

1. The followings are causes of prominent R wave in Lead V1 EXCEPT:

- a. Posterior wall myocardial infarction.
- b. RBBB.
- c. Mirror image dextrocardia.
- d. Wolf-Parkinson-White Syndron type A.
- e. left ventricle hyperthrophy.

2. Which one of the following is associated with ST segment elevation in ECG?

- a. hypokalemia.
- b. RVH.
- c. wpw syndrome.
- d. early repolarization .
- e. subendocardial infarction.

3. Causes of long QT Syndrome include all of the followings except :

- a. Hypokalaemia
- b. Hypocalcaemia
- c. Hypomagnesaemia
- d. Hypermagnesaemia
- e. Romano ward syndrome.

4. The followings improve the survival figure in chronic congestive heart failure as shown by many studies...Except

- a. bisoprolol
- b. metoprolol
- c. carvedilol
- d. spironolactone
- e. digoxin

5. In mitral stenosis all are true except:

- a. malar flush may be seen
- b. low cardiac output state
- c. rarely congenital
- d. S3 sound is commonly seen
- e. mid diastolic murmur ,with opening snap

6. Aortic stenosisall are true except:

- a. Carotid radiation is common.
- b. dyspnea is the earliest symptom.
- c. ejection systolic murmur.
- d. aortic valve replacement is indicated, if PG > 70mmhg..
- e. valve replacement is the usual mode of treatment

7. The objectives in the medical treatment of heart failure ..all are trueexcept:

- a. Reduction of the after load
- b. optimization of the preload
- c. augmentation of the cardiac contractility
- d. controlling the heart rate
- e. aggressive diuresis to remove all edemas

8.Indications for aortic valve replacement in aortic regurgitation ,include all of the following except:

- a. recurrent pulmonary oedema.
- b. patient ,going for CABG, who has moderate aortic regurge.
- c. EF below 50%.
- d. **systolic diameter > 45mm.**
- e. systolic diameter> 55mm.

9. 50 years old male diabetic patient , presented to emergency department , with retrosternal burning chest pain, started 30 min ago, radiated to both sholders ,sweating , his 12 leads ECG revealed ST segment elevation in leads II , III AND AVF , what is his diagnosis and what artery is involved.

- a. anterior ST elevation MI. Rt coronary artery is involved.
- b. inferior STEMI, LAD is involved.
- c. inferior non SEMI , RCA is involved.
- d. **inferior STEMI, RCA IS INVOLVED.**
- E. Anterior non STEMI, LAD is involved.

10.Best management for previous patient , is :

- a. **aspirin , clopedogrel , b blocker, statin and primary angiography.**
- b. aspirin , nitrate , c channel blocker and streptokinase.
- c. aspirin , statin , clexane.
- d. discharge home.
- e. b blocker , heparin, streptokinase , nitrate.

11.Peripheral signs of aortic regurge , include all of the following , except:

- a. hills sign.
- b. corrigan carotid pulsation
- c. pistol shoot.
- d. **jerky pulse.**
- e. collapsing water hammer pulse.

12.Mechanical complications of acute MI , include all of the following , except:

- A. rupture septum.
- b. rupture papillary muscle
- c. tamponade.
- d. pseudo aneurysm.
- e. **true aneurysm.**

13.All of the followings are branches of RCA , except,

- a. SA branch.
- b.AV branch.
- c. **diagonal branch.**
- d.Rt ventricle branch.
- E. PDA.

14. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING , CONSIDERED AS SPECIFIC COMPLICATION OF ACUTE INFERIOR MI .

- a. pericarditis.
- b. rupture papillary muscle.
- c. LV failure.
- d. LV aneurysm.
- e. cardiogenic shock.

15. Which of the following, is not a feature of LBBB in ECG;

- a. wide M shape QRS complex in leads V5 , V6
- B. ST depression in leads v5.v6.
- c. deep S wave in leads v5,v6.
- d. M shape QRS in leads I, AVL.
- E. ST depression in leads I, AVL.

16. 45 years old female patient presented to ER , with palpitation dyspnea started 2 weeks ago , her BP was 120/75mmhg, her 12 leads ECG revealed wide complex irregular tachycardia , with HR 160 BPM, ECHO DOPPLER NORMAL , her diagnosis , include all of the following , except:

- a. AF , WITH LBBB.
- B. AF , WITH RBBB.
- C. VT.
- D. AF , WITH WPW SYNDROME.
- E. AF , WITH aberrant conduction.

17. The best management for the patient , in previous question is:

- a. DC shock 150 j.
- b. DC shock 360 j.
- c. digoxin , heparin, amiodarone.
- d. digoxin, warfarin, for life.
- e. digoxin , warfarin for 3 weeks , trans esophageal ECHO , then rhythm control.

- 1. E
- 2. D
- 3. D
- 4. E
- 5. D
- 6. B
- 7. E
- 8. D
- 9. D
- 10. A
- 11. D
- 12. E
- 13. C
- 14. B
- 15. C
- 16. C
- 17. E