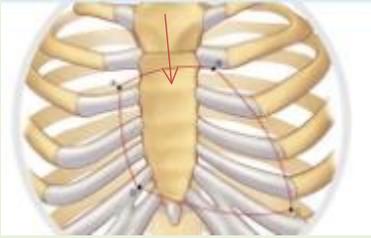
6- identify histological feature?



- a. Capillary
- b. External elastic lamina
- c. Tunica media
- d. Tunica media. elastic artery
- e. Tunica adventitia

Answer: A

7- BORDER "AB" formed of Except?



- a. right atrium
- b. Superior vena cava
- c. right auricle
- d. left auricle
- e. Left atrium

Answer: B

8- Which of the following is not true regarding auscultatory gap?



- a. Non Korotkoff sound
- b. Observed in older patients with a wide pulse pressure
- c. Underestimation of systolic and over estimation of diastolic if it is lull to recognize
- d. Observed in all people
- e. Avoid this problem by estimation the pulse obliteration

Answer: D

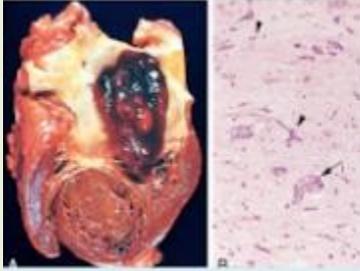
9- How old is the myocardial infarction seen extending from the anterior portion and into the septum?



- a. 14 days.
- b. A week
- c. 10 months
- d. 8 weeks
- e. 3 day

Answer: D

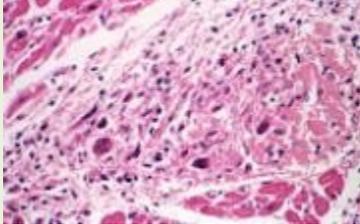
10- All the following are true regarding this heart lesion, except?



- a. it has nonmalignant potential (Benign).
- b. it is the most common type of heart tumor.
- c. The most common location is the right atrium.
- d. Can be diagnosed by Echocardiography.
- e. Can be presented with valvular 'ball-valve' obstruction.

Answer: C

11- This figure is the slide of a 9-year-old female had two previous attacks of rheumatic fever. She entered the hospital for the third time with painful swollen joints. liver. and pulmonary edema. She died with signs of progressive heart failure. What is the term for this pathognomonic cell for this disease?



- a. MacCallum cells.
- b. Anitschkow cells.
- c. aschoff cells.
- d. leman-Sacks cells.
- e. Reed-Sternberg cells.

Answer: B

12- The arterial complex in the box, choose the MOST appropriate statement? الصورة غير واضحة



- a. deep palmar arch
- b. superficial palmar arch
- c. direct continuation of ulnar artery
- d. supply the three lateral digits
- e. branch from the brachial artery

13- What is the labelled structure?



- a. Right coronary artery
- b. Left marginal artery
- c. Anterior interventricular artery
- d. Right marginal artery
- e. Left coronary artery

Answer: A

14- Which of the following is not consistent with Korotkoff sound?

Select one:

- a. Rhythmic noises
- b. Between systolic and diastolic pressure
- c. Phenomenon you need to be a ware when you measure blood pressure
- d. Occurs in small minority of patients
- e. turbulent blood flow

Answer: D

15- This face may be noted in which of the following patient?



- a. Restrictive cardiomyopathy.
- b. Severe mitral stenosis.
- c. Severe mitral regurgitation.
- d. Dilated cardiomyopathy.
- e. Cardiac myxoma.

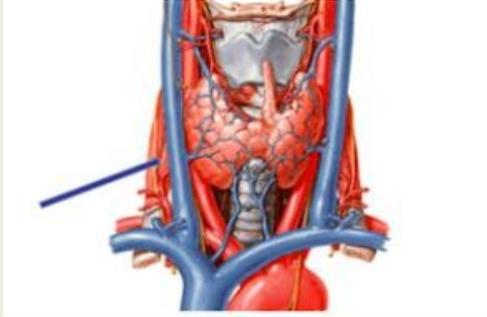
16- What is the labelled structure?



- a. Right vagus nerve
- b. Right phrenic nerve
- c. Left vagus nerve
- d. Vertebral artery
- e. Left phrenic nerve

Answer: C

17- What is the labelled structure?



- a. Sternohyoid muscle
- b. internal jugular vein
- c. Scalenus anterior muscle
- d. Inferior thyroid artery
- e. Sternothyroid muscle

Answer: C

18- What is the labelled structure? الصورة غير واضحة



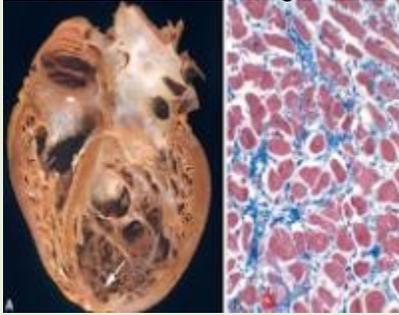
- a. Medial circumflex femoral artery
- b. Profunda femoris artery
- c. Lateral circumflex femoral artery
- cl. Profunda femoris vein
- e. The 4th perforating artery

19- What is the major risk factor for the findings you see in this picture?



- a. Smoking.
- b. Ago.
- c. Hypertension.
- d. Atherosclerosis.
- e. Diabetes.

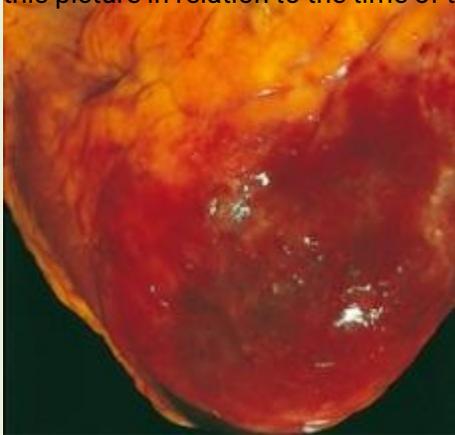
20- One of the following is true regarding the diagnosis of these pictures?



- a. It Is a disorder of sarcomere protein.
- b. it is caused by infection. mostly viral in origin.
- c. It is caused by mutations of genes in the mitochondrial genome.
- d. It has been linked to nutritional deficiencies.
- e. It Is caused by the deposition of extracellular proteins.

Answer: A

21- What is the typical time of presentation of the myocardial infarction complication illustrated in this picture in relation to the time of the ischemic insult?



- a. 7 days.
- b. 2 to 3 days.
- c. In the first hour.
- d. 8 weeks
- e. 10 days

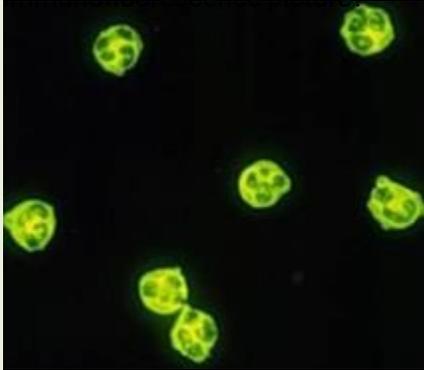
Answer: E

22- V4 of ECG the exploring electrode put at? Select one:

- a. 4th intercostal space at right sternal border.
- b. 4th intercostal space at left sternal border.
- c. 5th intercostal space at left mid clavicular line.
- d. 5th intercostal space at left mid axillary line.
- e. 2nd intercostal space at left mid clavicular line.

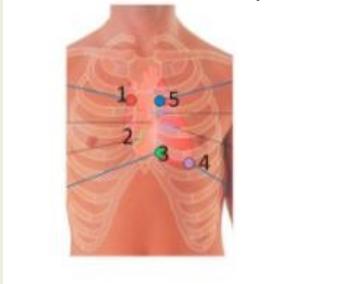
Answer: C
الطبيب الجراحة
لجنة

23- Which of the following diseases is associated with the antibodies highlighted in the immunofluorescence picture?



- a. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis
- b. Churg'Strauss syndrome.
- c. Microscopic polyangiitis.
- d. Kawasaki disease.
- e. Takayasu arteritis.

24- the first sound is produced by?



- a.5
- b.4
- c.3
- d.2
- e.1

Answer: B

25- What is the labelled structure?



- a. Lateral circumflex femoral artery
- b. Deep external pudendal artery
- c. Profunda femoris artery
- d. Medial circumflex femoral artery
- e. Superficial circumflex iliac artery

Answer: C
الطب الجراحة
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26- ALL the numbered structures pass in the superior and inferior mediastinum, EXCEPT?



- a.1
- b.2
- c.3
- d.3
- e.5

Answer: B

27- Structure that supplies the diaphragm is structure number?



- a.1
- b.2
- c.3
- d.4
- e.5

Answer: A

28- Which of the following should not be taken into consideration when a patient is diagnosed with hypotension?

- a. End organ dysfunction like urine output
- b. Baseline line blood pressure of the patients
- c. medical emergency led to temporarily or permanent damage to an organ
- d. Specific cut off value
- e. Acute problem

29- Right cardiac axis deviation caused by ?

- a. Right ventricular extra systole.
- b. Left ventricular extra systole.
- c. Pregnancy.
- d. Ascites.
- e. Short. obese adults.

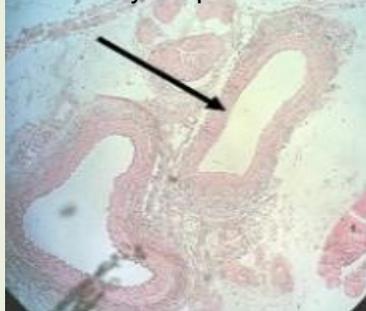
30- Regarding the measuring of blood pressure all the followings are true except?



- a. Blood pressure is cyclical
- b. The highest point of contraction is systolic pressure
- c. The very end of the diastole is called diastolic pressure
- d. The normal blood pressure should always be 120/80
- e. Among one of the most five vital physiological parameters of the body

Answer: D

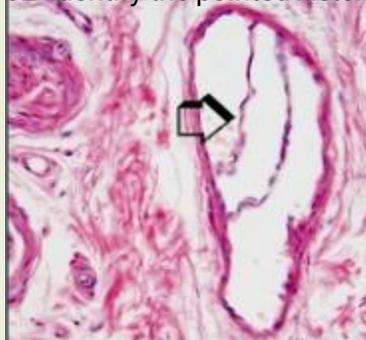
31- Identify the pointed histological structure?



- a. Umbilical artery
- b. Umbilical vein
- c. Muscular artery
- d. Muscular r vein
- e. large vein

Answer: B

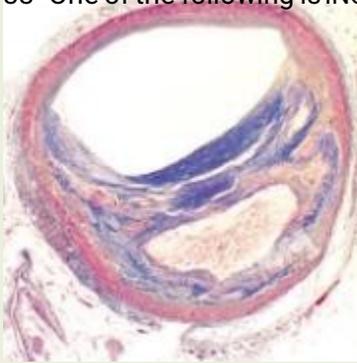
32- identify the pointed histological structure?



- a. Muscular artery
- in. Tunica media
- c. Vein valve
- d. Endothelial cells
- e. large vein

Answer: C

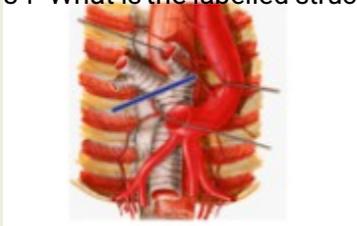
33- One of the following is INCORRECT regarding the features vulnerable Atherosclerotic plaques?



- a. Contain large numbers of foam cells.
- b. Contain abundant extracellular lipid.
- c. How: thin fibrous caps.
- d. Contain increased inflammatory cells.
- e. Contain many SMCs (smooth muscle cells).

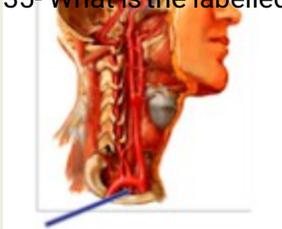
Answer: E

34- What is the labelled structure? الصورة غير واضحة



- a. Left common carotid artery
- b. Lower left bronchial artery
- c. Left subclavian artery
- d. Left posterior intercostal artery
- e. Upper left bronchial artery

35- What is the labelled structure?



- a. Vertebral artery
- b. Superior intercostal artery
- c. Internal thoracic artery
- d. Suprascapular artery
- e. Inferior thyroid artery

Answer: C

36- Which of the following matched pairs are not true regarding hypertension?

Select one :

- a. Chronic hypertension- Systolic pressure is 140mmHg or greater
- b. Chronic hypertension- Measured at two separate visits
- c. Acute hypertension- Emergency
- d. Acute hypertension- You should only depend on specific cut-offs
- e. Primary hypertension- Important to identify with routinely screening the blood pressure

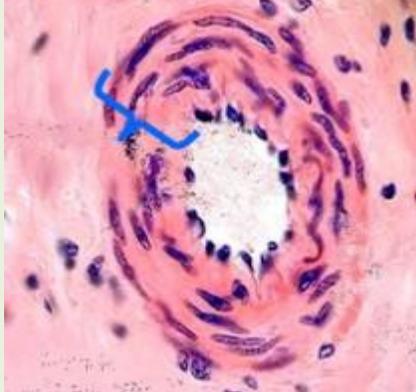
37- Left cardiac axis deviation caused by?

Select one:

- a. Left ventricular extra systole.
- b. Right ventricular extra systole.
- c. Newborn.
- d. Deep inspiration.
- e. Tall, slender persons.

Answer: E

38- Identify a histological feature?



- a. Tunica media
- b. Tunica intima
- c. Tunica adventitia
- d. Intima, media and adventitia
- e. Intima and media

Answer: A

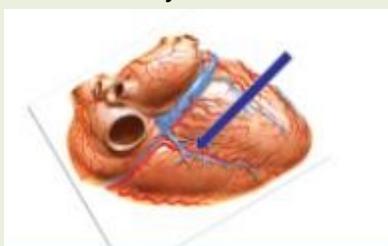
39- Lead I of ECG?

Select one:

- a. Measures the potential difference between left arm and right arm.
- b. Measures the potential difference between right arm and left leg.
- c. Measures the potential difference between left arm and left leg.
- d. Measures the potential difference between left leg and right leg.
- e. Is unipolar limb lead.

Answer: A

40- This artery is branch of?



- a. Left coronary artery
- b. Anterior aortic sinus
- c. Right posterior aortic sinus
- d. Right coronary artery
- e. Left posterior aortic sinus

Answer: D

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بالتوفيق لكم جميعاً

