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The first sign of digitalis toxicity is :

- a_diarrhea
- b_vomiting
- c_anorexia
- d_arrythmia

BLS include all of the following except

- a_recognition of arrest
- b_call for help
- c_DC shock
- d_CPR 15\2

The most important factor in CPR is

- a_velocity
- b_timing
- c_compression
- d_giving breaths

30 years old male patient , admitted with chest pain , worse on lying flat ,he claims that he has had flu like illness 2 weeks ago , by auscultation he has friction rib . which one of the following ECG changes is most characteristic for this disorder:

- a. ST segment depression.
- b. PR prolongation.
- c. PR depression.
- d. Peaked , tall T wave.
- e. Prominent U wave.

The dose of adrenaline in ACLS is

- a_ 1 microgram
- b_ 2 microgram
- c_ 1 milligram
- d_ 2 milligram

The most important parameter to check during CPR is

- a_O2 saturation
- b_pulse

c_rythm

d_Co2 capnography

Pericardiocentesis should be done in all the following situations except

a_cardiac tamponade

b_pericarditis and effusion

c_free wall rupture

d_aortic rupture

Vassopresin during ACLS can be given

a_continous

b_once

c_twice

d_per need

angina and syncope are commonly associated with:

a. mitral stenosis.

b. Atrial fibrillation

c. Aortic stenosis

d. Pulmonary stenosis.

e. Aortic regurgitation.

Cooling the patient during CPR can increase survival by

a_0.1 %

b_1%

c_0.5 %

d_5 %

The golden period for primary angiography is

a_60 min

b_90 min

c_120 min

d_any time

Sgarbossa criteria in patient , with LBBB,SUGGESTING WITH ACUTE MI, include just one of followings:

a. Wide QRS complex more than 0.14ms.

- b. ST segment elevation >1mm in any lead concordant with QRS COMPLEX.
- c. Deep S wave in lead V1/
- d. ST depression in leads V5,V6.
- e. M shape R wave in leads V1,V2.

Regarding systolic murmurs one of the following statements is false.

- a. VSD causes pansystolic murmur.
- b. Aortic stenosis produces ejection systolic murmur.
- c. Atrial setal defect produces ejection systolic murmur.
- d. Mitral valve prolapse produces click and systolic murmur.
- e. Aortic regurge produces early systolic murmur.

Indications of NaHCO₃ in arrested patients include all except

- a_ acidosis cause arrest
- b_ not corrected hyperkalemia
- c_ all patients
- d_ TCA overdose

A 72 years old woman admitted to the ICCU ,with an acute inferior myocardial infarction, during ECG recording its noticed that heart rate is 35 bpm and blood pressure 100/60mmhg. The most appropriate immediate action is:

- a. Intravenous streptokinase.
- b. Give intravenous atropine 1 mg.
- c. Insert temporary pacemaker.
- d. Keep monitoring the pulse and blood pressure.
- e. Emergency DC shock.

Which enzyme is the main stay to diagnose Acute MI

- a_ troponin
- b_ myoglobulin
- c_ LDH
- d_ CPK

The most prominent feature of jvp in a patient with complete heart block is:

- a. Absent a wave .
- b. Dominant v wave .
- c. Giant a wave .
- d. Cannon a wave.**
- e. Severely congested veins.

8. All of the following drugs are evidence based class A, in acute MI , except:

- a. Aspirin.
- b. Digoxin.**
- c. Heparin .
- d. B. blockers.
- e. Statins.

Causes of long QT Syndrome include all of the followings, except:

- a- Hypokalaemia.
- b- Hypocalcaemia.
- c- Hypomagnesaemia.
- d- Hypermagnesaemia.**
- e- Rheumatic carditis.

ECG changes in acute pulmonary thromboembolism, all of the followings are true, except:

- a- Sinus tachycardia.
- b- New right bundle branch block.
- c- Acute atrial fibrillation may be seen.
- d- S1 Q3 T3 pattern is very common.**
- e- T inversion over the right chest leads.