



Cardiac Pathology

Multiple Choice Questions

Introduction

Welcome to **Cardiac Pathology MCQ**, a comprehensive question bank designed to enhance your understanding of Biochemistry. This ebook contains over 2200 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering a wide array of topics within the field of Medical Cardiac and its Pathological Conditions.

Whether you're a medical student preparing for exams, a postgraduate aspirant aiming for success in competitive entrance tests, or a healthcare professional looking to refine your expertise, this book will serve as an invaluable resource in your learning journey. The questions in this ebook are structured to reflect the patterns seen in major medical entrance exams such as NEET PG, USMLE, AIIMS, and others, making it a perfect tool for self-assessment and revision.

Purpose

The primary goal of this ebook is to provide a reliable and extensive resource that students and professionals can use to test their knowledge, improve their diagnostic skills, and solidify key microbiological concepts. With the included detailed answers and explanations, this book goes beyond just helping you answer questions — it enables you to understand the reasoning behind each answer, facilitating deeper learning.

How This Ebook Can Help You

- **For Students:** The MCQs in this book are designed to match the rigor and format of real exam questions. By practicing regularly, you'll not only enhance your knowledge but also gain confidence in approaching exam challenges.
- **For Professionals:** This ebook helps professionals stay updated with the latest developments in carbohydrates in medical science and refresh critical concepts required in day-to-day practice.
- **For Educators:** Teachers and educators can use this collection to formulate quizzes, exams, or as supplementary teaching material for their students.

Compilation and Sources

This ebook is a compilation of publicly available online content. Each question has been carefully selected and curated to ensure relevance and accuracy. While this material is sourced from multiple platforms, it has been reorganized and edited to provide a streamlined learning experience.

We hope this book becomes an essential part of your academic and professional toolkit, helping you achieve your goals in Biochemistry.

Copyright Page

Cardiac Pathology MCQ

Compiled and Published by Vikas Bhardwaj /medicalmcq.in

© 2024

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in reviews and other non-commercial uses permitted by copyright law.

Sources of Content

This ebook is a compilation of multiple-choice questions (MCQs) sourced from various publicly available online resources. The content has been carefully selected, curated, and edited to provide a comprehensive learning experience for medical students and professionals. Although the MCQs have been adapted and reorganized for educational purposes, we acknowledge that the original sources of the information remain in the public domain.

No part of this ebook is intended to infringe on any copyright or proprietary rights of the original authors or content providers. All references to publicly available materials, including textbooks, websites, journals, and other online content, are provided in compliance with fair use principles for the purpose of education, scholarship, and research.

Disclaimer

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information contained within this ebook, the publisher and author assume no responsibility for errors, omissions, or inconsistencies. The content is provided "as is" and is intended solely for educational purposes. Users are encouraged to verify any information independently before relying on it for professional practice or exam preparation.

By using this ebook, the reader agrees to hold the publisher and author harmless from any claims, damages, or liability arising from its use.

For inquiries regarding permissions, please contact:

MedicalMCQ.in

Questions

1-: The following drugs have significant drug interactions with digoxin except:

- 1: Cholestyramine
- 2: Thiazide diuretics
- 3: Quinidine
- 4: Amlodipine

2-: Flipped LDH indicating Myocardial Infarction is represented by:

- 1: LDH-1 > LDH-2
- 2: LDH-2 > LDH-1
- 3: LDH-4 > LDH-5
- 4: LDH-5 > LDH-4

3-: A 63-year-old man presents with a triad of angina, syncope and congestive heart failure. Which of the following valvular heart lesion can be suspected-

- 1: antral stenosis
- 2: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 3: Aortic stenosis
- 4: Aortic regurgitation

4-: A 40-year-old man presents with a 2-week history of recurrent oral ulcers, genital ulcers, intermittent arthritic pain of the knees, and abdominal pain. Physical examination reveals shallow ulcerations of the mucosa of the glans penis, as well as oral aphthous ulcers and conjunctivitis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Behcet disease
- 2: Genital herpes
- 3: Gonorrhoea

4: Polyarteritis nodosa

5-: A 40-year-old man presents with 5 days of productive cough and fever. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is isolated from a pulmonary abscess. CBC shows an acute effect characterized by marked leukocytosis (50,000/mL) and the differential count reveals shift to left in granulocytes. Which of the following terms best describes these hematologic findings?

1: Leukemoid reaction

2: Leukopenia

3: Myeloid metaplasia

4: Neutrophilia

6-: Causes of restrictive cardiomyopathy are -

1: Amyloid

2: Sarcoidosis

3: Storage disease

4: All of the above

7-: A 2-week-old baby is irritable and feeding poorly. On physical examination, the infant is irritable, diaphoretic, tachypneic and tachycardic. There is circumoral cyanosis, which is not alleviated by nasal oxygen. A systolic thrill and holosystolic murmur are heard along the left sternal border. An echocardiogram reveals a heart defect in which the aorta and pulmonary artery form a single vessel that overrides a ventricular septal defect. What is the appropriate diagnosis?

1: Atrial septal defect

2: Coarctation of aorta, preductal

3: Patent ductus arteriosus

4: Truncus arteriosus

8-: Clinical features of rheumatic fever are all except-

- 1: Cardiomegaly
- 2: Joint pains
- 3: ST segment elevation
- 4: Increased PR interval

9-: Functional unit of muscle:

- 1: Sarcomere
- 2: Actin
- 3: Myosin
- 4: Troponin

10-: Features of shock

- 1: Decreased GFR
- 2: Increased renin
- 3: Decreased rennin
- 4: Decreased Coisol

11-: The drug of choice in digitalis induced ventricular arrhythmias is:

- 1: I.V. Lignocaine
- 2: Phenytoin
- 3: Quinidine
- 4: Procainamide

12-: P wave is absent in-

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: Atrial asystole

3: Ventricular fibrillation

4: Ventricular tachycardia

13-: Which of the following statements about cutaneous shunt~vessels is true?

1: Perform nutritive function

2: Have role in thermoregulation

3: Not under the control of autonomic nervous system

4: These vessels are evenly distributed throughout the skin

14-: Which is the first organ to be affected in left ventricular failure?

1: Lungs

2: Liver

3: Kidney

4: Brain

15-: Most common cause of dissecting hematoma is

1: Hypertension

2: Marfan's syndrome

3: Iatrogenic

4: Kawasaki

16-: Brugada syndrome is characterized by

1: ST elevation

2: Prolonged PR interval

3: Prolonged QT interval

4: Tall T waves

17-: Most potent statin is?

- 1: Simvastatin
- 2: Pitavastatin
- 3: Rosuvastatin
- 4: Atorvastatin

18-: Vitamin K dependent coagulation factors include

- 1: II and III
- 2: IX and X
- 3: III and V
- 4: VIII and XII

19-: Pathological feature of pyogenic granuloma

- 1: Epitheloid cells
- 2: Cavernous hemangioma
- 3: Granulation tissue
- 4: Giant cells

20-: Mac Callum plaques in rheumatic heart disease are

- 1: Left atrium
- 2: Left ventricle
- 3: Right atrium
- 4: Right ventricle

21:- All of the following drugs can be administered in acute hypertension during labour, except

- 1: IV Labetalol
- 2: IV Nitroprusside
- 3: IV Hydralazine
- 4: IV Esmolol

22:- Most permissible capillaries are seen in

- 1: Kidney
- 2: Liver
- 3: Brain
- 4: Skin

23:- Which among the following is the best inotropic drug for use in right heart failure

- 1: Dobutamine
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Dopamine
- 4: Milrinone

24:- Which is not synthesized by the vascular epithelium?

- 1: Prostacyclin
- 2: Angiotensin 2
- 3: Endothelin
- 4: Heparin

25:- Two or more oligoclonal bands in cerebrospinal fluid are most often positive in-

- 1: Acute bacterial meningitis
- 2: Multiple sclerosis
- 3: Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- 4: Polyneuropathy

26-: Which of the following is produced in the lipoxygenase pathway?

- 1: Thromboxane
- 2: Leukotrienes
- 3: Prostaglandin
- 4: Prostacyclin

27-: Which of the following coagulation factors causes cross-linking and stabilization of clot?

- 1: Factor XIII
- 2: Thrombin
- 3: Factor VIII
- 4: Factor IX

28-: A 40 year old presenting with dizziness on standing with systolic reduction of BP of 50mm Hg; appropriate treatment

- 1: Graded compression stockings
- 2: Salbutamol
- 3: Fludrocisone
- 4: b-blockers

29-: Pulse pressure in severe aortic regurgitation is equal to-

- 1: 30-45mmHg

2: 45-60mmHg

3: 60-75 mmHg

4: 75-90 mm Hg

30:- The basis of Korotkoff sound is

1: Aortic valve closure

2: Production of hea sound

3: Aerial turbulence

4: Aerial valve expansion

31:- All the following features our ventricular tachycardia as the cause of broad-complex tachycardia, except -

1: Fusion beats

2: Extreme left axis detion

3: Very broad QRS complexes

4: Response to carotid sinus massage

32:- Which of the following disease can be associated with sho QT interval on ECG ?

1: Chronic myeloid leukemia

2: Multiple myeloma

3: Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

4: Hodgkin's disease

33:- What is diagnostic of fresh myocardial infarction In ECG-

1: QT interval prolongation

2: Pmitrale

- 3: ST segment elevation
- 4: ST segment depression

34-: Which of the following does not result in the release of nitric oxide

- 1: Fenoldopam
- 2: Hydralazine
- 3: Nitroprusside
- 4: Nitroglycerin

35-: Cardiac output is increased by all except

- 1: Exercise
- 2: Pregnancy
- 3: Hot atmosphere
- 4: Standing from lying down

36-: AED stands for?

- 1: Automatic external defibrillator
- 2: Automated external defibrillator
- 3: Automatic electrical defibrillator
- 4: Automated electrical defibrillator

37-: A Patient with increased BP and decreased heart rate is likely to have

- 1: Increased ICP
- 2: Deep sea diving
- 3: Brain tumor
- 4: Head tumor

38:- Which of the following conditions cause congestive heart failure in neonates ?

- 1: Bicuspid aortic valve
- 2: Tetralogy of Fallot
- 3: ASD
- 4: Total anomalous pulmonary venous return

39:- Blood pressure in right ventricle

- 1: 25 mmHg
- 2: 80 mmHg
- 3: 95 mmHg
- 4: 120 mmHg

40:- Vagal stimulation of heart causes? (irrelevant to pharmacology)

- 1: Increased heart rate
- 2: Increased RR interval in ECG
- 3: Increased cardiac output
- 4: Increased force of contraction

41:- Hepatomegaly with liver pulsations indicates

- 1: TR
- 2: MR
- 3: Pulmonary hypertension
- 4: MS

42:- Amyloidosis of heart presents with -

- 1: Arrhythmia
- 2: AV block
- 3: |Ed mass/voltage
- 4: AS

43-: Hypersensitivity vasculitis usually involve

- 1: Aerieoles
- 2: Post capillary venules
- 3: Capillaries
- 4: Medium sized aeries

44-: All the following are complications of streptokinase, except

- 1: Joint pain
- 2: Intracranial bleed
- 3: Anaphylaxis
- 4: Hypotension

45-: Quinidine exes action on hea by

- 1: Ca+ Channel blocker
- 2: Kt Channel blocker
- 3: Na+ Channel opener
- 4: Cl+ Channel opener

46-: A 36-year-old woman with pneumococcal pneumonia develops a right pleural effusion. The pleural fluid displays a high specific gravity and contains large numbers of polymorphonuclear (PMN) leukocytes. Which of the following best characterizes this pleural effusion?

- 1: Fibrinous exudate
- 2: Lymphedema
- 3: Purulent exudate
- 4: Serosanguineous exudate

47-: Dofetilide belong to?

- 1: Class I antiarrhythmic
- 2: Class II antiarrhythmic
- 3: Class III antiarrhythmic
- 4: Class IV antiarrhythmic

48-: A patient with heart failure developed recurrent sustained monomorphic ventricular tachycardia. Treatment is/are -

- 1: Encainide
- 2: Flecainide
- 3: Intracardiac Defibrillator
- 4: Beta-blockers

49-: A patient presents 12 hours following a Myocardial infarction. Which of the following enzymes will be elevated at this period -

- 1: Lactate dehydrogenase
- 2: Serum glutamate oxaloacetate Transferase
- 3: Creatinine phosphokinase
- 4: Myoglobin

50-: Ligamentum teres of the liver is a remnant of _____

- 1: Umbilical arteries

2: Umbilical vein

3: Ductus venosus

4: Ductus aeriosus

51:- Which one of the following is an absolute contraindication to the use of thrombolytic agent in the setting of an acute anterior wall myocardial infarction-

1: History of CVA with hemiparesis one month ago

2: Diabetic retinopathy

3: Patient's age more than 70 years

4: Patients is on warfarin for A.F with INR ration 1:8

52:- Radiofemoral delay is characteristic of _____

1: Patent ductus aeriosis

2: Coarctation of aoa

3: Aoic dissection

4: Takayasu's disease

53:- Burst EEG pattern is seen in?

1: Herpes simplex encephalitis

2: Absent seizures

3: Myoclonic epilepsy

4: SSPE

54:- All of the following can be administered in acute highpeension during labour except

1: IV labetalol

2: IV nitroprusside

3: IV hydralazine

4: IV esmolol

55-: Carvallo's sign is seen in

1: Tricuspid stenosis

2: Mitral stenosis

3: Aortic stenosis

4: Aortic regurgitation

56-: The cardiac silhouette can have an "egg on side" appearance in

1: VSD

2: PDA

3: TOF

4: Transposition of Great Vessels

57-: Headache is commonly seen with which anti-anginal drug?

1: Beta blockers

2: Nitrates

3: Trimetazidine

4: Potassium channel openers

58-: Alpha methyldopa primarily used for

1: Pregnancy induced hypertension

2: Renovascular hypertension

3: First line agent in hypertension

4: Refractory hypertension

59:- The normal P wave is biphasic in lead

- 1: V1
- 2: LII
- 3: aVF
- 4: aVR

60:- Duroziez's sign is seen in

- 1: Aortic regurgitation
- 2: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: Carcinoid syndrome

61:- Commonest cause of heart failure in infancy is _____

- 1: Myocarditis
- 2: Rheumatic fever
- 3: Cardiomyopathy
- 4: Congenital heart disease

62:- Features of neurogenic shock are -

- 1: | Peripheral resistance | cardiac output
- 2: | Venous return | cardiac output
- 3: | Peripheral resistance | cardiac output
- 4: Venoconstriction | cardiac output

63:- The blood pressure measured by a sphygmomanometer

- 1: Is lower than the intraaerial pressure
- 2: Is higher than the intraaerial pressure
- 3: Is same as the intraaerial pressure
- 4: Is the same with different cuff sizes

64-: EKG finding of ventricular premature beats-

- 1: Fusion beat
- 2: Narrow QRS complex
- 3: AV Dissociation
- 4: Wide QRS complex

65-: Plateau phase of cardiac muscle is due to

- 1: East Na + channel opening
- 2: Opeaning of Ca⁺⁺Na⁺ channels
- 3: Opeaning of Slow Ca⁺⁺ channels
- 4: Opeaning of K + channels

66-: A patient having cystic medial necrosis with necrotising aeritis is suffering from?

- 1: Kawasaki disease
- 2: Temporal aeritis
- 3: Malignant hypeension
- 4: Aooaeritis

67-: True about third hea sound is-

- 1: Present in constrictive pericariditis
- 2: Absent in aoic aneurysm

3: Absent in MS

4: Present in cardiac tamponade

68-: Drug indicated in case of subarachnoid hemorrhage:

1: Nimodipine

2: Amlodipine

3: Diltiazem

4: Verapamil

69-: Contraindication of Beta blockers include

1: Bronchial asthma

2: Variant angina

3: Decompensated heart failure

4: All the above

70-: Necrotising arteritis with fibrinoid necrosis is characteristic of

1: Immediate hypersensitivity

2: Cell mediated immunity

3: Ag-Ab complex mediated

4: Cytotoxic mediated

71-: Coronary vasodilatation is caused by

1: Adenosine

2: Bradykinin

3: Histamines

4: Ergotamine

72-: A 30-year-old woman presents with a heart murmur. There is a history of recurrent episodes of arthritis, skin rash, and glomerulonephritis. Blood cultures are negative. Laboratory tests for antinuclear antibodies (ANA) and anti-double-stranded DNA are positive. Which of the following is the most likely cause of heart murmur in this patient?

- 1: Libman-Sacks endocarditis
- 2: Mitral valve prolapse
- 3: Myocardial infarct
- 4: Mitral valve prolapse

73-: In MVP, you would expect the ejection click to be more accentuated and the murmur to move closer the first heart sound in a patient

- 1: With marked anxiety
- 2: Who is pregnant
- 3: Who is passive leg lifting in the supine position
- 4: On a beta blocker

74-: Calcium channel blockers are used in all except

- 1: Angina
- 2: Arrhythmia
- 3: Congestive heart failure
- 4: Hypertension

75-: Which of these is not a cause of rightward shift of Oxygen - Hemoglobin dissociation curve?

- 1: Increased hydrogen ions
- 2: Decreased CO₂
- 3: Increased temperature

4: Increased BPG

76-: Sterile vegetations are seen in all except

- 1: SLE
- 2: Infective endocarditis
- 3: Rheumatic fever
- 4: Marantic endocarditis

77-: The blood pressure regulatory system that is labeled as a buffer system is

- 1: Baroreceptor
- 2: Chemoreceptor
- 3: Kidney
- 4: CNS ischemic response

78-: A patient is a known case of polyarteritis nodosa. On examination of biopsy, accumulation of amorphous, basic, proteinaceous material in the vessel wall was seen. This finding is suggestive of:

- 1: Fibrinoid necrosis
- 2: Leucocytoclastic vasculitis
- 3: Hyaline arteriosclerosis
- 4: Caseous necrosis

79-: With reference to neoplasia, the term 'tumor progression means

- 1: Spread of cancer to distant sites
- 2: Rate of growth of tumors
- 3: Ability of cancer cells to resemble their normal counterparts
- 4: Sequential appearance of features of increasing malignancy

80-: True about shunt vessels

- 1: Evenly distributed throughout the skin
- 2: Role in nutrition
- 3: Play a role in thermoregulation
- 4: No autonomic nervous regulation

81-: Umbilical cord has _____

- 1: 1 vein and 2 aeries
- 2: 2 vein and 2 aeries
- 3: 1 vein and 1 aery
- 4: 2 veins and 1 aery

82-: All of _the following may be seen in patient of cardiac tamponade exceptAll of _the following may be seen in patient of cardiac tamponade except-

- 1: Kussmaul's sign
- 2: Pulsus paradoxus
- 3: Electriciaalten alternans
- 4: Right ventricular diastolic collapse on echocardiogram

83-: Pulsus bisiferiens is seen in all, except -

- 1: Aoic regurgitation + Aoic stenosis
- 2: obstructive cardiomyopathy
- 3: Hyperophic cardiomyopathy
- 4: Tetralogy of Fallot

84-: In rheumatic heart disease, infective endocarditis is detected by echocardiogram and the largest vegetations seen are due to -

- 1: Streptococcus viridans
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Candida albicans
- 4: Salmonella typhi

85-: Pulse deficit more than 10 is seen in-

- 1: Ventricular premature contraction
- 2: Atrial flutter
- 3: Atrial fibrillation
- 4: Ventricular fibrillation

86-: The commonest valvular manifestation of acute as well as previous rheumatic carditis is

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Aortic stenosis
- 4: Aortic regurgitation

87-: A 23-year-old man presents with fever, weight loss, malaise, abdominal pain and myalgias. Workup reveals that the patient has polyarteritis nodosa. Which of the following is associated with this form of vasculitis?

- 1: Arsenic
- 2: Chlamydia pneumonia
- 3: Hepatitis B virus
- 4: Human immunodeficiency virus

88-: Venous return to heart during quiet standing is facilitated by all of the following factors, except

- 1: Calf muscle contraction during standing
- 2: Valves in perforators
- 3: Sleeve of deep fascia
- 4: Gravitational increase in arterial pressure

89-: Which of the following drugs should NOT be used in the setting of severe hypertension in elderly on empirical basis?

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Amlodipine
- 3: Chlorthalidone
- 4: Prazosin

90-: The commonest valvular lesion in SLE-related cardiac disease is-

- 1: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: Aortic regurgitation

91-: Digoxin acts by inhibiting:

- 1: Na K ATPase
- 2: Ca channel
- 3: K channel
- 4: Adenyl cyclase

92-: All of the following drugs are used in the management of acute Myocardial infarction except-

- 1: Tissue plasminogen activator
- 2: Intravenous beta blockers
- 3: Acetylsalicylic acid
- 4: Calcium channel blockers

93-: Recurrent ischaemic events following thrombosis have been pathophysiologically linked to

- 1: Antibodies to thrombolytic agents
- 2: Fibrinopeptide A
- 3: Lipoprotein A
- 4: Triglycerides

94-: Digoxin toxicity it can be increased by all except

- 1: Renal impairment
- 2: Hyperkalemia
- 3: Hypetmagnesimia
- 4: Hypercalcemia

95-: Angiotensin II receptor antagonist is

- 1: Perindopril
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Benazepril
- 4: Losartan

96-: A 47-year-old man with type II diabetes repos for his 6-month checkup. His doctor prescribes a daily 30-minute routine of walking at a brisk pace. During aerobic exercise, blood flow remains relatively constant to which of the following organs?

- 1: Brain
- 2: Hea
- 3: Kidneys
- 4: Skeletal muscle

97-: Hypercalcemia in ECG is diagnosed by-

- 1: Increased QT interval
- 2: Decreased QT interval
- 3: Increased PR interval
- 4: Tall T waves

98-: Anitskov's cells are modified:

- 1: Neutrophils
- 2: Macrophages
- 3: Lymphocytes
- 4: Eosinophils

99-: Mechanism of action of statins:

- 1: Inhibit HMG CoA synthase
- 2: Stimulate HMG CoA reductase
- 3: Inhibit HMG CoA reductase
- 4: Stimulate HMG CoA synthase

100-: All are used for the treatment of Pulmonary hypeension except

- 1: Endothelin receptor antagonist
- 2: Phosphodiesterase inhibitors
- 3: Calcium channel blockers
- 4: Beta blockers

101:- Spironolactone should not be given with

- 1: Chloiazide
- 2: Beta blockers
- 3: ACE inhibitors
- 4: Amlodipine

102:- Me Callum patch is seen in the:(1988)

- 1: Right atrium
- 2: Left atrium
- 3: Left ventricle
- 4: Right ventricle

103:- A 30 year old male presents with severe pain chest, breathlessness, hypotension and ECG shows ST elevation in V3, V4 V5 and V6 leads. He will be best treated with:

- 1: Streptokinase
- 2: t-PA
- 3: Heparin
- 4: PTCA

104:- Carey coombs murmur, which is false -

- 1: Delayed diastolic murmur

- 2: Seen in rheumatic fever
- 3: Can be associated with A.R.
- 4: Low pitched murmur

105:- The treatment of acute myocardial infarction includes which of the following-

- 1: Aspirin
- 2: Heparin
- 3: Alteplase
- 4: Oral anticoagulants

106:- Which of the following statements regarding ACE inhibitors is true?

- 1: These inhibit the conversion of angiotensinogen to angiotensin-1
- 2: Omission of prior diuretic dose decreases the risk of postural hypotension
- 3: Lisinopril is shorter acting than enalapril
- 4: These are contra-indicated in diabetic patients.

107:- Libmansach's endocarditis is associated with?

- 1: Rheumatic heart disease
- 2: SLE
- 3: Carcinoma
- 4: None

108:- Causes of cynosls-

- 1: TOF
- 2: PDA
- 3: Tricuspid atresia

4: Eisenmenger's complex

109-: An elderly patient with hypertension with diabetes, proteinuria without renal failure, antihypertensive of choice is-

1: Furosemide

2: Methyldopa

3: Enalapril

4: Propranolol

110-: What is the MOST common radiographic manifestation of acute papillary muscle rupture?

1: Pulmonary edema

2: Left atrial enlargement

3: Left ventricular enlargement

4: Pericardial effusion

111-: All the following are characteristic of classic tetrad of TOF except

1: Large VSD

2: Aorta that overrides the VSD

3: Severe right ventricle outflow obstruction

4: Left ventricular hypertrophy

112-: Hypoxia due to slowing of circulation is seen in which type of hypoxia?

1: Anemic hypoxia

2: Histotoxic

3: Heart disease

4: Stagnant

113:- Frequency of renal involvement in HSP?

- 1: <10%
- 2: >80%
- 3: >60%
- 4: 10% - 50%

114:- Which of the following is not a framingham major criteria for the diagnosis of heart failure ?

- 1: Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- 2: Cardiomegaly
- 3: S3 gallop
- 4: Hepatomegaly

115:- ASO titre Is diagnostic in ?

- 1: SABA
- 2: Rheumatoid arthritis
- 3: Infective endocarditis
- 4: Acute rheumatic fever

116:- In left sided massive pneumothorax, ECG shows all, except-

- 1: Left axis deviation
- 2: Absent R wave
- 3: Peaked P wave
- 4: Precordial T wave inversion

117-: Half-life of digoxin is?

- 1: 24 hours
- 2: 40 hours
- 3: 48 hours
- 4: 60 hours

118-: Wide-split second heart sound is seen in -

- 1: ASD
- 2: LBBB
- 3: PDA
- 4: MR

119-: The following antiarrhythmic drug has the most prominent anticholinergic action

- 1: Quinidine
- 2: Lignocaine
- 3: Disopyramide
- 4: Procainamide

120-: Raynaud's phenomenon is seen in

- 1: SLE
- 2: Rheumatic fever
- 3: Hypertension
- 4: Diabetes mellitus

121-: Analgesic used for pain associated with STEMI

- 1: Morphine

- 2: Diclofenac
- 3: Paracetamol
- 4: Dicyclomine

122-: A 50-year-old man with muscle pain and fever for a month now notes darker colored urine for the past 2 weeks. On physical examination, he has palpable purpuric lesions of his skin. Urinalysis shows hematuria and proteinuria. Serum laboratory findings include mixed cryoglobulinemia with a polyclonal increase in IgG, as well as a high titer of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibodies, mainly antimyeloperoxidase (MPO-ANCA, or P-ANCA. A skin biopsy is performed. What pathologic finding is most likely to be observed in this biopsy?

- 1: Giant cells and macrophages
- 2: Medial fibrinoid necrosis
- 3: Micro abscesses
- 4: Mycotic aneurysms

123-: A patient with engorged neck veins, BP 80/50 and pulse rate of 100 following blunt trauma to the chest . Diagnosis of

- 1: Pneumothorax
- 2: Right ventricular failure
- 3: Cardiac tamponade
- 4: Hemothorax

124-: Which of the following does not cause sideroblastic anemia?

- 1: INH
- 2: L-DOPA
- 3: Myelodysplastic anemia
- 4: Mercury

125-: All of the following are mediators of acute inflammation except:

- 1: Angiotensin
- 2: Prostaglandin E2
- 3: Kallikrein
- 4: C3a

126-: Heart failure cells are?

- 1: Neutrophils
- 2: Macrophages
- 3: Lymphocytes
- 4: Lymphocytes

127-: Neointimal hyperplasia causes vascular graft failure as a result of hyperrophy of

- 1: Endothelial cells
- 2: Collagen fibers
- 3: Smooth muscle cells
- 4: Elastic fibers

128-: All are toxicities seen with Amiodarone therapy except -

- 1: Pulmonary fibrosis
- 2: Corneal micro-deposits
- 3: Cirrhosis of liver
- 4: Productive cough

129-: Incisura is absent in ?

- 1: Aortic valve replacement

- 2: Aortic stenosis
- 3: Cardiac tamponade
- 4: Hypovolumic shock

130-: Angiogenesis is

- 1: Formation of the new blood vessels
- 2: Repair by connective tissues
- 3: Formation of the blood clot
- 4: All of the above

131-: Commonest type of cong. cyanotic heart disease is

- 1: ASD
- 2: VSD
- 3: TOF
- 4: PDA

132-: The regional arterial resistance of the mesentery and kidney vessels is reduced by

- 1: Dopamine
- 2: Dobutamine
- 3: Nor adrenaline
- 4: Isoprenaline

133-: Which one of the following conditions is associated with Kawasaki's syndrome?

- 1: Acute rheumatic fever
- 2: Pulseless disease
- 3: Coronary artery aneurysm

4: Systemic lupus erythematosus

134:- Changes in blood passing through the systemic capillaries are all except

- 1: Increase in hemotocrit
- 2: pH decreases
- 3: Shift of oxygen dissociation curve to the left
- 4: Increase in protein content

135:- The antihypertensive which cause decrease libido and impoance is

- 1: Atenolol
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Prazosin
- 4: Diltiazem

136:- The Hb-O₂ dissociation curve is shifted to left by

- 1: Metabolic acidosis
- 2: Increased temperature
- 3: Increased PCO₂
- 4: Decreased 2, 3 DPG

137:- Which of the following statements regarding the flow of lymph from lower limb is true?

- 1: |ed with change from supine to standing position
- 2: |ed in increased capillary permeability
- 3: |ed in deep vein valve incompetence
- 4: |ed by massage of foot

138:- The ECG change seen in hyperkalemia is

- 1: Narrowing of the QRS complex
- 2: Increased amplitude of P waves
- 3: Narrowing and peaking of T waves
- 4: Ventricular arrhythmias

139:- Side effect of minoxidil which is used as therapeutic use?

- 1: Bradycardia
- 2: Hair growth
- 3: Gynecomastia
- 4: Vasodilation

140:- After using transdermal nitroglycerin skin patches for 1 week, a patient with an 8-month history of chronic stable angina pectoris observes an increasing frequency of mild angina episodes during exercise. The patient has been conscientiously applying a new patch every morning immediately after removing the old one. The patient's increased frequency of anginal attacks is most likely because of

- 1: A sudden onset of vasospastic angina
- 2: Engaging in vigorous exercise
- 3: Cellular tolerance to organic nitrates
- 4: Induction of cytochrome P450 enzyme by nitroglycerin

141:- Fifth clinical sign i.e., loss of function (functio laesa) was added by:

- 1: Rudolf Virchow
- 2: Elie Metchnikoff
- 3: Louis Pasteur
- 4: George Bernard

142-: All of the following are seen in digitalis toxicity except

- 1: Ventricular bigeminy
- 2: Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia with fast ventricular rate
- 3: Regularization of atrial fibrillation
- 4: Bidirectional ventricular tachycardia

143-: Heme is converted to bilirubin mainly in

- 1: Kidney
- 2: Liver
- 3: Spleen
- 4: Bone marrow

144-: The current drug of choice in paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PAVT) is

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Dilantin
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Adenosine

145-: IL-1 is secreted from which cells

- 1: Mast cells
- 2: Eosinophils
- 3: Macrophages
- 4: Neutrophils

146-: Restrictive and constrictive cardiomyopathy occurs together in

- 1: Radiation
- 2: Adriamycin
- 3: Post cardiectomy
- 4: Amyloidosis

147-: Mesangial cells are contracted by

- 1: Histamine
- 2: Nitric oxide
- 3: Bradykinin
- 4: Dopamine

148-: Systolic murmur in TOF is due to ?

- 1: VSD
- 2: Pulmonary stenosis
- 3: ASD
- 4: None

149-: Which of the following drugs should not be used in a setting of severe hypotension in elderly on empirical basis

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Amlodipine
- 3: Chlorthalidone
- 4: Prazosin

150-: Vitamin K is involved in the action of the following proteins except

- 1: Factor II

2: Factor X

3: Factor I

4: Protein C

151:- Which of the following anti hypertensives act by decreasing heart rate only?

1: Propranolol

2: Methyl dopa

3: Prazosin

4: Nitrate

152:- Digital clubbing is seen in all except-

1: Endocarditis

2: Pulmonary arteriovenous fistula

3: Tricuspid atresia

4: Aortic dissection

153:- Which of the following drug does not contribute to Digoxin toxicity

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hypercalcemia

3: Renal failure

4: Hypomagnesemia

154:- Antinuclear antibody specific for SLE is

1: Anti ds DNA

2: Anti nuclear antibodies

3: Anti centromere antibody

4: Anti histone Ab

155-: All of the following drugs reduce afterload, except:

1: Enalapril

2: Propranolol

3: Hydralazine

4: Sodium nitroprusside

156-: Calcium channel blocker with maximum effect on conduction in hea is:

1: Phenylamine

2: Nifedipine

3: Diltiazem

4: Verapamil

157-: Loud S1 is caused by-

1: Calcified mitral valve

2: Mitral Regurgitation

3: Sho PR interval

4: Bradycardia

158-: Superficial thrombophlebitis is seen in -

1: Trousseau's syndrome

2: Burger's disease

3: Raynaud's disease

4: Kawasaki syndrome

159:- Verapamil belong to which class of antiarry thmic

- 1: Class I
- 2: Class II
- 3: Class III
- 4: Class IV

160:- Which of the following drug is used to perform stress echo?

- 1: Noradrenaline
- 2: Adenosine
- 3: Adrenaline
- 4: Dobutamine

161:- A patient of rheumatic hea disease with mitral stenosis and atrial fibrillation is on oral warfarin. On one OPD visit, his INR is found to be 6. What is the action to be taken?

- 1: Stop warfarin, and review
- 2: Stop wairfarin, and administer fresh frozen plasma
- 3: Stop wairfarin, and administer fresh frozen plasma
- 4: Stop warfarin, and administer intramuscular vitamin K

162:- Paterson Brown Kelly syndrome is characterized by all except

- 1: Premalignant
- 2: Lower esophageal web
- 3: Iron deficiency anemia
- 4: Common in female

163:- A person has headache & profuse sweating. On examination his B.P is 200/120 mm Hg. Which of the following shoud not be used

- 1: Nifedipine
- 2: Sodium nitroprusside
- 3: Phenoxybenzamine
- 4: Methyldopa

164:- In a normal person which of the following occurs when he changes to supine position from standing

- 1: Cerebral perfusion increases
- 2: Heart rate settles to a higher level
- 3: Immediate increase in venous return
- 4: Decreased perfusion to the apex

165:- The most common cause of tricuspid regurgitation is secondary to -

- 1: Rheumatoid heart disease
- 2: Dilatation of right ventricle
- 3: Coronary artery disease
- 4: Endocarditis due to intravenous drug abuse

166:- Blood flow to brain is not influenced by

- 1: PaCO₂
- 2: PO₂
- 3: Cerebral circulation
- 4: Systemic circulation

167:- False statement regarding aneurysms is -

- 1: True aneurysm contains all the 3 layers

- 2: In dissecting aneurysms media is defective
- 3: Charcot bouchard aneurysms are seen in brain
- 4: Saccular aneurysms involves the entire circumference

168:- In benign hypertension commonest vascular pathology is

- 1: Atherosclerosis
- 2: Fatty infiltration of intima
- 3: Fibroid necrosis
- 4: Hyaline arteriosclerosis

169:- Drug used in CHF for relief of congestive symptoms and restoration of cardiac performance but does not have an inotropic action is -

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Dobutamine
- 3: Amrinone
- 4: Nebivolol

170:- True regarding cardio pulmonary resuscitation is -

- 1: Most common presentation in ECG is asystole
- 2: Compression to ventilation ratio is 5:1
- 3: Adrenaline is given if cardioversion fails.
- 4: Calcium gluconate is given immediately.

171:- Which of the following is a potassium channel opener?

- 1: Nicorandil
- 2: Ranolazine

3: Ivabradine

4: Nitroprusside

172:- Which of the following drugs deposited in the muscles

1: Verapamil

2: Digoxin

3: Adenosine

4: Phenytoin

173:- A 70-year-old male Rohan with advanced visceral cancer dies of extensive myocardial infarction. Autopsy also reveals sterile non-destructive vegetations along the mitral leaflet edges. The pathogenesis of this patient's vegetations is most similar to that of:

1: Hypercalcemia of malignancy

2: Distant metastases

3: Trousseau syndrome

4: Raynaud's phenomenon

174:- Which of the following conditions does not cause right axis deviation in ECG ?

1: Lying down posture

2: End of deep inspiration

3: Right ventricular hyperophy

4: Right bundle branch block

175:- Giant V wave on examination of the jugular venous pulse is suggestive of :

1: Atrial flutter with changing block

2: Tricuspid incompetence

3: Ventricular septal defect

4: Pulmonary stenosis

176:- All are true about hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy except-

- 1: Asymmetric hyperophy of septum
- 2: Systolic motion of anterior leaflet
- 3: Left ventricle outflow obstruction
- 4: Beta blockers are not effective

177:- Holt oram syndrome is characterised by

- 1: ASD
- 2: Pulmonary stenosis
- 3: TGA
- 4: TAPVC

178:- Which of the following is associated with destruction of valves?

- 1: Acute infective endocarditis
- 2: Libman sach's endocarditis
- 3: Rheumatic Hea disease
- 4: All

179:- Rate limiting step in cholesterol synthesis is inhibited by

- 1: Probucal
- 2: Statins
- 3: Cholistyramine
- 4: Gemfibrozil

180:- The nitrate which does not undergo first pass metabolism is

- 1: Isosorbide mononitrate
- 2: Nitroglycerin
- 3: Pentaerythratol tetranitrate
- 4: Isosorbide dinatrate

181:- The probable interval between throat infection and onset of rheumatic fever is

- 1: 2-4 hours
- 2: 2-4 days
- 3: 2-4 weeks
- 4: 2-4 months

182:- Lymph flow is increased by all except

- 1: Increased vascular permeability
- 2: Decreased capillary osmotic pressure
- 3: Increase in interstitial fluid
- 4: Decreased interstitial osmotic pressure

183:- Fourth heart sound is caused by

- 1: Closure of AV valves
- 2: Closure of semilunar valves
- 3: Rapid ventricular filling
- 4: Atrial contraction

184:- All are true about hypertrophic cardiomyopathy except

- 1: Systolic dysfunction

2: Concentric hyperophy

3: Diastolic dysfunction

4: Double apical impulse

185-: Commonest cause of sustained severe hypertension in children

1: Endocrine causes

2: Coarctation of aoa

3: Renal parenlchyma disease

4: Pheochromocytoma

186-: In a patient with chronic atrial fibrillation with a regular beat of 60/min, the most probable cause is-

1: Sleep

2: Digitalis toxicity

3: Sino nodal block

4: Hypothyroidism

187-: A 50-year-old woman is discovered to have metastatic breast cancer. One week after receiving her first dose of chemotherapy, she develops bacterial pneumonia. Which of the following best explains this patient's susceptibility to bacterial infection?

1: Depletion of serum complement

2: Impaired neutrophil respiratory burst

3: Inhibition of clotting factor activation

4: Neutropenia

188-: A patient with hypertension presents with following skin lesions. What is the diagnosis?

1: Livedo reticularis

- 2: Drug-induced rash
- 3: Anaphylactoid purpura
- 4: Erythromelalgia

189-: A study of persons receiving emergent medical services is conducted. It is observed that 5% of persons with sudden cardiac arrest who receive cardiopulmonary resuscitation survive. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism for cardiac arrest in these survivors?

- 1: Arrhythmia
- 2: Infarction
- 3: Inflammation
- 4: Valve failure

190-: Normal PCWP with pulmonary oedema is seen in

- 1: Left atrial myxoma
- 2: High altitude
- 3: Pulmonary vein obstruction
- 4: Pulmonary artery obstruction

191-: Mechanism of action of Ezetimibe

- 1: Interfere with absorption of bile acids
- 2: Interfere CETP
- 3: Interfere with the absorption of cholesterol by inhibiting NPCIL1
- 4: Inhibitor of PPAR alpha

192-: Kussmaul's sign is most commonly seen in-

- 1: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

- 2: Pericardial tamponade
- 3: Constrictive pericarditis
- 4: Right ventricular infarct

193-: True about TOF

- 1: Recurrent chest infection
- 2: Clubbing of feet
- 3: Squatting
- 4: Cyanotic spells

194-: Tetralogy of fallots includes all except

- 1: Pulmonary stenosis
- 2: VSD
- 3: ASD
- 4: RVH

195-: The drug mainly causing afterload reduction is:

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Captopril
- 3: Dobutamine
- 4: Frusemide

196-: An anti-arrhythmic drug that is not proarrhythmic?

- 1: Lignocaine
- 2: Disopyramide
- 3: Amiodarone

4: Moricizine

197-: Drug not to be given in ishchemic hea disease

1: Atenolol

2: ACE inhibitor

3: Isopreterenol

4: Streptokinase

198-: All of the following are features of Mobiz type I block except-

1: Constant PR interval

2: Normal QRS morphology

3: Regular atrial rhythm

4: Atrial rate more than ventricular rate

199-: All are seen in chronic MS except-

1: Mid diastolic murmur

2: Opening snap

3: S3

4: Loud S1

200-: Accelerated idioventricular rhythm (AIVR) is most characteristically seen in?

1: AV nodal block

2: Myocardial reperfusion

3: Metabolic derangement

4: Digitalis therapy

201-: Digoxin toxicity is precipitated by all except:

- 1: Electrolyte disturbance
- 2: Acute myocardial infarction
- 3: Hepatic disease
- 4: Renal disease

202-: A male patient presents with headache , profuse sweating and palpitations with a blood pressure of 180/120 mmHg . The drug of choice would be

- 1: Nifedipine
- 2: Labetalol
- 3: Prazocin
- 4: Phenoxy benzamine

203-: Digoxin action is not affected in

- 1: Hepatic disease
- 2: Electrolyte disturbances
- 3: Renal failure
- 4: MI

204-: Sodium nitroprusside acts by activation of

- 1: Guanylate cyclase
- 2: K⁺ channels
- 3: Ca⁺⁺ channels
- 4: Cyclic AMP

205-: During 3rd month of gestation, hematopoiesis occurs in

- 1: Liver
- 2: Thymus
- 3: Spleen
- 4: Bone marrow

206-. In cardiac shock

- 1: SBP<90mmof Hg
- 2: DBP<80mmof Hg
- 3: Urine output < 20 ml\hr
- 4: Cardiac index < 3.5

207-: Mechanism of action of statins is by:

- 1: Competitive inhibition
- 2: Noncompetitive inhibition
- 3: Uncompetitive
- 4: Irreversible inhibition

208-: A 30-year old patient having a history of rheumatic fever during adolescence, presented with high grade fever and erythematous lesion on both palms. On echocardiography, the cardiologist detects small sterile vegetations along line of closure of the mitral valve. Which of the following is least likely to be found in this patient?

- 1: MacCallum plaques
- 2: Aschoff bodies
- 3: Osler nodes
- 4: Roth spots

209-: All of the following drugs are used in hypertensive crisis except:

- 1: Labetalol
- 2: Pindolol
- 3: Nitroprusside
- 4: Nifedipine

210:- A 59 years old female patient taking medications for hypertension and congestive cardiac failure. She suddenly develops skin rashes along with swelling of tongue, lips as well as eyes, causing her breathing difficulty. Which one of the following medications is the reason for the untoward effects?

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Hydrochlorothiazide
- 3: Captopril
- 4: Clonidine

211:- In which of the following conditions left atrium is not enlarged

- 1: Ventricular septal defect
- 2: Atrial septal defect
- 3: Aortic pulmonary window
- 4: Patent ductus arteriosus

212:- The total fetal cardiac output at term is estimated to be ____?

- 1: 150 mL/Kg body weight
- 2: 250 mL/Kg body weight
- 3: 350 mL/Kg body weight
- 4: 450 mL/Kg body weight

213:- All of the following are indication for Treadmill testing, except-

- 1: To evaluate unstable angina
- 2: To evaluate unstable myocardial infarction
- 3: To assess outcome after coronary revascularization
- 4: TO diagnosis and evaluate the treatment of exercise induced arrhythmias

214-: Which is not major rheumatic fever?

- 1: Carditis
- 2: Subcutaneous nodules
- 3: Increased ASLO
- 4: Ahritis

215-: The best possible intervention for acute myocardial infarction is-

- 1: Streptokinase
- 2: Streptokinase and aspirin
- 3: Early primary coronary intervention
- 4: Streptokinase and heparin

216-: Drug of choice for acute PSVT

- 1: Esmolol
- 2: Adenosine
- 3: Digoxin
- 4: Verapamil

217-: Normal cardiac index is

- 1: 3.2
- 2: 2.8

3: 2.4

4: 4.4

218-: Bilateral upper limb pulse less disease is?

1: Giant Cell Arteritis

2: Polyarteritis Nodosa

3: Aortic Arteritis

4: HSP

219-: Onion skin thickening of arteriolar wall is seen in-

1: Atherosclerosis

2: Median calcific sclerosis

3: Hyaline arteriosclerosis

4: Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis

220-: Sudden cardiac death may occur in all of the following except

1: Dilated cardiomyopathy

2: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

3: Eisenmenger's syndrome

4: Ventricular septal defect

221-: An 8-month-old girl with Turner syndrome is brought to the emergency room by her parents, who complain that their daughter is breathing rapidly and not eating. Physical examination reveals tachypnea, pallor, absent femoral pulses, and a murmur heard at the left axilla. There is hypertension in the upper extremities and low blood pressure in both legs. A chest X-ray shows notching or scalloping of the ribs. What is the appropriate diagnosis?

1: Aortic valve stenosis

- 2: Atrial septal defect
- 3: Coarctation of aorta
- 4: Patent ductus arteriosus

222:- In congestive heart failure patients

- 1: Volume of distribution is increased
- 2: Hepatic clearance of drugs is not changed
- 3: Orally administered diuretics may not be effective, may work parenterally
- 4: Inotropic action of digoxin is attenuated

223:- During diastole, the arterial pressure is maintained by

- 1: Elastic recoil of aorta
- 2: Musculature of arteries
- 3: Constriction of capillaries
- 4: Contraction of left ventricle

224:- Quinidine exerts its action on the heart by

- 1: Ca²⁺ channel blockade
- 2: Na⁺ channel blockade
- 3: K⁺ channel opening
- 4: Cl⁻ channel opening

225:- Which has the maximum bioavailability?

- 1: Fluvastatin
- 2: Atorvastatin
- 3: Pravastatin

4: Simvastatin

226:- Centrally acting sympatholytic agent used as anti hypertensive agent is:

1: Propranolol

2: Moxonidine

3: Prazosin

4: Phenoxybenzamine

227:- Which of the following associated with the highest cardiac mortality

1: Rofecoxib

2: Nicorandil

3: Losartan

4: Metoprolol

228:- The criteria for carrying out a mitral valvuloplasty includes all of the following except-

1: significant symptoms

2: Isolated mitral stenosis

3: Mobile noncalcified valve

4: Left atrial thrombus

229:- Commonest histological finding in benign hypertension is

1: Proliferative endarteritis

2: Necrotizing arteriolitis

3: Hyaline arteriosclerosis

4: Cystic medial necrosis

230:- ACE inhibitors are contraindicated in

- 1: Diabetes mellitus
- 2: Hypertension in age old patient
- 3: Scleroderma
- 4: Bilateral renal artery stenosis

231:- Ascending aorta involvement is the commonest site of which aneurysm

- 1: Syphilitic
- 2: Atherosclerotic
- 3: Mycotic
- 4: None of the above

232:- Reverse splitting of 2nd heart sound heard in -

- 1: RBBB
- 2: LBBB
- 3: Tricuspid stenosis
- 4: AR

233:- The severity of mitral stenosis is assessed by

- 1: Character of murmur
- 2: Splitting of S
- 3: Loudness of S₁
- 4: S₂-OS interval

234:- The most characteristic and frequent feature of chronic rheumatic heart disease is the development of

- 1: Vegetations on the endocardium
- 2: Aschoff bodies within the myocardium
- 3: Incompetence of the pulmonic valve
- 4: Stenosis of the mitral valve

235-: A wave in JVP is due to

- 1: Atrial systole
- 2: Atrial diastole
- 3: Ventricular systole
- 4: Ventricular diastole

236-: The common primary tumor of heart is-

- 1: Rhabdomyoma
- 2: Fibroma
- 3: Myxoma
- 4: Lipoma

237-: All of the following conditions are associated with raised ANCA except

- 1: Wegener granulomatosis
- 2: Polyarteritis nodosa
- 3: Microscopic polyarteritis
- 4: Churg Strauss syndrome

238-: Impulse is generated at fastest rate in

- 1: AV node
- 2: SA node

3: Bundle of His

4: Purkinje fibers

239:- Drug of choice for ventricular arrhythmias due to myocardial infarction (MI) is:

1: Quinidine

2: Amiodarone

3: Xylocaine

4: Diphenylhydantoin

240:- Enlarged pulsatile liver is seen in-

1: Tricuspid regurgitation

2: Aortic regurgitation

3: Mitral regurgitation

4: Pulmonary regurgitation

241:- Thromboxane A₂ causes

1: Vasodilatation and platelet aggregation

2: Vasodilatation and anti platelet aggregatory

3: Vasoconstriction and anti platelet aggregatory

4: Vasoconstriction and platelet aggregation

242:- Digoxin toxicity is aggravated by

1: Hypokalemia

2: Hyperkalemia

3: Hypermagnesemia

4: Hypocalcemia

243:- Peripheral pulmonic stenosis is associated with -

- 1: Subaortic stenosis
- 2: Takayasu's arteritis
- 3: Williams syndrome
- 4: Coarctation of aorta

244:- Water brash is a classic symptom of

- 1: Dyspepsia
- 2: Indigestion
- 3: GERD
- 4: Duodenal ulcer

245:- Giant a wave in JVP is seen in-

- 1: Junctional rhythm
- 2: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 3: Complete heart block
- 4: Tricuspid stenosis

246:- Tc labeled RBCs are used for all except

- 1: LV function
- 2: GI bleeding
- 3: Liver adenoma
- 4: Liver hemangioma

247:- Features of Barrett's esophagus are all Except

- 1: Metaplasia
- 2: Always gastric type of epithelium
- 3: Adenocarcinoma more common
- 4: Present as patchy or ring involvement

248:- Which one of the following is not Included in Jone's Major criteria -

- 1: Pan carditis
- 2: Syndenhams chorea
- 3: Subcutaneous nodule
- 4: High ESR

249:- A 75-year-old patient suffering from congestive hea failure accidentally ingests a toxic dose of digoxin. Clinical consequences due to the toxic effects of cardiac glycosides are likely to include

- 1: Seizures
- 2: Visual disturbances
- 3: Bicarbonaturia
- 4: Intermittent claudication

250:- S, ejection click & severe pulmonary stenosis relation is-

- 1: In severe pulmonary stenosis gap increases
- 2: In severe pulmonary stenosis gap reduces
- 3: In severe pulmonary stenosis no change
- 4: In severe pulmonary stenosis ejection ctttek comes_before

251:- 2,3 DPG binds to ___ site of Hb and ___ release of O₂

- 1: One, increase

2: Four, increase

3: One, decrease

4: Four, decrease

252:- Torsade-de- pointes is caused by-

1: Hypermagnesemia

2: Metabolic acidosis

3: Hypomagnesemia

4: Metabolic alkalosis

253:- Acute symptomatic sinus bradycardia usually responds to-

1: Adrenaline

2: Dopamine

3: Atropine

4: Norepinephrines

254:- Atheromatous changes of blood vessels affects early in

1: Kidney

2: Hea

3: Liver

4: Spleen

255:- Which of the following drug is an antidote for cyanide poisoning?

1: Amyl nitrate

2: Isosorbide dinitrate

3: Nitroglycerine

4: Propranolol

256:- Which one of the following is characteristic of mitral valve prolapse syndrome -

- 1: Rough mid diastolic murmur
- 2: Collapsing pulse
- 3: Loud first heart sound
- 4: Mid systolic click

257:- Low renin is seen in A/E-

- 1: Essential hypertension
- 2: Conn's syndrome
- 3: Renovascular hypertension
- 4: Liddle syndrome

258:- Cells seen in MI at 48 hours are

- 1: polymorphs
- 2: Fibroblasts
- 3: Lymphocytes
- 4: Macrophages

259:- Manifestations of acute dissection include all of the following except

- 1: Pericardial tamponade
- 2: AR
- 3: MR
- 4: AMI

260-: Causes of raised J.V.P. with hypotension are all except -

- 1: Cardiac tamponade
- 2: Right ventricular M.I.
- 3: Hea failure
- 4: 2nd Degree A.V. block

261-: Which of the following antiarrhythmic drugs can develop Long QT syndrome?

- 1: Ibutilide
- 2: Dofetilide
- 3: Sotalol
- 4: All the above

262-: Which of the following drug is not an adrenergic blocking neurone drug

- 1: Reserpine
- 2: Guanithidine
- 3: Bretylium
- 4: Minoxidil

263-: Quinidine belongs to class antiarrhythmic drug is

- 1: Class I
- 2: Class II
- 3: Class III
- 4: Class IV

264-: Diuretic that is useful in mild to moderate hypertension is:

- 1: Loop diuretics

- 2: Thiazides
- 3: Osmotic diuretics
- 4: Potassium sparing diuretics

265-: Infected endocarditis is commonly seen with all the following except

- 1: Small VSD
- 2: Tetralogy of fallot
- 3: PDA
- 4: ASD

266-: Regulation of coronary circulation is?

- 1: Autonomic
- 2: Autoregulatory
- 3: Hormonal
- 4: Sympathetic

267-: A cohort study is performed involving healthy adult men and women born 20 years ago. They are followed to assess the development of atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases. Multiple laboratory tests are performed yearly during this study. An increase in which of the following is most likely to indicate the greatest relative risk for the development of one of these diseases?

- 1: Anti-proteinase 3 (PR3)
- 2: C-reactive protein (CRP)
- 3: Cryoglobulin
- 4: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)

268-: Calcium Gluconate is not used in CPR in which condition :

- 1: Hypocalcemia

- 2: Hypokalemia
- 3: Hypokalemia
- 4: Calcium antagonist

269-: Best marker for cardiac events-

- 1: hsCRP
- 2: Homocysteine levels
- 3: Interleukin-6
- 4: P. selection

270-: Digitalis toxicity can cause:

- 1: Hyperkalemia
- 2: Nausea
- 3: Arrhythmias
- 4: All of the above

271-: Which of the following abnormality is seen in first-degree heart block?

- 1: PR interval >140ms
- 2: PR interval >160ms
- 3: PR interval >180ms
- 4: PR interval >200ms

272-: The characteristic lesion of atherosclerosis is

- 1: Fibrinoid necrosis of the media
- 2: Giant cell reaction in the retina and internal elastic lamina
- 3: Organised thrombus in the affected segment

4: 'Fibro-fatty' lesion in the intima of the blood vessels

273:- Drugs increasing renin levels except:

- 1: Clonidine
- 2: Hydralazine
- 3: Nifedipine
- 4: Captopril

274:- Which is not a characteristic of Wegener's granulomatosis?

- 1: Granuloma in vessel wall
- 2: Focal necrotising glomerulonephritis
- 3: Positive for cANCA
- 4: Involves large vessels

275:- Lignocaine is useful:

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: PSVT
- 3: Digitalis induced toxicity
- 4: All of the above

276:- Duration of 2nd heart sound is

- 1: 0.15sec
- 2: 0.12 sec
- 3: 0.08 sec
- 4: 0.1 sec

277-: Differential cyanosis occurs in which disease

- 1: Severe caorctation
- 2: Inturrupted aoic arch
- 3: PPHN
- 4: All of the above

278-: The half-life of Amiodarone is

- 1: 3-8 min
- 2: 3-8 hours
- 3: 3-5 weeks
- 4: 3-8 weeks

279-: All are true about staing of beta-blocker therapy in a patient with congestive hea failure except:

- 1: They should be staed with optimum doses
- 2: They should be gradually increased over weeks
- 3: Special precautions should be taken in cases of NYHA class 3 and 4
- 4: Carvedilol and metoprolol are the preferred drugs

280-: In a patient of congenital prolonged QT syndrome and intermittent torsedes points, which of the following drug should be prescribed

- 1: Magnesium sulfate
- 2: Metaprolol
- 3: Cardiac pacing
- 4: Isoprenaline

281-: True about cardiac O2 demand is

- 1: Directly propoional to mean aerial pressure
- 2: Inversely propoional to hea rate
- 3: Inversely propoional to cardiac work
- 4: Has a constant relation to the external work done by the hea

282-: The regional aerial resistance of the mesentery and kidney vessels is reduced by -

- 1: Dopamine
- 2: Dobutamine
- 3: Vomiting
- 4: Diarrhoea

283-: Ventricular tachycardia is represented by all, Except

- 1: Wide QRS complex
- 2: AV dissociation
- 3: Capture Beasts
- 4: Typical RBBB QRS complex

284-: Which of the following is used in resuscitation -

- 1: Epinephrine
- 2: Oxygen
- 3: Lignocaine
- 4: Magnesium

285-: Which of the following components is not considered in the definition of 'Metabolic Syndrome'?

- 1: High LDL

2: Low HDL

3: Abdominal obesity

4: Hypertension

286:- A 32 yr old man present to ER with history of high-grade fever, dyspnea and fatigue. On physical examination reveals a new holosystolic murmur that is best heard over cardiac apex. Skin examination shows following skin lesion. What is most likely diagnosis?

1: Rheumatic heart disease

2: Infective endocarditis

3: Libman Sacks endocarditis

4: Kaposi sarcoma

287:- Essential criteria for TOF includes all except

1: Valvular stenosis

2: Infundibular stenosis

3: Overriding of aorta

4: RVH

288:- 'a' wave in JVP is seen in-

1: Will be large when atria contracts against resistance

2: Filling of ventricles

3: It is followed by "V" waves

4: in inspiration

289:- ECG in young healthy person with 80 beats/min will not show-

1: PR interval between 80 to 120 msec

2: QRS interval less than 100 msec

3: Interval between 2 QRS is 750 msec

4: T. wave represents repolarization

290:- Which of the following ACE inhibitor is not a prodrug

1: Fosinopril

2: Enalapril

3: Ramipril

4: Lisinopril

291:- Wide fixed splitting of the second heart sound is typical of-

1: Atrial septal defect

2: Ventricular septal defect

3: Patent ductus arteriosus

4: Coarctation of aorta

292:- Amyloidosis causes which type of cardiomyopathy?

1: Constrictive

2: Restrictive

3: Hypertrophic

4: Any of the above

293:- All the following drugs are to be avoided in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy except

1: Diuretics

2: blockers

3: Digitalis

4: Nitrates

294:- Which of the following statements is/are true about ostium secundum ASD

- 1: Fixed splitting of 2nd heart sound
- 2: Narrow splitting of 2nd heart sound
- 3: Left axis deviation in ECG
- 4: Shunt murmur prominent

295:- PGE causes worsening in infant with ?

- 1: PS without VSD
- 2: Hypoplastic left heart syndrome
- 3: Pulmonary stenosis
- 4: TGA with intact ventricular septum

296:- Orthopnea is heart failure develops due to

- 1: Reservoir function of pulmonary veins
- 2: Reservoir function of leg veins
- 3: Reservoir function of pulmonary arteries
- 4: Reservoir function of leg arteries

297:- Diuretic that is useful in mild to moderate hypertension is

- 1: Loop diuretics
- 2: Thiazides
- 3: Osmotic diuretics
- 4: Potassium sparing diuretics

298:- All are causes of pulmonary hypertension except

- 1: Hyperventilation
- 2: Morbid obesity
- 3: High altitude
- 4: Fenfluramine

299-: The most common indication for liver transplantation in end-stage liver disease?

- 1: Wilson's disease
- 2: Chronic hepatitis B
- 3: Chronic hepatitis C
- 4: Alcoholic liver injury

300-: The heart lesion not found in Congenital Rubella infection is

- 1: ASD
- 2: VSD
- 3: PDA
- 4: PS

301-: Major criteria for rheumatic fever are

- 1: Carditis
- 2: Arthralgia
- 3: Fever
- 4: All of the above

302-: Post MI day 10 which enzyme is raised

- 1: LDH
- 2: CPK

3: Troponin

4: Myoglobin

303:- Which is not a component of metabolic syndrome?

1: Central obesity

2: Hyperiglyceridemia

3: Increased Insulin sensitivity

4: Hypeension

304:- Maximum pressure in the left ventricle is seen in which phase of the cardiac cycle

1: Isovolumetric contraction

2: Ventricular ejection

3: Protodiastole

4: Rapid ventricular filling

305:- Which drugs show coronary steal phenomenon?

1: Dipyridamole

2: Nitrates

3: Nifedipine

4: Nicorandil

306:- Electrical alternans in ECG is characteristic of

1: Severe bronchial asthma

2: Pericardial effusion

3: Severe LVF

4: AR

307:- Most common cause of sudden death-

- 1: Ventricular fibrillation
- 2: Atrial fibrillation
- 3: PSVT
- 4: A-V block

308:- Which of the following is the most common feature of Aortitis on chest X-ray -

- 1: Calcification of ascending aoa
- 2: Calcification of descending aoa
- 3: Calcification of pulmonary artery
- 4: Focal oligemia

309:- A 22 year female comes with complains of dyspnea and palpitations since 4 years shows verrucous vegetations of mitral valve. The condition is due to?

- 1: Libman Sachs endocarditis
- 2: Rheumatic endocarditis
- 3: Non bacterial endocarditis
- 4: Infective endocarditis

310:- Continuous murmur is seen in-

- 1: PDA
- 2: A-V malformation
- 3: AP Window
- 4: All of the above

311:- Valve usually not involved in rheumatic fever

- 1: Mitral
- 2: Aortic
- 3: Pulmonary
- 4: Tricuspid

312:- Which is not a major criteria of Jones in Rheumatic fever ?

- 1: Pancarditis
- 2: Arthritis
- 3: Chorea
- 4: Elevated ESR

313:- Occlusion of Artery of Adamkiewicz leads to infarction of which of the following structure?

- 1: Spleen
- 2: Myocardium
- 3: Spinal cord
- 4: Internal capsule

314:- Which of the following is NOT a frontline antihypertensive agent?

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Hydrochlorothiazide
- 3: Amlodipine
- 4: Atenolol

315:- Positive hepatojugular reflux is found in all of the following conditions except-

- 1: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 2: Right heart failure
- 3: Decreased after load
- 4: Increased capillary bed pressure

316:- Loeys-Dietz Syndrome is characterized by all of the following Except

- 1: Aerial aneurysms
- 2: Hypertelorism
- 3: Bifid uvula
- 4: Mutations in the gene encoding filamin A (FLNA)

317:- Spuriously high BP is seen in all except

- 1: Auscultatory BP
- 2: Small cuff
- 3: Thick calcified vessel
- 4: Obesity

318:- Patient is having normal CK & CKMB after 2 days of chest pain which of the following is true-

- 1: Excludes diagnosis of MI
- 2: Reperfusion after MI
- 3: Extracardiac source of pain
- 4: Cardiac surgery

319:- Henoch Schonlein purpura presents with deposition of ?

- 1: IgG

2: IgA

3: IgM

4: IgE

320:- Which of the following is NOT a side effect of amiodarone?

1: Pulmonary fibrosis

2: Corneal microdeposits

3: Photosensitivity

4: Tachycardia

321:- The mechanism of action of sodium nitroprusside is:

1: Increased cAMP

2: Stimulation of guanylate cyclase

3: Calcium channel blockage

4: K⁺ channel opener

322:- True regarding Barrett's oesophagus is

1: Benign course

2: Premalignant condition

3: Squamous metaplasia of lower esophagus

4: Medical treatment is useful in preventing malignancy

323:- Which one of the following finding is Not associated with left-sided heart failure?

1: Pulmonary edema

2: Hepatojugular reflux

3: Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea

4: Prerenal azotemia

324:- Relation between current, electromotive forces and resistance in a circuit by Ohm's law is stated as

1: $i = E/R$

2: $i = R/E$

3: $i = RE$

4: All of the above

325:- Class III antiarrhythmic drug among the following is:

1: vernakalant

2: Phenytoin

3: Propafenone

4: Pindolol

326:- Heart failure cells are seen in

1: Kidney

2: Heart

3: Lungs

4: Brain

327:- Which one of the following does not cause pulsus paradoxus?

1: Severe aortic regurgitation

2: Cardiac tamponade

3: Constrictive pericarditis

4: Acute severe bronchial asthma

328:- A 45-year-old man has hypertension. A thiazide diuretic agent had been prescribed with continued elevated blood pressure. The inclusion of spironolactone to the thiazide diuretic is done to achieve wof

- 1: Reduce hyperuricemia
- 2: Reduce Mg + loss
- 3: Reduce K + loss
- 4: Decrease the loss of Na +

329:- Most common organs involved in the wagners granulomatosis are

- 1: Skin and nose
- 2: Lung and kidney
- 3: Hea and kidney
- 4: Kidney and nervous system

330:- A 6-year-old girl presents with a 2-week history of a skin rash over her buttocks and legs and joint pain. The parents report seeing blood in the urine. Physical examination reveals palpable purpuric skin lesions and markedly swollen knees. The results of laboratory studies reveal abnormally high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (30 mm/h), BUN of 25 mg/dL, and serum creatinine of 3 mg/dL. Urinalysis demonstrates RBCs and RBC casts. The stool guaiac test is positive. Biopsy of lesional skin reveals deposits of IgA in the walls of small blood vessels. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- 2: Hypersensitivity vasculitis
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Polyarteritis nodosa

331:- Nitrates decrease myocardial oxygen consumption by all of the following mechanisms EXCEPT:

- 1: By increasing the left ventricular end diastolic pressure

- 2: By direct reduction of oxygen consumption of myocardial the cell
- 3: By dilation of the capacitance vessels
- 4: By decreasing the size of hea

332:- ASO Titres are used in the diagnosis of

- 1: Acute rheumatoid ahritis
- 2: Acute rheumatic fever
- 3: Ankylosing spondylitis
- 4: Osteoahritis

333:- Telmisaan lowers blood pressure by

- 1: Inhibiting formation of angiotensin 1 to angiotensin
- 2: Inhibiting conversion ofrenin to angiotensin 1
- 3: Blocking AT1 receptors
- 4: Interfering with degradation of bradykinin

334:- All of the following drugs can cause gynecomastia except

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Amiloride
- 3: Cimetidine
- 4: Spiranolactone

335:- False regarding cavernous hemangioma is

- 1: More infiltrative than capillary hemangioma
- 2: Undergo spontaneous regression
- 3: Intravascular thrombosis and dystrophic calcification seen commonly

4: Associated with VHL disease

336:- Which of the following helps in bridging the fibrin in a clot and stabilizes the clot?

1: Factor XIII

2: Factor V

3: Factor VII

4: Factor III

337:- In the revised guidelines for Behcet's disease, which criteria carries 2 points?

1: Ocular lesions

2: Pathergy phenomenon

3: Vasculitis

4: Skin lesions

338:- Eisenmenger syndrome is characterized by all except

1: Return of left ventricle & right ventricle to normal size

2: Pulmonary veins not distended

3: Pruning of peripheral pulmonary arteries

4: Dilatation of central pulmonary arteries

339:- Double shadow behind right atrium and straightening of left main bronchus indicates

-

1: Right atrium enlargement

2: Right ventricle enlargement

3: Left atrium enlargement

4: Left ventricle enlargement

340:- Most Common cardiac tumor in childhood ?

- 1: Rhabdomyoma
- 2: Lymphoma
- 3: Atrial myxoma
- 4: Sarcoma

341:- All of the following conditions produce restrictive cardiomyopathy except

- 1: Hypothyroidism
- 2: Amyloidosis
- 3: Hyper-eosinophilic syndrome
- 4: Tropical endomyocardial fibrosis

342:- Mean arterial pressure depends upon

- 1: Cardiac output
- 2: Cardiac output & peripheral resistance
- 3: Aerial complaine
- 4: Peripheral resistance

343:- Libmann sacks endocarditis is associated with?

- 1: SLE
- 2: NBTE
- 3: Rheumatic
- 4: Fungal

344:- Primary pulmonary hypeension has following features on ECG except-

- 1: Sinus tachycardia
- 2: ST elevation
- 3: Increased P wave amplitude
- 4: Right axis deviation

345-: Which protein is defective in dilated cardiomyopathy?

- 1: Myosin
- 2: Troponin
- 3: Tropomyosin
- 4: Dystrophin

346-: Postmortem lung specimen of a patient who developed severe respiratory distress and petechiae after fracture of shaft of femur is given below. All are true about the condition given below EXCEPT?

- 1: Oil Red O stain for fat
- 2: Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema
- 3: Gurd criteria
- 4: Diffuse white matter petechial hemorrhage

347-: You are shown a posteroanterior (PA) and lateral chest radiograph of a 75-year-old woman. What is the MOST likely diagnosis?

- 1: Atrial septal defect
- 2: Chronic pulmonary embolism
- 3: Pulmonary venous hypertension
- 4: Cor pulmonale

348-: During ventricular pressure pulses square root wave is seen in

- 1: ASD
- 2: MVPS
- 3: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 4: Constrictive pericarditis

349:- An 80-year-old man with long-standing diabetes and systemic hypertension dies of congestive heart failure. The luminal surface of the abdominal aorta shows atherosclerotic plaques. Which of the following is not a principal component of such plaques?

- 1: B lymphocytes
- 2: Macrophages
- 3: Calcium
- 4: Lipids

350:- Nimodipine is used in (REPEAT)

- 1: Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- 2: Intra cerebral haemorrhage
- 3: Extra dural haemorrhage
- 4: Subdural haemorrhage

351:- Behcet's disease is characterized by all of the following Except

- 1: Iritis associated with oral and genital mucocutaneous ulcerations
- 2: Aortic aneurysm is the most common vascular disorder
- 3: Venous thrombosis is managed with lifelong oral anticoagulation
- 4: Immunosuppressive therapy is used in mucocutaneous and eye lesions

352:- The most potent HMG-coA reductase inhibitors is

- 1: Simvastatin

2: Atorvastatin

3: Rosuvastatin

4: Pitavastatin

353:- Antihypertensive which can be used in patients with gout and diabetic mellitus is

1: Thiazide

2: Enalapril

3: Propranolol

4: Diazoxide

354:- Which of the following drug is used in MI?

1: Cocaine

2: Pethidine

3: Morphine

4: Butrophanol

355:- Which of the following is not true about cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)?

1: Closed chest massage is as effective as open chest massage

2: The success rate for out-of-hospital resuscitation may be as high as 30% to 60%

3: The most common cause of sudden death is ischemic heart disease

4: Standard chest massage generally provides less than 15% of normal coronary and cerebral blood flow

356:- All of the following statements are true regarding giant cell arteritis except:

1: Most commonly seen in old age patient (more than 50 yrs)

2: Clinical features include constitutional symptoms like fever, fatigue, weight loss, and pain along the course of temporal artery.

3: 50% of the patient presents with ocular symptoms vary from diplopia to complete vision loss

4: It usually involves the whole aery

357-: Drug not useful in hypeensive emergency is:

1: Hydralazine

2: Indapamide

3: Sublingual nifedipine

4: Clevidipine

358-: A patient presents with 12 hours following a myocardial infraction . Test of choice

1: Lactate dehydrogenase

2: Cardiac troponins

3: Creatinine phosphokinase

4: Myoglobin

359-: S.A. node is pacemaker to hea because -

1: It is the only excitable node

2: Its resting excitability is highest of all

3: It is only sensitive to vagus

4: It is the biggest pacemaker

360-: All of the following are true about HMG CoA reductase inhibitor except

1: CNs accumulation of simvastatin and livastatin is high & less for prevastatin and fluvastatin

2: Simvastatin is rapidly and prevastatin is leastly metabolized

3: Bioavailability is minimally modified when prevastatin is taken with food

4: Fibrinogen levels are increased by pravastatin

361:- A patient presents to the casualty with the history chest pain and hypotension. The ECG reveals changes of hyperacute inferior wall myocardial infarction. What other cardiac condition would you like to exclude with this myocardial infarction?

- 1: Right ventricular infarction
- 2: Lateral wall infarction
- 3: Hypersensitive carotid sinus
- 4: Septum secundum atrial septal defect

362:- At systemic arterial mean BP of 50 mmHg urine output is:

- 1: Nil
- 2: 0.5 ml/min
- 3: 1ml/min
- 4: 2ml/min

363:- Which of the following diseases show fibrinoid necrosis?

- 1: Tuberculosis
- 2: Vasculitis
- 3: Abscess
- 4: Pancreatitis

364:- Drug not to be given in ischemic heart disease is:

- 1: Atenolol
- 2: ACE inhibitor
- 3: Isoproterenol
- 4: Streptokinase

365-: Commonest histological finding in benign hypertension is

- 1: proliferating endarteritis
- 2: Necrotising arteriolitis
- 3: Hyaline arteriosclerosis
- 4: Cystic medial necrosis

366-: Murmur increasing with Valsalva manoeuvre -

- 1: Ventricular septal defect
- 2: HCM(hypertrophic cardiomyopathy)
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: Aortic stenosis

367-: A patient has been diagnosed as having "long QT syndrome." The patient is experiencing significant pain following a bout with shingles. What would be an appropriate drug for his pain?

- 1: Amitriptyline
- 2: Fentanyl
- 3: Acyclovir
- 4: Gabapentin

368-: Diagnostic Troponin I value for Myocardial infarction is?

- 1: $>0.2\text{ng/mL}$
- 2: $>0.4\text{ng/mL}$
- 3: $>0.6\text{ ng/mL}$
- 4: $>0.8\text{ng/mL}$

369:- In a patient with PIH, with BP 150/90, what will be the management

- 1: Rest
- 2: Labetalol
- 3: Diuretics
- 4: CCB

370:- In MI, which enzyme is raised in 4 to 6 hrs. & decreases in 3 to 4 days-

- 1: SGOT
- 2: LDH
- 3: CPK
- 4: SGPT

371:- Where pulsatile liver and ascites is found -

- 1: TI
- 2: Critical pulmonary stenosis
- 3: MR
- 4: MS

372:- Fulminant hepatitis is commonest with

- 1: HAV
- 2: HBV
- 3: HCV
- 4: HDV Superinfection

373:- Most friable vegetation is seen in:

- 1: Infective endocarditis

2: Libman Sacks endocarditis

3: Rheumatic heart disease

4: Rheumatoid heart disease

374:- RHD diagnostic criteria include

1: Oral ulcer

2: Malar rash

3: Erythema marginatum

4: Nail telangiectasia

375:- Beck's triad is seen in

1: Constrictive pericarditis

2: Cardiac tamponade

3: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

4: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

376:- All the following are useful intravenous therapy for hypotensive emergency except

1: Fenoldopam

2: Urapidil

3: Enalaprilat

4: Nifedipine

377:- All of the following are causes of giant a wave in JVP except-

1: Tricuspid stenosis

2: Pulmonary stenosis

3: Pulmonary hypertension

4: Aortic stenosis

378:- A 58-year-old diabetic came with chest pain, ECG shows ST elevation in II, III and AVF leads. Inference would be

1: Inferior wall MI

2: Anterior wall MI

3: Lateral wall MI

4: Posterior wall MI

379:- Onion skin lesion in vessels is seen in

1: Malignant hypertension

2: Benign hypertension

3: Peripheral vascular disease

4: None

380:- Agent of first choice in an acute attack of Prinzmetal's angina is -

1: Diltiazem

2: Nitrates

3: Propranolol

4: Verapamil

381:- Volume of blood in a child, per kg of body weight

1: 60-70 ml

2: 100-150 ml

3: 150-200 ml

4: 200-250 ml

382-: True about Ebstein anomaly is ?

- 1: Right ventricular dilatation
- 2: Right atrial dilatation
- 3: Left ventricular dilatation
- 4: Left atrial dilatation

383-: Strawberry gingivitis seen in -

- 1: Myelocytic infiltration
- 2: Phenytoin toxicity
- 3: Wegner granulomatosis
- 4: Klipel renaunay syndrome

384-: Features of Torsade de pointes is-

- 1: Wide QRS complex
- 2: Sho QRS complex
- 3: Prolonged QTc interval
- 4: Sho QTc interval

385-: Which of the following murmur increases on standing

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
- 4: ventricular septal defect

386-: Factor X is

- 1: Hageman factor
- 2: Stua-Prower factor
- 3: Christmas factor
- 4: Tissue factor

387-: True about Septic shock

- 1: | Cardiac output is initially present
- 2: Vascular dilation
- 3: Hypotension is a late sign
- 4: Widespread endothelial dysfunction

388-: Which one of the following is of most serious prognostic significance in a patient of essential hypertension-

- 1: Diastolic blood pressure greater than 130mmHg
- 2: Transient ischaemic attacks
- 3: Left ventricular hyperophy
- 4: Papilledema and progressive renal failure

389-: The most potent drug to reduce the plasma low density lipoprotein cholesterol level is

- 1: Plant sterols
- 2: Fibrates
- 3: Anion exchange resins
- 4: Statins

390-: Dysmorphic RBCs are seen in which of the following condition?

- 1: IgA glomerulopathy

- 2: Membranous glomerulopathy
- 3: Nil lesion glomerulopathy
- 4: Membranoproliferative glomerulopathy

391:- All are true about achalasia except

- 1: Dilatation of proximal segment
- 2: It predisposes to malignancy
- 3: Body peristalsis is normal
- 4: LES pressure is increased

392:- Sympathetic stimulation decreases blood flow to all except

- 1: Skin
- 2: Coronary circulation
- 3: Cerebral
- 4: Renal

393:- In severe aortic stenosis true finding is -

- 1: Late systolic ejection click
- 2: Heaving with outward apex
- 3: ST segment depression in ECG
- 4: Loud S2

394:- The following drugs have Significant drug interactions with digoxin except.

- 1: Cholestyramine
- 2: Thiazide diuretics
- 3: Quinidine

4: Amlodipine

395:- All are true about non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis, except-

- 1: Cause emboli
- 2: Vegetation > 5 mm
- 3: No inflammatory reaction
- 4: Locally nondestructive

396:- Gomori methenamine silver stain for fungus is shown below. Most likely diagnosis is?

- 1: Acute angle branching with septate hyphae - Aspergillus
- 2: Right angle branching and aseptate hyphae- Mucor
- 3: Acute angle branching with septate hyphae - Mucor
- 4: Right angle branching and aseptate hyphae- Aspergillus

397:- Continuous murmur is found in-

- 1: Cardiomyopathy
- 2: Systemic A V fistula
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: cardiac tamponade

398:- The biconcave shape of the RBCs is useful for all except

- 1: Passing easily through smaller capillaries
- 2: Increased surface area for diffusion
- 3: Allows considerable alteration in cell volume
- 4: Resist hemolysis

399-: S4 is not seen in-

- 1: Ventricular aneurysm
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Hyperophic cardiomyopathy
- 4: Hypeension

400-: The most common cause of sudden arrhythmic cardiac death is -

- 1: Myocardial infarction
- 2: Aoic stenosis
- 3: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 4: Electrolyte abnormalities

401-: Which of the following has high molecular weight and possess no role in transpo mechanism is?

- 1: Albumin
- 2: Alpha-globulin
- 3: Beta globulin
- 4: Fibrinogen

402-: Medial calcification is seen in

- 1: Atherosclerosis
- 2: Aeriolosclerosis
- 3: Monckebergs sclerosis
- 4: Dissecting aneurysm

403-: Kaposi Sarcoma is commonly seen in

1: Pancreas

2: CNS

3: Skin

4: Hea

404-: Typical JVP finding; in cardiac tamponade -

1: absent 'Y' descent

2: Prominant 'a' wave

3: Absent 'a' wave

4: Prominent 'Y*' wave

405-: Findings in a case of advanced mitral stenosis include-

1: Low pulse pressure

2: LVH

3: Exercise induced angina

4: None

406-: Oxygen consumption of myocardium is

1: 0.2 ml/kg/min

2: 2 ml/kg/min

3: 12 ml/kg/min

4: 20 ml/kg/min

407-: Digoxin toxicity is increased by all except

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hypercalcemia

3: Hypomagnesemia

4: Renal impairment

408:- Major portion of coronary blood flow occurs during

1: Systole

2: Diastole

3: Not related to phases

4: It is variable

409:- The treatment of a patient with myocardial infarction is thrombolytic therapy, if the patient presents within hours of chest pain -

1: 6 hours

2: 12 hours

3: 18 hours

4: 24 hours

410:- First symptom of digoxin overdose is-

1: GIT disturbance

2: U-wave on ECG

3: Ectopic on ECG

4: Fainting spells

411:- Post MI 10th day which of the following enzyme level is raised

1: LDH

2: CPK

3: Troponin

4: Myoglobin

412:- The velocity of blood is maximum in the

- 1: Large veins
- 2: Small veins
- 3: Venules
- 4: Capillaries

413:- All of the following drugs are used for secondary prevention of MI except

- 1: Beta blockers
- 2: Aspirin
- 3: Calcium channel blockers
- 4: ACE inhibitors

414:- A patient of Prinzmetal's angina is started on isosorbide mononitrate. What is the mechanism of action of nitrates in this condition?

- 1: Reduced cardiac contractility
- 2: Increased left ventricular end diastolic volume
- 3: Decreased diastolic perfusion pressure
- 4: Endothelium independent coronary vasodilation

415:- Parasitic myocarditis is caused by

- 1: Trichuris trichura
- 2: Trichinella spiralis
- 3: Entrobium vermicularis
- 4: Strongyloides stercoralis

416-: Most common organs involved in Wegener's granulomatosis are:

- 1: Skin and nose
- 2: Lung and kidney
- 3: Hea and kidney
- 4: Kidney and nervous system

417-: Me Callum patch is seen:(1991)

- 1: Rheumatoid arthritis
- 2: SLE
- 3: Rheumatic fever
- 4: Polyarthritis nodosa

418-: Pathogenesis of all of the following is granulomatous inflammation, except:

- 1: Wegener's granulomatosis
- 2: Churg-Strauss syndrome
- 3: Takayasu's aeritis
- 4: Microscopic polyangitis

419-: Systolic pressure gradient across aoic valve is elevated in -

- 1: Aoic stenosis
- 2: VSD
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: ASD

420-: Hyaline arteriosclerosis is seen in:

- 1: Malignant HTN
- 2: Benign HTN
- 3: PAN
- 4: SLE

421-: Contractility of cardiac muscle depends on

- 1: On T tubules
- 2: On T tubules and extracellular Ca²⁺
- 3: On extracellular Ca²⁺
- 4: On intracellular Ca²⁺

422-: A 50-year-old man has had a chronic cough for the past 18 months. Physical examination shows nasopharyngeal ulcers, and the lungs have diffuse crackles bilaterally on auscultation. Laboratory studies include a serum urea nitrogen level of 75 mg/dL and a creatinine concentration of 6.7 mg/dL. Urinalysis shows 50 RBCs per high-power field and RBC casts. His serologic titer for C-ANCA (proteinase 3) is elevated. A chest radiograph shows multiple, small, bilateral pulmonary nodules. A transbronchial lung biopsy specimen shows a necrotizing inflammatory process involving the small peripheral pulmonary arteries and arterioles. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Granulomatosis with polyangiitis
- 2: Fibromuscular dysplasia
- 3: Granuloma pyogenicum
- 4: Kaposi sarcoma

423-: Manifestations of aortic dissection are -

- 1: Pericardial effusion
- 2: AR
- 3: MR
- 4: AMI

424:- Which condition is associated with Bilateral pulselessness in hand?

- 1: Giant cell aertitis
- 2: Takayasu aertitis
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Polyaeritis nodosa

425:- A 15 year old male with type 2 diabetic mellitus is found to have 24 hour urinary albumin ok 250 milligrams which of the following drugs may be used to retard the progression of renal disease

- 1: Hydrochlohiazide
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Amiloride
- 4: Aspirin

426:- The primary action of Nitric oxide (NO) in the gastrointestinal tract is

- 1: Vasodilatation
- 2: Vasoconstriction
- 3: Gastrointestinal smooth muscle relaxation
- 4: Gastrointestinal slow smooth muscle contraction

427:- Large way vegetation are characteristic of-

- 1: SLE
- 2: SABE
- 3: Both
- 4: None

428:- A patient exhibits swelling of the ankles and a bloated abdomen and has a history of malnutrition. The bloated abdomen is probably caused by?

- 1: Increased intestinal gas
- 2: Slow, chronic abdominal hemorrhage
- 3: Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
- 4: Decreased capillary colloid osmotic pressure

429:- Midsystolic click is characteristic feature of -

- 1: MVP
- 2: MS
- 3: AR
- 4: POA

430:- A 62-year-old man is discovered to have hyperlipidemia on screening tests after a routine physical examination. Laboratory studies show total serum cholesterol of 285 mg/dL, LDL of 215 mg/dL, HDL of 38 mg/dL, and triglycerides of 300 mg/ dL. This patient is most at risk of developing an aneurysm in which of the following anatomic locations?

- 1: Abdominal aorta
- 2: Ascending aorta
- 3: Circle of Willis
- 4: Coronary artery

431:- Thromboxane A, is produced mainly by

- 1: Vascular endothelium
- 2: Platelets
- 3: Liver
- 4: Damaged tissue

432:- Vitamin K is necessary for the formation of the following factors by the liver except

- 1: Factor II
- 2: Factor VII
- 3: Factor IX
- 4: Factor V

433:- All the following syndromes are associated with cardiac lesions except

- 1: Turner syndrome
- 2: Downs syndrome
- 3: Rasmussen syndrome
- 4: CATCH 22

434:- Exercise testing is absolutely contraindicated in which one of the following-

- 1: One week of following myocardial infarction
- 2: Unstable angina
- 3: Aortic stenosis
- 4: Peripheral vascular disease

435:- Maximum reservoir of blood

- 1: Large vein
- 2: Aorta
- 3: Heart
- 4: Capillaries

436:- Vegetations on under surface of cusps are found in

- 1: Infective endocarditis

2: Libman sacks endocarditis

3: SABA

4: Rheumatic fever

437:- In Aortic dissection drug used are-

1: Propranolol

2: Diazoxide

3: Na nitroprusside

4: Hydralazine

438:- Each of the following is a sign of impaired ventricular function except-

1: Raised JVP

2: Narrow pulse pressure

3: End-inspiratory lung crepitations

4: Tapping apical impulse

439:- Which of the following is NOT a first line antihypertensive agent?

1: Enalapril

2: Hydrochlorothiazide

3: Amlodipine

4: Atenolol

440:- Atenolol is predominantly excreted by -

1: Hepatic metabolism

2: Renal excretion

3: Both hepatic and renal excretion

4: Non enzymatic elimination

441-: A patient with acute inferior wall myocardial infarction has developed shock. Which of the following is the most likely cause of shock -

- 1: Cardiac rupture
- 2: Interventricular septal perforation
- 3: Papillary muscle rupture
- 4: Right ventricular infarction

442-: Carvallo's sign representing a Diastolic Murmur that increases on inspiration is seen in

- 1: Tricuspid stenosis
- 2: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: Aortic regurgitation

443-: Occlusion of common carotid arteries on both sides leads to

- 1: Increase in heart rate and BP
- 2: Increase in BP and decrease in heart rate
- 3: Decrease in heart rate and BP
- 4: No effect on heart rate and BP

444-: King's criteria are used in the prognosis of which of the following

- 1: Acute heart failure
- 2: Acute liver failure
- 3: Acute renal failure
- 4: Acute respiratory failure

445-: Amino acid responsible for buffering action of Hemoglobin

- 1: Histidine
- 2: Arginine
- 3: Valine
- 4: Lysine

446-: Flask shaped hea is seen in -

- 1: Ebstein anomaly
- 2: Pericardial effusion
- 3: TOF
- 4: TAPVC

447-: Which or the following drugs is deposited in the muscles?

- 1: Verpamil
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Adenosine
- 4: Phenytoin

448-: Polyarteritis Nodosa (PAN) typically involves which of the following?

- 1: Large elastic arteries
- 2: Small- or medium-sized muscular arteries
- 3: Arterioles
- 4: Capillaries

449-: All of the following can trigger sensors of cell damage in the cytoplasm, except:

- 1: Adenosine triphosphate
- 2: Deoxyribonucleic acid
- 3: Increased intracellular potassium ion concentration
- 4: Uric acid

450-: Kawasaki's disease has the following features except?

- 1: Cervical lymphadenopathy
- 2: Strawberry tongue
- 3: Thrombocytopenia
- 4: Perianal peeling of skin/ desquamation

451-: Cardiac anomaly associated with TOF false is

- 1: Cyanotic heart disease
- 2: RVH
- 3: ASD
- 4: VSD

452-: 50yr old male presented with the following ECG pattern. Which drug not to be given for his condition?

- 1: Atropine
- 2: Propranolol
- 3: Prazosin
- 4: Epinephrine

453-: All are seen in malignant hypertension except

- 1: Fibrinoid necrosis

- 2: Hyaline arteriosclerosis
- 3: Necrotizing glomerulonephritis
- 4: Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis

454-: Hilar Dance Sign is seen in -

- 1: VSD
- 2: ASD
- 3: TOF
- 4: PDA

455-: Clinical features of ostium secundum type of atrial septal defect are all except -

- 1: Occurrence of congestive failure in childhood
- 2: Atrial arrhythmias
- 3: Wide and fixed splitting of the second heart sound
- 4: Mid-diastolic rumble along the left sternal border

456-: Senile cardiac amyloid associated protein is

- 1: Transthyretin
- 2: ANP
- 3: Beta 2 microglobulin
- 4: Gelsolin

457-: Dobutamine is preferred over Dopamine in cardiogenic shock because of its effects related to

- 1: Better cardiac stimulation
- 2: Less peripheral Vasoconstriction

3: Lower risk of cardiac Arrhythmia

4: More CNs stimulation

458:- Which one of the following is not a transpo or binding protein?

1: Erythropoietin

2: Ceruloplasmin

3: Lactoferrin

4: Transferrin

459:- All are true about staing of beta-blocker therapy in a case of CHF except-

1: They should be staed with optimal doses

2: They should be gradually increased over weeks

3: Special precautions should be taken in cases of NYHA class m and IV

4: Carvedilol and Metoprolol are the preferred drugs

460:- . Beck's Triad Is seen in -

1: Constrictive Pericarditis

2: Cardiac tamponade

3: Right ventricular myocardial infarction (RVM

4: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

461:- In PAN, cysts are seen in all except

1: Lung

2: Pancreas

3: Liver

4: Hea

462:- A man who is chronic alcoholic will develop which type of cardiomyopathy

- 1: Hyperophic cardiomyopathy
- 2: Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 3: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 4: Pericarditis

463:- Which of the following are the adverse effect/s of amiodarone

- 1: Pulmonary fibrosis
- 2: Corneal microdeposits
- 3: Photosensitivity
- 4: All of the above

464:- In PAN, cysts are seen in all except -

- 1: Lung
- 2: Pancreas
- 3: Liver
- 4: Heart

465:- A 50 years old male with type 2 diabetes mellitus is found to have 24 hour urinary albumin of 250 mg. Which of the following drugs may he used to retard progression of renal disease?

- 1: Hydrochloiazide
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Amiloride
- 4: Aspirin

466-: Cardiac marker diagnostic on 10th day of MI -

- 1: CPKMB
- 2: LDH
- 3: Tropomn
- 4: Myoglobin

467-: ANCA negative vasculitis amongst the following is:

- 1: Wegner granulomatosis
- 2: Churg strauss syndrome
- 3: Polyarthritis nodosa
- 4: Microscopic polyangiitis

468-: Most common benign hea tumor is:

- 1: Rhabdomyoma
- 2: Hemangioma
- 3: Lipoma
- 4: Myxoma

469-: Which of the following is not a feature of non cirrhotic poal HTN?

- 1: Ascites
- 2: Hematemesis
- 3: Splenomegaly
- 4: All are seen

470-: The drug approved for obesity treatment along with Phentermine is

- 1: Topiramate

2: Sibutramine

3: Fenfluramine

4: Lorcaserin

471:- The 'a' wave of jugular venous pulse is produced by-

1: Atrial relaxation

2: Atrial systole

3: Atrial diastole

4: Rapid venous filling

472:- All are true in chronic constrictive pericarditis except-

1: Kussmaul's sign is present

2: Ascites is not in proportion to edema

3: Commonest cause is idiopathic

4: Right ventricular and diastolic pressure is raised

473:- A 56yr old male patient with sudden substernal pain, impending doom and died 4 days after. On autopsy there was a large transmural anterior wall infarction. It would be associated with:

1: Presence of collagen and fibroblasts

2: Presence of neutrophils

3: Granulomatous inflammation

4: Granulation tissue

474:- CSF pressure is mainly regulated by

1: Rate of CSF formation

2: Rate of CSF absorption

3: Cerebral blood flow

4: Venous pressure

475-: A 21-year-old healthy woman, who is in week 34 of a normal pregnancy, complains of itching with burning pain in the perianal region for the past 4 months. She noted a small amount of bright red blood on toilet paper last week. Which of the following underlying conditions is most likely to be present in this patient?

1: Filariasis

2: Polyarteritis nodosa

3: External hemorrhoid

4: Micronodular cirrhosis

476-: In a patient with hypertriglyceridemia and low HDL, which of the following drug will not increase the risk of myopathy?

1: Fibric acid derivatives

2: Nicotinic acid

3: Atrovastatin

4: Lovastatin

477-: What is the cause for hemorrhagic pericardial effusion except ?

1: Transmural myocardial infarction

2: Aortic aneurysm dissection

3: Metastasis to pericardium

4: Constrictive pericarditis

478-: A 48-year-old man presents with an exquisitely painful, raised, red lesion on the dorsal surface of his left hand. Histologic examination of a skin biopsy reveals nests of round regular cells within connective tissue associated with branching vascular spaces. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Angiosarcoma
- 2: Dermatofibroma
- 3: Glomus tumor
- 4: Lipoma

479-: Recurrent respiratory tract infections may occur in all of the following except

- 1: Ventricular septal defect
- 2: Tetralogy of Fallot
- 3: Transposition of great arteries
- 4: Total anomalous venous return

480-: Direct Fick method of measuring cardiac output requires estimation of

- 1: O₂ content of arterial blood
- 2: O₂ content of venous blood
- 3: O₂ consumption per unit time
- 4: All of the above

481-: A Patient, who is on anti-hypertensive drug, develops dry cough. Which of the following drug might be responsible for the condition:

- 1: Diuretics
- 2: ACE inhibitors
- 3: Calcium channel blockers
- 4: Beta blockers

482-: The following that have significant drug interactions with digoxin except

- 1: Cholestyramine

2: Thiazide diuretics

3: Quinidine

4: Amlodipine

483:- All of the following statements are true regarding losaan except

1: It is competitive angiotensin receptor antagonist

2: It has a long acting metabolite

3: Associated with negligible cough

4: Causes hyperuricemia

484:- Brugada syndrome is associated with

1: Left Bundle Branch Block

2: Left Anterior Fascicular block

3: Left posterior Fascicular block

4: Right bundle Branch block

485:- Prepotential SA node is due to all except

1: Ca²⁺ spark

2: Fast sodium channels opening

3: K⁺ decay

4: Transient Ca channel opening

486:- Volume of infarcted area in acute myocardial infarction (AMI) can be detected by-

1: ECHO

2: ECG

3: Levels of CPKMB

4: Thallium scan

487:- Beck's triad of cardiac tamponade includes all , except

- 1: Hypotension
- 2: Increased JVP
- 3: Muffled hea sounds
- 4: Tachycardia

488:- Inability to perform physical activity with discomfo falls under-

- 1: NYHAclassl
- 2: 2
- 3: 3
- 4: 4

489:- drug directly acting on blood vessels is

- 1: Hydralizine
- 2: Verapamil
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Methyldopa

490:- Which of the following antihypertensive drugs is contra-indicated in pregnancy?

- 1: Amlodipine
- 2: Labetalol
- 3: Enalapril
- 4: Hydralazine

491:- Coronary blood flow is increased by all of the following except

- 1: Beta adrenergic blockade
- 2: A decrease in aerial pO_2
- 3: An increase in aerial pCO_2
- 4: Vagal stimulation

492:- Rate of impulse generation is maximum in

- 1: SA node
- 2: AV node
- 3: Bundle of His
- 4: Purkinje system

493:- Pulsus bisferiens pulse is characteristic of (REPEATED QUESTION)

- 1: Aortic stenosis and aortic regurgitation
- 2: Aortic regurgitation
- 3: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
- 4: All of the above

494:- All are complications of atherosclerosis except?

- 1: Ulceration
- 2: Thrombosis
- 3: Embolism
- 4: Necrosis

495:- all of the following drugs belongs to class 1 antiarrhythmic drugs except

- 1: Quinidine

2: Procainamide

3: Flecainide

4: Propanolol

496:- Vagal stimulation of the hea causes

1: Increased hea rate

2: Increased R-R interval in ECG

3: Increased force of hea contraction

4: Increased cardiac output

497:- Rib notching is seen in all except

1: Coarctation of aoa

2: Classical blulock tausing operation

3: IVC obstruction

4: Neurofibromatosis

498:- Drug of choice for maintenance in PSVT is

1: Amiodarone

2: Lignocaine

3: Verapamil

4: Adenosine

499:- Lewis triple response is mediated by

1: Histamine

2: Axon reflex

3: Injury to endothelium

4: None of the above

500:- Which drug should not be given in pregnancy?

1: Labetalol

2: ACE inhibitors

3: Hydralazine

4: Methyl dopa

501:- . Which of the following Calcium channel blocker would be useful in the treatment of supraventricular tachycardia suppressing AV node conduction

1: Amilodipine

2: Nimodipine

3: Verapamil

4: Nifedipine

502:- Cavitating lesion in lung is seen in:

1: Wegener's granulomatosis

2: PAN

3: SLE

4: Goodpasture's syndrome

503:- Treatment of torse de pointes:

1: Propranolol

2: Calcium channel blocker

3: MgSO₄

4: Lignocaine

504:- A 50 year old man with aortic stenosis is doing exercise for 11 minutes according to Bruce protocol. Exercise stopped due to fatigue, Regional pressure gradient is 60 mm Hg between the two sides of the aortic valve. What is the best management -

- 1: Angiogram
- 2: Aortic valve replacement
- 3: Aortic ballooning to prevent further derangement
- 4: Observation

505:- Most common cause of LVH is -

- 1: MS
- 2: AR
- 3: Hypertension
- 4: Mitral valve prolapsed

506:- The following data were obtained from a man weighing 70 kg: Arterial oxygen (O₂) content = 20.0 vol%, Femoral vein O₂ content = 16 vol%, Coronary sinus O₂ content = 10 vol%, Pulmonary artery O₂ content = 15 vol%, Total body O₂ consumption = 400 ml/min. What is the cardiac output of this man?

- 1: 10 L/min
- 2: 5 L/min
- 3: 5 L/min
- 4: 8 L/min

507:- Blalock and Taussig shunt is done between _____ to _____ .

- 1: Aorta to pulmonary artery
- 2: Aorta to pulmonary vein
- 3: Subclavian artery to pulmonary vein

4: Subclan vein to aery

508-: Ductus-dependent congenital hea lesions is a type of

- 1: Distributive shock
- 2: Obstructive shock
- 3: Hypovolaemic shock
- 4: Cardiogenic shock

509-: All the following causes QT prolongation except

- 1: Cisapride
- 2: Quinidine
- 3: Terfenadine
- 4: Cetrizine

510-: The drug of choice in digitalis-induced ventricular arrhythmias is

- 1: Lignocaine
- 2: Phenytoin
- 3: Quinidine
- 4: Procainamide

511-: Which one of the following is not a component of APGAR scoring in the newborn

- 1: Hea rate
- 2: Muscle tone
- 3: Respiratory effo
- 4: Body temperature

512:- A heart murmur is noted during the preschool physical examination of a 4-year-old girl. An echocardiogram reveals a defect between the right and left atrium involving the limbus of the foramen ovale. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Atrial septal defect (ASD), ostium primum
- 2: ASD, ostium secundum
- 3: Tetralogy of Fallot
- 4: Truncus arteriosus

513:- Which of the following is the best treatment for severe digitalis toxicity

- 1: Potassium supplementation
- 2: Diphenyl hydantoin
- 3: FAB antibodies for digoxin
- 4: Quinidine

514:- Pulse pressure is calculated by ?

- 1: $\frac{1}{3}$ diastolic + $\frac{1}{2}$ systolic B.P.
- 2: $\frac{1}{2}$ diastolic + $\frac{1}{3}$ systolic B.P.
- 3: Systolic-diastolic B.P.
- 4: Diastolic + $\frac{1}{2}$ systolic B.P.

515:- Drug of choice In pregnancy-induced hypertension among the following is ?

- 1: Amlodipine
- 2: Losartan
- 3: Diuretic
- 4: Metyldopa

516:- Coronary steal phenomenon shown by

- 1: Pyridoxine
- 2: Dihydropyridine
- 3: Dipyridamole
- 4: Trimetazidine

517:- A 45 year old man presents with hematuria. Renal biopsy demonstrates a focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis with crescent formation. The patient gives history of intermittent hemoptysis and intermittent chest pain of moderate intensity. A previous chest X-ray had demonstrated 90 multiple opacities, some of which were cavitated. The patient also has chronic cold like nasal symptoms. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- 1: Aspergillosis
- 2: Polyarteritis nodosa
- 3: Renal carcinoma metastatic to lung
- 4: Wegener's granulomatosis

518:- Which of the following is a Class Ib drug?

- 1: Encainide
- 2: Flecainide
- 3: Lidocaine
- 4: Moricizine

519:- Commonest congenital lesion complicated by infective endocarditis is

- 1: ASD
- 2: VSD
- 3: PDA
- 4: TOF

520:- Tigered effect in myocardium is due to -

- 1: Malignant change
- 2: Fat deposition
- 3: Seen in rheumatic fever
- 4: Associated with myocarditis

521:- All are true about Right ventricular infarct EXCEPT:

- 1: Nocturia
- 2: Normal JVP
- 3: Hepatomegaly
- 4: Ascites

522:- Which of the following statements about hydralazine is not true

- 1: It causes direct relaxation of blood vessels
- 2: It causes detection of both aerial and venous
- 3: Postural hypotension is not a common problem
- 4: It increases plasma renin activity

523:- A elderly patient presents with hypeension and diabetes , proteinuria without renal failure. Antihypeensive of choice is

- 1: Furosemide
- 2: Methyldopa
- 3: Enalapril
- 4: Propranolol

524:- Dicrotic notch is due to ?

- 1: AV valve closure

- 2: Mitral valve closure
- 3: Pulmonary valve closure
- 4: Tricuspid valve closure

525-: A ventricular aneurysm has one of the following characteristic features

- 1: Persistent ST elevation
- 2: Persistent ST depression
- 3: Left bundle branch block
- 4: Right bundle branch block

526-: Which one of the following provides hemodynamic stability and prolonged survival in congestive heart failure

- 1: Lisinopril
- 2: Furosemide
- 3: Digoxin
- 4: Milrinone

527-: Which of the following is false regarding nitric oxide?

- 1: Derived from endothelium
- 2: Acts by increasing cAMP levels
- 3: Vasodilator
- 4: Derived from arginine

528-: Ezetimibe acts by

- 1: Enhancing excretion of bile acids
- 2: Decreasing absorption of cholesterol

3: Inhibiting HMG CoA reductase

4: Inhibiting intracellular lipase

529:- Route of administration of amyl nitrite in cyanide poisoning is

1: Sublingual

2: Inhalational

3: Intravenous

4: Intramuscular

530:- Ground glass ventricular septum is seen in -

1: TOF

2: HOCM

3: TGA

4: CHF

531:- enalapril is contraindicated in all of the conditions except

1: Diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria

2: Single kidney

3: Bilateral renal artery stenosis

4: Hyperkalemia

532:- Which among the following is the best inotrope drug for use in right heart failure?

1: Dobutamine

2: Digoxin

3: Dopamine

4: Milrinone

533:- For a patient of hypertension on metoprolol, verapamil was given. This will result in:

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: Bradycardia with AV block
- 3: Torsades de pointes
- 4: Tachycardia

534:- Hypovolemic shock is seen in all except

- 1: Hemorrhage
- 2: Starvation
- 3: Vomiting
- 4: Diarrhoea

535:- The Most common cause of a Mycotic aneurysm is

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Treponema pallidum
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

536:- In gram negative septicemia, early findings setting before shock of florid is -

- 1: | Cardiac output, T Total peripheral resistance
- 2: |Cardiac output, i Total peripheral resistance
- 3: |Cardiac output, t Total peripheral resistance
- 4: |Cardiac output, i Total peripheral resistance

537:- Drug of choice in PSVT is-

- 1: Amiodarone
- 2: Lidocaine
- 3: Quinidine
- 4: Adenosine

538:- Digitalis has positive inotropic effect-by the virtue of its effect on

- 1: Na⁺- K⁺ ATPase pump
- 2: Na Glucose channels
- 3: H⁺-K⁺ ATPase pump
- 4: Calcium pump

539:- Beta-blocker therapy after acute myocardial infarction is contraindicated in which of the following conditions?

- 1: Heart Failure
- 2: Orthostatic hypotension
- 3: Peptic ulcer disease
- 4: Bronchial asthma

540:- Automated external defibrillator is used for?

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: Ventricular fibrillation
- 3: Atrial flutter
- 4: Supraventricular tachycardia

541:- Coronary blood flow, true is

- 1: 250ml/min

2: Maximum during systole

3: Adenosine decreases it

4: More than skin

542-: Medial calcification is seen in?

1: Atherosclerosis

2: Arteriolosclerosis

3: Monckeberg sclerosis

4: Dissecting aneurysm

543-: Atheromatous plaque do not contain

1: Platelets

2: Neutrophils

3: Smooth muscle fibres

4: Monoctyes

544-: Most common association with atherosclerosis is?

1: Less physical activity

2: DM

3: Increased uptake of unsaturated fatty acids

4: Cigarette smoking

545-: Oral sacubitril is approved for the treatment of

1: Congestive cardiac failure

2: IBS with diarrhea predominance

3: Unstable angina

4: Vitamin K deficiency

546-: Continuous murmur is found in all, except -

- 1: Mitral stenosis with mitral regurgitation
- 2: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 3: Rupture of sinus of Valsalva
- 4: Systemic arteriovenous (AV) fistula

547-: Concentric hypertrophy of heart is seen in -

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Hypertension
- 4: Aortic regurgitation

548-: Onion skin thickening of arteriolar wall is seen in-

- 1: Atherosclerosis
- 2: Median calcific sclerosis
- 3: Hyaline arteriosclerosis
- 4: Lyme arthritis

549-: The most important channel of elimination of digoxin is

- 1: Hepatic metabolism
- 2: Glomerular filtration
- 3: Tubular secretion
- 4: Excretion in bile

550:- Arrange vascular events in acute inflammation: A. Increased blood viscosity B. Vasodilatation C. Stasis D. Vasoconstriction E. Increased vascular permeability

1: D,B,E,A,C

2: B,A,E,C,D

3: B,C,E,A,D

4: E,C,A,D,B

551:- A 7-year-old child with the rheumatic fever, the following investigations would be needed except

1: Electrocardiogram

2: Echocardiogram

3: Blood culture

4: Urine examination

552:- Coarctation of Aoa is most commonly associated with-

1: Bicuspid Aortic valve

2: Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)

3: HOCM

4: Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)

553:- Double apical impulse is seen in-

1: Myocardial infarction

2: Tricuspid regurgitation

3: aortic stenosis

4: cardiac tamponade

554:- Nitroglycerine causes all except

- 1: Hypotension and bradycardia
- 2: Methemoglobinemia
- 3: Hypotension and tachycardia
- 4: Vasodilation

555:- Adenosine is used in

- 1: Atrial flutter
- 2: Atrial fibrillation
- 3: PSVT
- 4: Ventricular tachycardia

556:- Co-arctation of aorta may be associated with all of the following except -

- 1: Bicuspid aortic valve
- 2: Turner syndrome
- 3: Renal artery stenosis
- 4: Circle of Willis aneurysms

557:- The 9 month old child of a diabetic mother presents with tachypnea and hepatomegaly. Echocardiography of the heart showed normal cardiac morphology with asymmetric septal hyperphrophy. Which of the following you will give to treat this child -

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Furosemide
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Tadalafil

558:- The drug that is not useful in congestive heart failure is

- 1: Adrenaline

- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Hydrochlorothiazide
- 4: Enalapril

559:- A 59-year-old man experiences acute chest pain and is rushed to the emergency room. Laboratory studies and ECG demonstrate an acute myocardial infarction; however, coronary aery angiography performed 2 hours later does not show evidence of thrombosis. Intravascular thrombolysis that occurred in this patient was mediated by plasminogen activators that were released by which of the following cells?

- 1: Cardiac myocytes
- 2: Endothelial cells
- 3: Macrophages
- 4: Vascular smooth muscle cells

560:- Ticagrelor is

- 1: Cyclooxygenase inhibitors
- 2: Phosphodiesterase inhibitors
- 3: Glycoprotein IIB/IIIA inhibitors
- 4: P2Y12 receptor blocker

561:- Mc-Callum's patch is diagnostic of -

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: Rheumatic endocarditis
- 3: Myocardial infarction
- 4: Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)

562:- Which of the following antidotes is used for calcium channel blockers overdose?

- 1: Atropine

2: Calcium gluconate

3: Adrenaline

4: Digoxin

563-: Most common site of myocardial infarction is

1: Ant. wall of left ventricle

2: Post. wall of right ventricle

3: Post. wall of left ventricle

4: Inf. wall of left ventricle

564-: Hematocrit increases in venous blood due to

1: Increased sodium

2: Increased chloride

3: Increased potassium

4: Increased calcium

565-: A young basketball player with ht 188 cm and armspan 197 cm has a diastolic murmur best heard in second right intercostal space : likely cause of murmur is-

1: AS

2: Coarctation of aoa

3: AR

4: MR

566-: Lifespan of neutrophils is

1: 6 hours

2: 1 day

3: 7 days

4: 120 days

567:- Aortic regurgitation does NOT occur in

1: Acute MI

2: Marfan's syndrome

3: Rheumatic heart disease

4: Infective endocarditis

568:- Therapeutic plasma level of digoxin is

1: 0.1-0.3 ng/ml

2: 0.5-1.4 ng/ml

3: 1.2 to 2 ng/ml

4: More than 2.4 ng/ml

569:- Lewis triple response is caused due to:

1: Histamine

2: Axon reflex

3: Injury to endothelium

4: Increased permeability

570:- Drug of choice in HOCM ?

1: Beta blocker

2: Dopamine

3: Amiodarone

4: ACEI

571-: Which of the following is not true about "Laplace Law"?

- 1: $T = Pr/W$
- 2: $P = 2T/r$
- 3: $P = T/r$
- 4: $P = T/w$

572-: Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) are seen in

- 1: Wagner's granulomatosis
- 2: Diabetes mellitus
- 3: Rheumatoid arthritis
- 4: Churg Strauss syndrome

573-: Important feature in Henoch Schonlein purpura?

- 1: Raised IgA
- 2: Membranous glomerulonephritis
- 3: Absent radial pulse
- 4: Aneurysm of branching point

574-: Acute aortic regurgitation occurs in-

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: Ankylosing spondylitis
- 3: Marfan's syndrome
- 4: Rheumatoid arthritis

575-: Biconcave shape of RBC helps by

- 1: Increasing flexibility
- 2: Increasing surface area
- 3: Carrying more Haemoglobin
- 4: Passing easily through smaller capillaries

576:- Angiographically, the typical "beaded" or "pile of plates" appearance involving the internal carotid artery is seen in -

- 1: Takayasu's Disease
- 2: Non-specific aorto-arteritis
- 3: Fibromuscular dysplasia
- 4: Rendu-Osler-Weber Disease

577:- A newborn baby develops cyanosis on day three of life. On auscultation, there is a systolic murmur. Echocardiography reveals a cyanotic heart disease in the baby. Which one of the following drugs can be administered to prolong the life of the baby pending intervention?

- 1: Indomethacin
- 2: Ibuprofen
- 3: Prostaglandin E1
- 4: Propranolol

578:- Which of the following statements regarding ACE inhibitor is true.

- 1: This inhibits the conversion of angiotensinogen to angiotensin 1
- 2: Omission of prior diuretic dose decreases the dose of postural hypotension
- 3: Lisinopril is shorter acting than Enalapril
- 4: These are contraindicated in diabetic patients

579:- Drugs used in the treatment of pruritus in PBC?

- 1: Rifampicin
- 2: Naltrexone
- 3: Cholestyramine
- 4: All of the above

580:- Which of the following drug is used for the reversal of cerebral vasospasm and infarct following subarachnoid hemorrhage

- 1: Nimodipine
- 2: Amilodipine
- 3: Diltiazem
- 4: Verapamil

581:- Risk factors for coronary aery disease

- 1: High HDL
- 2: Low HDL
- 3: Increased homocysteine levels
- 4: Decreased fibrinogen levels

582:- Patient is diagnosed with BPH. Which of the following drug provides symptomatic relief?

- 1: Terazosin
- 2: Desmopressin
- 3: Finasteride
- 4: Sildenafil

583:- NOT true about ASO titre:

- 1: May be positive in normal people

- 2: Major Jones criteria
- 3: May be negative in post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- 4: May not be elevated even in presence of carditis

584:- Which of the following physical signs is seen in a patient with severe aortic stenosis

- 1: Opening snap
- 2: Diastolic rumble
- 3: Holosystolic murmur
- 4: Delayed peak of systolic murmur

585:- Which of the following features on X-ray chest can differentiate an Atrial septal Defect (ADH) from a Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD) ?

- 1: Enlarged Left Atrium
- 2: Pulmonary Plethora
- 3: Enlarged pulmonary Artery
- 4: Enlarged Aorta

586:- Which of the following drugs cause constipation

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Verapamil
- 3: Nitroglycerin
- 4: Captopril

587:- Treatment of choice in ventricular fibrillation is

- 1: Sotalol
- 2: Cardioversion

3: Ibutilide

4: Adenosine

588:- Churg-Strauss syndrome is characterized by all Except

1: Allergic rhinitis

2: Large-vessel vasculitis

3: Eosinophilic vasculitis

4: Treated with Steroids and immunosuppression

589:- Iodine content in amiodarone is

1: 10-20%

2: 20-40%

3: 40-60%

4: 60-80%

590:- Anti-arrhythmic drug+ antianginal drugs

1: Beta blockers

2: Nitrates

3: Rho kinase inhibitor

4: Potassium channel openers

591:- Time taken for digitalization is:

1: 36 hours

2: 12 hours

3: 5 days

4: 10 days

592-: Initial management of a newly diagnosed Hypertension is with:

- 1: Life style modification
- 2: ACE inhibitors
- 3: B- blockers
- 4: Diuretics

593-: All are a differential diagnosis in hypochromic microcytic anaemia Except

- 1: Thalassemia
- 2: Iron deficiency
- 3: Sideroblastic anemia
- 4: Recent blood loss

594-: What is the diagnosis demonstrated in the barium esophagogram?

- 1: Achalasia
- 2: Schatzki's ring
- 3: Nut cracker esophagus
- 4: Carcinoma esophagus

595-: Anti androgen use in hea failure is

- 1: Carvedilol
- 2: Sampatrilat
- 3: Spiranolactone
- 4: Abiraterone

596-: In which of the following locations would you least expect to find significant atherosclerotic lesions in a patient with risky factors of smoking, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and serum cholesterol level of 280 mg/dl

- 1: Left main coronary artery
- 2: Aortic bifurcation
- 3: Circle of Willis
- 4: Pulmonary artery trunk

597-: CO₂ content in arterial blood is

- 1: 19ml/dl
- 2: 29ml/dl
- 3: 36ml/dl
- 4: 49 ml/dl

598-: Children born to mothers with SLE are likely to have one of the following anomalies

- 1: ASD
- 2: TOF
- 3: TGA
- 4: Complete heart block

599-: Thrombomodulin-thrombin complex prevents clotting because

- 1: Thrombomodulin inhibits prothrombin activator
- 2: Thrombomodulin-thrombin complex activates anti-thrombin III
- 3: The binding of thrombomodulin with thrombin removes thrombin and also activates a plasma protein C which inactivates activated factors V & VIII
- 4: Thrombomodulin-thrombin complex activates heparin

600:- Cardiac biomarker for choice of diagnosis of Reinfraction 8 days after initial ischemia is

- 1: Troponins
- 2: CK-MB
- 3: Myoglobin
- 4: LDH

601:- Which of the following is not a complication of infective endocarditis?

- 1: Myocardial ring abscess
- 2: Suppurative pericarditis
- 3: Myocardial infarction
- 4: Focal and diffuse glomerulonephritis

602:- A patient with DM of 4 yrs duration presents with dizziness and HR 52/min, probable cause is

- 1: Hypoglycaemia
- 2: Inferior wall MI
- 3: Sick-sinus syndrome
- 4: Autonomic dysfunction

603:- During exercise, blood flow to brain is

- 1: Decreased
- 2: Increased
- 3: Unaltered
- 4: Initially increased and then decreases

604:- Wenckebachk phenomenon is defined as -

- 1: Progressive lengthening of PR
- 2: Slurred QRS complex
- 3: Irregular heart rate & premature ventricular beats
- 4: Shortened ST intervals

605:- Ideal imaging modality for Renal artery hypertension-

- 1: IVP
- 2: USG
- 3: Angiography
- 4: Renin assay

606:- The oxygen dissociation curve of myoglobin & hemoglobin is different due to

- 1: Hb can bind to 4 oxygen molecules
- 2: Cooperative binding in Hb
- 3: Myoglobin has little oxygen affinity
- 4: Hemoglobin follows a hyperbolic curve

607:- Thrombin activity is inhibited by

- 1: Chymotrypsin
- 2: Heparin
- 3: Alpha 2 antitrypsin
- 4: Alpha 2 macroglobulin

608:- Which of the following is the most dreaded complication of Kawasaki's disease?

- 1: Desquamative rash
- 2: Lymphadenopathy

3: Coronary aneurysms

4: Thrombocytosis

609:- Which of the following is the most common identifiable cause for Restrictive cardiomyopathy

1: Alcohol

2: Hemochromatosis

3: Amyloidosis

4: Sarcoidosis

610:- In which condition intensity of systolic murmur is increased-

1: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

2: Severe AS

3: MS

4: AR

611:- Loud S1 in mitral stenosis is seen in -

1: Prolonged flow through mitral valve

2: 1* degree heart block

3: Calcification of the valve

4: Immobilization of the valve

612:- All the statements related to neutrophil extracellular traps (NET) are true except:

1: NET is an example of beneficial suicide for the neutrophil

2: Provide low concentration of antimicrobial at the site of infection

3: It is an extracellular fibrillary network

4: It can be associated with increased risk of autoimmune disease

613:- All are minor Jones Criteria except ?

- 1: Ahragia
- 2: Fever
- 3: Prolonge PR Interval
- 4: Chorea

614:- A patient was admitted to the hospital, and ECG lead III was recorded. It was found to contain no S wave. The P, R, and T waves appeared normal. What conclusions can you draw?

- 1: Activation of pas of the base of the hea are abnormal
- 2: Activation of pas of the apex of the hea are abnormal
- 3: There has been cardiac depression
- 4: There are no indications of cardiac abnormalities

615:- Trigered effect in myocardium is due to:

- 1: Malignant change
- 2: Fat deposition
- 3: Seen in rheumatic fever
- 4: Associated with myocarditis

616:- All of the following dietary goals are recommended for patients with high risk of coronary hea disease. Except-

- 1: LDL cholesterol <100 mg/dl
- 2: Saturated fat < 7% of total caloriss
- 3: Salt restriction ><6 gm/day
- 4: Avoid Alcohol

617:- The duration of atrial systole is

- 1: 0.80 second
- 2: 0.57 second
- 3: 0.11 second
- 4: 0.44 second

618:- A 55-year-old woman presents with complaints of chest pain. She states that the chest pain predictably occurs when she climbs four flights of stairs to reach her apartment or when she has been jogging for more than 10 minutes. She is particularly concerned because her mother died of a myocardial infarction at 50 years of age. Which of the following best describes this patient's state?

- 1: Arrhythmia
- 2: Myocardial infarction
- 3: Prinzmetal angina
- 4: Stable angina pectoris

619:- Pulsus paradoxus is characteristic feature of

- 1: Constrictive pericarditis
- 2: Cardiac tamponade
- 3: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
- 4: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

620:- Which is the earliest histopathological change in myocardial infarction?

- 1: Stretching and waviness of fibers
- 2: Neutrophilic infiltration
- 3: Coagulative necrosis
- 4: Fibrovascular response

621:- A 49-year-old male is diagnosed with hypertension. He is a known asthmatic. His creatinine and potassium are both slightly elevated. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate in his case?

- 1: Amlodipine
- 2: Spironolactone
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Hydrochlorothiazide

622:- Which of the following is seen in second degree AV block-

- 1: Change in morphology of ventricular complex
- 2: Increased atrial rate compared to ventricular rate
- 3: Increase in cardiac output
- 4: Decrease in stroke volume

623:- Woman of 30 years with Raynaud's phenomenon, polyarthritis, dysphagia of 5-years and mild Sclerodactyl, blood showing Anti-centromere antibody positive, the likely cause is

-

- 1: CREST
- 2: Mixed connective tissue disorder
- 3: SLE
- 4: Rheumatoid arthritis

624:- Hemoglobin first appears in

- 1: Early normoblasts
- 2: Intermediate normoblasts
- 3: Late normoblasts
- 4: Reticulocytes

625-: Atrial fibrillation may occur in all of the following conditions, except-

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Hypothyroidism
- 3: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 4: Mitral regurgitation

626-: Drug of choice for ventricular arrhythmia due to myocardial infarction is

- 1: Quinidine
- 2: Amiodarone
- 3: Xylocaine
- 4: Diphenylhydantoin

627-: ASD is associated with all except

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: Stroke
- 3: Arrhythmia
- 4: Pulmonary hypertension

628-: Most common primary tumor of heart?

- 1: Myxoma
- 2: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 3: Fibroma
- 4: Leiomyosarcoma

629-: In MI following are used except -

- 1: Fibrinolytics
- 2: Plasminogen activator inhibitor
- 3: Anti thrombin
- 4: Platelet inhibitor

630:- Nitroglycerin cause all except

- 1: Hypotention and bradycardia
- 2: Methamoglobinemia
- 3: Hypotention and tachycardia
- 4: Vasodilatation

631:- A 33-year-old man is diagnosed with essential hypertension. He is staed on a blood pressure medication, and after 6 weeks, he notes fatigue, rash over his face, joint aches, and effusions. A serum antinuclear antibody (ANA) test is positive. Wof is the most likely agent

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Nifedipine
- 3: Thiazide diuretic
- 4: Hydralazine

632:- Which of the following condition(s) are associated with raised ANCA except

- 1: Wegener's granulomatosis
- 2: Polyarthritis Nodosa
- 3: Microscopic Polyangitis
- 4: Churg-Strauss syndrome

633:- In LVF, the drug which can be administered is:

- 1: Propanlol

- 2: Morphine
- 3: Amlodipine
- 4: Epinephrine

634:- A patient with acute inferior wall myocardial infraction has developed shock. Which of the following is the most likely cause of shock

- 1: Cardiac rupture
- 2: Interventricular septal perforation
- 3: Papillary muscle rupture
- 4: Right ventricular infraction

635:- In Valvular Aortic Stenosis poorest prognosis is indicated when-

- 1: Angina occurs
- 2: Syncope occurs
- 3: Dyspnea occurs
- 4: Palpitation occurs

636:- The following is not a Cushing triad:

- 1: Increased blood pressure
- 2: Irregular breathing
- 3: Decreased heart rate
- 4: Hallucination

637:- The drug used in coronary artery stenosis during Angio procedure?

- 1: Pindolol
- 2: Octreotide

3: Desmopressin

4: Tolazoline

638:- Coarctation of aorta is most commonly seen with

1: ASD

2: VSD

3: PDA

4: Bicuspid aortic valve

639:- All of the following are true about diazoxide except:

1: K⁺ channel opener

2: Can be used as antihypertensive agent

3: Causes severe hypoglycemia

4: Used in insulinoma

640:- Increased renin activity is seen in-

1: Benign nephrosclerosis

2: Malignant nephrosclerosis

3: HUS

4: MHA

641:- Protein-losing enteropathy is seen in

1: TOF

2: HOCM

3: Chronic pericarditis

4: Dilated cardiomyopathy

642:- The following angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor can reduce cardiac contractility

- 1: Captopril
- 2: Lisinopril
- 3: Enalapril
- 4: Perindopril

643:- Best treatment for a patient with first-degree heart block who presented with complaints of dizziness

- 1: Atropine
- 2: Isoprenaline
- 3: Adrenaline
- 4: Pacemaker

644:- The action potential of the sinoatrial node

- 1: Results from the activation of rapid Na⁺ channels
- 2: Results from opening of the slow Ca²⁺ channels
- 3: Is equivalent in height and conduction velocity to that of the atrial muscle
- 4: Results from an increase in conductance to K⁺

645:- The primary direct stimulus for excitation of central chemoreceptors is

- 1: |H⁺
- 2: |CO₂
- 3: |O₂
- 4: |CO₂

646:- Which of the following arrhythmias is most frequent in Holiday Hea Syndrome:

- 1: Atrial Flutter
- 2: Atrial Fibrillation
- 3: Ventricular Premature Depolarization
- 4: Ventricular Tachycardia

647:- A 22-year-old woman nursing her newborn develops a tender erythematous area around the nipple of her left breast. A thick, yellow fluid is observed to drain from an open fissure. Examination of this breast fluid under the light microscope will most likely reveal an abundance of which of the following inflammatory cells?

- 1: B lymphocytes
- 2: Eosinophils
- 3: Mast cells
- 4: Neutrophils

648:- In MVPS mitral valve HPE shows,

- 1: Hyaline degeneration
- 2: Elastic degeneration
- 3: Myxomatous degeneration
- 4: Fibrinoid necrosis

649:- All of the following drugs are used for the treatment of congestive hea failure except

- 1: Nitroglycerin
- 2: Spironolactone
- 3: Nesiritide
- 4: Trimetazidine

650:- A 63 yr old man present with a triad of angina, syncope and congestive heart failure. Which of the following valvular heart lesion can be suspected

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 3: Aortic stenosis
- 4: Aortic regurgitation

651:- Absolute contraindications for fibrinolytic therapy are?

- 1: Prior intracranial hemorrhage
- 2: Ischemic stroke within 3 months
- 3: Suspected aortic dissection
- 4: All of above

652:- PDE5 inhibitor used in angina

- 1: Nifedipine
- 2: Trimetazidine
- 3: Atenolol
- 4: Fasudil

653:- A ten year old boy presents to the pediatric emergency unit with seizures. Blood pressure in the upper extremity measured as 200/140 mm Hg. Femoral pulses were not palpable. The most likely diagnosis amongst the following is

- 1: Takayasu arteritis
- 2: Renal parenchymal disease
- 3: Grand mal seizures
- 4: Coarctation of aorta

654:- Mutation of which of the following gene is most important in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria?

- 1: Decay accelerating factor (DAF)
- 2: Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis (MIRL)
- 3: Glycosyl phosphatidyl inositol (GPI)
- 4: CD8 binding protein

655:- In a person acclimatized for high altitude, O₂ saturation is maintained because of

- 1: Increase Hb concentration
- 2: Increase blood volume
- 3: Better diffusion in lungs
- 4: All of the above

656:- A young female patient came for routine examination. On examination a mid systolic click was found. There is no history of RHD. The histopathological examination is most likely to show

- 1: Myxomatous degeneration and prolapsed of the mitral valve
- 2: Fibrinous deposition on the tip of papillary muscle
- 3: Rupture of chordae tendinae
- 4: Asehoff nodule on the mitral valve

657:- Recognized GIT infections in AIDS include all except

- 1: HSV
- 2: CMV
- 3: Cryptococcus neoformans
- 4: Atypical mycobacteria

658:- Duroziez sign seen in

- 1: AR
- 2: AS
- 3: MS
- 4: MR

659:- 7 day old MI the most sensitive biochemical marker

- 1: Troponin T
- 2: CPK MB
- 3: LDH
- 4: Myoglobin

660:- A myocardial infarct showing early granulation tissue has most likely occurred:

- 1: Less than 1 hour
- 2: Within 24 hours
- 3: Within 1 week
- 4: Within 1 month

661:- Starlings law implies

- 1: Increased VR- increased CO
- 2: Increased discharge - increased CO
- 3: Increased HR- increased CO
- 4: Increased BP- increased CO

662:- 40 % Loss of blood volume in a patient is Managed by-

- 1: Vasopressor agents

2: Cardiac stimulants

3: Saline infusion

4: Intracardiac adrenaline

663:- Pharmacological closure of patent ductus aeriosus in a premature infant is by administration of _____

1: Aspirin

2: Estrogen

3: Ibuprofen

4: Prednisolone

664:- Beta blockers which can be used in kidney dysfunction are all Except

1: Celiprolol

2: Propranolol

3: Betaxolol

4: Sotalol

665:- Nitroglycerine is used in Angina pectoris. The mechanism of action is primarily a

1: Arteriolar dilator

2: Post capillary venodilator

3: Increase oxygen myocardial demand

4: Decrease myocardial work load

666:- Which one of the following provides hemodynamic stability and prolongs survival in congestive hea failure

1: Lisinopril

2: Furosemide

3: Digoxin

4: Milrinone

667:- Drug Not used in pulmonary hypertension -

1: Calcium channel blocker

2: Endothelin receptor antagonist

3: Alpha blocker

4: Prostacyclin

668:- A 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?

1: Anti-streptolysin O antibody titer

2: Antinuclear antibody titer

3: Creatinine level

4: Rapid plasma reagin test

669:- The main cause of increased blood flow to exercising muscles is

1: Raised blood pressure

2: Vasodilatation due to local metabolites

3: Increased sympathetic discharge to peripheral vessels

4: Increased heart rate

670:- A 68-year old man who has had a recent syncopal Episode is hospitalized with congestive heart failure. His blood pressure is 160/80 mm Hg. His pulse rate is 80 Beats minute, and there is a grade III/IV harsh systolic murmur.

- 1: Radiation of the murmur to the neck.
- 2: Decrease of the murmur with handgrip
- 3: Delayed carotid upstroke
- 4: Reduced left ventricular ejection fraction

671:- Subaortic stenosis is not associated with?

- 1: Ventricular septal defect
- 2: Aortic regurgitation
- 3: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 4: Coarctation of aorta

672:- To which of the following cell types do 'heart-failure' cells belong?

- 1: Myocytes
- 2: Macrophages
- 3: Adipocytes
- 4: Pacemaker cells

673:- Hypocalcaemia is characterized by the following features except

- 1: Numbness and tingling of circumoral region
- 2: Hyperactive tendon reflexes
- 3: Shortening of QT interval in ECG
- 4: Carpal pedal spasm

674:- True about blood pressure measurement is all, except

- 1: Cuff width should be 40% of arm circumference
- 2: Diastolic blood pressure is indicated by fourth Korotkoff sound

3: Small cuff measures spuriously elevated Diastolic blood pressure

4: Monkenberg sclerosis causes pseudohypertension

675:- Lipid lowering drug that significantly decreases lipoprotein A

1: Fenofibrate

2: Gemfibrozil

3: Rosuvastatin

4: Nicotonic acid

676:- The most common cardiac defects seen in congenital rubella syndrome is

1: Pulmonary artery stenosis and coarctation of aorta

2: Ventricular septal defect (VSD) and patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)

3: VSD and pulmonary artery stenosis

4: Pulmonary artery stenosis and PDA

677:- Which of the following groups of contrast agents may be safely injected intrathecally?

1: Water-soluble ionic monomers

2: Water-soluble non-ionic monomers

3: Water-soluble ionic dimers

4: Oil based iodinated contrasts

678:- Mitral valve vegetations do not usually embolize to:

1: Brain

2: Liver

3: Spleen

4: Lung

679:- A 45-year-old man receives a cardiac allograft for dilated cardiomyopathy. He has no problems with rejection, but 5 years later he has worsening exercise tolerance with increasing dyspnea and peripheral edema. Echocardiography shows a reduced ejection fraction of 35%. Which of the following pathologic abnormalities has he most likely developed in the allograft?

- 1: Amyloidosis
- 2: Constrictive pericarditis
- 3: Coronary arteriopathy
- 4: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

680:- Nitrates act by -

- 1: Activate guanyl cyclase and decrease cGMP
- 2: Activate guanyl cyclase and increase cGMP
- 3: Activate adeny cyclase and decrease cAMP
- 4: Activate adeny cyclase and decrease cAMP

681:- The shift of the oxygen dissociation curve to the left is facilitated by all except

- 1: Decrease in pH
- 2: Fetal hemoglobin
- 3: Decrease in 2,3 DPG
- 4: Decrease in temperature

682:- Which of the following is not true about Brugada syndrome

- 1: SCN5A defect
- 2: Asymptomatic ST segment elevation
- 3: Sudden death
- 4: Pacemaker is the treatment of choice

683:- Which of the following statement is true about nitrates

- 1: Acts by raising CGMP which causes dephosphorylation of MLCK
- 2: Metabolized by glutathione reductase
- 3: Used in achlasia cardia
- 4: All of the above

684:- Which of the following is expected to increase in response to haemorrhage?

- 1: Aeriolar dilation in skeletal muscle
- 2: Sympathetic activity
- 3: Sodium excretion
- 4: Water excretion

685:- Best drug for Angina with hypeension is?

- 1: Atenolol
- 2: ACE inhibitors
- 3: Hydralazine
- 4: Calcium channel blockers

686:- Atrial fibrillation may occur in all the following conditions except

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Hypothyroidism
- 3: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 4: Mitral regurgitation

687:- Cardiac tamponade is characterised by all except

- 1: Irregular pulse
- 2: Hypotension
- 3: Reduced pulse pressure
- 4: Pulsus paradoxus

688:- Digoxin can accumulate to toxic level in patient with

- 1: Renal insufficiency
- 2: Chronic hepatitis
- 3: Advanced cirrhosis
- 4: Chronic pancreatitis

689:- All the following statements about chronic constrictive pericarditis are true except

- 1: Commonest cause in india is idiopathic
- 2: Kussmaul's sign is present
- 3: Ascites is not in propoion to edema
- 4: Right ventricular end diastolic pressure is raised

690:- Egg in cup appearance is seen in -

- 1: TOF
- 2: MR
- 3: Constrictive pericarditis
- 4: Transposition of great vessels

691:- Which of the following is not increased during isometric exercise?

- 1: Respiratory rate
- 2: Hea rate

- 3: Stroke volume
- 4: Total peripheral resistance

692:- Pericardiocentesis is done in which intercostal space-

- 1: Left 5th intercostal space
- 2: Left 7th intercostal space
- 3: Right 5th intercostal space
- 4: Right 6th intercostal space

693:- Features of pulmonary venous hypertension are A/E -

- 1: Peribronchovascular cuffing
- 2: Upper lobe diversion
- 3: Uniformly branching lines parallel to pleura
- 4: Pulmonary nodules & fine nodular pattern

694:- A 12-year old child, a known case of rheumatic heart disease, presents with low grade fever of 1 month duration. She has pallor, splenomegaly, clubbing and microscopic hematuria. The most important diagnostic test, you would like to do is

- 1: Antistreptolysin O titer
- 2: C-reactive protein
- 3: Urine culture
- 4: Blood culture

695:- Lipid lowering drug that significantly reduces lipoprotein-a levels is?

- 1: Fenofibrate
- 2: Gemfibrosil
- 3: Rosuvastatin

4: Nicotinic acid

696:- Which test is not useful in a patient with history of syncopal attack

1: Electrophysiological test

2: Table tilt test

3: PET scan

4: Holter monitoring

697:- A study of atheromatous plaques shows that the release of growth factors, including PDGF, FGF, and TNF- α leads to increased extracellular matrix production. As a result, the size of the plaques increases. Which of the following cells is most likely to release these growth factors in the plaques?

1: Endothelium

2: Fibroblast

3: Platelet

4: Smooth muscle

698:- An 11-year-old boy had a sore throat, no cough, tonsillar exudates, and 38.3deg C fever 3 weeks ago, and a throat culture was positive for group A β -hemolytic Streptococcus. On the follow-up examination, the child is afebrile. His pulse is 85/min, respirations are 18/min, and blood pressure is 90/50 mm Hg. On auscultation, a diastolic mitral murmur is audible, and there are diffuse rales over both lungs. Over the next 2 days, he has several episodes of atrial fibrillation accompanied by signs of acute left ventricular failure. Which of the following pathologic changes occurring in this child's heart is most likely to be the cause of the left ventricular failure?

1: Amyloidosis

2: Fibrinous pericarditis

3: Mitral valve fibrosis

4: Myocarditis

699:- Which of the following drug is associated with the highest cardiac mortality?

- 1: Rofecoxib
- 2: Nicorandil
- 3: Losartan
- 4: Metoprolol

700:- Duration of second heart sound is

- 1: 0.12 Sec
- 2: 0.1 Sec
- 3: 0.15 Sec
- 4: 0.2 Sec

701:- Which of the following is the best inotropic agent for use in Right Heart Failure Secondary to pulmonary hypertension-

- 1: Dobutamine
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Milrinone
- 4: Halothane

702:- A continuous murmur is heard in all of the following conditions except-

- 1: Ventricular septal defect with aortic regurgitation
- 2: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 3: Coronary arteriovenous fistula
- 4: Aortic aneurysm

703:- Which of the following deficiency does not cause dilated cardiomyopathy -

- 1: Calcium
- 2: Selenium
- 3: Manganese
- 4: Carnitine

704:- In coagulation pathway, "FIBRINSTABILIZINGFACTOR" is

- 1: Factor XII
- 2: Factor XIII
- 3: High Molecular Weight Kinimogen (HMWK)
- 4: Factor EX

705:- Pulmonary hypeension is caused by

- 1: Interstitial lung disease
- 2: Myocardial infarction
- 3: Systemic hypeension
- 4: Thromboembolism

706:- Drugs that can be used for treatment of hypeension in a diabetic patient are Except

- 1: Losaan
- 2: Captopril
- 3: Amilodipine
- 4: Hydrochlohiaxide

707:- ST elevation is seen in all of the following conditions except -

- 1: Myocardial infarction
- 2: Coronary aery spasm

3: Constrictive pericarditis

4: Ventricular aneurysm

708:- Synthesis of clotting factors needs which vitamin

1: A

2: K

3: D

4: E

709:- The commonest intracavitary benign cardiac tumour is

1: Leiomyoma

2: Myxoma

3: Sarcoma

4: Lipoma

710:- Select the drug which is a potassium channel opener as well as nitric oxide donor

1: Diazoxide

2: Sodium nitroprusside

3: Minoxidil

4: Nicorandil

711:- Pathogenesis of all of the following is granulomatous except

1: Wagner's granulomatosis

2: Burgers diseases

3: Takayasu aertitis

4: Microscopic angitis

712:- The most significant effect of ACE inhibition is

- 1: Hypotention
- 2: Hypeension
- 3: Hypocalcemia
- 4: Hypercalcemia

713:- A 60-year-old man presents with dizziness, nausea and severe shoness of breath of several months' duration. Physical examination shows hepatomegaly, ascites and anasarca. His blood pressure is 200/115 mm Hg. An X-ray film of the chest demonstrates cardiomegaly and mild pulmonary edema. Although different mechanisms may have contributed to the pathogenesis of hypeension in this patient, the common end result for all of them is which of the following?

- 1: Aerial cystic medial necrosis
- 2: Decreased plasma oncotic pressure
- 3: Generalized vasodilation
- 4: Increased peripheral vascular resistance

714:- Which component of systemic aerial BP undergo much less fluctuations

- 1: Systolic BP
- 2: Diastolic BP
- 3: Mean BP
- 4: Pulse pressure

715:- All of the following anti-arrhythmic drugs are from class Ic EXCEPT:

- 1: Encainide
- 2: Hecainide
- 3: Tocainide

4: Propafenone

716:- Factor responsible for Cardiac Hypertrophy is?

- 1: ANF
- 2: TNF alpha
- 3: c-myc
- 4: TGF beta

717:- Blood flow of resting skeletal muscle is

- 1: 1-1.5 ml/100 g/min
- 2: 2-4 ml/100 g/min
- 3: 5-7 ml/100 g/min
- 4: 8-10 ml/100 g/min

718:- Cause of secondary hypertension includes -

- 1: Old age
- 2: Renal parenchymal disease
- 3: Pregnancy-induced HTN
- 4: Hypothyroidism

719:- The term infantile polyarteritis nodosa was used for

- 1: Goodpasture's syndrome
- 2: Henoch-Schönlein purpura
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Takayasu arteritis

720:- Which of the following is not a contradiction for use of digitalis?

- 1: Acute rheumatic carditis
- 2: Thyrotoxicosis
- 3: WPW Syndrome
- 4: Hyperkalemia

721:- Troponin -T is preferable to CPK- MB in the diagnosis of acute myocardial Infarction (MI) in all of the following situations except-

- 1: Bedside diagnosis of MI
- 2: postoperatively (aftre CABG)
- 3: Reinfarction after 4 days
- 4: Small infarcts

722:- Most common primary cardiac tumor is?

- 1: Myxoma
- 2: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 3: Fibroma
- 4: Lipoma

723:- Nitroglycerine are used sublingually because:

- 1: Rapid absorption
- 2: Water soluble
- 3: Terminates first pass metabolism
- 4: Long acting

724:- Cardiomyopathy may be seen in all except -

- 1: Myocarditis
- 2: sarcoidosis
- 3: haemochromatosis
- 4: SLE

725:- Milroy's disease is an example of

- 1: Primary lymphedema
- 2: Secondary lymphedema
- 3: Both
- 4: None

726:- True about fibrates are all except

- 1: Drug of choice for type III hyperlipoproteinemia and severe hyperiglyceremia
- 2: Activate PRAR too stimulate LPL
- 3: Absorbed good on empty stomach and absorption is delayed by fatty meal
- 4: side effects are rash, uicaria, myalgia and impotence

727:- Severity of mitral stenosis Is assessed by -

- 1: Loud opening snap
- 2: Loud opening snap Length of murmur
- 3: Loud S1
- 4: Splitting of sounds

728:- The biochemical mechanism of action of digitalis is associated with

- 1: An increase in conduction from Atrium to ventricle
- 2: An increase in ATP synthesis

- 3: An increase in systolic intracellular calcium levels
- 4: A block of calcium channel

729:- All the following statements about mitral valve prolapse are true except

- 1: It is more common in females
- 2: Most patients are symptomatic
- 3: It has a benign clinical course
- 4: Transient cerebral ischemic is a known complication

730:- A female patient Chandani develops chest pain which is not associated with exercise and chest auscultation shows multiple non-ejection clicks. The investigation which is used to diagnose the disease is

- 1: Echocardiography
- 2: Pyrophosphate
- 3: Thallium 201 scan
- 4: ECG

731:- The wave in jugular venous pulse is due to

- 1: Ventricular filling
- 2: Ventricular contraction
- 3: Atrial contraction
- 4: Atrial filling

732:- Lead poisoning causes all the following except

- 1: Saturnine gout
- 2: Sideroblastic anemia
- 3: Basophilic stippling

4: Macrocytic anemia

733:- Foam cells in atherosclerosis contain lipid in the form of -

- 1: Oxidized LDL
- 2: Reduced LDL
- 3: Oxidized VLDL
- 4: Reduced VLDL

734:- Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors when used for a long time in patients with hypertension, cause:

- 1: Rightward shift in renal pressure-natriuresis curve
- 2: Reduction in glomerular filtration fraction
- 3: Significant increase in heart rate
- 4: No change in compliance of large arteries

735:- Mid diastolic murmur with presystolic accentuation is typically seen in

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Aortic stenosis
- 4: MVP

736:- Treatment of choice in WPW syndrome patient having an alternate pathway with high-risk properties?

- 1: Vagal maneuver
- 2: Catheter ablation
- 3: Beta blockers
- 4: Flecainide

737:- Drug contraindicated in bilateral renal artery stenosis

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Guanethidine
- 3: Captopril
- 4: Amlodipine

738:- Which of the following is non-modifiable risk factor for CHD

- 1: Diabetes
- 2: Smoking
- 3: Hypertension
- 4: old age

739:- Central chemoreceptors are most sensitive to following changes in blood

- 1: $|PCO_2$
- 2: $|PO_2$
- 3: $|H^+$
- 4: $|PO_2$

740:- Asynchronous cardioversion is given in-

- 1: AF
- 2: Ventricular fibrillation
- 3: Atrial flutter
- 4: Ventricular tachycardia

741:- Which of the following is associated with MI?

- 1: Elevation of S wave
- 2: Prolonged QT interval
- 3: Prolonged PR interval
- 4: Increased amplitude of T wave

742:- The choice of antihypertensive depends upon the co-morbid illness of the patient and all of the following recommendations have been made EXCEPT

- 1: In hypertensive patients with heart failure, ACE inhibitors may be preferred
- 2: In hypertensive patients with migraines, beta blockers, are an excellent choice
- 3: In hypertensive patients with gout, diuretics are particularly useful
- 4: In hypertensive patients with peripheral vascular disease, calcium channel blockers are recommended

743:- A patient with VSD develops pulmonary hypertension, the characteristic feature will be

- 1: ESM in pulmonary area
- 2: Cyanosis
- 3: Inverted 'T' wave in ECG
- 4: Clubbing

744:- Which of the following statements is true about the bundle of Kent

- 1: It is slower than the AV nodal pathway
- 2: It is muscular or nodal pathway between the atria and ventricle in WPW syndrome
- 3: Abnormal pathway between two atria
- 4: direct conduction to AV node

745:- Long and peaked a waves are seen in all except-

- 1: Tricuspid atresia

- 2: Ebsteins anomaly
- 3: Hyperkalemia
- 4: Right atrial enlargement

746:- All of the following statements about adenosine are true except

- 1: Dipyramidal potentiates action
- 2: Use for control hypotension
- 3: Administered by slow intravenous injection
- 4: Administered by Rapid intravenous injection

747:- Features in our of ventricular tachycardia are all the following except

- 1: AV dissociation
- 2: Capture/fusion beat
- 3: Good response to carotid sinus massage
- 4: A history of myocardial infarction

748:- Libman Sachs endocarditis seen in?

- 1: Rheumatic fever
- 2: SLE
- 3: Infective endocarditis
- 4: Hypercoaguable states

749:- A 60 year old hypeensive patient is on angiotensin II receptor antagonists (losaan) is post for hernia repair surgery. The hypeensive drug should be

- 1: Continue till the day of operation
- 2: Discontinued 24 hours preoperatively

- 3: Discontinued one week preoperatively
- 4: Administered in increased dosage on the day of operation

750:- Barrett's esophagus is

- 1: Lower esophagus lined by columnar epithelium
- 2: Upper esophagus lined by columnar epithelium
- 3: Lower esophagus lined by ciliated epithelium
- 4: Lower esophagus lined by pseudo stratified epithelium

751:- Time taken for digitalization is

- 1: 36 hours
- 2: 12 hours
- 3: 5day
- 4: 10 day

752:- Which of these carries maximum blood?

- 1: Aeries
- 2: Veins
- 3: Aoa
- 4: Aerioles

753:- In an old patient, the best indicator of probability of developing cardiovascular disease can be calculated by

- 1: LDL/HDLratio
- 2: Triglycerides
- 3: Total cholesterol

4: Serum LDL

754:- A 42 year old smoker has developed an acute anterior wall myocardial infarction. The coronary angiogram done on him is likely to show an obstruction of the -

- 1: Left anterior descending aery
- 2: Left posterior descending aery
- 3: Right coronary aery
- 4: Circumflex aery

755:- Aoic arch syndrome is due to

- 1: PAN
- 2: Temporal aeritis
- 3: Takayasu aeritis
- 4: Burger disease

756:- Which of the following antihypeensive drug is not given in pregnancy

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Alpha methyl dopa
- 3: LabetoLol
- 4: Nifedipine

757:- The cardiovascular parameter which is the best indicator of vagal tone?

- 1: Hea rate
- 2: Stroke volume
- 3: Ejection fraction
- 4: Diastolic blood pressure

758:- The basis of Korotkoff sound is related to

- 1: Aortic valve closure
- 2: Production of heart sound
- 3: Aerial turbulence
- 4: Aerial valve expansion

759:- Digoxin use in CHF associated with:

- 1: HOCM (Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy)
- 2: High output failure
- 3: Atrial fibrillation with high ventricular rate
- 4: All of the above

760:- What is diagnosis of fresh myocardial infarction in ECG-

- 1: QT interval prolongation
- 2: P mitrale
- 3: ST segment elevation
- 4: ST segment depression

761:- All are associated with coarctation of aorta, excepts

- 1: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 2: Renal artery stenosis
- 3: Bicuspid aortic valve
- 4: Turner's syndrome

762:- Which valve is least affected in Rheumatic fever?{

- 1: Pulmonary valve
- 2: Tricuspid valve
- 3: Mitral valve
- 4: Aortic valve

763:- Bezold-Jarish reflex response is

- 1: Tachycardia
- 2: Bradycardia
- 3: Hypertension
- 4: None

764:- Which congenital heart disease is associated with pre excitation ?

- 1: Atrial Septal Defect
- 2: Bicuspid Aortic Valve
- 3: Ebstein's Anomaly
- 4: Patent Ductus Ateriosus

765:- QTc prolonged is associated with -

- 1: Hypercalcemia
- 2: Type Ia anti arrhythmic drugs
- 3: Torsade de pointes
- 4: Atrial fibrillation

766:- In polyarteritis nodosa lesions are seen in all except

- 1: Lung
- 2: Pancreas

3: Liver

4: Hea

767-: Left ventricular S3 is seen in -

1: AS

2: MS

3: MR

4: ASD

768-: Ventricular aneurysm has one of the following characteristic features

1: Persistent ST segment elevation

2: Persistent ST segment depression

3: Left bundle branch block

4: Right bundle branch block

769-: A 38-year-old daily laborer has a hea rate of 44 on routine examination. What is the treatment?

1: Atropine

2: Cardiac pacing

3: Adrenaline

4: No treatment required

770-: False regarding restrictive cardiomyopathy is-

1: Filling pressure is increased

2: Left ventricular hyperophy

3: Hea failure is not predominantly right sided

4: In early phase, systolic function is not impaired

771:- Most common cause of orthostatic hypotension -

- 1: Peripheral neuropathy
- 2: Carcinoid Syndrome
- 3: Pheochromocytoma
- 4: Hypothyroidism

772:- Characteristic histological finding in benign hypertension

- 1: Proliferative end arteritis
- 2: Necrotizing arteriolitis
- 3: Hyaline arteriosclerosis
- 4: Cystic medial necrosis

773:- Drug of Choice for Digoxin induced Ventricular Tachycardia

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Diltiazem
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Lignocaine

774:- Von Willebrand factor is produced by

- 1: Liver
- 2: Platelets
- 3: Lungs
- 4: Spleen

775:- The defect in achalasia cardia is present in

- 1: Myenteric plexus of Auerbach
- 2: Meissner's plexus
- 3: Kesselbach's plexus
- 4: Mesenteric plexus

776:- WPW syndrome all true except -

- 1: More common in females
- 2: Rt ventricular aberrant is commonly seen
- 3: Incidence | with age
- 4: Hea is structurally normal

777:- Discharge from Baroreceptors cause inhibition of :

- 1: image_question
- 2: image_question
- 3: image_question
- 4: image_question

778:- Antihypertensive may act by blocking all of the following except

- 1: Alpha adrenoceptors
- 2: ATP dependent potassium channels
- 3: Nor adrenaline release
- 4: Beta adrenoceptors

779:- Which one of the following is not a cause for restrictive cardiomyopathy

- 1: Alcohol

2: Hemochromatosis

3: Amyloidosis

4: Sarcoidosis

780:- Best treatment of severe digitalis toxicity is

1: Potassium supplements

2: Diphenyl hydantoin

3: Quinidine

4: Fab fragments of digitalis antibody

781:- The side effects of digitalis are all except -

1: Ventricular tachycardia

2: Vasodilatation

3: Nausea and vomiting

4: Ventricular Bigemini

782:- The best possible intervention for acute myocardial infarction is -

1: Streptokinase

2: Streptokinase and aspirin

3: Early primary coronary intervention

4: Streptokinase and heparin

783:- Which of the following drug reduces blood pressure by directly decreasing the heart rate:

1: Propanolol

2: Prazosin

3: Alpha methyl dopa

4: Nitroprusside sodium

784-: During a routine physical examination, a 58-year-old white male is found to have a 6-cm pulsatile mass in his abdomen. Angiography reveals a marked dilation of his aorta distal to his renal arteries. This aneurysm is most likely the result of

1: Atherosclerosis

2: Hypertension

3: Trauma

4: A previous syphilitic infection

785-: Which of the following is seen in torsades de pointes

1: Hypermagnesemia

2: Short QRS complex

3: Prolonged QTc interval

4: PQ segment

786-: A 45-year-old woman underwent a modified radical mastectomy 4 years ago. She was treated for multiple bone metastasis with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and fluorouracil for 6 months. She is complaining of exertion on exercise, swelling of the legs, and swelling around eyes in the morning. On examination, she has bilateral rales in the lungs, S1, S2 audible, S3, S4 gallop present. Her BP is 149/117 mm Hg, PR is 80/min, RR is 18/min. What is the most likely cause for her cardiac condition?

1: Systolic dysfunction CHF

2: Drug induced cardiac toxicity

3: Metastatic cardiac disease

4: Pneumonia

787-: Pulsus paradoxus is seen in which of the following conditions?

- 1: Emphysema
- 2: Infective endocarditis
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: Hyperophic cardiomyopathy

788:- A 10-year-old boy with a 2-week history of an upper respiratory infection was admitted to the hospital with malaise, fever, joint swelling, and diffuse rash. The patient is treated and discharged. However, the patient suffers from recurrent pharyngitis and, a few years later, develops a heart murmur. This patient's heart murmur is most likely caused by exposure to which of the following pathogens?

- 1: Beta-hemolytic streptococcus
- 2: Candida albicans
- 3: Epstein-Barr virus
- 4: Staphylococcus aureus

789:- In accelerated HTN what is metabolic defect

- 1: Normal non-ionic metabolic acidosis
- 2: Ionic gap met acidosis
- 3: Hypomagnesmia
- 4: Metabolic alkalosis

790:- Which of the following anti-arrhythmic drug decreases the action potential duration in Purkinje fibers?

- 1: Quinidine
- 2: Flecainide
- 3: Amiodarone
- 4: Lignocaine

791-: Dose of digoxin is NOT altered in :

- 1: Old age
- 2: Hepatic disease
- 3: Renal disease
- 4: Hypercalcemia

792-: Food reduces the oral bioavailability of the following angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors Except

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Captopril
- 3: Ramipril
- 4: Fosinopril

793-: Restrictive cardiomyopathy is seen in ?

- 1: Amyloidosis
- 2: Fatty change of heart
- 3: Viral myocarditis
- 4: Doxorubicin toxicity

794-: A 48 year old presents with history of precordial chest pain. He has BP of 80/60 mm of Hg. EKG shows wide QRS complex with no preceding P waves and a rate of 112/min. The most immediate step to the management of this patient would be

- 1: Intravenous lignocaine
- 2: DC electrical cardioversion
- 3: Overdrive atrial pacing
- 4: Primary percutaneous transluminal angioplasty

795-: QRS complex is due to

- 1: Ventricular repolarization
- 2: Atrial depolarization
- 3: Conduction through AV node
- 4: Ventricular depolarization

796-: Treatment of acute cardiac tamponade is

- 1: Emergency paracentesis
- 2: Emergency thoracotomy
- 3: Pericardiectomy
- 4: IV fluids

797-: Kupffer cells are a type of

- 1: Dendritic cells
- 2: Macrophages
- 3: B cells
- 4: T cells

798-: Polyarteritis nodosa does not involve in

- 1: Pulmonary artery
- 2: Bronchial artery
- 3: renal artery
- 4: Cerebral artery

799-: Drug used for atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter is

- 1: Verapamil

- 2: Digitalis
- 3: Quinidine
- 4: Diphenylhydantoin

800:- Typical histological change seen in benign hypertension includes

- 1: Formation of new vessels
- 2: Loss of endothelial cells of arterioles
- 3: Fibrinoid necrosis of small sized arteries/arterioles
- 4: Intimal proliferation and hyalinization of muscular media of medium sized arteries/arterioles

801:- Important adverse effect of nesiritide is

- 1: Dyspnea
- 2: Hypotension
- 3: Cough
- 4: Angioedema

802:- A 48-year-old man is admitted with shortness of breath and signs of left ventricular failure. CXR is shown. The diagnosis based on the CXR is associated with

- 1: A diastolic murmur
- 2: Soft first heart sound
- 3: Clubbing
- 4: Koilonychia

803:- Long term use of which of the following drug is most likely associated with development of tremors?

- 1: Propofol

2: Salbutamol

3: Betaxolol

4: Timolol

804:- Drug directly acting on blood vessels is:

1: Hydralazine

2: Verapamil

3: Propranolol

4: Methyaldopa

805:- What is the mechanism of acute rheumatic fever -

1: Cross reactivity with host antigen

2: Innocent by slender effect

3: Due to toxin secretion by streptococci

4: Release of pyrogenic cytokines

806:- Most common cause of mitral stenosis is:

1: Rheumatic heart disease

2: Infective-endocarditis

3: Diabetes mellitus

4: Congenital

807:- Cantrell pentology include all except

1: VSD

2: ASD

3: TOF

4: Trisomy 21

808:- Drug of choice for ventricular premature beats (VPC) due to digitalis toxicity is:

1: Diphenylhydantoin

2: Quinidine

3: Amiodarone

4: Verapamil

809:- Which of the following antihypertensive cause sedation

1: Clonidine

2: Hydralazine

3: Losartan

4: Amlodipine

810:- Dose of streptokinase for fibrinolysis in MI

1: 0.5 million units

2: 1.0 million units

3: 1.5 million units

4: 2.0 million units

811:- The most common primary neoplasm of the heart in adults is?

1: Lipoma

2: Myxoma

3: Papillary fibroelastoma

4: Rhabdomyoma

812:- A 40-year-old man presents with a 2-week history of recurrent oral ulcers, genital ulcers, intermittent arthritic pain of the knees and abdominal pain. Physical examination reveals shallow ulcerations of the mucosa of the glans penis, as well as oral aphthous ulcers and conjunctivitis. Pathergy test is positive. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Behcet's syndrome
- 2: Genital herpes
- 3: Gonorrhoea
- 4: Syphilis

813:- Polyarteritis nodosa occurs in relation to which of the following

- 1: Hypertension
- 2: Trauma
- 3: Drugs
- 4: Bronchial asthma

814:- All of the following are vasodilators except

- 1: Methyl dopa
- 2: Nitroprusside
- 3: Hydralazine
- 4: Diazoxide

815:- Cardiac output is determined by

- 1: Ratio of organ to total peripheral resistance
- 2: Mean stroke volume
- 3: Mean BP
- 4: Contractility of heart

816:- A 35-years old lady presented with dysphagia, nocturnal asthma and weight loss for 6 years. The most probable diagnosis is

- 1: Achalasia cardia
- 2: Lye stricture of esophagus
- 3: Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- 4: Carcinoma esophagus

817:- ACE inhibitor when used for long time in hypertension patient cause

- 1: Rightward shift in Renal pressure natriuresis curve
- 2: Reduction in filtration fraction
- 3: Significant increase in heart rate
- 4: No change in the compliance of large arteries

818:- Systemic vascular resistance is twice that of normal, treatment should be:

- 1: Adrenaline
- 2: Nor-adrenaline
- 3: Sodium nitroprusside
- 4: Isoprenaline

819:- True statement about rheumatization of MV -

- 1: Fusion & shortening of chordae tendineae in MS
- 2: Calcification of MV
- 3: Aortic dilation
- 4: Annular involvement

820:- All the following are major criteria for diagnosis of rheumatic fever (RF) except

- 1: Carditis
- 2: Polyahritis
- 3: Fever
- 4: Erythema marginatum

821-: Nitroprusside active metabolite acts by:

- 1: Phosphokinase 1,2
- 2: Guanylyl cyclase
- 3: Phospholipase A
- 4: Phospholipase B

822-: All of the following are useful intravenous therapy for hypensive emergencies except-

- 1: Fenodolpam
- 2: Uradipil
- 3: Enalapril
- 4: Nifedipine

823-: Total electrical alternans in ECG along with sinus tachycardia is a specific sign of-

- 1: Left ventricular failure
- 2: Cardiac tamponade
- 3: Wet beriberi
- 4: Hyperophic cardiomyopathy

824-: True about V.S.D. is,all except

- 1: Small hole closes spontaneously

- 2: Defect is usually in membranous pa
- 3: Endocarditis is commonest complication
- 4: Pulmonary oligemia in chest X-ray

825-: Racemic mixture of two enantiomers with different pharmacokinetic pharmacodynamic propeies is seen in

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Dilantin
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Octreotide

826-: Pathognomic features of acute rheumatic fever is:

- 1: Pericarditis
- 2: Myocarditis
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: Aschoffs nodules

827-: Atrial myxoma commonly arises from-

- 1: Left ventricle
- 2: Left atrium
- 3: Right ventricle
- 4: Right atrium

828-: In a person with ventricular tachycardia, extra systoles appear in

- 1: P wave
- 2: QRS complex

3: T wave

4: R wave

829:- Which of the following drug is a potassium channel opener

1: Nifedipine

2: Minoxidil

3: Enalapril

4: Atenolol

830:- Which of the following is the drug of choice for digoxin induced ventricular tachyarrhythmias?

1: Mexiletene

2: Amiodarone

3: Lignocaine

4: Phenytoin

831:- The systolic pressure in the right ventricle is

1: 25 mmHg

2: 85 mmHg

3: 95 mmHg

4: 100 mmHg

832:- In Henoch schonlen purpura Ig and complement involved:

1: IgG, C 3

2: IgA, C 3

3: IgA, Cl

4: IgG, Cl

833:- Which of the following is hepatitis B infection most commonly associated with

1: PAN

2: SLE

3: Serum sickness-like syndrome

4: Polymyositis

834:- Diagnostic criteria of Metabolic syndrome include (s) -

1: High serum homocysteine

2: High serum triglyceride

3: High serum adiponectin

4: Low HDL cholesterol

835:- Erythropoiesis in gestation age takes place in

1: Yolk sac

2: Placenta

3: Amniotic sac

4: Chorion

836:- In atrial septal defect the aoa is

1: Small

2: Normal

3: Enlarged

4: Aneurysmal

837:- A patient presents with shoness of breath. On clinical examination, he is found to have a heaving apex and a systolic murmur that intensifies on Valsalva's maneuver. The most likely diagnosis is-

- 1: Valvular aortic stenosis
- 2: Ventricular septal defect
- 3: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- 4: Atrial septal defect

838:- 'Coronary steal' phenomenon is used by?

- 1: Dipyridamole
- 2: Verapamil
- 3: Diltiazim
- 4: Nicorandil

839:- A patient comes with sudden respiratory distress, on examination, b/l miosis, bilateral basal crepts are present over chest suggestive of pulmonary edema with normal alveolar wedge pressure. The likely cause is-

- 1: Narcotic overdose
- 2: Congestive heart failure
- 3: Myocardial infarction
- 4: Cardiogenic shock

840:- Plateau phase of ventricular muscle is d/t opening of

- 1: Na⁺ channel
- 2: K⁺ channel
- 3: Ca²⁺ - Na⁺ channel
- 4: Closure of K⁺ channel

841-: The presence of left axis detion beyond -30deg in electrocardiogram suggests

- 1: Fossa ovalis ASD
- 2: Sinus venosus ASD
- 3: Ostium primum ASD
- 4: Coronary sinus ASD

842-: GTN is given sub-lingually, why?

- 1: To avoid first pass metabolism
- 2: Rapid effect
- 3: Gastric irritation
- 4: To avoid side effects

843-: A 68-year-old man with prostate cancer and bone metastases presents with shaking chills and fever. The peripheral WBC count is 1,000/mL (normal = 4,000 to 11,000/mL). Which of the following terms best describes this hematologic finding?

- 1: Leukocytosis
- 2: Leukopenia
- 3: Neutrophilia
- 4: Leukemoid reaction

844-: Ebstein anomaly is associated with all the following except

- 1: Patent foramen ovale
- 2: Massive hea on chest X-ray
- 3: VSD
- 4: Tall, broad P wave

845-: Drug of choice for torsades de pointes?

- 1: Terfenadine
- 2: Quinidine
- 3: Isoprenaline
- 4: Magnesium sulphate

846:- The shape of arterial pulse is influenced by

- 1: Viscosity of blood
- 2: Velocity of blood
- 3: Arterial wall expansion
- 4: Cross sectional area of artery

847:- Most common cause of heart failure in infancy is

- 1: Myocarditis
- 2: Rheumatic fever
- 3: Cardiomyopathy
- 4: Congenital heart disease

848:- Which of the following is not true about measurement of blood pressure?

- 1: The bladder of the blood pressure cuff should cover more than 80% of the arm circumference
- 2: The blood pressure cuff should be at a higher level than the heart
- 3: Patient should be in resting position
- 4: Cuff should be tied over upper arm

849:- Which one of the following drugs is most likely to block K⁺ channels in the heart responsible for the delayed rectifier current?

- 1: Amiodarone

2: Encainide

3: Lidocaine

4: Phenytoin

850:- Which one of the following drugs should be avoided in Wolff-Parkinson- White (WPW) Syndrome ?

1: Digoxin

2: Adenosine

3: Procainamide

4: Amiodarone

851:- Which of the following causes decrease in BP?

1: Thromboxane A2

2: Vasopressin

3: NO

4: PGF2

852:- A newborn infant was referred with intermittent cyanosis which improved on crying but worsened when quiet. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

1: Diaphragmatic hernia

2: Congenital heart disease (Cyanotic)

3: Choanal atresia

4: Tracheal agenesis

853:- Which of the following is a non-modifiable risk factor for CHD -

1: Diabetes

2: Smoking

3: Hypertension

4: Old age

854:- Mycotic aneurysm is an aneurysm infected because of-

1: Fungal infection

2: Blood-borne infection (Intravascular)

3: Infection introduced from outside (extravascular)

4: Both intravascular and extravascular infection

855:- Wenckebach's phenomenon is seen in

1: I degree hea block

2: II degree hea block type I

3: II degree hea block type II

4: III degree hea block

856:- The 9 month old child of o diabetic mother presents with tachypnea and hepatomegaly, Echo cardiography of (he hea showed normal cardiac morphology with asymmetric septal hyperophy, Which of the following you will give to treat this child -

1: Digoxin

2: fruwmlde

3: Propanolol

4: Isoptin

857:- Laplace's law, all except

1: $P = T/r$

2: $P = 2T/r$

3: $T = Pr/W$

4: T = WP/R

858:- Torsades de pointes causes?

1: EideQRS

2: Sho QRS

3: Wide QT

4: Sho QT

859:- Most common arrhythmia after reperfusion syndrome is

1: AIVR

2: VT

3: Ventricular fibrillation

4: PSVT

860:- Mechanism of action of sodium nitrite in cyanide poisoning:

1: Produces methemoglobinemia

2: Increased blood flow to liver

3: Increased blood flow to heart

4: Increased blood flow to kidney

861:- A 25-year-old woman presents with a 2-week history of febrile illness and chest pain. She has an erythematous, macular facial rash and tender joints, paicularly in her left wrist and elbow. A CBC shows mild anemia and thrombocytopenia. She is noted to have increased serum levels of ceruloplasmin, fibrinogen, a2-macroglobulin, serum amyloid A protein and C-reactive protein. Together, these markers belong to which of the following families of proteins?

1: Acute phase proteins

2: Anaphylatoxins

3: Inhibitors of platelet activation

4: Regulators of coagulation

862:- A hypertensive diabetic is having proteinuria, antihypertensive of choice is

1: Propranolol

2: Clonidine

3: Enalaprilat

4: Alpha methyl dopa

863:- Mephenteramine can be used in hypovolemic shock, although intravenous fluid supplementation is primary treatment. It acts by

1: Increasing cardiac output

2: Increasing systolic blood pressure

3: Increasing diastolic blood pressure

4: All of the above

864:- Closure of the fetal circulatory adjustments occurs functionally in the following sequence:?

1: Ductus venosus > Foramen ovale > Ductus arteriosus

2: Ductus arteriosus > Foramen ovale > Ductus venosus

3: Ductus venosus > Ductus arteriosus > Foramen ovale

4: Ductus arteriosus > Ductus venosus > Foramen ovale

865:- The largest compliance in the circulatory system is of

1: Arteries

2: Capillaries

3: Veins

4: Aoa

866:- An 84-year-old man with a lengthy history of smoking survived a small myocardial infarction 2 years ago. He now reports chest and leg pain during exercise. On physical examination, his vital signs are temperature, 37.1deg C; pulse, 81/min; respirations, 15/min; and blood pressure, 165/100 mm Hg. Peripheral pulses are poor in the lower extremities. There is a 7-cm pulsating mass in the midline of the lower abdomen. Laboratory studies include two fasting serum glucose measurements of 170 mg/dL and 200 mg/dL. Which of the following vascular lesions is most likely to be present in this patient?

- 1: Aortic dissection
- 2: Arteriovenous fistula
- 3: Atherosclerotic aneurysm
- 4: Polyarteritis nodosa

867:- Major Jones criteria are all EXCEPT

- 1: Polyarthritis
- 2: Chorea
- 3: Pancarditis
- 4: TESR

868:- The dicrotic notch on the aortic pressure curve is caused by-

- 1: Closure of the pulmonary valve
- 2: Rapid filling of the left ventricle
- 3: Closure of the aortic valve
- 4: Contraction of the atria

869:- Which among the following is a false statement about fetal circulation?

- 1: Heart receives blood with high oxygen saturation

2: Pressure in right and left ventricles are equal

3: Brain receives blood with high oxygen saturation

4: Blood in inferior venacava has lower oxygen concentration compared to superior venacava

870:- Which of the following is not a contraindication for use of digitals

1: Acute rheumatic carditis

2: Thyrotoxicosis

3: WPW syndrome

4: Hyperkalemia

871:- The plateau phase of Myocardial action potential is due to

1: Efflux of Na⁺

2: Influx of Ca⁺⁺

3: Influx of K⁺

4: Closure of voltage gated K⁺ channels

872:- Which of the following acts by decreasing the action potential duration in Purkinje fibers?

1: Quinine

2: Flecainide

3: Amiodarone

4: Lignocaine

873:- QT prolongation is caused by:

1: Quinidine

2: Omeprazole

3: Lidocaine

4: Penicillin

874-: glomus tumor is seen

1: Retroperitonium

2: Soft tissue

3: Distal poion of digits

4: Proximal poion of digits

875-: LDH, / LDH2 in acute MI is -

1: >1.0

2: >1.5

3: >2.0

4: >2.5

876-: Cardiac output decreases in all the following conditions except

1: Sleep

2: Hea disease

3: Sitting from supine

4: Arrythmias

877-: Pulsus paradoxus is seen in -

1: Cardiac tamponade

2: Constrictive pericarditis

3: Mitral stenosis

4: Tricuspid regurgitation

878:- Aortic regurgitation may be associated with all of the following except

- 1: Ankylosing Spondylitis
- 2: Marfan's Syndrome
- 3: Dissection of the aorta
- 4: Polyarteritis nodosa

879:- Glyceryl trinitrate is given by sublingual because of

- 1: Short $t_{1/2}$ in plasma
- 2: High hepatic first pass metabolism
- 3: High bioavailability by oral route
- 4: Extensive protein binding

880:- In basic life support (BLS), support is given to which of the following organ-

- 1: Lung
- 2: Heart
- 3: Kidney
- 4: Skeletal muscle

881:- Cardiomyopathy may be seen in all of the following except

- 1: Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- 2: Friedrich's ataxia
- 3: Type I glycogen storage disease
- 4: Alkaptonuria

882:- Which of the following methods is not used for measurement of body fluid volumes?

- 1: Antipyrine for total body water
- 2: Insulin for extracellular fluid
- 3: Evans blue for plasma volume
- 4: 125I-albumin for blood volume

883:- Which of the following is most specific and sensitive screening test in a case of renovascular hypertension

- 1: HRCT
- 2: CT guided angiography
- 3: Captopril induced radionuclide scan
- 4: MRI

884:- In atherosclerosis, increased LDL in monocyte macrophage due to:

- 1: LDL receptors on macrophage
- 2: LDL receptors on endothelium
- 3: Lipids in LDL get oxidized
- 4: All of the above

885:- Vegetations in Libman-Sacks endocarditis are -

- 1: Large and fragile
- 2: Small way along the line of closure of valve
- 3: Small or medium sized on either or both sides of valve
- 4: Small bland vegetations

886:- Wide pulse pressure may be seen in all except -

- 1: Aortic regurgitation

2: PDA

3: Complete Hea block

4: Congestive Hea failure

887:- All of the following infections have a well-recognized association with nephropathies except

1: Staph. Epidermidis

2: Salmonella typhi

3: Hepatitis A

4: Legionnaire's disease

888:- Prunning of pulmonary aeries is seen in -

1: Pulmonary hypeension

2: Chronic bronchitis

3: Pulmonary infections

4: Pulmonary transplant

889:- Roth's spots are found in

1: Acute rheumatic fever

2: Congestive cardiac failure

3: Infective endocarditis

4: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

890:- Clinical finding in AV fistula is one of the following

1: Pericarditis

2: Sinus tachycardia

3: Cardiac arrhythmia

4: Hypothermia

891:- Which one of the following provides haemodynamic stability and prolong survival in congestive heart failure

1: Lisinopril

2: Furosemide

3: Digoxin

4: Milrinone

892:- Antecedent diagnosis of Group A streptococcal infection in Acute rheumatic fever can be made by?

1: ASO

2: CRP

3: ESR elevation

4: Low C3 levels

893:- Poiseuille's-Hagen law is related to

1: Airflow resistance

2: Rate of blood flow

3: Measurement of BP

4: None of the above

894:- A young man is prescribed parenteral antibiotics for respiratory tract infection. He collapses immediately after receiving the first dose, with tachycardia, wheezing, and a drop in blood pressure. The most appropriate immediate interventions in this situation would be to administer -

1: Intravenous saline

2: Intravenous hydrocortisone

3: Subcutaneous epinephrine

4: Nebulized salbutamol

895:- Which is FALSE regarding antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APLA)?

1: ≥ 2 Unexplained consecutive spontaneous abortions in > 10 weeks of gestation

2: ≥ 3 Unexplained consecutive spontaneous abortions in < 10 weeks of gestation

3: ≥ 1 unexplained deaths of a morphological normal fetus ≥ 10 weeks of gestation

4: ≥ 1 Premature births of morphological normal neonate < 34 weeks of gestation

896:- All are contraindications of digitalis except

1: Carditis

2: Increased calcium

3: AV block

4: Hepatic failure

897:- Which of the following class of drugs is contraindicated in bilateral renal artery stenosis?

1: Angiotensin receptor blocker

2: ACE inhibitors

3: Aldosterone antagonist

4: Renin inhibitor

898:- Paradoxical splitting of S₂ is seen in ?

1: ASD

2: Mitral stenosis

3: Severe pulmonary stenosis

4: Severe aortic stenosis

899-: All the following are true for mitral valve prolapse except

1: Transmission may be as an autosomal dominant trait

2: Majority of the case present with features of mitral regurgitation

3: The valve leaflets characteristically show myxomatous

4: The disease is one of the common cardiovascular manifestations of Marfan's syndrome

900-: A 25-year-old man suffers a sudden cardiac arrest. He is resuscitated. On examination his vital signs are normal. Echocardiography shows that the left ventricle is normal but there is marked thinning with dilation of the right ventricle. MR imaging of his chest shows extensive fibrofatty replacement of the myocardium, but no inflammation. Which of the following is the most likely cause for his findings?

1: Cardiomyopathy

2: Chagas disease

3: Hypertension

4: Long QT syndrome

901-: Migratory thrombophlebitis is caused by

1: Pancreatic carcinoma

2: Colonic carcinoma

3: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma

4: Meningioma

902-: Characteristic X-ray finding in ASD is

1: Enlarged left atria

2: Enlarged left ventricle

3: PAH

4: Pulmonary plethora

903:- Athletic syndrome is characterized by-

1: Increased amplitude of QRS

2: Tachycardia

3: Decreased QT interval

4: U-waves

904:- The most accurate investigation for assessing ventricular function is -

1: Multislice CT

2: Echocardiography

3: Nuclear scan

4: MRI

905:- What would be the first line of treatment is a patient develops ventricular fibrillation after intravenous injection of potassium chloride -

1: Cardiac massage

2: I. V. Adrenaline

3: Defibrillation

4: IPPV

906:- The beneficial effects of nitrates in the treatment of angina include the following except:(2000)

1: Decreased arterial pressure

2: Decreased ventricular volume

3: Decreased diastole perfusion time

4: Decreased ejection time

907:- A child has cyanotic disease with left ventricular enlargement with left axis deviation. Probable diagnosis is -

1: TOF

2: VSD

3: Double outlet right ventricle

4: Tricuspid atresia

908:- Memory cells don't undergo apoptosis due to the presence of which growth factor?

1: Platelet derived growth factor

2: Nerve growth factor

3: Insulin like growth factor

4: Fibroblast growth factor

909:- Which of the following ACE inhibitor is NOT a prodrug?

1: Fosinopril

2: Enalapril

3: Ramipril

4: Lisinopril

910:- Long-term secondary prevention following myocardial infarction is recommended with which one of the following drugs-

1: Antiplatelet drugs

2: Nitrates

3: Amiodarone

4: Calcium channel antagonist

911-: Losartan is:(2001)

- 1: ACE inhibitor
- 2: Angiotensin receptor blocker
- 3: Ca⁺⁺ channel blocker
- 4: Ganglion blocker

912-: Ivabradine is indicated for:

- 1: Angina
- 2: PSVT
- 3: Cardiomyopathy
- 4: Irritable bowel syndrome

913-: A 21-year-old woman is in the third trimester of an uncomplicated pregnancy. She has noted an enlarging nodule in her mouth for the past 2 weeks. On physical examination, there is a 1-cm red nodule on the left lateral gingiva below the first molar. The nodule regresses the following delivery. What is this nodule most likely to be?

- 1: Bacillary angiomatosis
- 2: Capillary hemangioma
- 3: Cavernous lymphangioma
- 4: Glomus tumor

914-: Which of the following is not an inflammatory mediator?

- 1: Tumor necrosis factor
- 2: Integrin
- 3: Interleukin

4: Interferons

915:- Which of the following drug has a ourable effect on lipids metabolism

- 1: Atenolol
- 2: Chloiazide
- 3: Clonidine
- 4: Torsemide

916:- Obstructive shock is due to -

- 1: Mechanical impediment to blood flow
- 2: Cardiac pump failure
- 3: Peripheral pooling of blood
- 4: Hypovolemia

917:- Fibrinous pericarditis is seen in?

- 1: Infectious mononucleosis
- 2: Cardiac surgery
- 3: TB
- 4: Myxoma

918:- Which of the following situations will lead to increased viscosity of blood?

- 1: Fasting state
- 2: Hypoglycemia
- 3: Multiple myeloma
- 4: Amyloidogenesi

919-: While getting blood pressure tested patient reports abnormal feeling in fingers followed by involuntary spasm of fingers likely patient has

- 1: Hysterical spasms
- 2: Pressure spasm of muscles due to neuropathia
- 3: Hypocalcemic tetany
- 4: Ischemic muscle spasms

920-: True regarding cardiomyopathy

- 1: RV dilatation is present
- 2: May result from thyrotoxicosis
- 3: Secondary to alcohol
- 4: All of the above

921-: All of the following are cardinal signs of inflammation except:

- 1: Pain
- 2: Swelling
- 3: Redness
- 4: Absence of functional loss

922-: A 45-year-old male presents to the emergency department with 2 days of haemoptysis. He reports that he has been coughing up 1-3 tablespoons of blood each day. He does report mild chest pain, low-grade fevers, and weight loss. He has had about 1 year of severe upper respiratory symptoms including frequent epistaxis and purulent discharge treated with several courses of antibiotics. His only medications are daily aspirin and lovastatin. On examination, he has normal vital signs, and upper airway is notable for saddle nose deformity and clear lungs. A CT scan of the chest shows multiple cavitating nodules, and urinalysis shows RBCs. Which of the following tests offers the highest diagnostic yield to make the appropriate diagnosis?

- 1: Deep skin biopsy
- 2: Percutaneous kidney biopsy

3: Pulmonary angiogram

4: Surgical lung biopsy

923-: Glomus cells are found in which of the following conditions

1: Carotid body tumor

2: Thyroid carcinoma

3: Liver carcinoma

4: Glomous tumor

924-: Which antibody is incriminated in causing Henoch Schonlein Purpura?

1: IgA

2: IgG

3: IgM

4: IgD

925-: A 55-year-old man suffers from an acute myocardial infarction after occlusion of the left anterior descending coronary artery. The patient undergoes coronary bypass surgery 3 days later. Which of the following is the most frequent cause of saphenous vein graft failure several years following coronary bypass surgery?

1: Acute inflammation

2: Atherosclerosis

3: Graft-versus-host disease

4: Metastatic calcification

926-: Digoxin toxicity is aggravated by

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hyperkalemia

3: Hypermagnesemia

4: Hypocalcemia

927:- Carey coomb murmur is seen in -

1: Constrictive pericarditis

2: Acute rheumatic carditis

3: cardiomyopathy

4: cardiac tamponade

928:- Calcification of aortic valve is seen in

1: Hurler syndrome

2: Marfan syndrome

3: Syphilis

4: None

929:- Which of the following drugs is not suitable for management of essential tremors

1: Diazepam

2: Levodopa

3: Metoprolol

4: Propranolol

930:- Drug used to perform stress ECHO?

1: Thallium

2: Dobutamine

3: Adrenaline

4: Adenosine

931:- A young motorist suffered injuries in a major road traffic accident He was diagnosed to have fracture of left femur and left humerus. He was also having fractures of multiple ribs anteriorly on both the sides. On examination the blood pressure was 80/ 60 mm Hg. and heart rate was 140/minute. The patient was agitated, restless, and tachypnoe Jugular veins were distended. Air entry was adequate in both the lung fields. Heart sounds were barely audible. Femoral pulses were weakly palpable but distally no pulsation could be felt. On priority basis, the immediate intervention would be

- 1: Rapid blood transfusion.
- 2: Urgent pericardial tap
- 3: Intercostal tube drainage on both the sides.
- 4: Fixation of left femur and repair of femoral artery.

932:- A post-operative cardiac surgical patient developed sudden hypotension, raised central venous pressure, pulsus paradoxus at the 4th post operative hour. The most probable diagnosis is -

- 1: Hemothorax
- 2: Tension Pneumothorax
- 3: Cardiac tamponade
- 4: Flail chest

933:- Most potent Chemoattractant for neutrophils is

- 1: IL-1
- 2: IL-6
- 3: IL-8
- 4: IL-2

934:- Characteristic pathological finding in carcinoid of heart:

- 1: Fibrous endocardial thickening of right ventricle and tricuspid valve

- 2: Collagen deposition in wall of right ventricle
- 3: Interstitial fibrous thickening of right ventricles
- 4: Mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate in the wall

935:- QT prolongation is seen in all,except-

- 1: Hypothermia
- 2: Digitalis toxicity
- 3: Hypocalcemia
- 4: Romano-Brand syndrome

936:- The frequency of first heart sound is

- 1: 10-15 Hz
- 2: 20-25 Hz
- 3: 25-35 Hz
- 4: 50 Hz

937:- 25 year old male presented with growth in left atrium. Diagnosis?

- 1: Rhabdomyoma
- 2: Myxoma
- 3: Metastasis
- 4: Papillary elastosis

938:- Electric alternans is seen in

- 1: Cardiac tamponade
- 2: Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 3: Constrictive pericarditis

4: Right ventricular infarct

939:- Drug of choice for pregnancy induced hypertension is:

- 1: Methyl dopa
- 2: Atenolol
- 3: Nitroprusside
- 4: Enalapril

940:- True about pulsus paradoxus is -

- 1: Arm-tongue circulation time is increased
- 2: T Stroke volume
- 3: seen in pericardial tamponade
- 4: seen in severe left ventricular heart failure

941:- Most common type of shock is-

- 1: Cardiogenic
- 2: Vagal
- 3: Neurogenic
- 4: Distributive

942:- ACE inhibitors are contraindicated in:

- 1: Diabetes mellitus
- 2: Hypertension in old age groups
- 3: Scleroderma
- 4: Bilateral renal artery stenosis

943-: Acute aortic regurgitation is seen in all the following except

- 1: Marfan's syndrome
- 2: Acute myocardial infarction
- 3: Bacterial endocarditis
- 4: Ankylosing spondylitis

944-: Which is not major Criteria rheumatic fever?

- 1: Carditis
- 2: Subcutaneous nodules
- 3: Increased ASLO
- 4: Arthritis

945-: Digoxin toxicity is aggravated by?

- 1: Hypokalemia
- 2: Hyperkalemia
- 3: Hypercalcemia
- 4: Hypocalcemia

946-: Proved association of Celiac disease is with

- 1: Scleroderma
- 2: Pemphigus
- 3: Pomphoid
- 4: Dermatitis herpetiformis

947-: Which among the following is the best inotrope drug for use in right heart failure?

- 1: Dobutamine

- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Dopamine
- 4: Milrinone

948:- Which of the following disease is not a common cause of vasculitis in adults

- 1: Giant cell arthritis
- 2: Polyarteritis nodosa
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Henoch-Schönlein purpura

949:- Hyperkalemia is associated with

- 1: ACE inhibitor
- 2: Chlorthalidone
- 3: Amphotericin B
- 4: Amiodarone

950:- Baroreceptor reflex, true is

- 1: From aortic and carotid body
- 2: Causes arterial vasoconstriction when BP falls
- 3: Causes decrease in HR when BP increases
- 4: Causes increase in HR when BP increases

951:- Libman-Sacks' endocarditis is found in

- 1: Rheumatoid arthritis
- 2: SLE
- 3: Syphilis

4: Systemic sclerosis

952:- The mechanism of action of Sodium nitroprusside is

- 1: Increased cAMP
- 2: Stimulation of guanylate cyclase
- 3: Calcium channel blockers
- 4: Potassium channel blocker

953:- Berry aneurysm most commonly occurs due to

- 1: Endothelial injury of vessel due to HTN
- 2: Muscle intimal elastic lamina layer defect
- 3: Endothelial layer defect
- 4: Adventitia defect

954:- All of the following statements about nesiritide are true EXCEPT:

- 1: It is a BNP analogue
- 2: It can be used in decompensated CHF
- 3: It can be administered orally
- 4: It causes loss of Na⁺ in the urine

955:- Shifting of the oxygen dissociation curve to the right indicate

- 1: The affinity is less and more O₂ is released to the tissue
- 2: Affinity is more and less oxygen is released to tissues
- 3: Amount of oxygen transported is less
- 4: More carbon dioxide is transported

956:- Under the Jones criteria, which one of the following is a major criterion for the diagnosis of acute rheumatic fever?

- 1: Elevated acute -phase reactants
- 2: Elevated ASO titer
- 3: Increased PR interval
- 4: Carditis

957:- To differentiate restrictive cardiomyopathy and constrictive pericarditis, features of constrictive pericarditis are-

- 1: Diastolic pressures are not equalised
- 2: There is mild pericardial effusion
- 3: Associated with septal hyperrophy
- 4: Thick pericardium is present

958:- Ivabradine is used for management of -

- 1: Stable angina
- 2: Pre renal azotemia
- 3: Alzheimers disease
- 4: Anti smoking agent

959:- A 26 year old man complains of abdominal distension, swelling of the legs and easy fatigability. His blood pressure is 90/70mm Hg and pulse becomes difficult to feel on deep inspiration. JVP is grossly elevated and rises further on deep inspiration. He has pedal edema, ascites and tender hepatomegaly. Precordium is quiet with loud and somewhat early apical third heart sound. The probable diagnosis is -

- 1: Cor Pulmonale
- 2: Tricuspid stenosis
- 3: Constrictive pericarditis

4: Pulmonary stenosis

960:- Drug used in unstable angina & NSTMI -

1: Morphine

2: Aspirin

3: Nitrates

4: Antithrombotic therapy

961:- A patient has angina, dyspnea and syncope. What is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Aortic stenosis

2: Aortic regurgitation

3: ASD

4: VSD

962:- Myocardial oxygen demand depends upon

1: Preload

2: Afterload

3: Intramyocardial tension

4: Myocardial muscle mass

963:- All of the following statements regarding subendocardial infarction are true, except

1: These are multifocal in nature

2: These often result from hypotension or shock

3: Epicarditis is not seen

4: These may result in aneurysm

964:- Which of the following agent is a class c antiarrhythmic drug

- 1: Quinine
- 2: Amiodarone
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Lignocaine

965:- Mid diastolic murmur with presystolic accentuation is seen in -

- 1: Aortic regurgitation
- 2: Aortic stenosis
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: Mitral regurgitation

966:- An increase in contractility is demonstrated on a Frank-Starling diagram by

- 1: Increased cardiac output for a given end-diastolic volume
- 2: Increased cardiac output for a given end-systolic volume
- 3: Decreased cardiac output for a given end-diastolic volume
- 4: Decreased cardiac output for a given end-systolic volume

967:- In the JVP, 'a' waves are absent in -

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: Mitral stenosis
- 3: Tricuspid atresia
- 4: myocardial infarction

968:- True about stroke volume is

- 1: Decreases by increase in heart rate

2: Determined by pre-diastolic volume

3: Determined by afterload

4: Is equal to cardiac output

969-: Digoxin is contraindicated in:

1: Supraventricular tachycardia

2: Atrial fibrillation

3: Congestive heart failure

4: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

970-: Which of the following drug has been withdrawn from the market?

1: Nicorandil

2: Ropinrole

3: Rotigotine

4: Rofecoxib

971-: The most common paediatric cardiac tumour among the following is

1: Fibromas

2: Rhabdomyomas

3: Myxomas

4: Hemangiomas

972-: Hypersensitivity vasculitis most commonly involves:

1: Arterioles

2: Post-capillary venules

3: Capillaries

4: Medium sized aeries

973:- Angina pectoris and syncope are most likely to be associated with -

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Aoic stenosis
- 3: Mitral regurgitation
- 4: Tricuspid stenosis

974:- What is the drug of choice to control supraventricular tachycardia-

- 1: Adenosine
- 2: Propranolol
- 3: Timolol
- 4: Digoxin

975:- Which of the following pulmonary symptoms dont have the corresponding not pulmonary association?

- 1: Cyanosis.Anxiety
- 2: Wheezing-CHF
- 3: Tachypnoea-Acidosis
- 4: Chest pain-pericarditis

976:- Therapeutic hypothermia is useful in preventing neurological complication in

- 1: Sepsis
- 2: Poly trauma
- 3: Cardiac arrest
- 4: Ischemic stroke

977:- Potassium channel opener with anti-anginal activity is:

- 1: Nicorandil
- 2: Dipyridamole
- 3: Dofetilide
- 4: AMIODARONE

978:- The drug contraindicated in variant angina is

- 1: Aspirin
- 2: GTN
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Nicorandil

979:- Centrally acting antihypertensive drugs is

- 1: Phenoxybenzamine
- 2: Methyldopa
- 3: Prazosin
- 4: Propanolol

980:- Which of the following is the main factor for the ductal closure postnatally

- 1: Increase in partial pressure of oxygen (P_{aO_2})
- 2: Increase in systemic vascular resistance
- 3: Increase in circulating prostaglandin levels
- 4: Decrease in pulmonary venous resistance

981:- All are true about hyperphic obstructive cardiomyopathy except-

- 1: Assymetrical septal hyperophy
- 2: Systolic ventricular dysfunction is absent
- 3: Anterior leaflet movement is delayed
- 4: Cardiac output is diminished

982:- A patient is in ventricular fibrillation with hypotension, unresponsiveness, peripheral pulses are not felt. What would be the initial management of this patient?

- 1: Lignocaine push
- 2: Amiodarone push
- 3: Atropine push
- 4: 200 Joule Defibrillation

983:- All of the following factors normally increase the length of the ventricular cardiac muscle fibers except

- 1: Increased venous tone
- 2: Increased total blood volume
- 3: Increased negative intrathoracic pressure
- 4: Lying to standing change in posture

984:- In congestive cardiac failure all are true used except-

- 1: Spironlactone
- 2: Nitrates
- 3: Nesiritide
- 4: Trimetazidine

985:- Atheromatous changes of blood vessels affects early which of the following organ?

- 1: Kidney

- 2: Hea
- 3: Liver
- 4: Spleen

986-: All are true about rabolazine except

- 1: It causes hypotension
- 2: It is recommended as first-line treatment for angina
- 3: It improve glyceimic control
- 4: It is not indicated for acute attack of angina

987-: iloprost used in pulmonary hypeension

- 1: Inhalation
- 2: Intravenous
- 3: Oral
- 4: Subcutaneous

988-: Delayed prolonged vascular leakage can result from:

- 1: Burns
- 2: X-Rays
- 3: Exposure to the sun
- 4: All of the above

989-: A 40 year old female presented with dyspnoea on exeion grade III and palpitations. ECG showed atrial fibrillation with fast ventricular rate. Echocardiography shows severe mitral stenosis with left atrial appendage clot Which of the following Is not advised?

- 1: Diltiazem to control ventricular rate
- 2: Sta warfarin and follow-up with repeat echocardiography

3: EC followed by percutaneous balloon mitral valvuloplasty

4: EC followed by percutaneous balloon mitral valvuloplasty

990-: All the following are drugs are used in the management of acute myocardial infraction except

1: Tissue plasminogen activator

2: Intravenous beta blockers

3: Acetylsalicylic acid

4: Calcium channel blockers

991-: Drug used in AV Block-

1: Isoprenaline

2: Dopamine

3: adrenaline

4: Disopyramide

992-: A 4 year old girl presents with severe vomiting after viral fever of 6 days. She develops cerebral edema later on. What would be the liver biopsy finding?

1: Centrizonal haemorrhagic necrosis

2: Marked microvesicular steatosis

3: Ring granuloma

4: NASH

993-: Digibind is used to:

1: Potentiate the action of Digoxin

2: Decrease the metabolism of Digoxin

3: Treat Digoxin toxicity

4: Rapidly digitalize the patient

994-: Factors involved in intrinsic pathway are all except

1: VII

2: VIII

3: IX

4: XII

995-: A pilot in Sukhoi aircraft is experiencing negative G Which of the following physiological events will manifest in such situation?

1: The hydrostatic pressure in veins of lower limb increases

2: The cardiac output decreases

3: Black out occurs

4: The cerebral arterial pressure rises

996-: The drug of choice in scleroderma induced hypertensive crisis is

1: ACE inhibitor

2: Thiazides

3: Beta blockers

4: Sodium nitroprusside

997-: Not seen in pre capillary pulm. hypertension -

1: | pressure in pulm circulation

2: |capillary pressure

3: R&V hypertrophy

4: | TPulm. wedge pressure

998:- In terms of the ability of drugs like digoxin to increase cardiac contractility, their primary action on cardiac cells is

- 1: activation of adenylyl cyclase
- 2: inactivation of Na channels
- 3: activation of the slow Ca channel
- 4: inhibition of Na/K-ATPase

999:- Which among the following is not a chest radiographic feature of left atrial enlargement?

- 1: Double left hea border
- 2: Elevated left main bronchus
- 3: Splaying of carina
- 4: Enlargement of left atrial appendage

1000:- All of the following statements regarding subendocardial infarction are true, except:

- 1: These are multifocal in nature
- 2: These often result from hypotension or shock
- 3: Epicarditis is not seen
- 4: These may result in aneurysm

1001:- Which of the following is the effect of dobutamine?(irrelevant)

- 1: Increase in hea rate
- 2: Increase in cardiac output
- 3: Increase in BP
- 4: Increase in plasma volume

1002-: Digoxin act on the heart by:(1994)

- 1: Decreasing preload
- 2: Increasing the force of contraction
- 3: Decreasing the afterload
- 4: Decreasing heart rate

1003-: Arrhythmias refractory to the treatment of lignocaine can be treated by

- 1: Sotalol
- 2: Diltiazem
- 3: Amiodarone
- 4: Quinidine

1004-: A 40-year-old man with a history of intravenous drug abuse develops rapidly progressive right-sided heart failure. These symptoms are most likely due to which of the following conditions?

- 1: Aortic insufficiency
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Ruptured chordae tendineae
- 4: Tricuspid insufficiency

1005-: Turbulence of blood flow increases when

- 1: Viscosity
- 2: Diameter of blood vessel |
- 3: Density |
- 4: Straight arteries

1006-: True about minoxidil is:(1995)

- 1: Increases hair growth
- 2: Antihypertensive
- 3: Both
- 4: None

1007:- Spindle cell tumor is

- 1: Leiomyoma
- 2: Schwannoma
- 3: Fibrous histiocytoma
- 4: Alveolar soft tissue sarcoma

1008:- Rheumatic activity involves mosfly.....valves

- 1: Aoic & tricuspid
- 2: Aoic & pulmonary
- 3: Mitral & tricuspid
- 4: Mitral & aortic

1009:- All of the following statements about third Hea sound (S3) are true, except -

- 1: Occurs due to filling of the ventricles during atrial systole
- 2: Seen in mitral regurgitation
- 3: Seen in Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)
- 4: Seen in Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)

1010:- Which of the following is an advantage of losaan over enalapril

- 1: Better prevention of secondary myocardial events
- 2: Better efficacy in lower blood pressure

3: Less cost

4: Less incidence of angioedema

1011:- A 17-year-old high school student dies suddenly while playing basketball. Autopsy and histologic sections are given. What is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Hyperophic cardiomyopathy

2: Dilated cardiomyopathy

3: Constrictive cardiomyopathy

4: Secondary cardiomyopathy

1012:- Evidence of decreased risk of cardiovascular disease is associated with all of the following except-

1: Vitamin E Supplementation

2: Low to moderate daily alcohol consumption

3: Regular physical activity

4: Potassium

1013:- Chemoreceptors operate between pressure range of:

1: Below 90 mm HG

2: 40-100 mm Hg

3: 70-150 mm Hg

4: 70-220 mm Hg

1014:- What is the most common cause of preload disorders in children?

1: Distributive shock

2: Hypovolemic shock from vomiting and diarrhea

3: Congestive heart failure

4: Severe anemia

1015:- Earliest reliable enzyme to increase in AMI

1: CPK-MB

2: LDH

3: SGOT

4: CKP-MM

1016:- ACNA is sensitive and specific for :

1: Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis

2: Idiopathic crescentic glomerulonephritis.

3: Diffuse glomerulosclerosis

4: Henoch's schonlein purpura

1017:- An increase in heart rate and renin release is in patients of CHF can be overcome by which of the following drugs

1: Minoxidil

2: Metoprolol

3: Metolozone

4: Milrinone

1018:- Which of the following is the treatment of choice for Atrial fibrillation in patients with WPW syndrome who are hemodynamically unstable

1: Procainamide

2: Digoxin

3: DC Cardioversion

4: Radio-frequency ablation of the bypass tract

1019:- Coaction of aoa is associated with

- 1: VSD
- 2: PDA
- 3: Bicuspid aortic valve
- 4: ASD

1020:- At rest what amount of oxygen is transferred from blood to tissue

- 1: 250 ml/min
- 2: 500 ml/min
- 3: 750 ml/min
- 4: 1000 ml/min

1021:- The primary cause for the development of shock following hemorrhage is

- 1: Marked vasodilation
- 2: Decreased blood volume
- 3: Inadequate output by the heart
- 4: Obstruction to blood flow

1022:- Drugs used in CHF are

- 1: Nesiritide
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Spironolactone
- 4: All the above

1023:- Which of the following does not occur as the blood passes through systemic capillaries?

- 1: Increased protein content
- 2: Shift of hemoglobin dissociation curve to left
- 3: Increased hematocrit
- 4: Decreased

1024:- Pulsus alternans occurs in -

- 1: Constrictive pericarditis
- 2: Viral myocarditis
- 3: Hypokalemia
- 4: Myocardial infarction

1025:- Mechanism of action of levosimendon include

- 1: Na channel opener
- 2: Potassium channel opener
- 3: Beta blockers
- 4: Beta 1 agonist

1026:- A 68-year-old woman with a history of left ventricular congestive heart failure has had decreased visual acuity for the past 5 years. She has no ocular pain. Her intraocular pressure is normal. Findings on fundoscopic examination include arteriolar narrowing, flame-shaped hemorrhages, cotton-wool spots, and hard, waxy exudates. Which of the following underlying diseases is she most likely to have?

- 1: Advanced atherosclerosis
- 2: Cerebral edema
- 3: Diabetes mellitus
- 4: Hypertension

1027:- All are true about guanithidine except

- 1: It prevents exocytosis of norepinephrine
- 2: Used for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- 3: Side Effects include diarrhoea
- 4: No CNS related effects are seen with its use

1028:- A 45-year-old man experiences crushing substernal chest pain after arriving at work one morning. Over the next 4 hours, the pain persists and begins to radiate to his left arm. He becomes diaphoretic and short of breath but waits until the end of his 8-hour shift to go to the hospital. An elevated serum value of which of the following laboratory tests would be most useful for the diagnosis of this patient on admission to the hospital?

- 1: ALT
- 2: AST
- 3: CK-MB fraction
- 4: C-reactive protein

1029:- Which of the following is not commonly associated with non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis (NBTE)?

- 1: SLE
- 2: IV drug abuse
- 3: APLA syndrome
- 4: Mucinous adenocarcinoma

1030:- Which of the following causes 'no-reflow' phenomenon in acute myocardial infarction contributing to reperfusion injury?

- 1: Myocyte hypercontracture:
- 2: Leucocyte aggregation

- 3: Free radicals
- 4: Complement activation

1031:- Wof is the most accurate statement regarding digoxin

- 1: Increases vagal tone and decreases AV node conduction
- 2: Decreases moality in patients with congestive hea failure with normal sinus rhythm
- 3: Lengthens the action potential and increases the refractoriness of the hea
- 4: Useful in the treatment of Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome

1032:- Digoxin is not indicated in

- 1: Atrial flutter
- 2: Atrial fibrillation
- 3: High output failure
- 4: PSVT

1033:- Aerial dilator used in treatment of congestive hea failure are All except

- 1: Hydralizine
- 2: Nifedipine
- 3: Prazosin
- 4: Nitrates

1034:- True regarding myocardial O2 demand

- 1: Inversely related to hea rate
- 2: Has constant relation to external cardiac work
- 3: Directly propoional to duration of systole
- 4: Is negligible at rest

1035:- A child after 4 weeks of birth acyanotic, ejection systolic murmur detected causes are/is _____

- 1: VSD
- 2: PDA
- 3: TOF
- 4: Coarctation of aorta

1036:- True about pyogenic granuloma are

- 1: Vascular pathology
- 2: Bleeds rarely
- 3: In pregnancy incidence increases
- 4: 1 and 3

1037:- The most common location of ventricular septal defect is-

- 1: Perimembranous
- 2: Muscular
- 3: Doubly-committed subaortic
- 4: None

1038:- Peripheral edema in CCP is due to-

- 1: Increased sympathetic tone
- 2: ANP (atrial natriuretic peptide)
- 3: Increased hydrostatic pressure
- 4: Pulmonary hypertension

1039:- Medium size arterial disease is -

- 1: Temporal arteritis
- 2: Wegners granulomatosis
- 3: Classic PAN
- 4: Takayasu arteritis

1040:- The mechanism of action of nitroglycerine in the management of angina pectoris is:

- 1: Arteriolar dilation
- 2: Post capillary venodilation
- 3: Reduces myocardial O₂ consumption
- 4: Reduces myocardial workload

1041:- Most common cause of death in adult with PDA is- 1. CCF 2. Infective endocarditis 3. Rupture 4. Embolism

- 1: only 1
- 2: Both 1 and 4
- 3: 1, 2 and 3
- 4: Both 1 and 2

1042:- Earliest light microscopic change in myocardial infarction is:

- 1: Waviness of the fibers
- 2: Neutrophilic infiltration
- 3: Phagocytic infiltration
- 4: Coagulative necrosis

1043:- All of the following clinical findings are consistent with severe mitral stenosis EXCEPT-

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: Pulsatile liver
- 3: Opening snap late after S2
- 4: Pulmonary vascular congestion

1044:- Which one of the following is the most appropriate drug to use for the patient described in parentheses?

- 1: Captopril (60-year-old woman with diabetic nephropathy)
- 2: Nitroprusside (50-year-old man with BP of 140/95)
- 3: Losartan (29-year-old pregnant woman)
- 4: Propranolol (40-year-old patient with peripheral vascular disease)

1045:- Myocardial re-infarction inhibitor

- 1: Beta blockers
- 2: Nitrates
- 3: Calcium channel blockers
- 4: Potassium channel openers

1046:- 26 year old man died while playing. His autopsy of the heart revealed myocyte hyperrophy. Diagnosis is

- 1: HOCM
- 2: DCM
- 3: Arrhythmogenic cardiac problem
- 4: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

1047:- Verapamil is contraindicated in:

- 1: Hypertension

- 2: Complete hea block
- 3: Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
- 4: Angina pectoris

1048:- Activation of postsynaptic M2 receptors on the hea is associated with

- 1: Activation of adenylyl cyclase
- 2: Opening of Na⁺/K⁺ cation channels
- 3: Decrease in cAMP formation
- 4: Increase in IP3 and DAG

1049:- In syndrome X, patients have all of the following except-

- 1: Angina like chest pain
- 2: Ischemic ST segment depression
- 3: Abnormal coronary aeriogram
- 4: Excellent prognosis choice in

1050:- First enzyme to be raised in MI is

- 1: CPK-MB
- 2: LDH
- 3: Myoglobin
- 4: Troponin-I

1051:- Non modifiable risk factor for hypeension -

- 1: Gender
- 2: Obesity
- 3: Salt intake

4: Cultural characteristic acquired over time

1052:- Reverse splitting of S2 is seen in all except -

- 1: LBBB
- 2: WPW typeA
- 3: LV pacing
- 4: Systemic hypertension

1053:- Which of the following antihypertensives does not alter serum glucose and lipid levels?

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Prazosin
- 3: Thiazide diuretics
- 4: Furosemide

1054:- During shock which organ is spared from vasoconstriction?

- 1: Skin
- 2: Heart
- 3: Kidney
- 4: Liver

1055:- This segment of the arterial intima of a coronary vessel is observed at autopsy in a 56-year old man who died suddenly on rising in the morning. Which of the following abnormalities is considered a major risk factor for the development of this lesion?

- 1: Congenital vascular muscle weakness
- 2: Cystic medial necrosis
- 3: Hypercholesterolemia

4: Syphilis

1056:- Cogan Syndrome is associated with all Except

- 1: Splenomegaly
- 2: Interstitial keratitis
- 3: Vestibuloauditory symptoms
- 4: Aortic valvular insufficiency

1057:- A 58-year-old man had a myocardial infarction 1 year ago, which was the first major illness in his life. He now wants to prevent another acute coronary event and is advised to begin a program of exercise and to change his diet. A reduction in the level of which of the following serum laboratory findings 1 year later would best indicate the success of his diet and exercise regimen?

- 1: Calcium
- 2: Cholesterol
- 3: Glucose
- 4: Potassium

1058:- Rapid X descent is unlikely in-

- 1: Constrictive pericarditis
- 2: Cardiac tamponade
- 3: RVM
- 4: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

1059:- The most important factor that influences the outcome of penetrating cardiac injuries is

- 1: Commotus tear of a single chamber
- 2: Multiple-chamber injuries

3: Coronary artery injury

4: Tangential injuries

1060:- Which of the following group of drugs should be avoided in diabetics?

1: α_1 -blockers

2: α_2 -blockers

3: β_1 -blockers

4: β_2 -blockers

1061:- All of the following are true regarding Tetralogy of Fallot except

1: Ejection systolic murmur in second intercostal space

2: Single second heart sound

3: Predominantly left to right shunt

4: Normal jugular venous pressure

1062:- Which of the following drugs can cause Torsades' de pointes?

1: Quinidine

2: Lignocaine

3: Esmolol

4: Flecainide

1063:- All of the following features can differentiate between ventricular tachycardia and supraventricular tachycardia except-

1: QRs < 0.14 seconds

2: Ventricular rate >160/min

3: Variable first heart sound

4: Relieved by carotid sinus massage

1064:- Continuous murmur is present in-

1: PDA

2: cardiomyopathy

3: MS

4: cardiac tamponade

1065:- Drugs causing constipation are All except

1: Verapamil

2: Quinidine

3: MAO inhibitor

4: Tricyclic antidepressants

1066:- A 3-year-old boy is brought by his parents to the emergency department because they are concerned that he has had a high fever for several days. On examination, the boy has conjunctival and oral erythema. He has palpable cervical lymphadenopathy and erythema of his palms and soles. What is a potential life-threatening complication of this disorder?

1: Aneurysm of the abdominal aorta

2: Aneurysm of the coronary arteries

3: Dissection of the thoracic aorta

4: Rupture of a berry aneurysm

1067:- Which of the following is not a front line antihypertensive agent

1: Enalapril

2: Hydrochlorothiazide

3: Amlodipine

4: Atenolol

1068:- Acute coronary syndrome includes all except-

1: STEMI

2: NSTEMI

3: Stable angina

4: Unstable angina

1069:- PAN is associated with

1: Hepatitis A

2: Hepatitis B

3: Hepatitis C

4: Hepatitis E

1070:- True statements about sepsis and septic shock -

1: It is commonest cause of death in surgical patients.

2: Main treatment is - infection site

3: Leads to organ dysfunction

4: Antibiotic had no role

1071:- Which of the following is/are included in treatment of ventricular fibrillation & subsequent cardiac arrest

1: Atropine

2: External pacing

3: Epinephrine

4: Antiarrhythmic agents

1072:- All of the following are seen in digitalis toxicity except

- 1: Ventricular bigeminy
- 2: Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia with fast ventricular rate
- 3: Regularization of atrial fibrillation
- 4: Bidirectional ventricular tachycardia

1073:- Diagnostic criteria of Metabolic syndrome include (S)-

- 1: High serum homocysteine
- 2: High serum triglyceride
- 3: High serum adiponectin
- 4: Low HDL cholesterol

1074:- Increased capillary permeability is caused by all of the following except

- 1: Anaphylatoxin
- 2: 5 hydroxytryptamine
- 3: Renin
- 4: Histamine

1075:- Preload to the heart depends upon

- 1: End-diastolic pressure
- 2: End-systolic pressure
- 3: Stroke volume
- 4: Cardiac output

1076:- A 30-year-old woman presents with a hea murmur. There is a history of recurrent episodes of ahritis, skin rash and glomerulonephritis. Blood cultures are negative. Laboratory tests for antinuclear antibodies (ANA) and anti-double-stranded DNA are positive. Which of the following is the most likely cause of hea murmur in this patient?

- 1: Libman-Sacks endocarditis
- 2: Mitral valve prolapse
- 3: Myocardial infarct
- 4: Rheumatic fever

1077:- A 45-year-old man is noted to have dilated cardiomyopathy with atrial fibrillation and a rapid ventricular rate. An agent is used to control the ventricular rate, but the cardiac contractility is also affected, wof agents was most likely used

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Nifedipine
- 4: Amiodarone

1078:- All of the following are feature of malignant hypeension except -

- 1: Grade IV hypeensive retinopathy
- 2: Haemolytic blood picture
- 3: Renal failure
- 4: Respiratory failure

1079:- Which of the following is a renin inhibitor?

- 1: Candesartan
- 2: Aliskiren
- 3: Quinopril
- 4: benzapril

1080:- The rate-limiting step in cholesterol synthesis is inhibited by:

- 1: Probucol
- 2: Cholestyramine
- 3: statins
- 4: Gemfibrozil

1081:- Which of the following heart disease is most commonly cause of sudden death in young athletes

- 1: Aortic stenosis
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Aortic regurgitation
- 4: HOCM

1082:- Half life of alteplase

- 1: 3 min
- 2: 6 min
- 3: 9 min
- 4: 12 min

1083:- Combination use of Beta blockers and Calcium channel blockers can cause all but except

- 1: Heart block
- 2: Hypertension
- 3: Hypotension
- 4: Bradycardia

1084-: Prolonged QT interval is not seen in?

- 1: Hypokalemia
- 2: Hypocalcemia
- 3: Hypomagnesemia
- 4: Hypercalcemia

1085-: Mechanism of action of sodium nitrate in cyanide poisoning is

- 1: Produces methamoglobinemia
- 2: Increased blood flow to liver
- 3: Increased blood flow to head
- 4: Increased blood flow to kidney

1086-: In Raynaud's phenomenon which of the following change is seen in vessels in initial stage?

- 1: No change
- 2: Thrombosis
- 3: Fibrinoid necrosis
- 4: Hyaline sclerosis

1087-: All of the following statements about nesiritide except

- 1: It is a BNP analogue
- 2: It can be used decompensated CHF
- 3: It can be administered orally
- 4: It causes loss of Na⁺ in the urine

1088-: All the following may be seen as severity of mitral stenosis increase except

- 1: Pulsatile liver
- 2: Atrial fibrillation
- 3: Opening snap delayed from S2
- 4: Length of murmur is prolonged

1089:- Henoch-Schonlein purpura is characterized by the deposition of the following immunoglobulin around the vessels?

- 1: IgM
- 2: IgG
- 3: IgA
- 4: IgE

1090:- The antihypertensive which causes decreased libido and impotence is:

- 1: Atenolol
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Prazosin
- 4: Diltiazem

1091:- The most common type of total anomalous pulmonary venous connection is

- 1: Supracardiac
- 2: Infracardiac
- 3: Mixed
- 4: Cardiac

1092:- Half life of Digoxin is?

- 1: 12 hours

2: 24 hours

3: 36 hours

4: 48 hours

1093:- Which of the following ECG changes is least likely in a patient with left pneumothorax- (/i//MS

1: Inversion of Twave

2: Left axis detion

3: Small R wave

4: Electrical altemans

1094:- Pseudo tumour syndrome is seen in

1: SLE

2: Thallasemia

3: Hemophilia

4: Hyperparathyroidism

1095:- Reversal of shunt is not possible in the natural history of

1: ASD

2: TOF

3: VSD

4: PDA

1096:- During ventricular abnormal filling square root sign is seen in -

1: ASD

2: MVPS

3: Dilated cardiomyopathy

4: Constrictive pericarditis

1097-: A hypertensive patient is suffering from bilateral renal artery stenosis. Which of the following drug should not be given?

1: Enalapril

2: Atenolol

3: Nifedipine

4: Hydrochlorothiazide

1098-: All of the following are true about Right Ventricular Infarcts, Except?

1: Nocturia

2: Hepatomegaly

3: Ascites

4: Ohopnea

1099-: All of the following are true for mitral valve prolapse, except-

1: Transmission may be as an autosomal dominant trait

2: Majority of the cusp present with features of mitral regurgitation

3: The valve leaflets characteristically show myxomatous degeneration

4: The disease is one of the common cardiovascular manifestations of Marfan's Syndrome

1100-: ANCA positive vasculitis is

1: Henoch schonlein purpura

2: Behcet'S syndrome

3: Wegener's granulomatosis

4: None

1101:- Amaurosis fugax caused by lesion/atherosclerosis in-

- 1: Internal carotid aery
- 2: Middle carotid aery
- 3: Anterior carotid aery
- 4: Basilar aery

1102:- Which of the following is not given in the treatment cyanotic spells in a patient of TOF?

- 1: Phenylephrine
- 2: Propranolol
- 3: Calcium chloride
- 4: Sodium bicarbonate

1103:- All are dihydropyridines except:

- 1: Nifedipine
- 2: Nimodipine
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Felodipine

1104:- Autopsy finding after 12hrs in a case of death due to M.I.:

- 1: Caseous necrosis
- 2: Coagulative necrosis
- 3: Fat necrosis
- 4: Liquefactive necrosis

1105-: Best scan for assessing myocardial viability:

- 1: Thallium
- 2: B. MIB1
- 3: Tc99 pyrophosphate scan
- 4: FDG PET

1106-: Most common primary tumour of the heart:

- 1: Myxoma
- 2: Fibroma
- 3: Myoma
- 4: Angioma

1107-: A 77-year-old man has had progressive dementia and gait ataxia for the past 9 years. He succumbs to bronchopneumonia. Autopsy shows that the thoracic aorta has a dilated root and arch, giving the intimal surface a "tree-bark" appearance. The microscopic examination of the aorta shows an obliterative endarteritis of the vasa vasorum. Which of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be recorded in this patient's medical history?

- 1: Antibodies against *Treponema pallidum*
- 2: Double-stranded DNA titer positive at 1 :512
- 3: Ketonuria of 4+
- 4: P-ANCA positive at 1 :1024

1108-: Berger disease does not involve

- 1: Artery
- 2: Veins
- 3: Nerve

4: Lymphatics

1109:- Mechanism of action of digoxin is

- 1: Inhibits Na⁺ +K⁺ ATPase pump
- 2: Inhibits Na⁺ H⁺ ATPase pump
- 3: Active metabolite are produced in liver
- 4: Inhibit calcium concentrations in blood

1110:- Which among the following is angiotensin receptor antagonist

- 1: Losartan
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Captopril
- 4: Ramipril

1111:- Therapeutic plasma level of the digoxin is

- 1: 0.1-0.3 ng/ml
- 2: 0.8-1.5 ng/ml
- 3: 1.2-2 ng/ml
- 4: More than 2.4 ng/ml

1112:- At the end of the isometric relaxation phase

- 1: Atrioventricular valves open
- 2: Atrioventricular valves close
- 3: Corresponds to "C" wave in JVP
- 4: Corresponds to T wave in ECG

1113:- In coarctation of aorta, the side of rib notching is

- 1: Superior to rib
- 2: Inferior to rib
- 3: At sternum
- 4: At vertebra

1114:- Pulsus paradoxus is seen in all except -

- 1: IPPV
- 2: COPD
- 3: pulmonary embolism
- 4: Constrictive pericarditis

1115:- Aschoff nodules are seen in

- 1: Sub acute bacterial endocarditis
- 2: Libman sacks endocarditis
- 3: Rheumatic carditis
- 4: Non bacterial thrombotic endocarditis

1116:- Conversion of Prothrombin to thrombin requires

- 1: Ca⁺⁺
- 2: Va, Ca⁺⁺
- 3: V, X, Ca⁺⁺
- 4: X, V, XII, & Ca⁺⁺

1117:- Sturge Weber syndrome is associated with

- 1: Port wine stain

2: Cavernous hemangioma

3: Lymphangioma

4: Haemangiosarcoma

1118:- Basic function of hemoglobin is

1: Increased O₂ delivery in lung and uptake at tissue

2: Increased O₂ delivery at tissue and uptake in lung

3: Increased CO₂ delivery at tissue and uptake in lung

4: None of the above

1119:- Which of the following is common risk factor for coronary heart disease except?

1: Family H/O of HD

2: Decreased homocystinaemia

3: HDL < 40 mg/dL

4: Type 1 DM

1120:- Isotope used in myocardial perfusion scan is -

1: Technetium

2: Thallium

3: Stannous pyrophosphate

4: Gallium

1121:- Which of the following is not true of "a" wave of venous pulsations in neck?

1: Exaggerated in tricuspid stenosis

2: Abolished in atrial fibrillation

3: Occurs just after in carotid artery

4: Exaggerated in complete hea block when P wave falls between QRS and T waves

1122:- The ejection systolic murmur in hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy is diminished when a patient -

- 1: Parforms the valsalva maneuver
- 2: Lies down
- 3: Inhales amyl nitrite
- 4: Stands up

1123:- The systolic ejection murmur in hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy is diminished when a patient-

- 1: Performs the Valsalva maneuver
- 2: Lies down
- 3: With squating
- 4: Stands up

1124:- Amyl nitrate is used by which route

- 1: Oral
- 2: Inhalation
- 3: Intravenous
- 4: Intramedullary

1125:- Aortic dissection is associated with

- 1: Systemic hypertension
- 2: Coarctation of Aorta
- 3: In 1st trimester of pregnancy
- 4: Takayasu's arteritis

1126:- Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis is most often due to

- 1: E. coli
- 2: Proteus
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: Klebsiella

1127:- Best indicator for coronary aery disease

- 1: HDL
- 2: LDL
- 3: VLDL
- 4: Chlomicron

1128:- Kuss mauls sign is seen in all except

- 1: Constrictive pericarditis
- 2: Right vericular infarct
- 3: Restictive cardiomyopathy
- 4: Cardiac tamponade

1129:- The Windkissel effect is seen in

- 1: image_question
- 2: image_question
- 3: image_question
- 4: image_question

1130:- Drug used in hea failure-

- 1: ACE inhibitors
- 2: Hydralazine
- 3: Ca²⁺channel blockers
- 4: Carvedilol

1131:- A 16 year old male is referred by high school coach for a physical examination before joining the football team. His elder brother had died suddenly during football practise, no autopsy was done. The patient has a loud systolic murmur on chest auscultation. All of the following would be constant with hyperophic cardiomyopathy, except-

- 1: A crescendo-decrescendo systolic murmur
- 2: Murmur radiating to neck
- 3: Brisk carotid upstroke
- 4: Increase in murmur during valsalva or standing

1132:- All of the following drugs acts by blocking calcium channels except

- 1: Dantrolene
- 2: Nicardipine
- 3: Diltiazem
- 4: Verapamil

1133:- Highest compliance is seen in which vessel

- 1: Aeries
- 2: Veins
- 3: Aoa
- 4: Capillaries

1134:- Which of the following is not a naturally occurring anticoagulant in the body?

- 1: Protien C
- 2: Protien S
- 3: Antithrombin III
- 4: Von Willebrand factor

1135:- All are used for treating Pulmonary hypeension except

- 1: Endothelin receptor antagonists
- 2: Phosphodiesterase inhibitors
- 3: Calcium Channel Blockers
- 4: Beta blockers

1136:- The positive inotropic effect of digitalis due to inhibition of the Na^+/K^+ ATPase pump in cardiac muscle cell membrane leads to:

- 1: Decreased activity of $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{++}$ exchanger causing decreased influx of sodium and decreased efflux of Ca^{++} in the sarcolemma
- 2: Decreased efflux of Na^+ leading to less negative resting membrane potential and opening of voltage gated Ca^{++} channels on the T tubules
- 3: Increased intracellular Na^+ causing increased efflux of Na^+ and increased influx of Ca^{++} through $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{++}$ exchanger in the sarcolemma
- 4: Increased intracellular Na^+ decreasing the activity of Ca^{++} pump in the sarcoplasmic reticulum

1137:- The most significant adverse effect of ACE inhibition is

- 1: Hypotension
- 2: Hypeension
- 3: Hypocalcemia
- 4: Hypercalcemia

1138:- Which one of the following statements is true to Stockcs-Adam attack -

- 1: It is usually preceded by an aura
- 2: Focal neurological signs are commonly observed during the attack
- 3: It is usually caused by high degree of atrioventricular block
- 4: It is caused by recurrent paroxysmal tachyarrhythmias

1139:- Takayasu disease most commonly affects?

- 1: Coeliac axis
- 2: Coronaries
- 3: Radial aery
- 4: Renal aery

1140:- Visceral aneurysm is most commonly seen in

- 1: Splenic
- 2: Renal
- 3: Hepatic
- 4: Coronary

1141:- In general systolic BP in young females is less than that in the males of same age due to

- 1: Dietary habits
- 2: Oestrogen which prevents atherosclerosis
- 3: Progesterone effect on blood vessels
- 4: Low sympathetic activity

1142:- Pulsus bisiferiens is best felt in-

- 1: Carotid aery
- 2: Radial aery
- 3: Brachial aery
- 4: Femoral

1143:- The severity of Mitral stenosis is clinically been decided by -

- 1: Length of diastolic murmur
- 2: Intensity of diastolic murmur
- 3: Loudness of first hea sound
- 4: Split of second hea sound

1144:- In shock all happens except

- 1: Constriction of capacitance vessels
- 2: Dilation of aerioules
- 3: Decrease in cardiac output
- 4: Hea rate decreases

1145:- True about Rheumatic fever-

- 1: Chorea is aggravated during pregnancy
- 2: Chorea & ahritis co-existing
- 3: Subcutaneous nodules are tender
- 4: Erythema multiforme seen

1146:- Angiotensin II causes all except

- 1: Stimulates release of ADH
- 2: Increases thirst

3: Vasodilation

4: Stimulates aldosterone release

1147-: What is Charles law?

1: $PV = \text{constant}$

2: $V/T = \text{constant}$

3: $PV = n$

4: None

1148-: Which of the following treatment would be least effective for asystole?

1: External pacemaker

2: Intravenous epinephrine, 10 ml. of 1:10,000

3: Intravenous calcium gluconate, 10 ml. of 10% solution

4: Intravenous atropine, 0.5 mg

1149-: A patient of moderate VSD in chronic CCF develops clubbing with no cyanosis.
Diagnosis

1: Shunt reversal

2: Long standing pulmonary edema

3: SABE

4: Pulmonary artery hypertension

1150-: Fibrinoid necrosis is seen in following except

1: Serum sickness

2: Diabetes mellitus

3: Arthus reaction

4: SLE

1151:- Treatment of choice of kawasaki disease?

1: Intravenous immunoglobulin

2: Steroids

3: Dapsone

4: Methotrexate

1152:- Drug used in unstable angina to prevent Myocardial infarction is

1: Aspirin

2: GTN

3: Amlodipine

4: Fasudil

1153:- All of the following about PDA are true except

1: More common in males

2: Common hea lesion in rubella

3: Treatment is closure of defect by ligation and division of ductus

4: Hypoxia and immaturity are impoant in maintaining the patency

1154:- Aliskiren is

1: Aldosteron antagonists

2: Renin/Angiotensin antagonist

3: Bradykinin analogue

4: Prostacyclin analogue

1155:- Spontaneous regression can occur with

- 1: Cavernous hemangioma
- 2: Strawberry angioma
- 3: Nevus flemes
- 4: None

1156:- At the time of autopsy of a 39-year-old female who died of complications of systemic lupus erythematosus, several medium-sized vegetations are found on both sides of the mitral valve and tricuspid valve. These cardiac vegetations are most likely the result of

- 1: Presence of an anticardiolipin antibody
- 2: Turbulent blood flow through an incompetent mitral valve
- 3: Abnormal secretion of a vasoactive amine
- 4: Bacterial colonization of an abnormal valve

1157:- Elasticity of hea muscle mainly depends on

- 1: Myosin
- 2: Acitn
- 3: Titin
- 4: Troponin

1158:- All of the following drugs reduce afterload except

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Propanonol
- 3: Hydralazine
- 4: Sodium nitroprusside

1159:- In primary pulmonary hypeension basic abnormality in genes lies in

- 1: Bone morphogenetic protein receptor II
- 2: Endothelin
- 3: Homeobox gene
- 4: PAX-11

1160:- A patient had an inferior wall myocardial infarction and was in shock. The reason for the patient being in shock is-

- 1: Mitral regurgitation
- 2: Infarction causing septal defect
- 3: Right ventricular infarction
- 4: Decreased ejection fraction from left ventricle

1161:- Antihypertensive used in angina pectoris is?

- 1: Alpha blocker
- 2: Beta blocker
- 3: diuretics
- 4: ACE inhibitors

1162:- ANCA positive vasculitis is

- 1: Churg-Strauss syndrome
- 2: Polyarteritis nodosa
- 3: Wegener granulomatosis
- 4: 1 & 3

1163:- 2 weeks baby central cyanosis, grade II murmur, normal S1 single S2, plethoric lung diagnosis ?

- 1: TGA

2: TAPVC

3: TOF

4: Pulmonary atresia

1164:- Function of the blood plasma are all except

1: Transpo hormones

2: Transpo oxygen

3: Transpo antibodies

4: Transpo chylomicrons

1165:- Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitides include all except

1: Wegener granulomatosis

2: Polyarteritis nodosa

3: Microscopic polyangiitis

4: Churg-Strauss syndrome

1166:- Monday disease is seen with

1: Beta blockers

2: Nitrates

3: Calcium channel blockers

4: Potassium channel openers

1167:- Approximate time, at the end of which the quantity, of ATP within ischemic cardiac myocytes is reduced to 10% of original is

1: <2 minutes

2: 10 minutes

3: 20 minutes

4: 40 minutes

1168:- The normal AV nodal delay is

1: 0.16 sec

2: 0.13 sec

3: 0.09 sec

4: 0.03 sec

1169:- All are Vitamin K dependent clotting factors

1: Factor II

2: Protein C

3: Factor X

4: Factor IX

1170:- A calcium channel sensitizer approved for use in treatment of Congestive Heart failure is-

1: Levosimendan

2: Nesiritide

3: Vasopressin

4: Nitroprusside

1171:- P wave is absent in -

1: Atrial fibrillation

2: Congestive cardiac failure

3: Atrial flutter

4: Myocardial infarction

1172:- Aschoff's nodules are seen in

- 1: Subacute bacterial endocarditis.
- 2: Libman - Sacks endocarditis
- 3: Rheumatic carditis
- 4: Non - bacterial Thrombotic endocarditis

1173:- From the left ventricular pressure volume loop calculate Ejection fraction

- 1: 54%
- 2: 58%
- 3: 60%
- 4: 65%

1174:- Which worm causes myocarditis

- 1: Trichuris
- 2: Trichinella
- 3: Enterobius
- 4: Strongyloides

1175:- Which of the following is not a measure of stroke volume?

- 1: Left ventricular end diastolic volume minus left ventricular end systolic volume
- 2: Ejection fraction times left ventricular end diastolic volume
- 3: Ejection fraction times cardiac output
- 4: Cardiac output/heart rate

1176:- A new diuretic is being studied in human volunteers. Compared with placebo, the new drug increases urine volume, decreases urinary Ca^{2+} , increases body pH, and decreases serum K^+ . If this new drug has a similar mechanism of action to an established diuretic, it probably

- 1: blocks the NaCl cotransporter in the DCT
- 2: blocks aldosterone receptors in the CT
- 3: inhibits carbonic anhydrase in the PCT
- 4: inhibits the Na/K/2Cl cotransporter in the TAL

1177:- The severity of mitral regurgitation is decided by all of the following clinical findings except -

- 1: Presence of mid- diastolic murmur across mitral Valve
- 2: Wide split second hea sound.
- 3: Presence ofloft ventricular S3 gallop
- 4: Intensity of systolic murmur across mitral valve

1178:- Coarctation of aoa is most commonly associated with

- 1: VSD
- 2: PDA
- 3: Bicuspid aortic valve
- 4: ASD

1179:- Baroreceptor stimulation would result in

- 1: Decreased Vagal activity
- 2: Increased Hea rate
- 3: Decreased sympathetic discharge to hea
- 4: Increased vasomotor tone

1180:- A 41-year-old woman has had increasing dyspnea for the past week. On physical examination, temperature is 37.3deg C, pulse is 85/min, respirations are 20/min, 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 include serum creatinine, 3.1 mg/dL; urea nitrogen, 29 mg/dL; troponin I, 0.1 ng/mL; WBC count, 3760/ mm³; hemoglobin, 11.7 g/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?

- 1: Calcific aortic stenosis
- 2: Hemorrhagic pericarditis
- 3: Nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis
- 4: Libman-Sacks endocarditis

1181:- Digoxin is contraindicated in(REPEAT)

- 1: Supraventricular tachycardia
- 2: Atrial fibrillation
- 3: Congestive heart failure
- 4: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

1182:- Pulmonary flow is decreased in -

- 1: Fallot's tetralogy
- 2: Ebstein's anomaly
- 3: Common atria
- 4: TG V with intact septum

1183:- Hilar dance on fluoroscopy is seen in

- 1: ASD
- 2: VSD
- 3: PS

4: TR

1184-: True about acute rheumatic fever -

- 1: Chorea
- 2: Erythema nodosum
- 3: Ahritis
- 4: Caused by antecedent a-hemolytic streptococcus infection

1185-: During cardiac cycle opening of the aortic valve takes place at

- 1: Beginning of systole
- 2: End of isovolumetric contraction
- 3: End of diastole
- 4: End of diastasis

1186-: In Preload, which of the following can be seen ?

- 1: Isotonic contraction without shortening of muscle fibres
- 2: Isotonic contraction with shortening of muscle fibres
- 3: Isometric contraction without shortening of muscle fibres
- 4: Isometric contraction with shortening of muscle fibres

1187-: A 69-yr-old man with a 60 pack-year history for smoking presents with dizziness and visual disturbances. Physical examination reveals a purplish discoloration of his face, arms, and neck; retinal vein engorgement; and visible distention of his neck veins. His complete blood count reveals a normocytic anemia. The pathophysiology of this patient's clinical presentation most likely involves

- 1: Right heart failure secondary to left heart failure
- 2: Obstruction of the superior vena cava by a primary tumor arising in the lungs
- 3: Metastatic disease to the cervical lymph nodes with compression of the jugular veins

4: Polycythemia rubra vera

1188:- On in E.C.G tracing, the presence of right atrial hyperophy is suggested by -

- 1: Tall spiky P wave
- 2: Widened P wave
- 3: Prolonged P-R interval
- 4: Increased P-Q segment

1189:- Which protein is defective most commonly in dilated cardiomyopathy?

- 1: Dystrophin
- 2: Tropomyosin
- 3: Titin
- 4: Troponin

1190:- The central venous pressure (CVP) is slow in-

- 1: Pericardial effusion
- 2: Massive pulmonary embolism
- 3: Acute left ventricular failure
- 4: Tension pneumothorax

1191:- True statement about ezetimibe?

- 1: Cholesteryl ester transpo protein inhibitor
- 2: PPAR alpha inhibitor
- 3: Inhibitor of NPCIL 1
- 4: Inhibitor of PPAR Gamma

1192:- Following are major criteria of rheumatic fever, except

- 1: Chorea
- 2: Ahritis
- 3: Carditis
- 4: Prolonged P-R interval

1193:- Which of the following drugs should not be used in setting FCB hypeension in elderly in empirical basis

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Amilodipine
- 3: Chlohiazide
- 4: Prazosin

1194:- Which of the following statements is true regarding fat embolism-

- 1: Most patients with major trauma involving long bones have urinary fat globules
- 2: All patients with urinary fat globules develop fat embolism
- 3: Peak incidence of respiratory insufficiency for pulmonary fat embolism is around day 7 after injury
- 4: Heparin as an anticoagulant decreases moality and morbidity in fat embolism syndrome

1195:- Which of the following is not contraindicated for use of digitalis

- 1: Acute rheumatic carditis
- 2: Thyrotoxicosis
- 3: WPW syndrome
- 4: Hyperkalemia

1196:- A 40-year-old woman presents with an 8-month history of severe headaches, weakness, and dizziness. Blood pressure is 180/110 mm Hg. Physical examination shows diminished tendon reflexes. An abdominal CT scan reveals a 4-cm mass in the right adrenal gland. The results of laboratory studies include serum potassium of 2.3 mEq/L, serum sodium of 155 mEq/L, plasma cortisol of 25 mg/dL (8 AM) and 20 mg/dL (4 PM), and low plasma renin. These clinical and laboratory findings are consistent with an adrenal tumor that secretes which of the following hormones?

- 1: Aldosterone
- 2: Cortisol
- 3: Epinephrine
- 4: Renin

1197:- All are true about Hyperophic Obstructive cardiomyopathy, except-

- 1: Beta agonists are useful
- 2: Asymmetrical hyperophy of septum
- 3: Dynamic L. V. outflow obstruction
- 4: Double apical impulse

1198:- What is the drug that can be used for rheumatic fever prophylaxis in a patient with a history of allergy to Penicillin?

- 1: Erythromycin
- 2: Streptomycin
- 3: Amoxicillin
- 4: Sulfasalazine

1199:- Tako- Tsubo cardiomyopathy is a type of

- 1: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 2: Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 3: Hyperophic cardiomyopathy

4: Toxic cardiomyopathy

1200:- Which of the following statements about Diazoxide is false?

- 1: It acts by opening ATP dependent K⁺ channels in beta cells
- 2: It can cause hypoglycemia
- 3: It can be used to treat patients with insulinoma
- 4: It is used as an antihypertensive agent

1201:- Maximum blood in the body lies in

- 1: Aorta
- 2: Veins
- 3: Heart
- 4: Arterioles

1202:- Pruning of pulmonary arteries is seen in?

- 1: Right lower lobe
- 2: Right atrium
- 3: Right middle lobe
- 4: Right ventricle

1203:- Renal artery stenosis may occur in all of the following except -

- 1: Atherosclerosis
- 2: Fibromuscular dysplasia
- 3: Takayasu's arteritis
- 4: Polyarteritis nodosa

1204:- Which one is found in HSP?

- 1: IgA
- 2: IgM
- 3: IgG
- 4: IgE

1205:- An young man previously diagnoses as a case of congenita! hea disease-left to right shunt has a very loud pansystolic murmur at the left sternal edge without any hemodynamic distrubance. He is likely to be having-

- 1: Atrial septal defect
- 2: Large ventricular septal defect
- 3: Small ventricular septal defect
- 4: Eisenmenger's syndrome

1206:- Aoic regurgitation is seen in all except-

- 1: Rheumatic fever
- 2: Infective endocrditis
- 3: Marfan syndrome
- 4: Myocardial infarction

1207:- Disease only transmitted to females

- 1: Hurler's disease
- 2: Hunter's disease
- 3: Scheie's disease
- 4: Fabry's disease

1208:- Intravenous immunoglobulin is given in all except?

- 1: Kawasaki disease
- 2: Acute ITP
- 3: Wegener's Granulomatosis
- 4: Myasthenic Crisis

1209:- For hiatus hernia, investigation of choice is

- 1: Barium meal follow through
- 2: Barium meal upper GI
- 3: Barium meal upper GI in Trendelenberg position
- 4: Barium meal double contrast

1210:- True about Henoch-Schonlein purpura?

- 1: Palpable pupura
- 2: Common in children
- 3: Thrombocytosis
- 4: All of the above

1211:- Which of the following anti-arrhythmic agents does not belongs to class Ic?

- 1: Tocainide
- 2: Encainide
- 3: Flecainide
- 4: Propafenone

1212:- Which of the following about atherosclerosis is true?

- 1: Intake of unsaturated fatty acid associated with decreased risk
- 2: Thoracic aoa involvement is more "Severe than abdominal aoa involvement

- 3: Extent of lesion in veins is same as that in arteries
- 4: Hypercholesterolemia does not always increase the risk of atherosclerosis per se

1213:- Which of the following drugs are used in a patient with tetralogy of fallot?

- 1: Digoxin, furosemide, and oxygen
- 2: Morphine, soda-bicarb, and propranolol
- 3: Atenolol with DC conveyer
- 4: Captopril with aminophylline

1214:- During cardiopulmonary resuscitation, intravenous calcium gluconate is indicated under all of the following circumstances except -

- 1: After 1 minute of arrest routinely
- 2: Hypocalcemia
- 3: Calcium channel blockers toxicity
- 4: Electromechanical dissociation

1215:- A 35-year-old farmer consulted a local medical practitioner for recurrent attacks of chest pain. His elder brother had similar complaints and similar complaints and had died suddenly at the age of 40 year. The farmer was advised to take nitroglycerine sublingually at the time of pain. However, the patient finds that the intensity of pain is increased by Nitroglycerine. Most probably, he is suffering from-

- 1: Subacute bacterial endocarditis involving the aortic
- 2: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy.
- 3: Degenerative mitral regurgitation
- 4: Chronic Type A dissection of aorta.

1216:- All are true about staging of β -Blocker therapy in a case of CHF except-

- 1: They should be staged with optimal doses

- 2: They should be gradually increased over weeks
- 3: Special precautions should be taken in cases of NYHA class III and IV
- 4: Carvedilol and Metoprolol are the preferred drugs

1217-: Atherosclerosis causes fibroblast plaque formation by injury to?

- 1: Endothelium
- 2: Fibroblast
- 3: Macrophage
- 4: Smooth muscle cells

1218-: Which drug may aggravate renovascular hypertension?

- 1: ACE inhibitors
- 2: Beta blockers
- 3: Calcium channel blockers
- 4: Thiazide diuretics

1219-: Conduction velocity is maximum in

- 1: Bundle of His
- 2: Purkinje System
- 3: Ventricular muscles
- 4: Atrial pathway

1220-: A drug has 80% absorption and hepatic extraction ratio is 0.4. Calculate the bioavailability of drug?

- 1: 12%
- 2: 32%

3: 48%

4: 64%

1221:- Peripheral chemoreceptors respond to hypoxia using which channel

1: Sodium channel

2: Chloride channel

3: Calcium channel

4: Potassium channel

1222:- Muller's sign is seen in?

1: Mitral stenosis

2: Aortic stenosis

3: Mitral regurgitation

4: Aortic regurgitation

1223:- Which of the following symptoms suggests CHF in failure

1: Diaphoresis with feedings

2: Fever

3: Cyanosis

4: Persistent irritability

1224:- Antiarrhythmic classification into class 1a, 1b, 1c, 2, 3, 4, 5 were given by:

1: Vaughan Williams

2: Ramnath Chopra

3: Oswald

4: David Sackett

1225:- Alternative drug for cardiac arrest in place of epinephrine that has been removed from the AHA/ACLS Cardiac arrest Algorithm?

- 1: Amiodarone
- 2: Atropine
- 3: Vasopressin
- 4: Adenosine

1226:- Which of the following drug reduces plasma renin activity

- 1: Nifedipine
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Hydralazine
- 4: Clonidine

1227:- Which can cause profound hyperlipidemia ?

- 1: Hyperinsulinemia
- 2: Hypothyroidism
- 3: Hyperparathyroidism
- 4: Hypothyroidism

1228:- Which of the following drug is safe in pregnancy?

- 1: Sodium nitroprusside
- 2: Hydralazine
- 3: ACE inhibitors
- 4: Indapamide

1229:- ECG with ST elevation, Low BP. Best line of management is-

- 1: IABP
- 2: Vasopressors
- 3: Reperfusion
- 4: Thrombolytics

1230:- Troponin T is marker of

- 1: Renal disease
- 2: Muscular dystrophy
- 3: Cirrhosis of liver
- 4: Myocardial infarction

1231:- Drugs used in CHF are:

- 1: Nesiritide
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Spironolactone
- 4: All of the above

1232:- A young asymptomatic female is observed to have a Mid-systolic click on routine examination. Valves are likely to show

- 1: Myxomatous degeneration
- 2: Aschoff bodies
- 3: Calcified degeneration
- 4: Rupture chordae tendinae

1233:- Beta blockers used in CHF is

- 1: Timolol
- 2: Atenolol
- 3: Acebutalol
- 4: Carvedilol

1234:- Which of the following agent is a rho kinase inhibitor

- 1: Fasudil
- 2: Ranolazine
- 3: Amiloride
- 4: Nicorandil

1235:- Nitrates decrease myocardial consumption of oxygen by all of the following mechanisms except

- 1: By increasing the left ventricular end diastolic pressure
- 2: By direct reduction of oxygen consumption of the myocardial cell
- 3: By dilatation of capacitance vessels
- 4: By decreasing the hea size

1236:- Atheromatous plaque does not contain

- 1: Cholestrol crystals
- 2: Neutrophils
- 3: Smooth muscle fibres
- 4: Monocytes

1237:- In a patient with wide-complex tachycardia, the presence of all of the following in the ECG indicates ventricular tachycardia except-

- 1: Atrioventricular dissociation

- 2: Fusion beats
- 3: Typical right bundle branch block
- 4: Capture beats

1238:- Severity of Aortic stenosis is determined by ?

- 1: Late ejection systolic murmur
- 2: ST-T changes
- 3: LV Hypertrophy with displaced apex
- 4: All the above

1239:- Predisposing factors for coronary artery disease include all except

- 1: Homocysteinemia
- 2: Increased lipoprotein B
- 3: Increased fibrinogen
- 4: Increased plasminogen activator inhibitors 1

1240:- Which one of the following is released by blood platelets during haemorrhage to produce vasoconstriction?

- 1: Serotonin
- 2: Histamine
- 3: Thrombosthenin
- 4: Bradykinin

1241:- False about Factitious thyrotoxicosis?

- 1: Seen in nurses
- 2: Features of thyrotoxicosis

3: Radionuclide uptake is high

4: All are true

1242:- Earliest histological change in MI-

1: Macrophage infiltration

2: Neutrophilic Infiltration

3: Waviness of fibers

4: Coagulative necrosis

1243:- Which of the following statin has the longest Half Life

1: Cerivastatin

2: Rosuvastatin

3: Atorvastatin

4: Simvastatin

1244:- Drugs used for remodeling of hea in congestive hea failure is

1: Beta blockers

2: ACE inhibitor

3: Digoxin

4: Aldosterone antagonist

1245:- Flare response in triple response occurs due to

1: Vasodilation due to release of secondary mediators

2: Chemotaxis, adhesion of leucocytes to vessel wall

3: Direct vessel injury

4: Increased permeability

1246:- Which of the following antihypertensive drug is contraindicated in pregnancy

- 1: Amlodipine
- 2: Labetolol
- 3: Enalapril
- 4: Hydralazine

1247:- Digoxin is not affected in:

- 1: Hepatic disease
- 2: Electrolyte disturbances
- 3: Renal failure
- 4: MI

1248:- Bisferien pulse is seen in -

- 1: AS+AR
- 2: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- 3: Severe AR
- 4: All of above

1249:- Flipped pattern of LDH seen in:

- 1: Muscular dystrophy
- 2: Acute Myocardial infarction
- 3: Lymphoma
- 4: Hemolytic anemia

1250:- Inferior wall MI

- 1: Post interventricular aery
- 2: Post interventricular aery
- 3: Atrial branch
- 4: Nodal branch

1251:- A 29-year-old man has had angina for the past year. There is a family history of cardiovascular disease. On examination, his blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg. Laboratory studies show total serum cholesterol 185 mg/dL and glucose 85 mg/dL. A mutation involving a gene encoding for which of the following is most likely present in this man's family?

- 1: Angiotensin
- 2: Apolipoprotein
- 3: Endothelin
- 4: Factor VIII

1252:- C wave in JVP is due to -

- 1: Atrial contraction
- 2: Tricuspid valve bulging into right atrium
- 3: Right atrial filling
- 4: Rapid ventricular filling

1253:- Continuous murmur is seen in all the following except-

- 1: Aoic sinus of valsalva rupture
- 2: Coarctation of Aoa
- 3: AV malformiations
- 4: Peripheral pulmonary stenosis

1254:- Infarcts involving which pa of the myocardium cause aneurysm as a post-Myocardial infarction complication

- 1: Anterior transmural MI
- 2: Posterior transmural MI
- 3: Subendocardial MI
- 4: Inferior wall MI

1255:- Change in the diastolic BP upon standing comes back to normal within

- 1: 15-30 sec
- 2: 30-60 sec
- 3: 60-90 sec
- 4: 90-120sec

1256:- P wave is absent in

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: CCF
- 3: Atrial flutter
- 4: PSVT

1257:- Which drug directly stimulates contraction of cardiac muscle -

- 1: Digitalis
- 2: ACE inhibitors
- 3: Nesiritide
- 4: Losartan

1258:- Components of TOF are all except

- 1: VSD
- 2: Subpulmonary stenosis
- 3: Right ventricular hyperophy
- 4: PDA

1259:- True about Rheumatic hea disease and Rheumatic fever is/are -

- 1: Caused by group 'A' streptococci
- 2: Caused by group 'B' streptococci
- 3: Carrier have high risk of developing RF
- 4: Carrier have low risk of developing RF

1260:- Fluid containing which of the following substance is used in peritoneal dialysis

- 1: NaCl
- 2: Urea
- 3: Heparin
- 4: Dextrose

1261:- Passaro triangle is defined by all Except

- 1: Junction of the cystic duct and common bile duct superiorly
- 2: Junction of the second and third pas of the duodenum inferiorly
- 3: Junction of the neck and body of the pancreas medially
- 4: Junction of pylorus and antrum laterally

1262:- True about subcutaneous nodule in Rheumatic fever-

- 1: Non tender
- 2: Most common manifestation

3: Present in extensor surfaces

4: Associated with atherosclerosis

1263:- Which of the following ECG findings is associated with acute myocardial infarction

1: Elevation of S wave

2: Prolonged QT interval

3: Tall T waves with increased amplitude

4: Prolonged PR interval

1264:- The drug of choice for persistent unstable ventricular arrhythmia is-

1: Procainamide

2: Calcium gluconate

3: Amiodarone

4: Digoxin

1265:- When nitrates are combined with calcium channel blockers:

1: Arterial pressure will decrease

2: Heart rate will increase

3: Ejection time will decrease

4: End-diastolic volume will increase

1266:- Which of the following is not a common cause of vasculitis in adults

1: Giant cell arteritis

2: Kawasaki disease

3: Takayasu disease

4: Polyarteritis nodosa -

1267:- Action of angiotensin 11 includes

- 1: Systemic vasodilatation
- 2: Systemic vasoconstriction
- 3: Renal vasodilatation
- 4: Reabsorption of sodium ions in proximal renal tubule

1268:- HDL is specifically increased by

- 1: Lovastatin
- 2: Niacin
- 3: Gemfibrozil
- 4: Probucol

1269:- A 15-year-old boy complains of pain in his legs when he runs more than 300 m. Physical examination shows temperature, 36.8deg C; pulse, 76/min; respirations, 22/min; and blood pressure, 165/90 mm Hg. The radial pulses are 4+, and the dorsalis pedis pulses are 1+. Arterial blood gas measurement shows a normal oxygen saturation level. Which of the following congenital cardiovascular anomalies is most likely to be present in this patient?

- 1: Aortic valve stenosis
- 2: Coarctation of the aorta
- 3: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 4: Transposition of the great arteries

1270:- Bacterial endocarditis is most commonly caused by-

- 1: [?]-Hemolytic Streptococci
- 2: b-Hemolytic Streptococci
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus

4: Cardiobacterium

1271:- Mechanism of action of sodium nitrite in Cyanide poisoning is?

- 1: Produces methemoglobinemia
- 2: Increased blood flow to liver
- 3: Increased blood flow to hea
- 4: Increased blood flow to kidney

1272:- Which one of the following is not a cause for "Restrictive cardiomyopathy" -

- 1: Alcohol
- 2: Hemochromatosis
- 3: Amyloidosis
- 4: Sarcoidosis

1273:- True statement about Rheumatic fever in children -

- 1: Polyahritis
- 2: Caused by a hemolytic streptococci
- 3: Erythema marginatum is, most common manifestation
- 4: MC valve involvement is Mitral

1274:- Slowest conduction of velocity occurs in

- 1: Atrial muscle
- 2: A. V. node
- 3: Purkinje fibre
- 4: Ventricular muscles

1275:- Treatment of choice of Kawasaki disease:

- 1: Intravenous immunoglobulin
- 2: Prednisolone
- 3: Dapsone
- 4: Methotrexate

1276:- Which of the following is not an adverse effect of ACE inhibitor

- 1: Cough
- 2: Hypokalemia
- 3: Angioneurotic edema
- 4: Skin rash

1277:- Left ventricular hyperophy is not a feature of-

- 1: Mitral regurgitation
- 2: Isolated mitral stenosis
- 3: Isolated ventricular septal defect
- 4: Aortic stenosis

1278:- Not a feature of rheumatic heart disease -

- 1: Chorea
- 2: Aortic regurgitation
- 3: Janeway's lesion
- 4: Carditis

1279:- Which of the following drugs causes constipation?

- 1: Propranolol

- 2: Verapamil
- 3: Nitroglycerin
- 4: Captopril

1280:- Concentric hypertrophy of left ventricle is seen in-

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Hypertension
- 3: Aortic regurgitation
- 4: None

1281:- S3 is due to

- 1: Rapid gushing of blood into ventricle
- 2: Atrial contraction
- 3: AV valve closure
- 4: Semilunar valve closure

1282:- Antidote of digoxin:

- 1: Potassium
- 2: Lignocaine
- 3: Fab fragment
- 4: Propranolol

1283:- The following calcium channel blocker is specifically indicated to counteract cerebral vasospasm and neurological sequelae following subarachnoid haemorrhage

- 1: Lacidipine
- 2: Nicardipine

3: Nimodipine

4: Nitrendipine

1284-: Hypocalcemia is characterized by all of the following features except-

1: Numbness and tingling of circumoral region

2: Hyperactivity tendon reflexes

3: Shortening of Q-T interval in ECG

4: Carpopedal spasm

1285-: S.A. node acts as a pacemaker of the heart because of the fact that it

1: Is capable of generating impulses spontaneously

2: Has rich sympathetic innervations

3: Has poor cholinergic innervations

4: Generates impulses at the highest rate

1286-: All of the following can worsen angina except

1: Dipyridamol

2: Oxypredrine

3: Thyroxine

4: Sumatriptan

1287-: Which of the following antihypertensive drug does not alter lipid profile and serum glucose

1: Propranolol

2: Prazosin

3: Thiazide diuretics

4: None of the above

1288:- Isovolumic relaxation phase of the cardiac cycle ends with -

- 1: Peak of C waves
- 2: Opening of A.V valve
- 3: Closure of semilunar valve
- 4: Beginning of T wave

1289:- Wide split S2 occurs in-

- 1: VSD (ventricular septal defect)
- 2: Mitral stenosis
- 3: ASD (Atrial septal defect)
- 4: Coarctation of aorta

1290:- Range of current used by biphasic defibrillator

- 1: 30-100 joules
- 2: 100-300 joules
- 3: 300-1000 joules
- 4: 1000-2000 joules

1291:- Cardiac involvement in carcinoid syndrome is characterized by:

- 1: Calcification tricuspid valve
- 2: Intimal fibrosis of right ventricle, tricuspid and pulmonary valve
- 3: Involvement of the major blood vessels is commonly seen
- 4: Equal involvement of both the sides of heart

1292:- At what stage of erythropoiesis does Hemoglobin appear

- 1: Reticulocyte
- 2: Intermediate normoblast
- 3: Early normoblast.
- 4: Erythroblast

1293:- The following host tissue responses can be seen in acute infection, except:-

- 1: Exudation
- 2: Vasodilation
- 3: Margination
- 4: Granuloma formation

1294:- Most common of artery involved in MI

- 1: LAD
- 2: RCA
- 3: LCX
- 4: Diagonal branch of LAD

1295:- What is the main role of angiotensin II?

- 1: Increased TPR
- 2: Constriction of afferent renal arteriole
- 3: Decrease release of aldosterone
- 4: Diuresis

1296:- A study is conducted involving persons with LDL cholesterol levels above 160 mg/dL. They are found to have increased oxidized LDL deposited in their arteries. As a consequence, the arterial lumen, particularly at branch points, is decreased in size. Which of

the following is the most likely pathologic change that develops initially in these areas of arterial narrowing?

- 1: Endothelial cell disruption
- 2: Intimal thickening
- 3: Lymphocytic infiltrates
- 4: Platelet aggregation

1297:- A female patient has dysphagia, intermittent epigastric pain. On endoscopy, the oesophagus was dilated above and narrow at the bottom. Treatment is

- 1: PPI
- 2: Dilatation
- 3: Esophagectomy
- 4: Heller's cardiomyotomy

1298:- Alpha methyldopa is primarily used for:

- 1: Pregnancy induced hypertension
- 2: Renovascular hypertension
- 3: First line agent in hypertension
- 4: Refractory hypertension

1299:- Enhancement of the effects of bradykinin is most likely to occur with drugs like

- 1: clonidine
- 2: diazoxide
- 3: lisinopril
- 4: losartan

1300:- The drug of choice in patients with Wolff-Parkinson- White syndrome with atrial fibrillation is -

- 1: Digitalis
- 2: Procainamide
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Adenosine

1301:- Which one of the following is the most characteristic arrhythmia with digitalis toxicity

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: Extrasystole
- 3: NPAT with block
- 4: Auricular flutter

1302:- Normal QT interval is (in seconds)

- 1: 0.12 - 0.20
- 2: 0.40 - 0.43
- 3: 0.08 - 0.10
- 4: None

1303:- Definitive treatment of choice for Transposition of great vessels (TGA) is

- 1: Atrial switch
- 2: Aerial switch
- 3: Atrial septostomy
- 4: Medical management

1304:- Which of the following Is not feature of ahritis in acute rheumatic fever?

- 1: Elevated ASO titer
- 2: Joint deformities are common sequel
- 3: Dramatic response to aspirin
- 4: Involvement of large joints

1305:- Complications of streptokinase are -

- 1: Myocardial rupture
- 2: Joint pain
- 3: Intracranial bleed
- 4: Anaphylaxis

1306:- Factor responsible for Cardiac Hyperophly is?

- 1: ANF
- 2: TNF alpha
- 3: c-myc
- 4: TGF beta

1307:- QT interval is shoens in

- 1: Hypocalcaemia
- 2: Hypokalemia
- 3: Hypercalcaemia
- 4: Hyperkalemia

1308:- All of the following drugs are used as oral treatment for arrhythmia except:

- 1: Amiodarone
- 2: Esmolol

3: Quinidine

4: Verapamil

1309:- Which of the following is a thrombin Receptor Antagonist:

1: Vorapaxar

2: Ticagrelor

3: Tirofiban

4: Terutroban

1310:- Swan Ganz Catheter is used to measure

1: Mean aerial pressure

2: Cardiac output

3: Blood volume

4: Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure

1311:- Ticagrelor is used

1: In COPD patients

2: For prevention of thrombotic events

3: As Antihypertensive

4: For Weightloss in childhood obesity

1312:- Dose of Reteplase for management of acute MI is

1: 5 IU

2: 10 IU

3: 15 IU

4: 50 IU

1313:- Neurocardiogenic syncope, the least useful investigation is -

- 1: Tilt table
- 2: Carotid sinus massage
- 3: Carotid duplex scan
- 4: Orthostatic blood pressure recording

1314:- Most common arteries are involved in Myocardial infarction:

- 1: Right coronary artery
- 2: Left coronary artery
- 3: Left anterior descending coronary artery
- 4: Left circumflex coronary artery

1315:- Which of the following is a true statement about Endothelin-1, a potent vasoconstrictor?

- 1: Used in Hypertension treatment
- 2: Produced in increased amounts in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension
- 3: Dilates vascular smooth muscle cells
- 4: Safely indicated in liver injury

1316:- Feature of septicshockis-

- 1: Acute tubular necrosis
- 2: Acute coical necrosis
- 3: Acute glomerulonephritis
- 4: Acute papillary damage

1317-: ACE Inhibitors can cause all except

- 1: Persistent cough
- 2: Taste change
- 3: Angioedema
- 4: Ankle edema

1318-: Ventricular ectopic beats represented by -

- 1: Irregular RR interval
- 2: Incomplete compensatory pause
- 3: A.V. dissociation
- 4: Presence of fusion beat

1319-: The duration of a ventricular myocyte action potential is

- 1: Approximately twice as long as the relative refractory period
- 2: As long in duration as the QRS complex
- 3: Nearly as long as the QT interval
- 4: Twice as long in skeletal muscle

1320-: A patient presents with headache, intermittent claudication and dizziness. Which of the following may be the underlying cause-

- 1: Tetralogy of Fallot
- 2: Coarctation of aoa
- 3: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 4: Atrial septal defect

1321:- A 45 year old male met with a road traffic accident and suffered a head injury. On examination, he was drowsy and his blood pressure is high. Which reflex is responsible for elevated BP in this condition?

- 1: image_question
- 2: image_question
- 3: image_question
- 4: image_question

1322:- Tolerance develops by which of the following drug:

- 1: Calcium channel blockers
- 2: ACE inhibitors
- 3: Nitrates
- 4: K channel openers

1323:- Which of the following drug has longest Half Life

- 1: Amiodarone
- 2: Quinidine
- 3: Diltiazem
- 4: Procainamide

1324:- A 25 years old basket ball player suddenly collapsed while undergoing an athletic event and died. At autopsy the septum was hyperophied. The most probable diagnosis is -

- 1: HOCM
- 2: Right ventricular conduction Abnormality
- 3: Epilepsy
- 4: Snake bite

1325:- Maximum incidence of impotence is seen with which of the following ant-hypertensive agent?

- 1: CCBs
- 2: Beta Blockers
- 3: ARBs
- 4: ACE inhibitors

1326:- Ouabain acts by inhibiting

- 1: Adenyl cyclase
- 2: Ca⁺ channels
- 3: H⁺K⁺ ATPase
- 4: Na⁺K⁺ATPase

1327:- A 55 year old male presents with severe chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST segment elevation in the V4, V5 and V6 leads. CK-MB and troponin levels are found to be increased. The most likely cause for the increase in the enzymes in serum is

- 1: Clumping of nuclear chromatin
- 2: Lysosomal Autophagy
- 3: Mitochondrial swelling
- 4: Cell membrane defects

1328:- Cyanosis is caused by

- 1: Reduced Hb above 7.5 g/dl
- 2: Met hb above 1.5 g/dl
- 3: Sulph. Hb above 0.5 g/dl
- 4: All of the above

1329:- First dose effect is seen with:

- 1: Prazosin
- 2: Guanethidine
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Clonidine

1330:- Least commonly effected nodes site in aerial thromboembolism is?

- 1: Liver
- 2: Kidney
- 3: Hea
- 4: Brain

1331:- All are true about hyperophic cardiomyopathy, Except-

- 1: Digoxin is useful
- 2: Abdominal pain
- 3: Jaundice
- 4: Bleeding

1332:- In primary pulmonary hypeension basic abnormality in genelies in-

- 1: Bonemorphogenetic protein receptor 11
- 2: Endothelin
- 3: Homeobox gene
- 4: PAX-II

1333:- Murmur increasing with Valsalva manouvre

- 1: ASD

2: HOCM

3: MS

4: AS

1334:- Which one of the following best represents the mechanism of action and electrocardiographic effect of diltiazem?

1: Calcium channel blockade; increased QT interval

2: Adrenergic receptor blockade; decreased QT interval

3: Calcium channel blockade; increased PR interval

4: Potassium channel blockade; increased QRS duration

1335:- Which of the following is usually not seen in rheumatic heart disease?

1: PS

2: MS

3: TS

4: AS

1336:- In the heart, which muscarinic receptor inhibits adenylyl cyclase activity?

1: M1

2: M2

3: M3

4: M4

1337:- A 15 year old boy presented with pancarditis, on myocardial biopsy, following finding was seen. Diagnosis?

1: Aschoff nodule

2: TB

3: FB giant cells

4: None

1338:- Potassium channel opener with anti anginal activity is

1: Nicorandil

2: Dipyramidole

3: Trimetazidine

4: Oxyphedrine

1339:- Dose of streptokinase to be used in MI is

1: 0.15 million units

2: 1.5 million units

3: 15 millions units

4: 150 million units

1340:- Angina ,dyspnea and syncope is seen with:

1: Pulmonary stenosis

2: Atrial septal defect

3: Ventricular septal defect

4: Aoic stenosis

1341:- Qukk Reduction of blood pressure is done in -

1: Cerebral infarct

2: Hypeensive encephalopathy

3: Myocardial infarction

4: Any patient with hypeension

1342:- All of the statement are true about pyogenic granuloma except

- 1: Bacterial infection
- 2: Bleeding
- 3: Benign tumor
- 4: Capillary hemangioma

1343:- Hypokalemia ECG changes-

- 1: Tall T wave
- 2: Sho QRS interval
- 3: Depressed ST segment
- 4: Absent P wave

1344:- Mechanism of digitalis in atrial fibrillation:

- 1: Decrease in contractility
- 2: Na⁺ K⁺ ATP ase pump inhibition
- 3: Increase refractoriness of AV node
- 4: Bradycardia

1345:- Renin plays impoant role in

- 1: Renovascular hypeension
- 2: Malignant hypeension
- 3: Coronary aery disease
- 4: Essential hypeension'

1346:- Which of the following antihypertensives is NOT used in the management of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension in the first trimester

- 1: Hydralazine
- 2: Atenolol
- 3: Labetolol
- 4: Nifedipine

1347:- Drug ezetimibe acts by?

- 1: Enhancing excretion of bile acids
- 2: Decreasing absorption of cholesterol
- 3: Inhibiting HMG-CoA
- 4: Inhibiting intracellular lipase

1348:- Hypersensitivity vasculitis is seen in

- 1: Postcapillary venules
- 2: Arterioles
- 3: Veins
- 4: Capillaries

1349:- A 42-year-old female smoker with a 20-pack-year history is admitted with progressive shortness of breath. On exam, she has distant heart sounds with decreased breath sounds on lung exam bilaterally. No summation gallop is heard. ECG shows low voltage. Chest x-ray is shown in. The findings on the CXR may be associated with

- 1: Positional change of chest x-ray findings
- 2: Pericardial rub on auscultation
- 3: Hamman's crunch on physical exam
- 4: "Continuous diaphragm" sign on CXR

1350:- A 12-year-old girl undergoes bone marrow transplant as part of therapy for ALL. She subsequently presents with pulmonary complaints and neurologic findings. Lung biopsy reveals a granulomatous vasculitis with associated atypical lymphocytes. Clonality studies reveal a monoclonal B cell population with associated polyclonal T cells. What infectious agent is related to this diagnosis?

- 1: CMV
- 2: EBV
- 3: HPV
- 4: HHV-8

1351:- ANCA positive vasculitis -

- 1: Henoch schonlein purpura
- 2: Behcet's syndrome
- 3: Wegener's granulomatosis
- 4: None

1352:- A 48-year-old, previously healthy woman reports having suddenly lost consciousness four times in the past 6 months. In three instances, she was unconscious for only a few minutes. After the fourth episode 1 month ago, she was unconscious for 6 hours and had weakness in her right arm and difficulty speaking. On physical examination, she is afebrile, and her blood pressure is normal. No murmurs are auscultated. She has good carotid pulses with no bruits. Which of the following cardiac lesions is most likely to be present in this woman?

- 1: Bicuspid aortic valve
- 2: Coronary artery thrombosis
- 3: Left atrial myxoma
- 4: Mitral valve stenosis

1353:- Nitric oxide acts via:

- 1: cAMP

2: cGMP

3: Ca

4: K

1354:- Not seen in constrictive pericarditis is -

1: Acute pulmonary edema

2: Ascites

3: Tapping apex

4: Pericardial knock

1355:- Blood group antigen NAG transferase present but galactosyltransferase is absent in

1: Group A

2: Group B

3: Group AB

4: Group Q

1356:- All of the following statements about nesiritide are true except:

1: It is a BNP analogue

2: It can be used in decompensated CHF

3: It can be administered orally

4: It causes loss of Na⁺ in the urine

1357:- Sildenafil acts by -

1: Increasing cGMP

2: Decreasing cGMP

3: Increasing cAmp

4: Decreasing cAmp

1358:- 'Coronary steal' phenomenon is seen with?

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Diltiazem
- 3: Nicorandil
- 4: Dipyridamole

1359:- In myocardial reperfusion injury, the maximum effect is caused due to which of the following?

- 1: Neutrophil
- 2: Monocytes
- 3: Eosinophils
- 4: Free radicals

1360:- Mechanism of action of sildenafil -

- 1: Inhibition of adenosine deaminase
- 2: Inhibition of phosphodiesterase-5
- 3: Inhibition of Aminopeptidase
- 4: Inhibition of Guanylyl cyclase

1361:- A pt presents with engorged neck veins, BP 80/50 and pulse rate of 100 following blunt trauma to the chest: Diagnosis is

- 1: Pneumothorax
- 2: Right ventricular failure
- 3: Cardiac tamponade
- 4: Hemothorax

1362:- The biochemical mechanism of action of digitalis is associated with:

- 1: An increase in conduction from atrium to ventricle
- 2: An increase in ATP synthesis
- 3: An increase in systolic intracellular calcium levels
- 4: A block of calcium channels

1363:- Most common cardiac manifestation of Holt Oram syndrome is ?

- 1: ASD
- 2: VSD
- 3: tachycardia
- 4: PDA

1364:- Cushing reflex, there is

- 1: Increased BP and Increased heart rate
- 2: Increased BP and Decreased heart rate
- 3: Decreased BP and Decreased heart rate
- 4: Decreased BP and Increased heart rate

1365:- All of the following dietary goals are recommended for patients with high risk of coronary heart disease, Except

- 1: LDL cholesterol <100mg/dl
- 2: Saturated A < 7% of total calories
- 3: Salt restriction < 6 gm/day
- 4: Avoid Alcohol

1366:- Water bottle hea is seen in -

- 1: PDA
- 2: Chronic emphysema
- 3: Pericardial effusion
- 4: Constrictive pericarditis

1367:- Oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve is shifted to left in

- 1: Metabolic acidosis
- 2: Hypercapnia
- 3: Hypothermia
- 4: Increased 2-3 DPG levels

1368:- True about acute rheumatic fever is

- 1: Aoic valve is most commonly involved
- 2: Chorea is late manifestation
- 3: Carditis is most common presentation
- 4: All patients have recurrent episode of streptococcal pharyngitis in past

1369:- Characteristic pathologic feature in malignant hypertension is:(1988)

- 1: Fibrinoid necrosis
- 2: Papillary necrosis
- 3: Glomerulosclerosis
- 4: Focal glomerulonephritis

1370:- Which of the following best describes a pharmacologic propey of amiodarone?

- 1: a-Adrenergic agonist

- 2: b-Adrenergic agonist
- 3: Activation of Ca²⁺ channels
- 4: Inhibition of K⁺ channels

1371:- Angina & syncope in same patient is seen in-

- 1: Aortic stenosis
- 2: MVP
- 3: MS
- 4: AR

1372:- Most common cause of acute arterial occlusion-

- 1: Pulmonary emboli
- 2: Atherosclerosis plaque
- 3: Emboli atrial fibrillation
- 4: Thrombosis of aneurysm

1373:- All of the following drugs reduce afterload ,except

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Propranolol
- 3: Hydralazine
- 4: Sodium nitroprusside

1374:- Cough and angioedema in a patient receiving ACE inhibitor is due to

- 1: Bradykinin
- 2: Renin
- 3: Angiotensin II

4: All the above

1375:- A female patient Chandanl develops chest pain which Is not associated with exercise and chest auscultation shows multiple non ejection clicks. The Investigation which Is used to diagnose the disease Is -

- 1: Echocardiography
- 2: Pyrophosphate scan
- 3: Pyrophosphate scan
- 4: ECG

1376:- All are true about ranolazine except?

- 1: It causes hypotension
- 2: It is recommended as first line treatment for angina
- 3: It improves glycemc control
- 4: It is not indicated for acute attack of angina

1377:- Dialysis is not indicated in toxicity of

- 1: Lithium
- 2: Methanol
- 3: Salicylates
- 4: Digitalis

1378:- Streptokinase and urokinase are contraindicated in-

- 1: Intracranial malignancy
- 2: Pulmonary embolism
- 3: AV fistula
- 4: Thrombophlebitis

1379:- Half-life of factor VIII

- 1: 2-4 hours
- 2: 8-12 hours
- 3: 6 minutest
- 4: 60 days

1380:- Ebstein anomaly - causes

- 1: Left atrial enlargement
- 2: Right atrial enlargement
- 3: Left ventricular enlargement
- 4: Right venticular enlargement

1381:- Binding of O₂ to hemoglobin reduces its affinity for CO₂ by

- 1: Bohr's effect
- 2: Haldane effect
- 3: Chloride shift
- 4: Ohm's effect

1382:- Asteriolar dilators used in treatment of CHF include

- 1: Hydralazine
- 2: Nifedipine
- 3: Prazosin
- 4: All the above

1383:- In LVF, the drug which can be administered is

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Morphine
- 3: Amlodipine
- 4: Epinephrine

1384:- Irreversible change staining in MI in myocardium is seen in:

- 1: Few seconds
- 2: 10 minutes
- 3: 20 minutes
- 4: 40 minutes

1385:- Glucose intolerance is seen with:

- 1: Thiazide diuretics
- 2: Beta blockers
- 3: Phenytoin
- 4: All of the above

1386:- Mechanism of action of sodium nitrite in cyanide poisoning

- 1: Increased blood flow to liver
- 2: Produces methemoglobinemia
- 3: Increased blood flow to kidney
- 4: Increased blood flow to head

1387:- All of the following drugs are Class I anti-arrhythmic drugs EXCEPT:

- 1: Quinidine
- 2: Procainamide

3: Flecainide

4: sotalol

1388:- Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin is by

1: Prothrombin

2: Factor XIII

3: Thrombin

4: Kallikrein

1389:- Bundle of Kent is associated with

1: Sick sinus syndrome

2: WPW syndrome

3: Long-Ganong-Levine syndrome

4: Stokes-Adams syndrome

1390:- Drug of choice for paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia is:

1: Verapamil

2: Diltiazem

3: Digoxin

4: Phenytoin

1391:- Cystic medial necrosis responsible for aortic dilatation and rupture is seen in

1: Syphilitic aneurysm

2: Takayasu arteritis

3: Atherosclerosis

4: Marfan syndrome

1392:- HDL is specifically increased by:

- 1: Lovastatin
- 2: Niacin
- 3: Geinfibrozol
- 4: Probucol

1393:- In Wegener's granulomatosis cytoplasmic anti neutrophilic antibodies are directed against

- 1: Proteinase 1
- 2: Proteinase 2
- 3: Proteinase 3
- 4: Proteinase 4

1394:- Kaposi sarcoma is seen with -

- 1: HCV
- 2: HPV
- 3: HSV
- 4: HHV

1395:- All of the following are the actions of beta blockers in heart failure except:

- 1: Decrease mortality
- 2: Antagonism of vasoconstriction
- 3: Prevent pathological remodeling
- 4: Prevent cardiac arrhythmias

1396-: The definition of hypertension in children is

1: Average systolic blood pressure (SBP) and/or diastolic BP that is \geq 95th percentile for age, sex, and height on \geq 2 occasions

2: Average systolic blood pressure (SBP) and/or diastolic BP that is \geq 95th percentile for age, sex, and height on \geq 3 occasions

3: Average systolic blood pressure (SBP) and/or diastolic BP that is \geq 90th percentile for age, sex, and height on \geq 2 occasions

4: Average systolic blood pressure (SBP) and/or diastolic BP that is \geq 90th percentile for age, sex, and height on \geq 3 occasions

1397-: Enalapril use is not advisable in the following conditions except

1: Single kidney

2: Diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria

3: Bilateral renal artery stenosis

4: Hyperkalemia

1398-: Korotkoff sound is produced due to

1: Stream line flow of blood

2: Increase in viscosity of blood

3: Murmur

4: Turbulent flow of blood

1399-: Drug of choice for pregnancy induced hypertension is

1: Methyldopa

2: Atenolol

3: Nitroprusside

4: Enalapril

1400:- Which one of the following drugs exacerbate reflux esophagitis

- 1: Cisapride
- 2: Chlorpropamide
- 3: Theophylline
- 4: Metoclopramide

1401:- In a patient with myocardial infraction the valvular lesion commonly seen in

- 1: Aoic stenosis
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Aoic regurgitation
- 4: Septal defect

1402:- Pulsus bigeminy is seen in?

- 1: Digitalis
- 2: Beta Blockers
- 3: ACE inhibitors
- 4: Calcium channel blockers

1403:- Which of the following is a normal cast in urine?

- 1: Granular
- 2: Hyaline
- 3: Waxy
- 4: Epithelial

1404:- Tall T wave in E.C.G occurs in -

- 1: Hyperkalemia

- 2: Hypokalemia
- 3: Hypercalcemia
- 4: Hypocalcemia

1405:- Hyperplastic arteriolitis with necrotizing arteriolitis seen in?

- 1: Wegner's granulomatosis
- 2: Benign hypertension
- 3: Buerger's disease
- 4: Malignant hypertension

1406:- A 20-year-old woman complains of double vision, fainting spells, tingling of the fingers of her left hand and numbness of the fingers of her right hand. Physical examination reveals absence of pulse in her right arm. Laboratory tests show elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate and thrombocytosis. An aogram demonstrates narrowing and occlusion of branching arteries, including the right subclavian artery. The patient subsequently develops heart failure and dies of massive pulmonary edema. At autopsy, the aorta has a thickened wall and shows vasculitis and fragmentation of elastic fibers. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Buerger disease
- 2: Churg-Strauss disease
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Takayasu arteritis

1407:- Protein C activation causes

- 1: Promotion of clotting
- 2: Inactivation of factor II
- 3: Activation of factor X
- 4: Inactivation of factor V

1408:- All are arteriolar dilators except -

- 1: Hydralazine
- 2: Minoxidil
- 3: Nitrates
- 4: Nifedipine

1409:- Normal duration of PR interval

- 1: 0.12 - 0.2 sec.
- 2: 0.2 - 0.3 sec.
- 3: 0.3-0.4 sec.
- 4: 0.4 - 0.5 sec.

1410:- Calcium channel blocker which is usually used in subarachnoid hemorrhage is:

- 1: Nimodipine
- 2: Diltiazem
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Flunarizine

1411:- True about phenylephrine is:

- 1: Hypotension
- 2: Cardiac depression
- 3: Increase peripheral resistance
- 4: Increase IOT by constricting ciliary body B-V

1412:- A 50 years old male with type 2 diabetes mellitus is found to have 24 hour urinary albumin of 250 mg. Which of the following drugs may be used to retard progression of renal disease?

- 1: Hydrochlorthiazide
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Amiloride
- 4: Aspirin

1413:- Mechanism of action of digitalis is -

- 1: Inhibits Na⁺ K⁺ ATPase pump
- 2: Inhibits Na⁺ H⁺ ATPase pump
- 3: Activates Na⁺ Cl⁻ pump
- 4: Inhibits carbonic anhydrase

1414:- Carcinoid syndrome produces valvular disease primarily of the -

- 1: Venous valves
- 2: Tricuspid valve
- 3: Mitral valve
- 4: Aortic valve

1415:- The gold standard for diagnosis of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is

- 1: Endoscopy
- 2: Barium swallow
- 3: Esophageal manometry
- 4: 24-hours ambulatory pH monitoring

1416:- All are ECG findings in Wolf Parkinson's white syndrome, except-

- 1: Narrow QRS complexes
- 2: Normal QT interval

3: Slurred and tall QRS

4: Decreased PR interval

1417:- All are effects of sympathetic stimulation except

1: Increased conduction velocity

2: Increased heart rate

3: Increased refractory period

4: Increased contractility of heart

1418:- Maximum oxygen is transported in blood

1: In dissolved form

2: By albumin

3: By hemoglobin

4: By WBC

1419:- Which of the following treatments is appropriate for tall peaked T waves on ECG?

1: Atropine IV

2: Nitroprusside IV

3: Inhaled Salbutamol

4: Inhaled betamethasone

1420:- Sweet syndrome includes all the following except

1: Fever

2: Lymphadenopathy

3: Erythematous skin lesions

4: Arthralgia

1421:- Triple therapy in Rheumatoid Arthritis involves all except

- 1: Methotrexate
- 2: Hydroxychloroquine
- 3: Steroids
- 4: Sulphasalazine

1422:- Concentric hyperrophy of left ventricle is seen in

- 1: Mitral stenosis
- 2: Hypertension
- 3: Aortic regurgitation
- 4: None

1423:- Most common site of Atherosclerotic aneurysm is

- 1: Aorta
- 2: Abdominal aorta
- 3: Thoracic aorta
- 4: Arch of aorta

1424:- Which of the following treatments is appropriate for tall peaked T waves, on ECG?

- 1: Atropine IV
- 2: Nitroprusside IV
- 3: Inhaled Salbutamol
- 4: Inhaled betamethasone

1425:- Mitral stenosis is associated with-

- 1: Right ventricular hyper trophy
- 2: Left ventricular hyperophy
- 3: Left axis detion
- 4: Abnormal QRS complex

1426:- Normal plasma osmolality in mOsmol/kg H₂O

- 1: 290
- 2: 385
- 3: 485
- 4: 585

1427:- Which of the following statements is true about nitrates?

- 1: Acts by raising cGMP which causes dephosphorylation of MLCK
- 2: Metabolized by glutathione reductase
- 3: Used in achalasia cardia
- 4: All of the above

1428:- Long term ACE inhibitor therapy may retard the progression of

- 1: Diabetic retinopathy
- 2: Hypeensive nephropathy
- 3: Diabetic retinopathy
- 4: All of the above

1429:- Dissecting haematoma is a clinical complication occurring in

- 1: Turner's syndrome
- 2: Klinefelter's syndrome

3: Down syndrome

4: Marfan syndrome

1430:- Most friable vegetations is seen in:

1: Infective endocarditis

2: Libman sacks endocarditis

3: Rheumatic hea disease

4: Rheumatoid hea disease

1431:- Intra-Venous drug (s) that can be used in management of hypertensive emergency?

1: Hydralaxine

2: Sodium nitroprusside

3: Esmolol

4: All of the above

1432:- Volume receptors are

1: Affected by total cardiovascular output

2: Stimulated by atrial systole and diastole

3: Stimulated by left ventricular contraction

4: Stimulated by aoic pressure

1433:- Drugs to be avoided in Hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy is

1: Amiodarone

2: Verapamil

3: Beta blockers

4: Digoxin

1434:- Following are radiological evidence of Achalasia cardia Except

- 1: Beak like appearance
- 2: Dilated touous esophagus
- 3: Presence of air-fluid level
- 4: Exaggerated peristalsis

1435:- Digitalis has positive inotropic effect by the viue of its effects on

- 1: Na+K+ ATPase pump
- 2: Na glucose channels
- 3: H+ K+ ATPase pump
- 4: Calcium pump

1436:- The drug of choice in digitalis induced ventricular arrhythmia is

- 1: IV Lignocaine
- 2: Phenytoin
- 3: Quinidine
- 4: Procainamide

1437:- Select the most suitable antiarrhythmic drug for counteracting ventricular extrasystoles due to digoxin toxicity

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Quinidine
- 3: Lignocaine
- 4: Amiodarone

1438:- QRS complex indicates -

- 1: Atrial repolarization
- 2: Atrial depolarization
- 3: Ventricular repolarization
- 4: Ventricular depolarization

1439:- Typical histology in benign hypertension?

- 1: Intimal proliferation and hyalinization of media of medium arteries
- 2: Fibrinoid necrosis of small arteries
- 3: Loss of endothelial cells of arterioles
- 4: Formation of new vessels

1440:- All the following are signs of right-sided congestive cardiac failure except

- 1: Hepatomegaly
- 2: Jugular venous engorgement
- 3: Pedal edema
- 4: Cough

1441:- Baroreceptor regulate the BP in the range of

- 1: 50-80 mmHg
- 2: 70-150 mmHg
- 3: 100-200 mgHg
- 4: At all BP levels

1442:- Which of the following is a venodilator?

- 1: Hydralazine

- 2: Minoxidil
- 3: Nitroprusside
- 4: Nifedipine

1443:- CO₂ is mainly transported in blood by

- 1: Dissolved form
- 2: HCO₃⁻
- 3: RBC's
- 4: None of these

1444:- Most common arrhythmia after sinus tachycardia in ICU patient is -

- 1: Atrial flutter
- 2: A-V block
- 3: Non paroxysmal junctional tachycardia
- 4: Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia

1445:- A 9 year old boy presented to the casualty with high fever, pruritic erythematous rash, joint pain and lymph node enlargement. There is a history of upper respiratory tract infection for which he was on cefaclor - 7 days completed of a 10 day course. The most likely diagnosis is?

- 1: Serum sickness like illness
- 2: Hemolytic-uremic syndrome
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Type III hypersensitivity

1446:- Congenital long QT syndrome can lead to -

- 1: Complete heart block

- 2: atrial fibrillation
- 3: Acute myocardial infarction.
- 4: Recurrent ventricular tachycardia.

1447:- The coronary blood flow is regulated by

- 1: Adenosine
- 2: Bradykinin
- 3: Prostaglandin
- 4: Increased aerial pCO₂

1448:- All of the following statements about nesiritide are true except

- 1: It is a BNP analogues
- 2: It can be used in decompensated congestive heart failure
- 3: It can be administered orally
- 4: It causes loss of sodium ions in the urine

1449:- A 42-year-old woman is noted to have Type II diabetes for 20 years. She is noted to have hypertension with BP in the 150/94 range. The urinalysis shows mild proteinuria. Which drugs would be the best to treat the hypertension in this individual

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Hydrochlorothiazide
- 3: Propranolol
- 4: Nifedipine

1450:- True about Dressler's syndrome is all, except:

- 1: Occurs within hours after myocardial infarction
- 2: May be due to early use of anticoagulant

- 3: Chest pain is common
- 4: Responds well to salicylates

1451:- Not true about Kawasaki disease is

- 1: Erythema
- 2: Posterior cervical lymphadenopathy
- 3: Thrombocytopenia
- 4: Conjunctivitis

1452:- Most common casue of acute RVF-

- 1: Massive pulmonary embolism
- 2: Tricuspid stenosis
- 3: Pulmonary stenosis
- 4: Tricuspid regurgitation

1453:- Antihypertensive drug that causes coombs test positive is

- 1: Methyropa
- 2: Clonidine
- 3: Hydralazine
- 4: Sodium nitroprusside

1454:- Drugs used in chronic heart failure all except

- 1: Isosorbide nitrate
- 2: Lisinopril
- 3: Spironolactone
- 4: Losaan

1455:- Differential diagnosis of pancytopenia with cellular bone marrow include the following except

- 1: Megaloblastic anemia
- 2: Myelodysplasia
- 3: Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
- 4: Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia

1456:- A 59-year-old woman with type II diabetes mellitus experiences an episode of chest pain with exercise. On examination, her BMI is 30. Angiography reveals proximal coronary arterial narrowing with up to 70% stenosis. Which of the following pharmacologic agents ingested in low doses daily is most appropriate for reducing her risk for myocardial infarction?

- 1: Acetaminophen
- 2: Aspirin
- 3: Ibuprofen
- 4: Paclitaxel

1457:- Which of the following is the least common site of atherosclerotic lesions

- 1: Aortic bifurcation
- 2: Pulmonary arterial trunk
- 3: Common carotid artery
- 4: Middle cerebral artery

1458:- Which of the following antihypertensive is used in premenopausal syndrome

- 1: Clonidine
- 2: Hydralazine
- 3: Losartan

4: Amlodipine

1459:- Poiseuille's law is

1: $F = (PA - PB) \frac{r^4}{8\eta l}$

2: $F = (PA \times PB) \frac{r^4}{8\eta l}$

3: $F = (PA + PB) \frac{r^4}{8\eta l}$

4: $F = (PA / PB) \frac{r^4}{8\eta l}$

1460:- All are true about starting a beta-blocker therapy in a patient with congestive heart failure except:

1: They should be started with maximum dose

2: They should be gradually increased over weeks

3: Special precautions should be taken in cases of NYHA class III and IV

4: Carvedilol and metoprolol are the preferred drugs.

1461:- Radiofrequency ablation is done for-

1: Ventricular tachycardia

2: PSVT

3: WPW syndrome

4: Atrial tachycardia

1462:- Jaw tightness in proximal temporal arteries. Diagnosis-

1: PAN

2: Coarctation of aorta

3: Giant cell arteritis

4: Wegner's granulomatosis

1463:- In cardio pulmonary resuscitation,calcium can be given in all, except

- 1: Hypocalcemia
- 2: Hypokalemia
- 3: Hyperkalemia
- 4: Calcium channel blocker

1464:- Least chances of infective endocarditis is associated with:-

- 1: Mild MS
- 2: Mild MR
- 3: Small ASD
- 4: Small VSD

1465:- Wide fixed S2 is seen in _____

- 1: ASD
- 2: VSD
- 3: PDA
- 4: All of the above

1466:- A study of risk factors for atherogenesis in adults is performed. Chemical factors are found that are associated with a reduction in serum cholesterol. Which of the following substances is most likely to reduce serum cholesterol?

- 1: C-reactive protein
- 2: Homocysteine
- 3: Lipoprotein(a)
- 4: Omega-3 fatty acids

1467-: Which of the following drug is not an inotropic drug

- 1: Amrinone
- 2: Isoprenaline
- 3: Amiodarone
- 4: Dopamine

1468-: Increased CVP and PWP is seen in which shock

- 1: Cardiogenic
- 2: Neurogenic
- 3: Hypovolemic
- 4: Septic

1469-: ECG changes in hyperkalemia are all except

- 1: Slender peaked T waves
- 2: Depressed ST-segment
- 3: QRS complex is slurred
- 4: Wide QRS

1470-: Which of the following is a major criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever (RF) according to modified Jones criteria ?

- 1: ASO titre
- 2: Past history of Rheumatic fever
- 3: Fever
- 4: Subcutaneous nodules

1471-: Which of the following is a vasodilator?

- 1: Hydralazine
- 2: Minoxidil
- 3: Nitroprusside
- 4: Nifedipine

1472-: BNP is degraded by:

- 1: Neutral endopeptidase
- 2: Elastase
- 3: Ormapatrilat
- 4: ACE

1473-: Beta blockers are antiarrhythmic agents of class

- 1: 1
- 2: 11
- 3: 111
- 4: 1V

1474-: Small vessel vasculitis among the following is

- 1: Takayasu disease
- 2: Temporal arteritis
- 3: PAN
- 4: Giant cell arteritis

1475-: Drug not useful in emergency condition in pregnancy:

- 1: Nifedipine
- 2: Labetalol

3: Ritodrine

4: Phenobarbitone

1476:- The drug that is not useful in congestive heart failure is:

1: Adrenaline

2: Digoxin

3: Hydrochlorothiazide

4: Enalapril

1477:- What is the location of the atrial and ventricular pacemaker lead tips, respectively, in this patient?

1: Right atrium and right ventricle

2: Right atrium and extracardiac

3: Extracardiac and right ventricle

4: Both leads are extracardiac

1478:- Most rapid way of lowering potassium is

1: Albuterol

2: Insulin drip

3: Calcium gluconate

4: Sodium bicarbonate

1479:- A person with mitral regurgitation and atrial fibrillation presents with syncope. On examination the person has a heart rate of 55. What is the most probable cause ?

1: Digitalis toxicity

2: Incomplete heart block

3: Stroke

4: Subarachnoid Haemorrhage

1480:- Tolvaptan is used for:

- 1: SIADH
- 2: Central DI
- 3: Von Willebrand disease
- 4: Catecholamine resistant shock

1481:- All of the following are false regarding vascular leakage in acute inflammation, except:

- 1: Chemical mediators such as histamine play a role in delayed vascular leakage.
- 2: Hallmark of acute inflammation is an increased permeability in the post-capillary venules.
- 3: Transcytosis is not a contributing factor to vascular leakage.
- 4: In most cases, vascular leakage starts several hours after injury.

1482:- Decrease in contributing factor in chronic hypertension is associated with

- 1: Aldosterone
- 2: Angiotensin II
- 3: Nitric oxide
- 4: Reduced sympathetic nerve

1483:- Antiarrhythmic drugs not causing torsade De points are

- 1: Quinidine
- 2: Disopyramide
- 3: Procainamide
- 4: Lidocaine

1484:- Low-pressure receptors that play role in Minimal aerial pressure changes, due to volume changes are located in

- 1: Left Atrium
- 2: Right Atrium
- 3: Pulmonary aeries
- 4: All of above

1485:- Cardiac output is decreased by

- 1: Increased Hea rate
- 2: Decreased Hea rate
- 3: Increased stroke volume
- 4: Increased strength of contraction

1486:- 40-year-old woman dies after a long history of an illness characterized by dyspnea, ohopnea, hepatomegaly, distended neck veins, and peripheral edema. The cut surface of the liver as it appears at autopsy is shown in the first panel. The second panel shows the microscopic appearance of the liver. Which of the following disorders is the most likely cause of these findings?

- 1: Chronic alcoholism
- 2: Diabetes mellitus
- 3: Niemann-Pick disease
- 4: Right-sided hea failure

1487:- Cerebral blood flow is regulated by all except

- 1: Blood pressure
- 2: Aerial PCO2
- 3: Potassium ions

4: Cerebral metabolic rate

1488:- Carcinoid syndrome produces valvular disease primarily involving-

1: Pulmonary valves

2: Tricuspid valves

3: Mitral valve

4: Aoic valve

1489:- ANCA associated with Wegner's granulomatosis?

1: cANCA

2: pANCA

3: Both

4: None

1490:- Histopathology of mitral Valve prolapsed shows what kind of change?

1: Myxomatous

2: Fibrinoid

3: Granulomatous

4: Fibrous

1491:- Becks triad is seen in

1: Constrictive pericarditis

2: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

3: Cardiac tamponade

4: HOCM

1492:- Management of uncomplicated essential hypertension is

- 1: No need to treat
- 2: Diet modification and exercise
- 3: Diet modification, exercise and drugs
- 4: Drugs alone

1493:- Wegner's granulomatosis involves

- 1: Lung
- 2: Nose
- 3: Kidney
- 4: All of the above

1494:- Which CHD will lead to a left-to-right shunt, generally with cyanosis?

- 1: Anomalous origin of the left coronary artery from the pulmonary trunk
- 2: Patent ductus arteriosus without pulmonary hypertension
- 3: Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection
- 4: Ventricular septal defect

1495:- The ECG of a patient with an artificial pacemaker in the right ventricle shows-

- 1: Right bundle branch block with narrow QRS complex
- 2: Right bundle branch block with broad QRS complex
- 3: Left bundle branch block with broad QRS complex
- 4: Left bundle branch block with narrow QRS complex

1496:- Most common cause of mitral stenosis is

- 1: Rheumatic heart disease

2: Infective endocarditis

3: Diabetes mellitus

4: Congenital

1497:- Hemoglobin binding protein is

1: Haptoglobin

2: Hemopexin

3: Albumin

4: Both Option 1 & 2

1498:- A 36 year old female recurrent chest pain and palpitation varying in duration and severity and 6-7 ectopics per minute not related to exertion. Her BP is 86 mm Hg and pulse rate is 86/min. The ideal investigation is-

1: Echocardiography

2: Electrophysiological studies

3: Thallium study

4: Technetium pyrophosphate

1499:- A young female presents with history of dyspnoea on exertion. On examination, she has wide, fixed split S₂ with ejection systolic murmur (TJIA) in left second intercostal space. Her EKG shows left axis deviation. The most probable diagnosis is -

1: Total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage

2: Tricuspid atresia

3: Ostium primum atrial septal defect.

4: Ventricular septal defect with pulmonary arterial hypertension

1500:- Feature of Torsade de pointes is

1: Wide QRS complex

2: Sho QRS complex

3: Prolonged QT interval

4: Sho QT interval

1501:- With normal cardiac function, a 10 mm Hg change in which of the following pressure would have a greatest effect on cardiac output

1: Pressure in carotid aery

2: Pressure in the pulmonary aery

3: aortic pressure

4: Right atrial pressure

1502:- Ejection fraction denotes performance of-

1: Left ventricle

2: Left atrium

3: Aortic valve

4: Pulmonary valve

1503:- Systolic thrill in left 2nd or 3rd intercostal space is heard in which of the following conditions ?

1: Sub pulmonic VSD

2: TOF

3: Ebstein's anomaly

4: Pulmonary stenosis

1504:- True regarding atrial fibrillation -

1: | Thromboembolism

2: adrenaline treatment

3: Anticoagulant not required

4: Aspirin given

1505:- Which of the following required for iron absorption is synthesized in liver and transported to intestine by secretion through bile?

1: Apoferritin

2: Apotransferrin

3: Transferrin

4: All of the above

1506:- Patient reports sharp shooting retrosternal pain progressing downward initially between scapulae and later to epigastric region. On examination he has feeble lower limb pulse compared to upper limbs. This is highly suggestive of-

1: Coarctation of aorta

2: Dissecting aneurysm of aorta

3: Peripheral vascular disease

4: Aortic atherosclerosis

1507:- P2 is best appreciated in -

1: 2nd left intercostal space

2: 2nd right intercostal space

3: 4th ICS

4: 3rd ICS

1508:- Earliest radiological sign of pulmonary venous hypertension in chest X-ray is -

1: Cephalization of pulmonary vascularity

2: Pleural effusion

3: Kerley B lines

4: Alveolar pulmonary edema

1509:- Antihypertensive not contraindicated in pregnancy

1: Spironolactone

2: Labetalol

3: Sodium Nitroprusside

4: ACE inhibitor

1510:- Are all true about staing of Beta blocker therapy in patients with congestive hea failure except

1: They should be staed with optimum doses

2: They should be gradually increase over a weeks

3: Special classes should be taken in the case of NYHA class 3 and 4

4: Carvedilol and metaprolol are the preferred drugs

1511:- Most potent cardiac stimulant among the following is?

1: Adrenaline

2: Noradrenaline

3: Ephedrine

4: Salbutamol

1512:- Which one of the following is a potent stimulus for the production of erythropoietin?

1: Alpha interferon

2: Interleukin-3

3: Hypoxia

4: Hypercarbia

1513:- Which of the following antihypertensives is not given in pregnancy(REPEAT)

1: Enalapril

2: Alphamethyldopa

3: Labetalol

4: Nifedipine

1514:- Drug of choice for Hypertension in eclampsia is

1: Magnesium Sulphate

2: Nifedipine

3: Hydralazine

4: Labetolol

1515:- An elderly hypertensive has diabetic mellitus and bilateral renal artery stenosis. the best management is

1: Enalapril

2: Verapamil

3: Beta blockers

4: Thiazide

1516:- Wide splitting of S2-

1: ASD

2: MR

3: PDA

4: PS

1517:- The following ECG findings are seen in Hypokalemia

- 1: Increased PR interval with ST depression
- 2: Increased PR interval with peaked T wave
- 3: Prolonged QT interval with T wave inversion
- 4: Decreased QT interval with ST depression

1518:- A 70 year old man develops pneumonia and septicemia. Patient goes into renal failure and has a BP of 70/50 mm of Hg. Drug that should be used to maintain BP is -

- 1: Adrenaline
- 2: Ephedrine
- 3: Phenylephrine
- 4: Nor epinephrine

1519:- Flat vegetations in pockets of valves are due to -

- 1: Rheumatic heart disease
- 2: Libman sacks Endocarditis
- 3: NBTE
- 4: Infective endocarditis

1520:- Hyperplastic arteriolitis is seen in

- 1: Buerger's disease
- 2: Benign hypertension
- 3: Malignant hypertension
- 4: Diabetes

1521:- Most commonly, ductus arteriosus is

- 1: Just proximal to the left common carotid
- 2: Just distal to the left subclan
- 3: Just distal to the left common carotid
- 4: Just proximal to the left subclan

1522:- Cardiac output is increased in

- 1: Sleep
- 2: Pregnancy
- 3: Sitting
- 4: Standing

1523:- About arterioles true is

- 1: Resistance
- 2: Exchange
- 3: Reservoir
- 4: Pressure

1524:- At high altitude of around 3000 meters, a person complains of breathlessness. All of the following can be used for management EXCEPT:

- 1: Intravenous digoxin
- 2: Oxygen consumption
- 3: Immediate descent
- 4: Acetazolamide

1525:- Fatal arrhythmias are seen if myocardial infarction is

- 1: Posterior
- 2: Inferior
- 3: Anterolateral
- 4: Subendocardial

1526:- Which of the following drug has a orable effect on lipid metabolism?

- 1: Atenolol
- 2: Chlorothiazide
- 3: Clonidine
- 4: Torsemide

1527:- Which of the following potassium sparing diuretics reduce cardiac moality

- 1: Spiranolactone
- 2: Amiloride
- 3: Triampterine
- 4: All the above

1528:- Osborne waves in ECG is seen in?

- 1: Hypothyroidism
- 2: Hypothermia
- 3: Hyponatremia
- 4: Hypocalcemia

1529:- Vegetations on under surface of cusps are found in:

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: Libman sacks endocaditis

3: SABA

4: Rheumatic fever

1530:- O₂ (oxygen) dissociation curve is shifted to right in the following except

1: Rise in temperature

2: Hypercapnia

3: Raised 2, 3 DPG level

4: Metabolic alkalosis

1531:- In severe aortic stenosis true finding is

1: Late systolic ejection click

2: Heaving with outward apex

3: ST segment changes in ECG

4: Loud S₂

1532:- Maximum blood flow to Coronaries occur during?

1: Early part of systole

2: Systole proper

3: Early part of diastole

4: Diastole proper

1533:- A 56-year-old man has experienced increased fatigue and decreased exercise tolerance for the past 2 years. On physical examination, his temperature is 37°C, pulse is 75/min, respirations are 17/min, and blood pressure is 115/75 mm Hg. On auscultation, diffuse crackles are audible. The abdomen is distended with a fluid wave, and there is bilateral pitting edema to the knees. A chest radiograph shows pulmonary edema, pleural effusions, and marked cardiomegaly. An echocardiogram shows mild tricuspid and mitral regurgitation and reduced right and left ventricular wall motion, with an ejection fraction of

30%. He experiences cerebral, renal, and splenic infarctions over the next year. Chronic use of which of the following substances has most likely produced these findings?

- 1: Acetaminophen
- 2: Cocaine
- 3: Ethanol
- 4: Lisinopril

1534:- Propranolol should not be given to a patient on treatment with which of the following drug

- 1: Nifedipine
- 2: Nitrates
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: ACE inhibitor

1535:- Hydroxyethyl starch is a -

- 1: Vasodilator
- 2: Inotrope
- 3: Plasma expander
- 4: Diuretic

1536:- The following statement is not true about sotalol

- 1: It is non selective Beta blocker
- 2: It prolongs the action potential duration throughout the heart
- 3: It is excreted through bile following hepatic metabolism
- 4: Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia is a common problem

1537:- Which of the following drug is not used for the treatment of hypertensive emergencies

- 1: Phentolamine
- 2: Fenoldopam
- 3: Sod.Nitroprusside
- 4: Enalapril

1538:- Following MI, staining of cardiac tissue with TTC within 12 hours of infarction showed red color. This red colour is seen:

- 1: In the infarcted area due to loss of LDH
- 2: In the non-infarcted area due to presence of LDH
- 3: In the infarcted area due to loss of creatine kinase
- 4: In the non-infarcted area due to presence of creatine kinase

1539:- Widely split S1 is heard in

- 1: Right bundle branch block (RBBB)
- 2: Mitral regurgitation (MR)
- 3: Atrial septal defect (ASD)
- 4: Ventricular septal defect (VSD)

1540:- Drug used for both attack as well as prophylaxis of angina:

- 1: Isosorbide dinitrate
- 2: Diltiazem
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Dipyridamole

1541:- Preload leads to

- 1: Isovolumetric relaxation

- 2: Isovolumetric contraction
- 3: Peripheral resistance
- 4: Parasympathetic nervous system activation

1542:- The sequence of oxygenated blood from the placenta to the fetal head is _____

- 1: Umbilical artery - Inferior vena cava - ductus venosus - right atrium - left atrium
- 2: Umbilical artery - Superior vena cava - right atrium - ductus arteriosus - left atrium
- 3: Umbilical vein - ductus venosus - inferior vena cava - right atrium - left atrium
- 4: Umbilical vein - ductus arteriosus - superior vena cava - right atrium - left atrium

1543:- Which of the following statements about diazoxide is false

- 1: It acts by causing prolonged opening of ATP dependent potassium channels in beta cells
- 2: It can cause severe hypoglycemia
- 3: It can be used to treat patients with insulinoma
- 4: It is used as an antihypertensive agent

1544:- Pulse pressure in a particular vessel is determined chiefly by

- 1: Distance from heart
- 2: Frictional characteristics of lumen
- 3: Distensibility
- 4: Cross-sectional area

1545:- What is the important action of nitrates in angina?

- 1: Coronary vasodilation
- 2: Decreases preload

3: Decreases afterload

4: Decreases heart rate

1546:- All of the following are true about Right Ventricular Infarcts, except:

1: Nocturia

2: Hepatomegaly

3: Ascites

4: Ohopnea

1547:- Hypersensitivity vasculities seen in

1: Capillaries

2: Aerieoles

3: Post capillary venules

4: Medium sized vessels

1548:- A young female patient came for routine examination. On examination a mid systolic click was found. There is no history of RHD. The histopathological examination is most likely to show:

1: Myxomatous degeneration and prolapse of the mitral valve

2: Fibrinous deposition on the tip of papillary muscle

3: Rupture of chordae tendinae

4: Aschoff nodule on the mitral valve

1549:- Calcium channel blockers are used in all, except-

1: Angina

2: Supraventricular tachycardia

3: Sick sinus syndrome

4: Hypertension

1550:- Most common infection in patients with prosthetic valves is-

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: Pseudomonas
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: Enterococci

1551:- Angiotensin receptor blocker with PPAR Gamma activity?

- 1: Candesaan
- 2: Valsaan
- 3: Telmisaan
- 4: Losaan

1552:- A post operative cardiac surgery patient developed sudden hypotension, raised Central venous pressure, pulsus paradoxus at the 4th post operative hour .The most probable diagnosis is

- 1: Excessive mediastinal bleeding
- 2: Ventricular dysfunction
- 3: Congestive cardiac failure
- 4: Cardiac tamponade

1553:- The hormone involved in the regulation of blood pressure is

- 1: Serotonin
- 2: Histamine
- 3: Angiotensin
- 4: Prostaglandin

1554:- JVP wave with absent y descent and prominent X wave is seen in

- 1: Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 2: Cardiac tamponade
- 3: Constrictive pericarditis
- 4: Right ventricular failure

1555:- All are toxicities seen with amiodarone therapy except.

- 1: Pulmonary fibrosis
- 2: Corneal microdeposits
- 3: Cirrhosis of liver
- 4: Productive cough

1556:- Potassium channel openers with anti anginal drug is:

- 1: Nicorandil
- 2: Dipyridamole
- 3: Trimetazidine
- 4: Oxyphedrine

1557:- Preload of heart reduced by:

- 1: CCB
- 2: Minoxidil
- 3: Hydralazine
- 4: Nitroglycerine

1558:- C-ANCA is/are associated with: (PGI June 2008)

- 1: Wegener's granulomatosis
- 2: Microscopic polyangitis
- 3: Churg strauss syndrome
- 4: PAN

1559:- The drug that is NOT useful in congestive hea failure

- 1: Adrenaline
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Hydrachloiazide
- 4: Enalapril

1560:- Hilar dance is seen in fluroscopy of-

- 1: Patent ductus aeriosus
- 2: Aoic stenosis
- 3: Coarctation of aoa
- 4: Mitral stenosis

1561:- All are dihydropyradines except

- 1: Nifedipine
- 2: Nimodipine
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Felodipine

1562:- Verapamil belongs to which class of the anti - arrhythmic drugs?

- 1: Class IV
- 2: Class Ia

3: Class Ib

4: Class Ic

1563:- Digoxin toxicity produce all of the changes in ECG except

1: Inveed T waves

2: Prolonged QT interval

3: ST depression

4: Prolonged PR interval

1564:- Transoesophageal Echocardiography is useful in -

1: Sinus venosus type of ASD

2: Dissection of arch of aoa

3: Prosthetic valve Thrombosis

4: Vascular ring

1565:- Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) is seen in:

1: Wegener's Granulomatosis

2: Diabetes mellitus

3: Rheumatoid arthritis

4: Churg-Strauss syndrome

1566:- All are true about nitric oxide except

1: Acts through cAMP

2: Helps to regulate vascular tone

3: Impoant role in penile erection

4: Present in low concentration in cigarette smokers

1567:- Most common site of lymphangioma is-

- 1: kidney
- 2: head and Neck
- 3: Groin
- 4: Hea

1568:- Bilateral rib notching is seen in -

- 1: Coarctation of aoa
- 2: PDA
- 3: TAPVC
- 4: All of the above

1569:- Antischkow cells are characteristic of the

- 1: Acute rheumatic fever
- 2: Yellow fever
- 3: Malarial spleen
- 4: Itp

1570:- CCF is associated with Increase in all of the following except-'

- 1: Right atrial mean pressure
- 2: Serum sodium
- 3: Serum urea
- 4: Serum norepinephrine

1571:- Mutation in protein associated with restrictive cardiomyopathy?

- 1: Myosin regulatory proteins
- 2: Myosin binding protein-C
- 3: Troponin I
- 4: Tropomyosin

1572-: All are true in Kawasaki except:

- 1: Exudative conjunctivitis
- 2: Pedal edema
- 3: Strawberry tongue
- 4: Thrombocytosis

1573-: All of the following can be administered in acute hypertension during labour EXCEPT:

- 1: IV Labetalol
- 2: IV Nitroprusside
- 3: IV Hydralazine
- 4: IV Esmolol

1574-: In which of the following differential cyanosis found ?

- 1: VSD with reversal of shunt
- 2: PDA with reversal of shunt
- 3: ASD with reversal of shunt
- 4: Tetralogy of Fallot

1575-: Sildenafil acts by inhibiting?

- 1: PDE 2
- 2: PDE 5

3: Adenyl cyclase

4: Gaunyl cyclase

1576:- Prinzmetal angina is -

1: Angina after extreme exeion

2: Caused due to atherosclerotic blockade

3: Caused due to spasm of aery

4: Calcium channel blockers not effective

1577:- MC valve involved in Rheumatic fever -

1: Mitral

2: Aoic

3: Pulmonary

4: Tricuspid

1578:- Riociguat is used for

1: Pulmonary hypeension

2: Myocarditis

3: Atrial fibrillation

4: Stroke

1579:- A 26-year-old woman has had a fever for 5 days. On physical examination, her temperature is 38.2deg C, pulse is 100/min, respirations are 19/min, and blood pressure is 90/60 mm Hg. A cardiac murmur is heard on auscultation. Her sensorium is clouded, but there are no focal neurologic deficits. Laboratory findings include hemoglobin, 13.1 g/dL; platelet count, 233,300/ mm³; and WBC count, 19,200/ mm³. Blood cultures are positive for gram-positive bacteria. Urinalysis shows hematuria. An echocardiogram shows 1.5-cm vegetation on the mitral valve. Which of the following conditions is this patient most likely to develop?

- 1: Cerebral arterial mycotic aneurysm
- 2: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 3: Myxomatous mitral valve degeneration
- 4: Pericardial effusion with tamponade

1580:- In rheumatic fever which is seen-

- 1: Sydenham's chorea
- 2: Huntington's chorea
- 3: Athetosis
- 4: All

1581:- All of the following drugs can be used in hypensive emergency -

- 1: Trimethaphan
- 2: I. V. hydralazine
- 3: Indapamide
- 4: Sublingual nifedipine

1582:- A 20 years old girl presented with low-grade fever, malaise, night sweats, weight loss, arthralgia and fatigue for 1 month. On examination peripheral pulses are weak in upper extremities and bruit is present on carotid and subclavian artery. On investigating the child there was dilatation of proximal aorta. Most likely diagnosis is?

- 1: Polyarteritis nodosa
- 2: Temporal arteritis
- 3: Takayasu's arteritis
- 4: Kawasaki's disease

1583:- All of the following statements regarding subendocardial infarction are true except:

- 1: These are multifocal in nature
- 2: These often result from hypotension or shock
- 3: Epicarditis is not seen
- 4: These may result from aneurysm

1584:- Treatment of choice in hypertension with diabetes mellitus is

- 1: Beta blockers
- 2: Thiazides
- 3: ACE Inhibitors
- 4: Calcium channel blockers

1585:- A 67-year-old male smoker was seen in the ER for evaluation of cough and treated for acute bronchitis. A CXR done at that time prompted a referral to the chest clinic. The patient gives a past history of myocardial infarction, but at the moment is asymptomatic. BP is 128/80 and cardiopulmonary exam is unremarkable. PPD is 7 mm. CXR is shown in. The likely diagnosis is

- 1: Hypertensive cardiomyopathy
- 2: Tuberculous pericarditis
- 3: Epicardial fat pad
- 4: Left ventricular aneurysm

1586:- An anti-hypertensive drug that causes positive coombs test is

- 1: Methyldopa
- 2: Clonidine
- 3: Hydralazine
- 4: Sodium-nitropruside

1587:- cardiac involvement in carcinoid syndrome is characterized by

- 1: Calcification tricuspid valve
- 2: Intimal Fibrosis of right ventricle, tricuspid and pulmonary valve
- 3: Involvement of the major Britishers is commonly seen
- 4: Equal involvement of both the sides of the hea

1588-: A patient with chest pain was brought to the hospital. He was diagnosed to be a case of myocardial infarction and was administered a thrombolytic immediately. However, his cardiac condition worsened and he died. He was diagnosed to be suffering from "cardiac reperfusion injury". Which of the following is an expected histological finding in his cardiac tissue?

- 1: Presence of coagulative necrosis with neutrophilic infiltration
- 2: Deposition of granulation tissue
- 3: Presence of contraction bands
- 4: Fibrosis and scar formation

1589-: A 30-year-old male patient presented with dyspnea ECHO showed mitral stenosis with left atrial hypertrophy. Excised mitral valve is as shown. What is the diagnosis?

- 1: Tuberculosis
- 2: Sarcoidosis
- 3: Rheumatic heart diseases
- 4: Fungal granuloma

1590-: On increasing vagal tone following occurs in pacemaker

- 1: Increased K⁺ increased slop
- 2: Decreased K⁺ decreased slop
- 3: Increased K⁺ decreased slop
- 4: Decreased K⁺ increased slop

1591:- All of the following regarding the 'Universal definition of MI' are true except?

- 1: Sudden unexpected cardiac death with symptoms of ischemia
- 2: New regional wall motion abnormality with raised cardiac biomarkers
- 3: Three times increase in troponin levels are required for coronary artery bypass grafting
- 4: Reinfarction can be diagnosed if increased troponin levels by 5-7% in serial samples

1592:- All of the following decrease AV conduction except

- 1: Esmolol
- 2: Digitalis
- 3: Lignocaine
- 4: Verapamil

1593:- A 25 years old basketball player suddenly collapsed while undergoing an athletic event and died . At autopsy the septum was hyperophied . The most probable diagnosis is

- 1: HOCM
- 2: Right ventricular conduction abnormality
- 3: Epilepsy
- 4: Snake bite

1594:- For pericardial calcifications, which is the best investigation -

- 1: MRI
- 2: Transesophageal echocardiography
- 3: USG
- 4: CT scan

1595:- Wegener's granulomatosis is diagnosed by:

- 1: P-ANCA
- 2: c-ANCA
- 3: m-ANCA
- 4: A.N.A

1596:- Which of the following is not a contraindication for use of digitalis?

- 1: Acute rheumatic carditis
- 2: Thyrotoxicosis
- 3: WPW syndrome
- 4: Hyperkalemia

1597:- Chemoreceptor reflex primarily causes

- 1: Mild tachycardia, vasodilation
- 2: Bradycardia, vasoconstriction
- 3: Mild tachycardia, vasoconstriction
- 4: Bradycardia, vasoconstriction

1598:- Distribution of blood flow in mainly regulated by

- 1: Aeries
- 2: Aerioles
- 3: Capillaries
- 4: Venules

1599:- Sensitive and specific marker for MI

- 1: CK-MB
- 2: Troponin

3: Myoglobin

4: LDH

1600:- A 61-year-old man presents with a 5-year history of pain in both legs during exercise. He has been treated for diabetes for 8 years. His fasting blood glucose is 280 mg/dL. Which of the following best explains the pathogenesis of leg pain in this patient?

1: Atherosclerosis

2: Malignant hypertension

3: Microaneurysms

4: Peripheral neuropathy

1601:- The antiarrhythmic drug which decreases both rate of depolarization (phase 0) as well as rate of repolarization of myocardial fibres is

1: Verapamil

2: Quinidine

3: Propranolol

4: Lignocaine

1602:- A 27-year-old woman is admitted with cough, shoness of breath, and palpitations. She has been relatively well for most of her life, but her mother gives a history that the patient had recurrent "pneumonia" as a child. The patient denies any sputum production. On examination, she appears anxious. Her neck veins are distended and she has a widened split second hea sound with little respiratory variation. A systolic ejection murmur in the pulmonic area is noted. Lung exam reveals bilateral crackles; mild ascites and pedal edema are also noted. EKG shows right axis detion. CXR is shown in.. The next diagnostic step is

1: CT scan of the chest

2: Immunoglobulin levels

3: PPD testing

4: Echocardiogram

1603:- Alpha-methyldopa is primarily used for

- 1: Pregnancy induced hypertension
- 2: Renovascular hypertension
- 3: First line agent in hypertension
- 4: Refractory hypertension

1604:- All of the following may cause ST segment elevation on EKG,except-

- 1: Early repolarization variant
- 2: Constrictive pericarditis
- 3: Ventricular aneurysm
- 4: Prinzmetal angina

1605:- Mediator present in mast cells is

- 1: Histamine
- 2: Enkephalin
- 3: Calmodulin
- 4: None of these

1606:- Drug of choice for ventricular tachycardia in a patient with myocardial ischemia is:

- 1: Lidocaine
- 2: Propranolol
- 3: Diltiazem
- 4: Digoxin

1607:- All of the following inflammatory mediators produce vasoconstriction except

- 1: Endothelin-1

- 2: Bradykinin
- 3: Thromboxane A2
- 4: Platelet activating factor

1608:- Acute Aortic regurgitation is seen in all of the following except -

- 1: Marfan's syndrome
- 2: Acute myocardial infarction
- 3: Bacterial endocarditis
- 4: Ankylosing spondylitis

1609:- A 73-year-old woman had an episode a week ago in which she became disoriented, had difficulty speaking, and had persisting weakness on the right side of her body. On physical examination, she is now afebrile with pulse of 68/min, respirations of 15/min, and blood pressure of 130/85 mm Hg. On auscultation, the lungs are clear, the heart rate is irregular, and there is a midsystolic click. A chest CT scan shows a focus of bright attenuation within the heart. An echocardiogram shows that one valvular leaflet appears to balloon upward. The ejection fraction is estimated to be 55%. Laboratory findings show serum creatine kinase (CK), 100 U/L; glucose, 77 mg/dL; creatinine, 0.8 mg/dL; calcium, 8.1 mg/dL; and phosphorus, 3.5 mg/dL. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
Carcinoid heart disease

- 1: Hyperparathyroidism
- 2: Infective endocarditis
- 3: Mitral annular calcification
- 4: Rheumatic heart disease

1610:- Which of the following disorders is LEAST likely to cause high output failure?

- 1: Thiamine deficiency
- 2: Addison disease
- 3: Hypothyroidism
- 4: Paget disease of bone

1611:- Positive hepatojugular reflux is found in

- 1: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 2: Left heart failure
- 3: Decreased after load
- 4: decreased capillary bed pressure

1612:- All of the following are the electrocardiographic features of Hyperkalemia, except-

- 1: Prolonged PR interval
- 2: Prolonged QT interval
- 3: Sine wave patterns
- 4: Loss of P waves

1613:- What is diagnostic of fresh myocardial infarction in ECG

- 1: QT interval prolongation
- 2: P mitrale
- 3: ST segment elevation
- 4: ST segment depression

1614:- A 50 years old hypertensive male cardiac patient, who is on anticonvulsant treatment, developed following rash on right hand. Most probable drug responsible for it is-

- 1: Propanolol
- 2: Atrovastatin
- 3: Warfarin
- 4: Phenytoin

1615:- A 27 year old man is noted to have blood pressure of 170/100 mmHg. He has prominent aortic ejection click and murmurs heard over the ribs on the both sides anteriorly and over the back posteriorly. In addition, the pulses in the lower extremities are feeble and he complains of mild claudication with exertion. The most likely diagnosis is-

- 1: Atrial septal defect
- 2: Aortic stenosis
- 3: Coarctation of the aorta
- 4: Cardiomyopathy

1616:- All are true about digoxin except:

- 1: Causes bradycardia due to increased vagal tone
- 2: Acts by inhibiting Na⁺K⁺ ATPase in myocardial fibres
- 3: It is 95% plasma protein bound
- 4: Primarily excreted unchanged by glomerular filtration

1617:- ECG change seen in Hypokalemia

- 1: Tall 'T' wave
- 2: U wave
- 3: Sine wave configuration
- 4: Shortening of QT interval

1618:- The amino acid which is associated with atherosclerosis is

- 1: Lysine
- 2: Homocysteine
- 3: Cysteine
- 4: Alanine

1619-: Fish hook pattern of capillaries is seen in

- 1: Capillary hemangioma
- 2: Cavernous hemangioma
- 3: Angiosarcoma
- 4: Hemangiopericytoma

1620-: Which is not a component of Lofgren syndrome

- 1: Erythema nodosum
- 2: Bilateral hilar enlargement
- 3: Joint symptoms
- 4: Facial palsy

1621-: All are true about Giant cell arteritis except

- 1: Involves large to small sized arteries
- 2: Granulomatous inflammation
- 3: Most commonly involved artery is abdominal aorta
- 4: Segmental nature of the involvement

1622-: A 30-year-old woman with Sjogren syndrome presents with a 24-hour history of a purpuric skin rash. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Buerger disease
- 2: Giant cell granulomatous arteritis
- 3: Hypersensitivity vasculitis
- 4: Wegener granulomatosis

1623-: Desynchronised defibrillation is used to -

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: Atrial flutter
- 3: SVT
- 4: Ventricular fibrillation

1624:- All of the following are antiarrhythmic drugs except

- 1: Lidocaine
- 2: Enalapril
- 3: Atenolol
- 4: Sotalol

1625:- Which of the following is not true about the mechanism of action of digitalis?

- 1: It binds to the intracellular face of Na⁺ K⁺ ATPase enzyme
- 2: There is rise in intracellular Na⁺
- 3: It has positive inotropic action
- 4: Digitalis action is independent of cardiac innervation

1626:- True statements about shock-

- 1: During dehydration both ICF and ECF volume decreases
- 2: 10-20% of fluid loss is compatible to life.
- 3: Early change in shock is increased release of nor adrenaline
- 4: Risk of death is high when fluid loss is 20-40%

1627:- Torsade de pointes is caused by

- 1: Hypermagnesemia
- 2: Metabolic acidosis

3: Hypomagnesemia

4: Metabolic alkalosis

1628:- Atrial fibrillation occurs in all except

1: Mitral stenosis

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Dilated cardiomyopathy

4: Mitral regurgitation

1629:- . True statement regarding cardiac tamponate

1: Kussumal sign positive

2: Enlargement of the cardiac silhouette

3: Promenent y descent

4: Electrical alternans

1630:- All of the following medications may used in congestive cardiac failure, except

1: Spironolactone

2: Nitrates

3: Nesiritide

4: Trimetazidine

1631:- Best predictor of Cardiovascular risk amongst the following-

1: Antichlamydial antibody

2: Lipoprotein (a)

3: C reactive protein (CRP)

4: Homocysteine

1632:- A 56-year-old man experienced episodes of severe substernal chest pain every time he performs a task that requires moderate exercise. The episodes have become more frequent and severe over the past year, but they can be relieved by sublingual nitroglycerin. On physical examination, he is afebrile, his pulse is 78/min and regular, and there are no murmurs or gallops. Laboratory studies show creatinine, 1.1 mg/dL; glucose, 130 mg/dL; and total serum cholesterol, 223 mg/dL. Which of the following cardiac lesions is most likely to be present in this man?

- 1: Calcific aortic stenosis
- 2: Coronary atherosclerosis
- 3: Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 4: Rheumatic mitral stenosis

1633:- Most common cause of aplastic anemia is

- 1: Exposure to drugs
- 2: Viral hepatitis
- 3: Fanconi anemia
- 4: Fungal infection

1634:- 3 years old boy with a history of fever from a week has diffuse faint rashes, erythema of palms and soles, enlarged unilateral cervical nodes and strawberry tongue. The diagnosis is _____

- 1: Scarlet fever
- 2: Erythema infectiosum
- 3: Infectious mononucleosis
- 4: Kawasaki disease

1635:- The probable interval between throat infection and onset of rheumatic fever is:

- 1: 2-4 hours

2: 2-4 days

3: 2-4 weeks

4: 2-4 months

1636:- Which antiarrhythmic is not class IC agent

1: Propafenone

2: Tocainide

3: Flecainide

4: Encainide

1637:- All of the following are useful for intravenous therapy for emergencies Hypertension except

1: Fenoldopam

2: Urapidil

3: Enalaprilat

4: Nifedipine

1638:- Following is not seen in Bezold-Jarisch reflex:

1: Hypoapnoea

2: Bleeding

3: Hypotension

4: Bradycardia

1639:- The following is a regulatory protein of muscle

1: Actin

2: Myosin

3: Troponin

4: All

1640:- A 48-year-old man with a longstanding history of chronic constipation complains of anal itching and discomfort toward the end of the day. He describes a perianal pain when sitting and finds himself sitting sideways to avoid discomfort. Physical examination reveals painful varicose dilations in the anal region, associated with edema. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Anal cancer

2: Anal fissure

3: Hemorrhoids

4: Ischiorectal abscess

1641:- Following Is true regarding opening snap -

1: It is a high-pitched diastolic sound

2: It s due to opening of stenosed aortic valve.

3: It indicates pulmonary arterial hypertension.

4: It precedes the aortic component of second heart sound,

1642:- Mean circulatory filling pressure is

1: Difference between systemic and pulmonary arterial pressure

2: Difference between central venous pressure and central arterial pressure

3: Mean arterial pressure

4: Arterial pressure taken at the point when heart stops beating

1643:- Electrical alternans is seen in -

1: Cardiac tamponade

2: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

- 3: Constrictive pericarditis
- 4: Right Ventricular MI (RVMT)

1644:- A 50-year-old man has a 2-year history of angina pectoris that occurs during exercise. On physical examination, his blood pressure is 135/75 mm Hg, and his heart rate is 79/min and slightly irregular. Coronary angiography shows a fixed 75% narrowing of the anterior descending branch of the left coronary artery. He has several risk factors for atherosclerosis: smoking, hypertension, and hypercholesterolemia. Which of the following is the earliest event resulting from the effects of these factors?

- 1: Alteration in vasomotor tone regulation
- 2: Conversion of smooth muscle cells to foam cells
- 3: Dysfunction from endothelial injury
- 4: Inhibition of LDL oxidation

1645:- A 60-year-old mildly obese woman is admitted to the hospital with a chief complaint of recurrent chest pain on exertion. The patient reports several episodes of chest pain over the past several years and painful leg cramps when walking. Fasting blood glucose (160 mg/dL) and total serum cholesterol (370 mg/dL) are high. The ECG is normal and blood tests for cardiac-specific proteins are negative. Chest pain in this patient is most likely due to which of the following underlying conditions?

- 1: Atherosclerosis of coronary artery
- 2: Congenital anomalous origin of coronary artery
- 3: Coronary arteritis
- 4: Intramural course of the LAD coronary artery

1646:- Severity of mitral stenosis is judged by-. -

- 1: Loud S1
- 2: S2-S3 gap
- 3: Loud S2
- 4: S3

1647:- New drug Renolazine is used in -

- 1: Angina
- 2: Hypertention
- 3: Tachycardia
- 4: Arrhythmia

1648:- HbA2 has

- 1: a 2 ss 2
- 2: a 2 g 2
- 3: a 2 d 2
- 4: g 2 d 2

1649:- Best vehicle for oxygen is

- 1: Hb solution
- 2: Whole blood
- 3: Plasma
- 4: Dissolved

1650:- The tissue of origin of the Kaposi's sarcoma is

- 1: Lymphoid
- 2: Vascular
- 3: Neural
- 4: Muscular

1651:- Wide fixed split S2 is seen in?

- 1: ASD
- 2: VSD
- 3: TOF
- 4: TAPVC

1652:- True regarding endothelin-1 are all except

- 1: Bronchodilatation
- 2: Vasoconstriction
- 3: Decreased GFR
- 4: Has inotropic effect

1653:- All of the following drugs act by blocking calcium channel except

- 1: Dantrolene
- 2: Nicardipine
- 3: Diltiazem
- 4: Verapamil

1654:- Most common cause of arrhythmia is -

- 1: Ischemic injury
- 2: Automatism
- 3: Triggered activity
- 4: heart failure

1655:- Dilated cardiomyopathy, gene altered is?

- 1: Dystrophin
- 2: Titin

3: Sarcomere

4: Mitochondrial genes

1656:- Kerley B lines' in the chestX-ray of a patient is a radiological feature of-

1: Respiratory failure

2: Mitral regurgitation

3: Renal failure

4: Liver failure

1657:- In isometric exercise, all are increased except

1: Heart rate

2: Cardiac output

3: Mean arterial pressure

4: Systemic vascular resistance

1658:- Nicoladoni sign is also known as

1: Brannham sign

2: Murray sign

3: Frei's sign

4: Darrier's sign

1659:- Lymphocytes are produced in

1: Lymph node

2: Thymus

3: Bone marrow

4: All of the above

1660:- Cardiomyopathy is not a feature of

- 1: Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy
- 2: Friedreich's ataxia
- 3: Pompe disease
- 4: Lowe's syndrome

1661:- The risk of recurrence of congenital heart disease

- 1: 0.80%
- 2: 1%
- 3: 2-6%
- 4: 10-12%

1662:- Which one of the following is the treatment of choice for Kawasaki's disease?

- 1: Cyclosporine
- 2: Dapsone
- 3: Intravenous immunoglobulin
- 4: Methotrexate

1663:- Role of Vitamin K for activation in clotting cycle

- 1: Carboxylation
- 2: Hydroxylation
- 3: Oxidation
- 4: Reduction

1664:- 30-60deg left axis deviation-

- 1: Left ventricular hyperophy
- 2: Right ventricular hyperophy
- 3: Aoic stenosis
- 4: Left atrial enlargement

1665:- Earliest sign of left atrial enlargement is -

- 1: Posterior displacement of esophagus
- 2: Widening of carinal angle
- 3: Elevation of left bronchus
- 4: Double shadow of right border

1666:- Myocaditis can be caused by

- 1: Schistosomia
- 2: Ankylostoma duodenale
- 3: Trichuris trichura
- 4: Trichinella spiralis

1667:- c-ANCA is positive in

- 1: Microscopic Polyangitis
- 2: Wegener's Granulomatosis
- 3: Churg Strauss Syndrome
- 4: Behcet's syndrome

1668:- Characteristic pathological finding in carcinoid of hea-

- 1: Fibrous endocardial thickening of right ventricle and tricuspid valve
- 2: Collagen deposition in wall of right ventricle and tricuspid valve

3: Interstitial fibrous thickening of right ventricle and pulmonic valve

4: Mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate in the wall of right atrium

1669:- Left ventricular hyperophy is caused by all except-

1: MS

2: MR

3: AS

4: AR

1670:- Drug of choice for Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia

1: Digitalis

2: Adenosine

3: Adrenaline

4: Verapamil

1671:- Which of the following is Venodilator

1: Hydralizine

2: Minoxidil

3: Nitroprusside

4: Nifedipine

1672:- Metoprolol is preferred over propranolol in some patients because it

1: causes less cardio depression

2: is less likely to cause bronchoconstriction

3: has both alpha- and beta-adrenoceptor blocking effects

4: is more effective as an antiarrhythmic

1673:- Tetralogy of fallot is characterized by following except

- 1: AS
- 2: VSD
- 3: Over-riding of aoa
- 4: Infundibular constriction

1674:- Captopril can cause all Except:

- 1: Decrease in K⁺ concentration
- 2: Decrease in after load
- 3: Proteinuria
- 4: Blood dyscrasia

1675:- Which of the following statements concerning the circulatory system is true?

- 1: Occlusion of a functional end aery does not result in cell death
- 2: Veins generally have thicker walls than aeries
- 3: All veins have valves
- 4: Blood in a poal vein passes from one capillary bed to another

1676:- Cardiomyopathy is seen in all except -

- 1: Alkaptonuria
- 2: Type 2 glycogen storage disorder
- 3: Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- 4: Freidrich ataxia

1677:- Which one of the following provides hemodynamic stability and prolongs survival in congestive heart failure?

- 1: Lisinopril
- 2: Furosemide
- 3: Digoxin
- 4: Milrinone

1678:- Changes seen in atherosclerotic plaque at the time of rupture are all except -

- 1: Thin fibrous cap
- 2: Multiple foam cap
- 3: Smooth muscle cell hyperplasia
- 4: Cell debris

1679:- In sickle cell anemia

- 1: Glutamate replaces valine
- 2: Valine replaces glutamate
- 3: Valine replaces aspartate
- 4: Aspartate replaces valine

1680:- Why is Troponin C not used for MI diagnosis?

- 1: Troponin C binds to calcium
- 2: Troponin C is present in both cardiac and smooth muscle
- 3: Troponin C is present in both cardiac and skeletal muscle
- 4: It elevates late after onset of MI.

1681:- Depolarisation of atria on ECG is seen as

- 1: P-wave
- 2: QRS complex
- 3: T-wave
- 4: ST segment

1682-: True about fat embolism-

- 1: Seen one week after injury
- 2: Petechiac
- 3: Bradycardia
- 4: Fat globule in urine

1683-: Fixed and wide splitting of second hea sound is characteristic of-

- 1: VSD
- 2: ASD
- 3: PDA
- 4: Fallot's tetralogy

1684-: After a successful Total Hip Replacement a 59 year old patient developed severe chest pain. Echocardiography revealed reduced wall motion of right ventricle with slow flow across the tricuspid valve. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Pulmonary embolism
- 2: Aoic dissection
- 3: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 4: Right ventricular infarction

1685-: Aschoffs nodules are seen in:

- 1: Subacute bacterial endocarditis

- 2: Libman sacks endocarditis
- 3: Rheumatic carditis
- 4: Non bacterial thrombotic endocarditis

1686:- Risk of aneurysm rupture is >25% per year when the size is greater than

- 1: 4 cm
- 2: 6 cm
- 3: 7 cm
- 4: 8 cm

1687:- 2nd hea sound is due to

- 1: Closure of AV valves
- 2: Closure of aortic valve
- 3: Inthrushing of blood
- 4: Atrial contraction

1688:- A 21-year old male presents with exertional dyspnea, raised JVP and loud P2. ECG shows right axis deviation. All of the following conditions are possible except'

- 1: Atrial septal defect
- 2: Mitral stenosis
- 3: Ostium primum
- 4: Pulmonary thromboembolism

1689:- All of the following are used in atrial arrhythmias except

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Verapamil

3: Quinidine

4: Lignocaine

1690:- Beck's triad of cardiac tamponade doesn't includes

1: Hypotension

2: Neck vein distension

3: Paradoxical pulse

4: Silent hea

1691:- Dengue shock syndrome occurs due to -

1: Super-imposed Bacterial infection

2: Capillary Leak

3: Addison's Crisis

4: Myocarditis

1692:- A patient of coronary artery disease with diabetes mellitus has a history of myocardial infarction 2 months back. Lipid profile of the patient is serum triglyceride of 234 mg/dL, LDL 124 mg/dL and HDL 32 mg/dL. Which of the following drugs will you like to administer?

1: Fenofibrate

2: Rosuvastatin plus fenofibrate

3: Atorvastatin 80 mg

4: Rosuvastatin 10 mg

1693:- Mild MR.features are

1: Present in 5-10% population

2: Incidence in low socioeconomic group

3: Presents in 2 years

4: Genetic background Present

1694:- Cardiac biomarkers of choice for diagnosis of myocardial infraction 10 days after initial event

1: Troponins

2: CK-MB

3: Myoglobin

4: LDH

1695:- QT interval is shoened in-

1: Hypocalcaemia

2: Hypokalemia

3: Hypercalcemia

4: Hyperkalemia

1696:- Calcium channel blocker agent used in treatment of hypeension are

1: Prazosin

2: Lidoflazin

3: Captopril

4: Nifedipine

1697:- The major clinical use of Nimodipine is in

1: Hypeension

2: Angina pectoris

3: Sub arachnoid haemorrhage

4: Raynouds phenomenon

1698:- A young female patient came for routine examination. On examination a mid systolic click was found. There is no history of rheumatic hea disease. The histopathological examination is most likely to show which of the following?

- 1: Myxomatous degeneration and prolapse of the mitral valve
- 2: Fibrinous deposition on the tip of papillary muscle
- 3: Rupture of chordae tendinae
- 4: Aschoff nodule on the mitral valve

1699:- Most common cause of aortic aneurysm is -

- 1: Atherosclerosis
- 2: Syphilis
- 3: Trauma
- 4: Congenital

1700:- A 45-year-old woman presents with a 4-month history of severe headaches and pain and blanching of the hands upon exposure to cold. She is a nonsmoker. Over the past 6 months, she has noticed progressive difficulty in swallowing solid food. Physical examination reveals smooth and tight skin over the face and fingers. The serologic test for anti-Scl-70 (anti topoisomerase) is positive. Painful hands in this patient are best described using which of the following terms?

- 1: Chilblains
- 2: Homans' sign
- 3: Intermittent claudication
- 4: Raynaud phenomenon

1701:- Digoxin induced arrhythmias are treated by all the following except

- 1: Lidocaine

2: Phenytoin

3: Atropine

4: Quinidine

1702:- Brain abscess in Cyanotic heart disease is commonly located in

1: Cerebellar hemisphere

2: Frontal lobe

3: Temporal lobe

4: Parietal lobe

1703:- First dose hypotension is caused by :

1: Prazosin

2: Clonidine

3: Sodium nitroprusside

4: Propranolol

1704:- A patient develops sudden palpitation with HR 150/ min, regular. What could be the cause-

1: PSVT

2: Sinus tachycardia

3: Ventricular tachycardia

4: Atrial flutter with block

1705:- The substance that is present in both serum and plasma is

1: Fibrinogen

2: Factor VII

3: Factor V

4: Factor II

1706:- Left cardiac border bulge can be seen in all, except -

1: Enlarged azygous vein

2: Left appendicular overgrowth

3: Coronary artery aneurysm

4: Pericardial defect

1707:- Wide QRS duration is-

1: >0.8sec

2: >0.9sec Pattern)

3: >.12sec

4: All the above

1708:- Drug of choice for ventricular premature beats(VPB) with digitalis toxicity is

1: Diphenylhydantoin

2: Quinidine

3: Amiodarone

4: Verapamil

1709:- Verapamil is contraindicated in

1: Hypertension

2: Complete heart block

3: Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia

4: Angina pectoris

1710:- Cirroid aneurysms most commonly occur in which of the following vessels

- 1: Aortic arch
- 2: Splenic artery
- 3: Saphenous vein
- 4: Superficial temporal artery

1711:- Amount of blood in heart

- 1: 250-300 ml
- 2: 500-600 ml
- 3: 1-2 litre
- 4: 100-200 ml

1712:- A 60-year-old-man is discharged after being observed in the hospital for 4 days following a myocardial infarction. He returns to his normal activities, which include sedentary work only. This point in time following a myocardial infarct is noteworthy for the special danger of which of the following?

- 1: Arrhythmia
- 2: Mural thrombosis
- 3: Myocardial (pump) failure
- 4: Myocardial rupture

1713:- Cyanosis is seen in all hypoxia except

- 1: Hypoxic hypoxia
- 2: Stagnant hypoxia
- 3: Anemic hypoxia
- 4: High altitude

1714:- Bainbridge reflex is due to

- 1: Stretching of atria
- 2: Baroreceptor reflex
- 3: Decreased venous return
- 4: Increased ventricular activity

1715:- Nitrites are used for all of the following conditions except?

- 1: Congestive heart failure
- 2: Cyanide Poisoning
- 3: Esophageal spasm
- 4: Renal colic

1716:- All of the following are true regarding vasodilation in acute inflammation, except:

- 1: Caused by release of histamine
- 2: First affects capillaries and followed by opening of arterioles
- 3: Vasodilation leads to extravasation of fluid from microvasculature, leading to edema
- 4: Vasodilation occurs notably due to the action of histamine on vascular smooth muscle

1717:- A 45-year-old woman presents with sudden attacks of wheezing, shortness of breath, episodic hot flashes, abdominal cramps and diarrhea. Physical examination shows facial redness, as well as hepatomegaly and pitting edema of the lower legs. A 24-hour urine specimen reveals elevated levels of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA). A CT scan of the abdomen demonstrates multiple 2- to 3-cm nodules throughout the liver and a 2-cm nodule in the jejunum. An echocardiogram would be most expected to demonstrate which of the following?

- 1: Aortic stenosis
- 2: Bacterial endocarditis

3: Mitral valve prolapse

4: Pulmonic stenosis

1718:- Which test is performed to detect reversible myocardial ischemia

1: Coronary angiography

2: MUGAscan

3: Thallium scan

4: Resting echocardiography

1719:- Eisenmenger syndrome-True are All except ?

1: Pulmonary veins are not distended

2: RV & LV walls come back to normal size

3: Dilatation of central pulmonary artery

4: Peripheral pruning of pulmonary arteries

1720:- The blood indices which reflects iron deficiency more accurately is

1: MCV

2: MCH

3: MCHC

4: PCV

1721:- All are true about Digoxin except

1: Causes bradycardia due to increased vagal tone causes bradycardia due to increase the vagal tone

2: Acts by inhibiting Na⁺K⁺ATPase in myocardial fibres

3: It is 95% plasma protein bound

4: Primarily excreted unchanged by glomerular filtration

1722-: Pulmonary hypertension may occur in all of the following conditions except-

- 1: Toxic oil syndrome
- 2: Progressive systemic sclerosis
- 3: Sickle cell anemia
- 4: Argemone mexicana poisoning

1723-: A 22 year old presents to his physician with hemoptysis and hematuria with basement membrane antibodies. Most likely diagnosis is -

- 1: Wagner's granulomatosis
- 2: Good pasture's syndrome
- 3: PAN
- 4: Churg-strauss syndrome

1724-: Digoxin is used in congestive heart failure is associated with

- 1: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
- 2: High output failure
- 3: Atrial fibrillation with high ventricular rate
- 4: All the above

1725-: Least chances of infective endocarditis is associated with:

- 1: Mild MS
- 2: Mild MR
- 3: Small ASD
- 4: Small VSD

1726:- Component of Fallots tetralogy is

- 1: Left axis detion
- 2: Left ventricular hyperophy
- 3: VSD
- 4: Blalock taussig shunt is between pulmonary aery & subclan aery

1727:- All of the following are used for the treatment of congestive hea failure except

- 1: Nitroglycerin
- 2: Spiranolactone
- 3: Nesiritide
- 4: Trimetazidine

1728:- Vagal stimulation in hea decreases hea rate by

- 1: Decrease in action potential spike
- 2: Decrease in slope of prepotential
- 3: Increase in repolarisation
- 4: Decrease in conduction

1729:- All of the following drugs can worsen angina except:

- 1: Dipyridamole
- 2: Oxyphedrine
- 3: Thyroxine
- 4: Sumatriptan

1730:- Drug of choice for termination paroxysmal Supraventricular tachycardia is

- 1: Calcium channel blockers
- 2: Beta blockers
- 3: Adenosine
- 4: Digitalis

1731:- A drug used for ventricular arrhythmias caused by digoxin?

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Diltiazem
- 3: quinidine
- 4: Phenytoin

1732:- Reception for bezold-jaisch reflex:

- 1: Stretch receptors
- 2: Mechanical receptors
- 3: Terminal ends of c fibers
- 4: All

1733:- Which of the following is not used in the treatment of pulmonary hypertension?

- 1: Calcium channel blockers
- 2: Alpha blockers
- 3: Prostacyclins
- 4: Endothelin receptor antagonists

1734:- Carcinoid of heart presents as?

- 1: Aortic stenosis
- 2: Tricuspid regurgitation

3: Mitral stenosis

4: Aortic regurgitation

1735-: Polyarteritis nodosa does not involve:

1: Pulmonary artery

2: Bronchial artery

3: Renal artery

4: Cerebral artery

1736-: Fetal hemoglobin contains

1: α_2, β_2

2: α_2, δ_2

3: α_2, γ_2

4: None

1737-: The triad of bradycardia, hypotension and irregular respiration is called as

1: Cushing's reflex

2: Bezold-Jarisch reflex

3: Bainbridge reflex

4: Hering-Breuer reflex

1738-: Beck's triad is?

1: Increased heart sound, distended neck veins, hypotension

2: Increased heart sound, distended neck veins, hypotension

3: Muffled heart sound, distended neck veins, hypotension

4: Muffled heart sound, distended neck veins, hypotension

1739:- A hypertensive, diabetic is having proteinuria, antihypertensive of choice is-

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Clonidine
- 3: Enalapril
- 4: Alpha methyl dopa

1740:- A 4-year-old boy is seen after he suddenly develops a fever, abdominal pain and tenderness, hematuria, and palpable purpuric skin lesions on his buttocks and the extensor surfaces of the arms and legs. The most likely diagnosis is

- 1: Henoch-Schonlein purpura (HSP)
- 2: Idiopathic (immune) thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP).
- 3: Kawasaki disease.
- 4: Polyarteritis nodosa.

1741:- The left shift in the arneth index indicates

- 1: Anemia
- 2: Neutrophilia
- 3: Splenomegaly
- 4: Hyperactive bone marrow

1742:- Class 3 antiarrhythmic drugs is

- 1: Amiodarone
- 2: Phenytoin
- 3: Propafenone
- 4: Pindolol

1743:- A 62-year-old woman undergoing chemotherapy for breast cancer presents with a 3-day history of fever and chest pain. Cardiac catheterization reveals a markedly reduced ejection fraction with normal coronary blood flow. A myocardial biopsy is obtained, and a PCR test for coxsackievirus is positive. Histologic examination of this patient's myocardium will most likely reveal an abundance of which of the following inflammatory cells?

- 1: Eosinophils
- 2: Lymphocytes
- 3: Macrophages
- 4: Mast cells

1744:- In MVPS mitral valve HPE shows -

- 1: Hyaline degeneration
- 2: Hyaline degeneration
- 3: Myxomatous degeneration
- 4: Fibrinoid necrosis

1745:- Tigered effect in myocardium is due to:

- 1: Malignant change
- 2: Fat deposition
- 3: Seen in rheumatic fever
- 4: Associated with myocarditis

1746:- Not seen in primary pulmonary hypertension-

- 1: Left parasternal heave
- 2: Right parasternal heave
- 3: Single S2
- 4: Pulmonary ejection click

1747:- The following drug acts as Rho- kinase(ROCK enzyme) inhibitor

- 1: Trimetazidine
- 2: Fasudil
- 3: Pinacidil
- 4: Ranolazine

1748:- Largest % of blood volume in

- 1: Aoa
- 2: Aery /Aerioles
- 3: Venules / Veins
- 4: Capillaries

1749:- Hemopericardium is seen in-

- 1: Chest injury
- 2: MI
- 3: Ruptured Aortic aneurysm
- 4: All

1750:- Some times the following diastolic sounds heard during cardiac auscultation-

- 1: S3
- 2: S4
- 3: Opening snap
- 4: Ejection click

1751:- Which of the following is the cause of wide pulse pressure

- 1: Aoic stenosis

2: Aortic regurgitation

3: Mitral stenosis

4: Tricuspid stenosis

1752:- A person presents with involvement of kidney and respiratory tract infection with granuloma formation. Most probable diagnosis is?

1: Wegener's granulomatosis

2: Goodpasture syndrome

3: Tuberculosis

4: Sarcoidosis

1753:- The test of choice to detect perivalvular abscess of aortic valve is-

1: MRI of the head

2: Transesophageal ECHO with Doppler

3: Ventriculography

4: CT Chest

1754:- Which one of the following electrocardiographic changes is found in hypercalcaemia

-

1: Prolonged Q-T interval

2: Short Q-T interval

3: Increased QRS interval

4: Short P-R interval

1755:- Losartan is similar to enalapril in all features except:

1: Antihypertensive efficacy

2: Reverse left ventricular hypertrophy

3: Lack of carbohydrate intolerance

4: Potential to induce cough

1756:- Drug of choice for maintenance therapy in PSVT is

1: Amiodarone

2: Lignocaine

3: Verapamil

4: Adenosine

1757:- The cells seen after 72 hours in the infarcted area in MI are

1: Neutrophils

2: Lymphocytes

3: Macrophages

4: Monocytes

1758:- Dicrotic notch is caused by

1: Closure of mitral valve

2: Opening of mitral valve

3: Closure of aortic valve

4: Opening of aortic valve

1759:- All of the following drugs are used for the treatment of congestive heart failure except:

1: Nitroglycerine

2: Spironolactone

3: Nesiritide

4: Trimetazidine

1760:- A 35 year old athlete has height 184 cm., arm span 194cm., pulse rate 64/min., BP148/64 mm Hg. Chest auscultation reveals long diastolic murmur over right 2nd intercostal space on routine examination. The probable diagnosis is -

- 1: Aortic regurgitation
- 2: Atrial septal defect
- 3: Ebstein anomaly
- 4: Coarctation of aorta

1761:- BNP is regarded by

- 1: Neutral endopeptidases
- 2: Elastase
- 3: Omapatrilat
- 4: ACE

1762:- All are ECG changes hypokalemia, except-

- 1: U wave
- 2: ST segment sagging
- 3: T-wave flattening or inversion
- 4: QT interval prolongation

1763:- Preferred biomarker for acute myocardial disease?

- 1: Serum LDH
- 2: Cardiac Troponin I and II
- 3: CKMB
- 4: CKBB

1764:- Beck's triad of cardiac tamponade includes -

- 1: Hypotension
- 2: Paradoxical pulse
- 3: TACHYCARDIA
- 4: Silent hea

1765:- The following Potassium channel opener is used in angina

- 1: Nicorandil
- 2: Hydralazine
- 3: Fasudil
- 4: Ranolazine

1766:- A patient develops sudden palpitation with HR 150/ min, regular. What could be the cause -

- 1: PSVT
- 2: Sinus tachycardia
- 3: Ventricular tachycardia
- 4: Atrial flutter with block

1767:- Earliest feature of pulmonary venous hypertension is -

- 1: Upper lobar vessel dilatation
- 2: Kerley B Lines
- 3: Left atrial enlargement
- 4: Pleural effusion

1768:- All are seen in malignant hypertension except?

- 1: Fibrinoid necrosis
- 2: Hyaline arteriosclerosis
- 3: Necrotizing glomerulonephritis
- 4: Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis

1769:- What is the normal left ventricular ejection fraction?

- 1: 20%
- 2: 30%
- 3: 50%
- 4: 65%

1770:- Causes of constrictive pericarditis is/are -

- 1: T.B.
- 2: SLE
- 3: Histoplasmosis
- 4: All of the above

1771:- Which of the following statement (s) is/are true about Hb/O₂ dissociation curve?

- 1: Foetal Hb shift curve to left
- 2: Hypothermia shifts curve to left
- 3: Hypercarbia shifts curve to left
- 4: Acidosis shifts curve to left

1772:- Drug contra-Indicated in bilateral renal artery stenosis

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Guanethidine

3: Captopril

4: Amlodipine

1773:- A patient presents with LVH and pulmonary complications. ECG shows left axis deviation. Most likely diagnosis is

1: TAPVC

2: Tricuspid atresia

3: TAPVC

4: VSD

1774:- Which one of the following drugs is associated with the development of a lupus-like syndrome, especially in patients identified as "slow acetylators"?

1: Arniodarone

2: Clonidine

3: Nitroglycerin

4: Procainamide

1775:- Single second heart sound is seen in -

1: TOF

2: hypertension

3: Pulmonary oedema

4: MI

1776:- ASD with murmur similar to MR and left axis deviation ?

1: ASD secundum

2: ASD primum

3: Floppy mitral valve

4: ASD secundum with rheumatic MR

1777:- An experiment studies early atheroma development. Lipid streaks on arterial walls are examined microscopically and biochemically to determine their cellular and chemical constituents and the factors promoting their formation. Early lesions show increased attachment of monocytes to the endothelium. The monocytes migrate subendothelially 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?

- 1: C-reactive protein
- 2: Homocysteine
- 3: Lp(a)
- 4: Oxidized LDL

1778:- The low pressure receptors are

- 1: Affected by cardiac output
- 2: Stimulated by atrial systole and diastole
- 3: Stimulation by left ventricular contraction
- 4: Stimulated by aortic pressure

1779:- Cushing's phenomenon is

- 1: Low BP & high heart rate
- 2: High BP & high heart rate
- 3: Low BP & low heart rate
- 4: High BP & low heart rate

1780:- Following statements are true in diastolic dysfunction of the left ventricle EXCEPT-

- 1: It presents as dyspnea on exertion

- 2: Tachycardia will improve the symptoms
- 3: Uncontrolled hypertension is an important cause
- 4: Ischemic heart disease

1781-: Not true regarding rheumatic chorea in children _____

- 1: Chorea disappears during sleep
- 2: Rapid jerky movements of distal extremities
- 3: Within 8-12 weeks of disease
- 4: Remits spontaneously

1782-: A 73-year-old woman has had episodes of chest pain during the past week. She is afebrile. Her pulse is 80/min, respirations are 16/min, and blood pressure is 110/70 mm Hg. On auscultation of the chest, heart sounds seem distant, but the lung fields are clear. Neck veins are distended to the angle of the jaw, even while sitting. There is a darkly pigmented, irregular, 1.2-cm skin lesion on the right shoulder. A chest radiograph shows prominent borders on the left and right sides of the heart. Pericardiocentesis yields bloody fluid. Laboratory findings include a serum troponin I level of 0.3 ng/mL. Which of the following lesions is the most likely cause of these findings?

- 1: Calcific aortic stenosis
- 2: Coronary atherosclerosis
- 3: Epicardial metastases
- 4: Mitral valvulitis

1783-: Which of the following cyanotic heart diseases is associated with left axis deviation and left ventricular hypertrophy?

- 1: Transposition of great vessels
- 2: Truncus arteriosus
- 3: Tricuspid atresia
- 4: Total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage

1784:- Windkessel effect is seen in

- 1: Large elastic vessels
- 2: Capacitance vessels
- 3: Throughfare channels
- 4: Capillaries

1785:- Target BP before thrombolysis in ischemic stroke is below?

- 1: 185/100 mm Hg
- 2: 165/100 mm Hg
- 3: 145/100 mm Hg
- 4: 120/80 mm Hg

1786:- In stable angina-

- 1: CK-MB is elevated
- 2: Troponin I is elevated
- 3: Myoglobin is elevated
- 4: The levels of cardiac marker remainUNCHANGED

1787:- A 60-year-old man with rheumatic mitral stenosis and atrial fibrillation is on therapy for a fast ventricular rate. While on treatment he develops a regular pulse of 64 beats/min. Which of the following is the probable drug that the patient is receiving?

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Carvedilol
- 4: Propranolol

1788:- Hypertension with hyperkalemia is seen in -

- 1: Conns syndrome
- 2: Gordon's syndrome
- 3: Addison's disease
- 4: Renal failure

1789:- Which vasculitis affects both arterial and venous system?

- 1: Wegener granulomatosis
- 2: Polyarteritis nodosa
- 3: Behcet's disease
- 4: Kawasaki disease

1790:- True about troponin:

- 1: Has 3 sub units
- 2: Troponin c binds to calcium
- 3: Troponin I binds actin and tropomyosin
- 4: All

1791:- The drug of choice for paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Digitalis
- 3: Quinidine
- 4: Diphenylhydantoin

1792:- Treatment of orthostatic hypotension is-

- 1: Dopamine

- 2: Diuretics
- 3: Fludrocisone
- 4: Calcium channel blockers

1793:- Digoxin increases cardiac contractility by directly engaging in wof

- 1: Inhibiting myocardial $\text{Na}^+ / \text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATPase
- 2: Activating L-type Ca^{2+} channels
- 3: Inhibiting cardiac phosphodiesterase
- 4: Inhibiting myocardial Na^+ / K^+ -ATPase

1794:- An 8 month old female child presented to emergency with a heart rate of 220/minute and features of congestive heart failure. Her heart rate comes down to normal after administering intravenous adenosine. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- 1: Atrial fibrillation
- 2: Atrial flutter
- 3: Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
- 4: Ventricular tachycardia

1795:- Anti arrhythmic drug is

- 1: Phentolamine
- 2: Phenobarbitone
- 3: Procainamide
- 4: Pentamidine

1796:- True about third heart sound (H3)-

- 1: Heard in MR
- 2: Systolic sound

3: High pitch sound

4: Normal in adults

1797:- Gatekeeper of the heart is

1: SA node

2: AV node

3: Purkinje fibers

4: Bundle of His

1798:- An absolute contraindication of exercise testing includes-

1: Peripheral vascular disease

2: Unstable angina

3: Aortic stenosis

4: One week after myocardial infarction

1799:- Cerebral blood supply

1: 55 ml/100 gm/min

2: 400 ml/100 gm/min

3: 100 ml/100 gm/min

4: 200 ml/100 gm/min

1800:- 42 yrs old man presented with dizziness on standing, SBP falls by 50 mm Hg and HR is 52/min likely cause is -

1: CHF

2: Inferior wall MI

3: Pheochromocytoma

4: Theophylline toxicity

1801:- Most important determinant in Fallot's tetralogy is

- 1: RVH
- 2: Sub-pulmonic stenosis
- 3: Pan systolic murmur
- 4: Enlargement of heart

1802:- A 48-year-old woman has developed persistent swelling and puffiness in the left arm after a mastectomy with axillary node dissection for breast cancer 1 year ago. She developed cellulitis in the left arm 3 months ago. Physical examination shows firm skin over the left arm and "doughy" underlying soft tissue. The arm is not painful or discolored. Which of the following terms best describes these findings?

- 1: Lymphedema
- 2: Subclavian arterial thrombosis
- 3: Thrombophlebitis
- 4: Tumor embolization

1803:- All of the following about Bezold - Jarisch reflex are true except

- 1: Hypertension
- 2: Bradycardia
- 3: Capsaicin
- 4: Rapid shallow breathing

1804:- The development of septal defects in the fetal heart occurs at

- 1: 3-5 weeks
- 2: 6-8 weeks
- 3: 9-12 weeks

4: 13-15 weeks

1805:- A 70-year-old woman is seen by her physician for evaluation of severe headaches. She noted these several weeks ago, and they have been getting worse. Although she has not had any visual aura but she has been intermittently losing vision in her left eye for the last few days. She denies new weakness or numbness, but she does report jaw pain with eating. Her past medical history includes coronary artery disease requiring a bypass grafting 10 years prior, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidaemia, and mild depression. Full review of symptoms is notable for night sweats and mild low back pain particularly prominent in the morning. Which of the following is the next most appropriate step?

- 1: Aspirin 975 mg orally daily
- 2: Measurement of erythrocyte sedimentation rate
- 3: Immediate initiation of glucocorticoid
- 4: Referral for temporal artery biopsy

1806:- 3rd heart sound is d/t

- 1: Closure of AV valve
- 2: Closure of Aortic valve
- 3: Mid diastolic flow in the ventricle
- 4: Atrial contraction

1807:- All are used for the treatment of pulmonary hypertension EXCEPT:

- 1: Endothelin receptor antagonists
- 2: Phosphodiesterase inhibitors
- 3: Calcium channel blockers
- 4: Beta blockers

1808:- Investigation of choice for DVT is -

- 1: Doppler USG

2: Angiography

3: CT scan

4: MRI

1809:- Most common type of atrial septal defect is _____

1: Ostium primum

2: Ostium secundum

3: Endocardial cushion defect

4: Endocardial hyperophy

1810:- Maximum incidence of impotence is seen in the patients with following anti hypertensive drug

1: CCBs

2: Beta blockers

3: ARBs

4: ACE inhibitor

1811:- Takayasu arteritis mainly affects?

1: dorsalis pedis

2: Celiac artery

3: Subclavian artery

4: SMA

1812:- The aortic component of the second heart sound is best heard at what location?

1: Infraclavicular region

2: Ludwig's angle to the right

3: Apex

4: 2nd intercostal space to the left

1813:- Regarding rheumatic pleural effusion. what is not true

1: PH less than 7.2

2: LDH greater than 700

3: Glucose greater than 50

4: ADH level >50mg/dl

1814:- ECG is poor detecting ischemia in areas supplied by which of the following vessels-

1: Left anterior descending (LAD)

2: Left circumflex (LCx)

3: Left Coronary Artery (LCA)

4: Right Coronary Artery (RCA)

1815:- Loud pulmonary component of second heart sound heard in -

1: Pulmonary hypertension

2: TOF

3: Eisenmenger's syndrome

4: Pulmonary stenosis

1816:- Myocardial isoenzyme of CK which is specific for myocardial infarction is-

1: CK-BB

2: CK-MB

3: CK-MM

4: All of the above

1817-: The following features are true for tetralogy of Fallot, except

- 1: Ventricular septal defect
- 2: Right ventricular hyperophy
- 3: Atrial septal defect
- 4: Pulmonary stenosis

1818-: A 45-year-old woman presents with a 4-month history of severe headaches and pain, and blanching of the hands upon exposure to cold. She is a nonsmoker. Over the past 6 months, she has noticed progressive difficulty in swallowing solid food. Physical examination reveals smooth and tight skin over the face and fingers. The serologic test for anti-Scl-70 (antitopoisomerase) is positive. Painful hands in this patient are best described using which of the following terms?

- 1: Chilblains
- 2: Homans' sign
- 3: Intermittent claudication
- 4: Raynaud phenomenon

1819-: Atrioventricular nodal delay is due to

- 1: Less gap junctions
- 2: More tight junctions
- 3: Intercalated discs
- 4: Prolonged refractory period

1820-: Normal portal venous pressure is

- 1: 5-10 mmHg
- 2: 10-15 mmHg
- 3: 15-20 mmHg

4: 20-35 mmHg

1821:- Myocardial oxygen demand decreases by all EXCEPT

- 1: Diltiazem
- 2: Metoprolol
- 3: Nitroglycerine
- 4: Amrinone

1822:- A 19-year-old man with a history of recent-onset asthma presents with chest pain, intermittent claudication and respiratory distress that is unresponsive to bronchodilators and antibiotics. Physical examination reveals mild hypertension (blood pressure = 150/100 mm Hg), bilateral wheezing and numerous purpuric skin lesions on the feet. Laboratory studies demonstrate that leukocytes are increased to 14,000/mL with increased eosinophils and platelets are increased to 450,000/mL. BUN is elevated to 30 mg/dL, and serum creatinine is elevated to 3.5 mg/dL. The serum antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody test is positive. Urinalysis discloses 3+ proteinuria and RBCs. A renal biopsy demonstrates vasculitis of medium-sized arteries, accompanied by eosinophilia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Churg-Strauss disease
- 2: Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- 3: Loeffler syndrome
- 4: Wegener granulomatosis

1823:- Immediate treatment of peripheral circulatory failure in Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS) is -

- 1: I.V Dextrose Saline
- 2: I. V high dose of Dexamethasone
- 3: I. V. crystalloid infusion
- 4: I.V. Dopamine+Dobutamine

1824-: All the following are true about Atrial fibrillation, except

- 1: Increased risk of thromboembolism
- 2: Digoxin for treatment
- 3: Anticoagulation not required
- 4: Aspirin in low risk patients

1825-: A 59 year old man with severe myxomatous mitral regurgitation is asymptomatic, with a left ventricular ejection fraction of 45% and an end systolic diameter index of 2.9 cm/m². The most appropriate treatment is

- 1: Mitral valve repair or replacement
- 2: No treatment
- 3: ACE inhibitor therapy
- 4: Digoxin and diuretic therapy

1826-: ST depression and T wave inversion in V1 to V6 and aVL leads indicate-

- 1: Anterolateral wall AMI
- 2: Posterior wall AMI
- 3: Inferior AMI
- 4: Lateral AMI

1827-: A 58-year-old male presents with the sudden onset of excruciating pain. He describes the pain as beginning in the anterior chest, radiating to the back, and then moving downward into the abdomen. His blood pressure is found to be 160/110. Your differential diagnosis includes myocardial infarction; however, no changes are seen on ECG, and you consider this to be less of a possibility. You obtain an x-ray of this patient's abdomen and discover a "double-barrel" aoa. This abnormality most likely results from

- 1: Atherosclerosis of the abdominal aoa
- 2: A microbial infection
- 3: A congenital defect in the wall of the aoa

4: Loss of elastic tissue in the media

1828:- What is the diagnostic of fresh myocardial infraction in ECG

- 1: QT interval prolongation
- 2: P mitrale
- 3: ST segment elevation
- 4: ST segment depression

1829:- A 2-week-old girl is found to have a harsh murmur along the left sternal border. The parents report that the baby gets "bluish" when she cries or drinks from her bottle. Echocardiogram reveals a congenital heart defect associated with pulmonary stenosis, ventricular septal defect, dextroposition of the aorta, and right ventricular hypertrophy. What is the appropriate diagnosis?

- 1: Atrial septal defect
- 2: Coarctation of aorta, postductal
- 3: Coarctation of aorta, preductal
- 4: Tetralogy of Fallot

1830:- Cardiac muscles action potential at plateau is due to

- 1: Influx of Na
- 2: Efflux of K
- 3: Influx of ca
- 4: Influx of cl

1831:- 30 year old male comes with h/o acute breathleuitess. JVP sed Inspiratory fall of B.P. by 14 mmHg true about this condit ion-

- 1: Kussmaul sign
- 2: Low electric ECG

3: Rapidly discent

4: Inspiratory fall of systemic fall of more than 10 mm _

1832:- Fibrinoid necrosis is seen in

1: Polyarteritis nodosa

2: SLE

3: HIV

4: Sarcoidosis

1833:- Inodilation is

1: Milrinone

2: Dopamine

3: Dobutamine

4: Thiazides

1834:- Baroreceptor stimulation produces

1: Decreased hea rate & BP

2: Increased hea rate & BP

3: Increased cardiac contractility

4: Decreased cardiac contractility

1835:- Antihypensive drug which is beneficial or neutral in the lipid metabolism is

1: Prazosin

2: Propanolol

3: Furseimide

4: Chlohiazide

1836:- Third hea sound is seen in all except -

- 1: Athletes
- 2: Mitral stenosis
- 3: Constrictive pericarditis
- 4: MI

1837:- Which of the following is an example of small vessels vasculitis?

- 1: Takayasu aeritis
- 2: Microscopic polyangitis
- 3: Giant cell aeritis
- 4: Polyaeritis nodosa

1838:- A 62-year-old man with a history of hypertension is brought to the emergency room with severe left chest and back pain. His blood pressure is 80/50 mm Hg. Physical examination shows pallor, diaphoresis, and a murmur of aortic regurgitation. An ECG does not show myocardial infarction. An X-ray film of the chest reveals mediastinal widening. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Bacterial endocarditis
- 2: Dissecting aneurysm
- 3: Pericarditis
- 4: Pulmonary thromboembolism

1839:- Digoxin is used in the treatment of-

- 1: Constictive pericarditis
- 2: Cardiac tamponade
- 3: atrial fibrillation
- 4: tachycardia

1840:- Dicumarol is a drug that impairs the utilization of vitamin K by the liver. Dicumarol therapy would decrease the plasma concentration of which of the following procoagulants

- 1: Prothrombin
- 2: Fibrinogen
- 3: Factor VIII
- 4: Factor V

1841:- Raynaud's phenomenon what change is seen in vessels initial stage:

- 1: No change
- 2: Thrombosis
- 3: Fibrinoid necrosis
- 4: Hyaline sclerosis

1842:- Oxygen consumption of whole human brain in ml per minute is about

- 1: 25
- 2: 35
- 3: 45
- 4: 55

1843:- A new born presents with deepening cyanosis at birth, with congestive heart failure and normal first heart sound. X-ray reveals cardiomegaly diagnosis is _____

- 1: Tetralogy of Fallot's
- 2: Ebstein anomaly
- 3: Transposition of great vessels
- 4: Tricuspid atresia

1844-: All of the following condition are associated with granulomatous pathology, except

- 1: Wegner's granulomatosis (WG)
- 2: Takayasu aeritis (TA)
- 3: Polyarthritis nodosa (Classic PAN)
- 4: Giant cell aentis (GCA)

1845-: Best antihypertensive drug in pulmonary hypertension is

- 1: Bosentan
- 2: Amlodipine
- 3: Furosemide
- 4: Digoxin

1846-: Which is a feature of high altitude pulmonary edema-

- 1: Associated with low cardiac output
- 2: Associated with pulmonary hypertension
- 3: Occurs only in unacclimatized persons
- 4: Exercise has no effect

1847-: ANCA negative vasculitis among the following is

- 1: Wegener's granulomatosis
- 2: Churg - Strauss syndrome
- 3: Polyarthritis nodosa
- 4: Microscopic polyangiitis

1848-: The blood within the vessels does not clot normally because

- 1: Vitamin K antagonists are present in plasma

- 2: Thrombin has a positive feedback on plasminogen
- 3: Sodium citrate in plasma chelates calcium ions
- 4: Vascular endothelium is smooth and coated with glycocalyx

1849:- Most common cause of left sided heart failure is

- 1: Myocardial infarction
- 2: Systemic hypertension
- 3: Rheumatic heart disease
- 4: Infective endocarditis

1850:- Use of Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors for erectile Dysfunction is contraindicated in:

- 1: Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension
- 2: Unstable/Symptomatic Angina
- 3: Previous MI > 6 weeks ago
- 4: CHF (NYHA Class-I)

1851:- Glucose intolerance is seen with all except

- 1: Thiazide diuretics
- 2: Beta blockers
- 3: ACE inhibitor
- 4: Phenytoin

1852:- All are major manifestation of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease except

- 1: Carditis
- 2: Elevated antistreptolysin-O
- 3: Polyarthritides

4: Erythema marginatum

1853:- Postural hypotension and failure of ejaculation is most commonly seen in treatment with:(1991)

1: Guanethedine

2: Minoxidil

3: Propranolol

4: Sodium nitroprusside

1854:- Which of the following is the best Inotrop drugs for use in right hea failure

1: Dobutamine

2: Dopamine

3: Digoxin

4: Milrinone

1855:- Which of the following condition precipitate Digoxin toxicity?

1: Hypokalemia

2: Hyperkalemia

3: Hybernatriemia

4: Hyperphosphatemia

1856:- Swan Ganz catheter is used for what ?

1: LV filling pressure

2: Pulmonary capillary pressure

3: Pulmonary aery occlusion pressure

4: saturation in mixed venous blood

1857:- Kussumaul'sing is not seen in-

- 1: Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 2: Constrictive pericarditis
- 3: Cardiac tamponade
- 4: d)RV infarct

1858:- All are examples of medium vessel vasculitis EXCEPT?

- 1: Classic PAN
- 2: Kawasaki disease
- 3: Buerger disease
- 4: SLE

1859:- The Hemoglobin A1c level indicates the patient's level of glycemic control during the previous

- 1: 1-2 months
- 2: 2-3 months
- 3: 3-4 months
- 4: 4-5 months

1860:- Which type of endocarditis has vegetation on both sides of the valves -

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: Libman Sack's endocarditis
- 3: RF
- 4: None

1861:- All are true about physiological murmur except

- 1: Only diastolic murmur
- 2: Midsystolic murmur
- 3: Present in child with anaemia
- 4: Not audible without stethoscope

1862:- Left heart failure findings are all except -

- 1: Kerley B Lines
- 2: Redistribution of blood vessels to apex
- 3: Oligemic lung field
- 4: Cardiomegaly

1863:- Normal pH of human semen

- 1: 7
- 2: 7.2
- 3: 7.4
- 4: 7.8

1864:- Which of the following drug reduces blood pressure primarily acting on directly decreasing heart rate alone

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Prazosin
- 3: Alpha methyl dopa
- 4: Sodium nitroprusside

1865:- Side-effect (s) of sodium nitroprusside:

- 1: Lactic acidosis
- 2: Psychosis
- 3: Headache
- 4: All of the above

1866:- Syphilitic aneurysm mostly involves

- 1: Arch of aoa
- 2: Descending aoa
- 3: Abdominal aoa above the renal aeries
- 4: Ascending aoa

1867:- All of the following findings would be expected hi a person with coarctation of the aoa except -

- 1: A systolic murmur across the anterior chest and back and a high-pitched diastolic murmur along the left sternal border
- 2: upper extremities may be more developed than lower extremities.
- 3: Inability to augment cardiac output with exercise
- 4: Persistent hypeension despite complete surgical repair

1868:- Most friable vegetation is seen in

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: Libman sacks endocarditis
- 3: Non bacterial thrombotic endocarditis
- 4: Rheumatic hea disease

1869:- The following congenital hea diseases are associated with cynosis except

- 1: Complete transposition of the great aeries

- 2: Single ventricle with or without pulmonic stenosis
- 3: Hypoplastic left heart
- 4: Atrial septal defect with mitral stenosis

1870:- In Pulmonary edema pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is ?

- 1: >28mmHg
- 2: <15mmHg
- 3: >10mmHg
- 4: <8mmHg

1871:- A 55-year-old man with idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy receives a heart transplant. Which of the following is the most likely cause of death in this patient 2 years after transplantation?

- 1: Acute cellular graft rejection
- 2: Aortic valve stenosis
- 3: Chronic vascular rejection
- 4: Hyperacute graft rejection

1872:- Drugs causing afterload reduction is

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Captopril
- 3: Dobutamine
- 4: Furosemide

1873:- Which of the following agent is a rho kinase inhibitor?

- 1: Fasudil
- 2: Ranolazine

3: Amiloride

4: Nicorandi

1874-: ASD which is common

1: Patent foremen ovale

2: Ostium primum

3: Ostium secundum

4: Sinus venosus

1875-: Which of the following is a Neprilysin inhibitor?

1: Carperitide

2: Neseritide

3: Sacubitril

4: Ularitide

1876-: The tendency for turbulent flow is greatest in

1: image_question

2: image_question

3: image_question

4: image_question

1877-: Most common primary cardiac tumour?

1: Myxoma

2: Rhabdomyoma

3: Rhabdomyosarcoma

4: Angiosarcoma

1878:- The most common etiology of native valve endocarditis is

- 1: Streptococcus viridians
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Enterococcus faecalis
- 4: Gram -ve bacilli

1879:- Which of the following is a feature of temporal arteritis

- 1: Giant cells arteritis
- 2: Granulomatous vasculitis
- 3: Necrotizing vasculitis
- 4: Leukocytoclastic vasculitis

1880:- In mitral stenosis, double atrial shadow is due to

- 1: Right atrium
- 2: Left atrium
- 3: Both atria
- 4: Left auricle

1881:- A 44-year-old female presents with recurrent severe headaches and increasing visual problems. Physical examination reveals her blood pressure to be 200/140. Her symptoms are most likely to be associated with

- 1: Medial calcific sclerosis
- 2: Hyaline arteriosclerosis
- 3: Thromboangiitis obliterans
- 4: Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis

1882:- Calcification of aortic valve is seen in:

- 1: Hurler's syndrome
- 2: Marfan's syndrome
- 3: Syphilis
- 4: Hunter syndrome

1883:- Einthoven's triangle, what is the value of lead III when lead I = 2 mv and Lead II = 1 mv

- 1: 1
- 2: 2
- 3: 3
- 4: 4

1884:- During first, 3-4 month of gestation erythrocytes are formed by

- 1: Yolk sac
- 2: Liver
- 3: Spleen
- 4: Bone marrow

1885:- Which drug inhibits Na⁺-K⁺ ATPase pump -

- 1: Digitalis
- 2: Amiodarone
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Hydralazine

1886:- The drug of choice in paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia is-

- 1: Digoxin
- 2: Adenosine
- 3: Nifedipine
- 4: Esmolol

1887:- Which of the following is not true about hepatojugular reflex -

- 1: Seen in pulmonary stenosis
- 2: Associated with decreased afterload
- 3: Seen in tricuspid regurgitation
- 4: May indicate right heart failure

1888:- RBBB with left Axis Deviation is characteristic of

- 1: Ostium Primum ASD
- 2: Mitral valve prolapse
- 3: Patent Ductus Ateriosus
- 4: Ventricular Septal Defect

1889:- The V' wave in JVP is due to

- 1: Atrial contraction
- 2: Mitral valve closure
- 3: Atrial relaxation
- 4: Tricuspid valve closure

1890:- Negative acute phase reactant is:

- 1: C-reactive protein
- 2: Alpha-1 antitrypsin

3: Transferrin

4: Serum amyloid protein

1891:- Which maneuver generally is not performed early before chest compression in basic life support outside the hospital?

1: Call for help

2: Obtain airway

3: Electrical cardioversion

4: Ventilation

1892:- Largest cross-sectional area

1: Artery

2: Veins

3: Capillaries

4: Venules

1893:- Calcium channel blockers used in HTN are all except:

1: Amlodipine

2: Clevidipine

3: Captopril

4: Nifedipine

1894:- C- ANCA is present in

1: Microscopic polyangiitis

2: Churg - Strauss syndrome

3: Kawasaki disease

4: Wegner's granulomatosis

1895:- Most common organism for causing infective endocarditis in naive valve-

- 1: Streptococcus Viridans
- 2: Entero cocci
- 3: Staphylo cocci
- 4: Gram negative bacilli

1896:- Glyceryl trinitrate is given by sublingual route because of:

- 1: Short $t_{1/2}$ in plasma
- 2: High hepatic first pass metabolism
- 3: High bioavailability by oral route
- 4: Extensive protein binding

1897:- Which of the following is not used in the treatment of pulmonary hypertension?

- 1: Calcium channel blockers
- 2: Alpha blockers
- 3: Prostacyclins
- 4: Endothelin receptor antagonists

1898:- Which of the following is not present in azurophil granules of neutrophil?

- 1: Defensins
- 2: Myeloperoxidase
- 3: Acid hydrolases
- 4: Lactoferrin

1899-: Increased BP & decreased heart rate is seen in

- 1: Hemorrhage
- 2: High altitude
- 3: Raised intracranial pressure
- 4: Anemia

1900-: Nimodipine is given in:

- 1: Extradural hemorrhage
- 2: Subdural hemorrhage
- 3: Intracerebral
- 4: Subarachnoid hemorrhage

1901-: "Cannon" - a wave is seen in-

- 1: Complete heart block
- 2: Left ventricular hypertrophy
- 3: Mitral stenosis
- 4: atrial fibrillation

1902-: Which vasculitis affects both arterial and venous system

- 1: Wegener's granulomatosis
- 2: PAN
- 3: Behçet's disease
- 4: Kawasaki disease

1903-: Water hammer pulse seen in ?

- 1: Aortic stenosis

- 2: Aortic regurgitation
- 3: Aortic stenosis and Aortic regurgitation
- 4: Mitral regurgitation

1904-: β_2 agonist with a long duration of action is

- 1: Salbutamol
- 2: Terbutaline
- 3: Salmeterol
- 4: Albuterol

1905-: An increase in the concentration of 2,3-Bisphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG) may be seen in all of the following except

- 1: Anemia
- 2: Hypoxia
- 3: Inosine
- 4: Hypoxanthine

1906-: A 45-year-old Nobel Prize-winner in chemistry has recently been the recipient of a heart transplant. Patient education has included both verbal and written descriptions of the potential cardiovascular effects of pharmacologic agents. Which one of the following drugs is least likely to cause tachycardia in this patient?

- 1: Amphetamine
- 2: Dobutamine
- 3: Epinephrine
- 4: Isoproterenol

1907-: Large PDA (Patent ductus arteriosus) leads to

- 1: Endocardial valvulitis

2: Eisenmenger syndrome

3: CHF

4: All of the above

1908-: Digitalis toxicity can cause

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Nausea

3: Arrhythmias

4: All the above

1909-: The clinical features associated with coarctation of aorta in older children are the following except

1: Upper body hypertension

2: Prominent pulsation in neck

3: Fatigability, tiredness in leg

4: Absence of flow murmurs over scapular region

1910-: Expected finding in severe MS is?

1: Parasternal heave

2: Unsplit S2

3: Soft S1

4: Low-pitched, rumbling, diastolic murmur

1911-: Pressure diuresis is due to

1: Decrease in GFR

2: Increase in peritubular hydrostatic pressure

3: Increase in Aldosterone

4: Increase in angiotensin II

1912:- A 50 year old man with a history of smoking, hypertension, and chronic exertional angina develops several daily episodes of chest pain at rest compatible with cardiac ischemia. The patient is hospitalized. All the following would be part of an appropriate management plan except -

1: Intravenous heparin

2: Aspirin

3: Intravenous nitroglycerin

4: Lidocaine by bolus infusion

1913:- A 60 year old male a sudden fall in toilet. His BP was 90/50 mm Hg and pulse was 100/min. His relatives reported that his stool was black/dark in colour. Further careful history revealed that he is a known case of hypertension and coronary artery disease and was regularly taking aspirin, atenolol and sorbitrate. The most likely diagnosis is-

1: Gastric ulcer with bleeding

2: Acute myocardial infarction with cardiogenic shock

3: Acute cerebrovascular accident

4: Pulmonary embolism

1914:- Athletic syndrome is characterized by -

1: Increased amplitude of QRS

2: Tachycardia

3: Decreased QT interval

4: U-waves

1915:- 2nd Most Common Hb in adult is

1: a 2 ss 2

2: a 2 g 2

3: a 2 d 2

4: ss 2 g 2

1916-: Aggravation of symptoms of angina in a patient when given nitrates is seen in

1: Aortic regurgitation

2: Mitral regurgitation

3: Single left coronary artery stenosis

4: Idiopathic hyperphobic subaortic stenosis

1917-: Maximum pressure in right ventricle seen is

1: 2mmHg

2: 25mmHg

3: 80mmHg

4: 120mmHg

1918-: Smoking is most commonly associated with which type of lung cancer

1: Small cell cancer

2: Squamous cell cancer

3: Adenocarcinoma

4: Carcinoid tumor

1919-: Which of the following drugs can cause torsades' de pointes?

1: Quinidine

2: Lignocaine

3: Esmolol

4: Flecainide

1920:- First hea sound is soft in all, except -

1:) Sho PR interval

2: Ventricular septal defect

3:) Mitral regurgitation

4:) Calcified valve

1921:- In the treatment of severe bradycardia, all of the following can be the best modality of treatment except-

1: Atropine

2: Pacing

3: Isoproterenol

4: Diltiazem

1922:- Reciprocal ST depression in leads V1-V3 is seen in

1: Inferior wall MI

2: Anterior wall MI

3: Lateral wall MI

4: Posterior wall MI

1923:- A 1 month old boy is referred for failure to thrive. On examination, he shows feature of congestive failure. The femoral pulses are feeble as compared to branchial pulses. The most likely clinical diagnosis is

1: Congenital aortic stenosis

2: Coarctation of aorta

- 3: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 4: Congenital aortic disease

1924-: A 76-year-old woman presents with a 1-hour history of sub-sternal chest pain. Shortly after admission the patient expires. At autopsy, extensive calcium deposits are noted in the coronary and other arteries affected by severe atherosclerosis. Which of the following terms best describes these autopsy findings?

- 1: Dystrophic calcification
- 2: Hyperplastic calcification
- 3: Hypertrophic calcification
- 4: Metastatic calcification

1925-: Dicumarol is a drug that impairs the utilization of vitamin K by the liver. Dicumarol therapy, therefore, would decrease the plasma concentration of which of the following procoagulants?

- 1: Prothrombin
- 2: Fibrinogen
- 3: Factor XI
- 4: Ac-globulin (factor V)

1926-: All of the following murmurs may be heard in patients with aortic regurgitation except -

- 1: High-pitched decrescendo diastolic murmur
- 2: Soft, low pitched middiastolic rumbling murmur
- 3: Mid-systolic ejection flow murmur
- 4: Presystolic murmur

1927-: Carbon monoxide poisoning is a type of

- 1: Anemic hypoxia
- 2: Histotoxic hypoxia
- 3: Hypoxic hypoxia
- 4: Stagnant hypoxia

1928-: Nitroglycerine causes all except:

- 1: Hypotension and bradycardia
- 2: Methemoglobinemia
- 3: Hypotension and tachycardia
- 4: Vasodilation

1929-: Mc Callum's patch is diagnostic of-

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: Rheumatic endocarditis
- 3: Myocardial infarction
- 4: Tetralogy of Fallot (ToF)

1930-: Pulmonary hypertension in COPD is due to -

- 1: Constriction of pulm vessels
- 2: Hypoxia
- 3: Interstitial fibrosis
- 4: Bronchoconstriction

1931-: Systemic vascular resistance is twice that of normal, treatment should be

- 1: Adrenaline
- 2: Nor adrenaline

3: Sodium nitroprusside

4: Isoprenaline

1932:- A patient having Prinzmetal angina is started with ISMN. Patient got symptomatic relief from angina. What is the MOA?

1: Endothelium independent coronary vasodilatation

2: Reduced cardiac contractility

3: Increased left ventricular end diastolic volume

4: Decreased diastolic perfusion pressure

1933:- Anatomical closure of ductus arteriosus occurs at _____

1: Birth

2: 3-4 days

3: 10-21 days

4: 10-15 hours

1934:- An early systolic murmur may be caused by all of the following except -

1: Small ventricular septal defect

2: Papillary muscle dysfunction

3: Tricuspid regurgitation

4: Aortic stenosis

1935:- Which of the following is not used in the treatment of Pulmonary hypertension

1: Calcium channel blockers

2: Alpha blockers

3: Prostacyclin

4: Endothelin receptor antagonist

1936:- A 60-year-old man has had angina on exertion for the past 6 years. A coronary angiogram performed 2 years ago showed 75% stenosis of the left circumflex coronary artery and 50% stenosis of the right coronary artery. For the past 3 weeks, the frequency and severity of his anginal attacks have increased, and pain sometimes occurs even when he is lying in bed. On physical examination, his blood pressure is 110/80 mm Hg, and pulse is 85/min with irregular beats. An ECG shows ST-segment elevation. Laboratory studies show serum glucose, 188 mg/dL; creatinine, 1.2 mg/dL; and troponin I, 1.5 ng/mL. Which of the following is most likely to explain these findings?

- 1: Atheromatous plaque fissure with thrombosis
- 2: Constrictive pericarditis with calcification
- 3: Endomyocardial fibrosis
- 4: Extensive myocardial fiber hypertrophy

1937:- Which of the following is best for reducing proteinuria in diabetic patient

- 1: Metoprolol
- 2: Perindopril
- 3: Chlorthalidone
- 4: Clonidine

1938:- True about pain of pericarditis is

- 1: Pain increases on leaning forward
- 2: Pain decreasing on supine position
- 3: Pain increases during inspiration
- 4: Pain increasing on eating

1939:- Maintenance of BP according to intracranial pressure is

- 1: Cushing reflex

2: Cushing disease

3: Starling's reflex

4: Gometz reflex

1940-: Hea failure cells are found in

1: Myocardium

2: Lungs

3: Liver

4: Spleen

1941-: Which of the following protein inhibits heme loss from plasma?

1: Ferritin

2: Hemopexin

3: Ceruloplasmin

4: Hemosiderin

1942-: The murmur of hyperopic obstructive cardiomyopathy is decreased in which of the following

1: Supine position

2: Standing position

3: Valsalva maneuver

4: Amyl nitrate inhalation

1943-: Best drug among the following for treating hypertension in a diabetic patient:

1: Losaan

2: Propranolol

3: Thiazides

4: All of the above

1944:- Which of the following is not a centrally acting antihypertensive drug?

1: Methyldopa

2: Minoxidine

3: Minoxidil

4: Clonidine

1945:- Which is associated with vasculitis of medium sized vessels?

1: Temporal arteritis

2: Wegener's granulomatosis

3: Polyarteritis nodosa

4: Henoch-Schönlein purpura

1946:- 7 day old baby presented in emergency department with unconsciousness, cyanosis and 85% oxygen saturation. The diagnosis _____

1: Tetralogy of Fallot

2: TGA

3: TAPVC

4: PDA

1947:- Adverse effects of losartan are all except

1: Fetopathic

2: Cough

3: Hyperkalemia

4: Head ache

1948-: ST segment elevation on EKG is not seen in

- 1: Early repolarization variant
- 2: Constrictive pericarditis
- 3: Ventricular aneurysm
- 4: Prinzmetal angina

1949-: Which of the following increases the susceptibility to coronary artery disease?

- 1: Type V hyperlipoproteinemia
- 2: Von Willibrand disease
- 3: Nephrotic syndrome
- 4: Systemic lupus erythematosus

1950-: Nitrates can be used for all of the following conditions except

- 1: Congestive heart failure
- 2: Cyanide poisoning
- 3: Esophageal spasm
- 4: Renal colic

1951-: Ejection fraction is

- 1: SV/EDV
- 2: EDV/SV
- 3: ESV/EDV
- 4: SV/EDV

1952:- Which of the following is a non granulomatous aertitis?

- 1: Takayasu aertitis
- 2: PAN
- 3: Wegener's granulomatosis
- 4: Chrug strauss disease

1953:- ASCOff'S bodies are seen in

- 1: Lib-man sac endocarditis
- 2: Rheumatic hea disease
- 3: Bacterial endocarditis
- 4: Marantic endocarditis

1954:- Which of the following is not true about cardiac enzymes in myocardial infarction?

- 1: Last enzyme to increase is lactate dehydrogenase
- 2: One of the earliest enzymes is myoglobin
- 3: CK-MB is the best enzyme for diagnosis of reinfarction
- 4: Troponin is highly specific for diagnosis of infarction

1955:- Cough is an adverse reaction seen with intake of

- 1: Thiazide
- 2: Nifedipine
- 3: Enalapril
- 4: Prazosin

1956:- The most common toxin causing dilated cardiomyopathy is

- 1: Alcohol

2: Chemotherapeutic agents

3: Heavy metal

4: Occupational exposure

1957:- All of the following promote platelet aggregation except

1: Plasmin

2: Prostacyclin

3: Thrombospondin

4: Platelet activating factor

1958:- The following statement is not true about the use of clonidine in treatment of hypertension

1: Reduction in Central sympathetic outflow

2: Increase in LDL cholesterol on prolonged use

3: Sedation and xerostomia are the common side effects

4: It can be combined with vasodilators

1959:- The half-life of Digoxin is

1: 24hours

2: 40hours

3: 48hours

4: 60hours

1960:- Nocturnal anginal pain and severe dysphoresis are seen in -

1: Acute severe MR

2: Chronic severe MS with MR

3: Acute severe AR

4: Chronic severe AR

1961-: Desynchronised defibrillation is used in-

1: Atrial fibrillation

2: Atrial flutter

3: SVT

4: Ventricular fibrillation

1962-: A 77-year-old woman fell and fractured her ankle. She has spent most of her time in bed for the past 16 days. She develops sudden chest pain, dyspnea, and diaphoresis. On examination, she has left thigh swelling and tenderness. A chest CT shows areas of decreased attenuation in the right and left pulmonary arteries. A day later she has difficulty speaking. MR angiography shows focal occlusion of a left middle cerebral artery branch. Which of the following cardiac abnormalities is she most likely to have?

1: Atrial myxoma

2: Infective endocarditis

3: Nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis

4: Patent foramen ovale

1963-: A 52-year-old woman has had a chronic cough for the past 2 years, accompanied by a small amount of occasionally blood-streaked, whitish sputum. On physical examination, her temperature is 37.9deg C, pulse is 72/min, respirations are 22/min, and blood pressure is 125/80 mm Hg. Crackles are heard on auscultation over the upper lung fields. Heart sounds are faint, and there is a 15 mm Hg inspiratory decline in systolic arterial pressure. The chest radiograph shows prominent heart borders with a "water bottle" configuration. Pericardiocentesis yields 200 mL of the bloody fluid. Infection with which of the following organisms is most likely to produce these findings?

1: Candida albicans

2: Coxsackievirus B

3: Group A streptococcus

4: Mycobacterium tuberculosis

1964:- A 42 yrs man presenting with dizziness on standing and SBP falls by 50 mm of Hg

1: Gradual stockings and compression

2: SIL isoprenaline

3: Fludrocisone

4: Oral indomethacin

1965:- Side-effects of corneal microdeposits is seen most commonly with which of the following drugs

1: Esmolol

2: Amiodarone

3: Adenosine

4: Bretylium

1966:- Fluid used in hypovolemic shock-

1: RL

2: DNS

3: Blood

4: 5%Dextose

1967:- In essential hypertension changes seen in the heart are-

1: Cardiac cell hyperplasia

2: Cardiac cell hyperophy

3: increase in the mitochondrial number

4: Increase in size of mitochondria

1968:- Phasic coronary flow

- 1: Coronary blood flow occurs during systole
- 2: Coronary blood flow occurs during diastole
- 3: It is variable
- 4: None of the above

1969:- The most characteristic histological finding of acute rheumatic carditis is:(1989)

- 1: Fibrinous pericarditis
- 2: Vegetations on mitral valve leaflets
- 3: Aschoff bodies in myocardium
- 4: Increased vascularity of the valves

1970:- Ivabradine is used in the treatment of

- 1: Ventricular arrhythmia
- 2: Angina
- 3: Atrial arrhythmia
- 4: Hypertension

1971:- Short term BP regulation exerted through kidney by

- 1: ADH
- 2: ANP
- 3: Epinephrine
- 4: Aldosterone

1972:- Regulation of coronary circulation is

- 1: Autonomic
- 2: Autoregulatory
- 3: Chemical
- 4: All of them

1973:- Characteristics of SIRS includes the following except-

- 1: Leukocytosis
- 2: Thrombocytopenia
- 3: Infectious or noninfectious cause
- 4: Oral temperature > 38degC

1974:- Which of the following is the most specific and sensitive screening test for Renovascular hypertension.

- 1: HRCT
- 2: CT angiography
- 3: Captopril enhanced radionuclide scan
- 4: MRI

1975:- A 41/2- year-old girl always had to wear warm socks even in summer season. On physical examination, it was noticed that she had high blood pressure and her femoral pulse was weak as compared to radial and carotid pulse, a chest radiograph showed remarkable notching of ribs along with their lower borders. This was due to

- 1: Femoral artery thrombosis
- 2: Coarctation of aorta
- 3: Raynaud's disease
- 4: Takayasu's arteritis

1976:- Following are features of complete heart block EXCEPT-

- 1: Bradycardia
- 2: Cannon waves
- 3: Varying intensity of 1st hea sound
- 4: Hea rate increase during exercise

1977-: The most common reentrant tachycardia associated with WPW syndrome is

- 1: Ohodromic re-entry
- 2: Antidromic re-entry
- 3: Rapidly conducting AF
- 4: Ventricular tachycardia

1978-: Glyceryl trinitrate route of administration

- 1: Oral
- 2: Submucosal
- 3: Rectal
- 4: Sublingual

1979-: During the cardiac cycle the opening of the aoic valve takes place at the-

- 1: Begining of systole
- 2: End of isovolumetric contraction
- 3: End of diastole
- 4: End of diastasis

1980-: Anacrotic pulse in seen in which of the following condition

- 1: Aoic regurgitation
- 2: Mitral regurgitation

3: Mitral stenosis

4: Aortic stenosis

1981:- Frequency of 1st heart sound

1: 10-15 Hz

2: 20-25 Hz

3: 25-45 Hz

4: 50 Hz

1982:- Which of the following is not a feature of extramedullary syndrome?

1: Root pain

2: Sacral sparing

3: Abnormal

4: Early caudal spinal tract involvement

1983:- Drug which increases Nitric Oxide are all except

1: Glycerine trinitrate

2: Hydralazine

3: Sodium Nitroprusside

4: Fenoldopam

1984:- Tigered effect in myocardium is due to

1: Malignant change

2: Fat deposition

3: Seen in rheumatic fever

4: Associated with myocarditis

1985:- Which of the following drug reduces blood pressure primarily by directly decreasing heart rate alone?

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Prazosin
- 3: Alpha methyl dopa
- 4: Nitroprusside sodium

1986:- Best predictor for coronary aery disease -

- 1: HDL
- 2: LDL
- 3: VLDL
- 4: Chylomicron

1987:- A patient presents with intense chest pain of 2 hrs duration. ECG shows ST depression in leads I and V1 to V4 There is associated T inversion and CPK-MB is elevated. Which of the following should be included in his management-

- 1: Nitroglycerine drip
- 2: Aspirin-
- 3: Coronary angiography
- 4: Streptokinase

1988:- Which of the following is the commonest cardiac neoplasm in adults?

- 1: Ventricular rhabdomyoma
- 2: Atrial myxoma
- 3: Metastatic tumour
- 4: Angiosarcoma

1989:- Microscopic polyangiitis is characterized by the following features EXCEPT

- 1: Involves small and medium sized arteries and veins
- 2: 75% cases are associated with ANCA positivity
- 3: Palpable purpura, ulcers and vesiculo bullous lesion
- 4: Unlikely to cause pulmonary renal syndrome

1990:- Calcium channel blockers are used for all except

- 1: Angina
- 2: Supraventricular Arrhythmia
- 3: Sick sinus syndrome
- 4: Hypertension

1991:- ALL of the following statement regarding the ECG in acute pericarditis are true except -

- 1: T wave inversions develop before ST elevation return to baseline
- 2: Global ST segment elevation is seen in early pericarditis
- 3: Sinus tachycardia is a common finding.
- 4: PR segment depression is present in majority of patients

1992:- All of the following are acyanotic congenital heart diseases except _____

- 1: VSD
- 2: PDA
- 3: ASD
- 4: Tetralogy of fallot

1993-: Following change is noted during exercise

- 1: Blood flow to brain increases with increase in mean systolic blood pressure
- 2: Body temperature increases
- 3: Lymphatic flow from muscle decreases
- 4: Blood flow to muscles increase after half a minute

1994-: Drug prescribed for acute attack of migraine:

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Flunarizine
- 3: Sumatriptan
- 4: Verapamil

1995-: You decide not to give sildenafil to patient who is on antianginal drug, which of the following drug it can be?

- 1: Calcium channel blockers
- 2: Beta blockers
- 3: Nitrates
- 4: ACE inhibitors

1996-: In atherosclerosis, increased LDL in monocyte macrophage due to

- 1: LDL receptors on macrophage
- 2: LDL receptors on endothelium
- 3: Lipids in LDL get oxidized
- 4: All of the above

1997-: X-ray features of ASD are all except -

- 1: Right atrial enlargement
- 2: Left atrial enlargement
- 3: Pulmonary plethora
- 4: Small aortic knob

1998-: A young man has H/O of breathlessness while walking to gym. On examination he has ejection murmur which increase on Valsalva manouvr. ECO shows LVH with deep Q wave in anterior chest leads. He should avoid

- 1: Regular walking in gym
- 2: Verapamil
- 3: Digitalis
- 4: Sublingual nitroglycerine

1999-: The most characteristic manifestation of megaloblastic anaemia

- 1: Macrocytosis
- 2: Hyper segmented neutrophils
- 3: Basophilic stippling
- 4: Cabot ring

2000-: Oxygenated blood to the fetus is carried by

- 1: Umbilical artery
- 2: Umbilical vein
- 3: SVC
- 4: Pulmonary artery

2001-: Normal QRS duration at 1 year of age is

- 1: 0.03-0.07 seconds

2: 0.04-0.08 seconds

3: 0.04-0.09 seconds

4: 0.06-0.09 seconds

2002:- Early sepsis is characterized by a/e -

1: Confusion & restlessness

2: Bradycardia

3: Hypotension

4: Sweating

2003:- All are seen in tetralogy of fallot except

1: VSD

2: RVH

3: ASD

4: PS

2004:- In essential lhypeension the drug prescribed with least cardiovascular effect

1: Clonidine

2: Alpha blocker

3: Beta blocker

4: ACE inhibitor

2005:- Which of the following represents the earliest ECG changes in a patient with Hypokalemia?

1: Pseudo-P-Pulmonale

2: Flattening of T wave

3: Development of U wave

4: Fusion of TU waves

2006-: Wof is a limiting adverse effect of ACE inhibitors

1: Acidosis

2: Hybernatriemia

3: Hypokalemia

4: Hyperkalemia

2007-: Carcinoid of heart involves?

1: Valvular endocardium of right atrium

2: Valvular endocardium of left atrium

3: Mural endocardium

4: Myocardium

2008-: All of the following are the indications to use ACE inhibitor except

1: Hypertension

2: Myocardial infarction

3: Left ventricular dysfunction

4: Pheochromocytoma

2009-: Pulsus paradoxus is a characteristic feature of -

1: Constrictive pericarditis

2: Cardiac Tamponade

3: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

4: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

2010:- A 65-year-old man who has a long history of hypertension presents to the emergency department with tearing chest pain that radiates to the back. An electrocardiogram is normal, as are cardiac enzymes. A "stat" chest radiograph demonstrates widening of the mediastinum. Which of the following is the most likely?

- 1: Arteriovenous fistula
- 2: Atherosclerotic aneurysm
- 3: Syphilitic aneurysm
- 4: Dissecting aneurysm

2011:- A young patient presented with blood pressure of 190/120 mm of Hg without any clinical symptom and fundus examination is normal, treatment of choice

- 1: Oral Nitroglycerine
- 2: IV Nitroglycerine
- 3: Oral Enalapril
- 4: IV Enalapril

2012:- All of the following are actions of Cytotoxic T-cells except

- 1: They destroy translated & other foreign cells
- 2: They display the glycoprotein CD8
- 3: They can phagocytose cells
- 4: They act by using perforins and produce lymphotoxins

2013:- Which of the following is abdominal aortitis

- 1: Giant cell aortitis
- 2: Takayasu aortitis
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Polyarteritis nodosa

2014-: Hamman's sign is seen in-

- 1: Pneumomediastinum
- 2: Pericardial effusion
- 3: SVC obstruction
- 4: Thyrotoxicosis

2015-: Cholesterol level for prevention of coronary artery disease-

- 1: < 250 mg/dl
- 2: < 220 mg/dl
- 3: < 300 mg/dl
- 4: < 200 mg/dl

2016-: Verapamil is associated with all except?

- 1: Constipation
- 2: Headache
- 3: Bradycardia
- 4: Hyperglycemia

2017-: Calcium channel blocker acts on

- 1: Skeletal muscle
- 2: Smooth muscle
- 3: Both
- 4: None

2018-: All of the following may be seen in patient of cardiac tamponade except-

- 1: raised JVP
- 2: Hypotension with narrowed pulse pressure
- 3: muffled hea sounds
- 4: atrial flutter

2019-: Which among the following is a venodilator?

- 1: Hydralazine
- 2: Minoxidil
- 3: Lisinopril
- 4: Nitroprusside

2020-: All of the following hea sounds occur sholy aftei S2except-

- 1: Opening snap
- 2: Pericardial knock
- 3: Ejection click
- 4: Tumor plop

2021-: Calcium channel blocking agents of use in the treatment of hypertension include:

- 1: Prazosin
- 2: Lidoflazine
- 3: Captopril
- 4: Nifedipine

2022-: In CCF there Is-

- 1: Oliguria
- 2: Polyuria

3: Oliguria during day and polyuria during night

4: Anuria

2023-: Pulses paradoxus can be seen in the following clinical states except-

1: Pericardial tamponade

2: Acute severe asthma

3: Acute myocardial infarction

4: COPD

2024-: Which drug should not be given in pregnancy

1: Labetolol

2: ACE inhibitor

3: Hydralazine

4: Methyldopa

2025-: In which of the following vegetation are friable and easily detachable from the cardiac valves

1: Rheumatic fever

2: Rheumatoid heart

3: SLE

4: Infective endocarditis

2026-: Sodium-nitroprusside acts by activation of:

1: Guanylate cyclase

2: K⁺ channels

3: Ca⁺⁺ channels

4: Cyclic AMP

2027:- Most common tumour of heart is-

- 1: Myxoma
- 2: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 3: Fibroma
- 4: Leiomyosarcoma

2028:- Arteriole is

- 1: Conducting vessel
- 2: Resistance vessel
- 3: Exchange vessels
- 4: Capacitance vessel

2029:- All are causes of myocarditis except

- 1: Trichiasis
- 2: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 3: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 4: SLE

2030:- All are true about hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy except

- 1: Digitalis is useful
- 2: Left ventricular outflow obstruction
- 3: Asymmetrical septal thickness
- 4: Double apical impulse

2031:- In circulatory system, the highest velocity of blood flow is in the

- 1: image_question
- 2: image_question
- 3: image_question
- 4: image_question

2032:- Neointimal hyperplasia causes vascular graft failure as a result of hyperophy of-

- 1: Endothelial cells
- 2: Collagen fibers
- 3: Smooth muscle cells
- 4: Elastic fibers

2033:- A 45-year-old man has had poorly controlled hypertension ranging from 150/90 mm Hg to 160/95 mm Hg for the past 11 years. Over the past 3 months, his blood pressure has increased to 250/125 mm Hg. On physical examination, his temperature is 36.9deg C. His lungs are clear on auscultation, and his heart rate is regular. There is no abdominal pain on palpation. A chest radiograph shows a prominent border on the left side of the heart. Laboratory studies show that his serum creatinine level has increased during this time from 1.7 mg/dL to 3.8 mg/dL. Which of the following vascular lesions is most likely to be found in this patient's kidneys?

- 1: Fibromuscular dysplasia
- 2: Granulomatous arteritis
- 3: Renal arterial stenosis
- 4: Necrotizing arteriolitis

2034:- The conduction velocity is maximum in

- 1: SA node
- 2: AV node
- 3: Bundle of his

4: Purkinje fibres

2035:- The plateau (phase 2) of the ventricular myocyte action potential

- 1: Describes when Ca^{2+} is the only ion moving through the membrane
- 2: Describes when Ca^{2+} influx is balanced by Na^{+} efflux
- 3: Describes when Ca^{2+} and Na^{+} influx is balanced by K^{+} efflux
- 4: Can be prolonged by sympathetic nerve stimulation

2036:- Which of the following antiarrhythmic drugs decrease action potential duration in Purkinje fibres

- 1: Quinidine
- 2: Flecainide
- 3: Amiodarone
- 4: Lignocaine

2037:- The following agents may be used as prophylaxis in high altitude pulmonary edema -

- 1: CAI
- 2: Acetazolamide
- 3: Nifedipine
- 4: Digoxin

2038:- Most common cause of dilated cardiomyopathy is ?

- 1: Alcohol
- 2: Viral infection
- 3: PREGNANCY
- 4: Metabolic disease

2039:- Left atrial filling pressure closely approximates with ?

- 1: Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
- 2: Central venous pressure
- 3: Intrapleural pressure
- 4: Intracranial pressure

2040:- Which of the following causative factors is not involved in the pathogenesis of Diabetic gangrene

- 1: Infection
- 2: Myelopathy
- 3: Atherosclerosis
- 4: Osteoarthropathy

2041:- In a standard Electrocardiogram, an augmented limb lead measures the electrical potential difference between

- 1: Two limbs
- 2: One limb and two other limbs
- 3: One limb and neutral (Zero)
- 4: Two limbs and two other limbs

2042:- All are true regarding hyperophic cardiomyopathy except-

- 1: Digoxin is helpful
- 2: Irregular thickness of septa
- 3: Dynamic obstruction
- 4: Double apical impulse

2043-: All is true about Giant cell aertitis except:

- 1: Involves large to medium sized aeries
- 2: Granulomatous inflammation
- 3: Most commonly involved aery is abdominal aoa
- 4: Segmental nature of the involvement

2044-: What does "cardiac polyp" mean?

- 1: Acute infarct
- 2: Cardiac aneurysm
- 3: Benign tumor
- 4: Fibrinous clot

2045-: Which drug is responsible for coronary steal phenomenon?

- 1: Aspirin
- 2: Clopidogrel
- 3: Dipyridamole
- 4: Prasugrel

2046-: Digibind is used to

- 1: Potentiate the action of Digoxin
- 2: Decrease the metabolism of Digoxin
- 3: Treatate Digoxin toxicity
- 4: Rapidly digitalize the patients

2047-: Sinus bradycardia in neonates is considered if sinus rate is

- 1: <100 beats/min

2: <90 beats/min

3: <80 beats/min

4: <60 beats/min

2048-: Erythropoiesis in first two months of gestation age takes place in

1: Yolk sac

2: Placenta

3: Amniotic sac

4: Chorion

2049-: A 66-year-old woman collapses while shopping and expires suddenly of cardiac arrest. Her past medical history is significant for long-standing type 2 diabetes mellitus. Her relatives note that she had complained of chest heaviness and shortness of breath for the past 2 weeks. Sterile fibrinous pericarditis and pericardial effusion are observed at autopsy. What additional finding would be expected during autopsy of this patient?

1: Endocardial fibroelastosis

2: Marantic endocarditis

3: Mitral valve prolapse

4: Myocardial infarct

2050-: The therapeutic efficacy of antihypertensive drugs is blunted by NSAIDs because they:

1: Cause sodium excretion

2: Increase the clearance of antihypertensive drugs

3: Decrease the absorption of antihypertensive drugs

4: Decrease the synthesis of vascular prostacyclin

2051-: The term infantile polyarteritis nodosa was formerly used for

- 1: Goodpasture's syndrome
- 2: Henoch-Schönlein purpura
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Takayasu arteritis

2052:- Least chance of infective endocarditis is associated with

- 1: Mild AS
- 2: Mild AR
- 3: Small ASD
- 4: Small VSD

2053:- Which of the following is a vasodilator

- 1: Hydralazine
- 2: Minoxidil
- 3: Nitroprusside
- 4: Nifedipine

2054:- A 75-year-old man has experienced headaches for the past 2 months. On physical examination, his vital signs are temperature, 37°C; pulse, 68/min; respirations, 15/min; and blood pressure, 130/85 mm Hg. His right temporal artery is prominent, palpable, and painful to the touch. His heart rate is regular, and there are no murmurs. His erythrocyte sedimentation rate is 100 mm/hr. A temporal artery biopsy is performed, and the segment of the temporal artery excised is grossly thickened and shows focal microscopic granulomatous inflammation. He responds well to corticosteroid therapy. Which of the following complications of this disease is most likely to occur in untreated patients?

- 1: Blindness
- 2: Gangrene of the toes
- 3: Hemoptysis
- 4: Malignant hypertension

2055:- The following is the feature of j - reflex:

- 1: Rapid shallow breathing
- 2: Bradycardia
- 3: Hypotension
- 4: All

2056:- Soft S1 is seen in all except

- 1: MR
- 2: VSD
- 3: Sho PR interval
- 4: Calcific valve

2057:- All are the true regarding hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, except-

- 1: Systolic dysfunction
- 2: Concentric hyperophy
- 3: Diastolic dysfunction
- 4: Double apical impulse

2058:- All of the following causes death in Coarctation of the aoa except -

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: CCF
- 3: Intra cranial hemorrhage
- 4: Anterior MI

2059:- Which wall of hea is enlarged first in a patient with mitral stenosis

- 1: Right atrium
- 2: Left atrium
- 3: Right ventricle
- 4: Left ventricle

2060:- Which vasculitis is seen most commonly in childhood?

- 1: Kawasaki
- 2: HSP
- 3: Susac syndrome
- 4: Giant cell

2061:- What is the drug of choice to control supraventricular tachycardia -

- 1: Adenosine
- 2: Propranolol
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Digoxin

2062:- All are absolute contraindications for fibrinolysis except

- 1: Upper GI bleed
- 2: History of ischaemic stroke 6 months back
- 3: Systolic BP > 180 mm of Hg at presentation
- 4: Pregnancy

2063:- Albumin exerts high oncotic pressure because

- 1: High molecular weight and low concentration
- 2: Low molecular weight and high concentration*

3: High molecular weight and high concentration

4: Low molecular weight and low concentration

2064-: Action of ANP is?

1: Bradycardia and hypotension

2: Tachycardia and hypertension

3: Bradycardia and hypertension

4: Tachycardia and hypotension

2065-: Which of the following drugs can precipitate angina?

1: Amlodipine

2: Nifedipine

3: Diltiazem

4: Verapamil

2066-: All are the causes of myocarditis except

1: Trichinosis

2: Mycobacterium tuberculosis

3: Borrelia

4: CMV

2067-: A patient presented with shock and suspecting it due to hypoglycemia. The treatment should be based on-

1: IV glucose after clinical assessment

2: Urine sugar

3: Blood sugar

4: TV access

2068:- A young asymptomatic female is observed to have a Midsystolic Click on routine examination. Valves are likely to show -

1: Myxomatous degeneration

2: Aschoff bodies

3: Calcific degeneration

4: Ruptured chordae tendinae

2069:- The most common congenital cardiac lesion identified at birth is

1: ASD

2: VSD

3: PDA

4: Coarctation of Aorta

2070:- All can cause recurrent pulmonary infection except-

1: VSD

2: Recurrent Lobar W

3: TOF

4: ASD

2071:- Binding of oxygen to haemoglobin reduces its affinity for carbon dioxide, which is known as

1: Haldane effect

2: Chloride shift

3: Bohr effect

4: Anion exchanger 1

2072:- "Eggs on side appearance" is seen in

- 1: Fallot's tetralogy
- 2: Transposition of great vessels
- 3: Ebstein's anomaly
- 4: Ventricular septal defect

2073:- P-wave is absent in-

- 1: WPW syndrome
- 2: WPW syndrome
- 3: Ventricular Tachycardia
- 4: Ventricular Fibrillation

2074:- Decoction is used in CHF associated with

- 1: HOCM(hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy)
- 2: High output failure
- 3: Atrial fibrillation with high ventricular rate
- 4: All of the above

2075:- The most common cause of death in patients in Marfan syndrome patients is

- 1: Annuloaortic ectasia
- 2: Mitral valve prolapse
- 3: Aortic dissection
- 4: Abdominal aortic aneurysm rupture

2076:- A chronic alcoholic presents with regurgitation and retrosternal pain. Endoscopic biopsy confirms Barrett's oesophagus. What is most appropriate management in this case

- 1: PPI
- 2: H. pylori treatment
- 3: Balloon dilatation
- 4: Endoscopic biopsy every 2 years

2077:- Which of the following drug is deposited in muscle

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Adenosine
- 4: Phenytoin

2078:- Digitalis has positive Inotropic effect-by the viue of its effect on:

- 1: Na+K+ ATPase pump
- 2: Na Glucose channels
- 3: H+K+ ATPase pump
- 4: Calcium pump

2079:- Which of the following antihypertensive drug has a central sympatholytic action?

- 1: levodopa
- 2: carbidopa
- 3: a methyl dopa
- 4: hydralazine

2080:- Which of the following factors tends to increase the lymph flow?

- 1: Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
- 2: Increase plasma oncotic pressure
- 3: Decreased capillary permeability
- 4: Precapillary constriction

2081:- Mechanism of action of levosimendan include:

- 1: Na channel opener
- 2: K channel opener
- 3: Beta blocker
- 4: Beta 1 agonist

2082:- The vitamin which can be treated for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia is

- 1: Thiamine
- 2: Niacin
- 3: Pyridoxine
- 4: Vitamin b12

2083:- ST-segment elevation is seen in all the following except

- 1: Tako- tsubo syndrome
- 2: Acute pericarditis
- 3: Myocardial infarction
- 4: Right bundle branch block

2084:- Which of the following is the preferred marker for detecting acute STEMI in athletes

- 1: CK-MB
- 2: Troponin 1

3: C reactive protein

4: LDH

2085-: Aggravation of symptoms of angina in a patient when given nitrates is seen in-

1: Aortic regurgitation

2: Mitral regurgitation

3: Single left coronary artery stenosis

4: Idiopathic hyperphic subaortic stenosis

2086-: In a patient with a liver disease, which maneuvers, may lead to the development of hyperammonemia?

1: Protein restriction

2: The use of neomycin

3: The use of loop diuretics

4: A branched-chain amino acid-enriched protein mixture

2087-: A 38-year-old man presents with pain and shortness of breath. His pulse rate is 85 per minute, blood pressure is 180/88 mmHg, and the cardiac examination reveals an ejection systolic murmur. The ECG shows LVH pattern and ST depression in the anterior leads. His Troponin T test is positive. The echocardiogram of the person is likely to reveal-

1: Aortic regurgitation

2: Aortic stenosis

3: Mitral regurgitation

4: Mitral valve prolapsed

2088-: In LVE, the drug which can be administered is

1: Propranolol

2: Morphine

3: Epinephrine

4: Amlodipine

2089-: Wegeners Granulomatosis

1: Involves lungs

2: Involves nose

3: Involves kidney

4: Treated with cytotoxic agent /steroids

2090-: A 25-year-old machinist is injured by a metal sliver in his left hand. Over the next few days, the wounded area becomes reddened, tender, swollen and feels warm to the touch. Redness at the site of injury in this patient is caused primarily by which of the following mechanisms?

1: Hemorrhage

2: Hemostasis

3: Neutrophil margination

4: Vasodilation

2091-: Drugs implicated in development of heart block include which of the following?

1: Beta blockers

2: Lithium

3: Adenosine

4: All the above

2092-: Ivabradine is indicated in the management of

1: Congestive heart failure

2: Cardiomyopathy

- 3: Angina pectoris
- 4: Irritable bowel syndrome

2093:- Which of the following does not result in the release of NO?

- 1: Fenoldopam
- 2: Hydralazine
- 3: Nitroprusside
- 4: Nitroglycerine

2094:- Which of the following would help in the bridging the fibrin in a clot and stabilize the clot?

- 1: Factor XIII
- 2: Factor V
- 3: Factor VIII
- 4: Factor III

2095:- Most common manifestation of cardiac lupus is-

- 1: Pericarditis
- 2: Myocarditis
- 3: Libman-Sacks endocarditis
- 4: Aortic regurgitation

2096:- All of the following causes decrease in BP except

- 1: Inhibition of vasomotor centre
- 2: Disinhibition of vasomotor center
- 3: Vagal center Stimulation

4: Sympathetic inhibition

2097:- Giant 'a' waves in JVP occur in all except -

- 1: Junctional rhythm
- 2: Pulmonary hypertension
- 3: Tricuspid regurgitation
- 4: Complete heart block

2098:- Drug used to perform stress ECHO -

- 1: Thallium
- 2: Dobutamine
- 3: Adrenaline
- 4: Adenosine

2099:- A premature infant is born with a patent ductus arteriosus. Its closure can be stimulated by administration of

- 1: Prostaglandin analogue
- 2: Estrogen
- 3: Anti-estrogen compounds
- 4: Prostaglandin inhibitors

2100:- in which of the following cardiac conditions PULSATILE LIVER AND ASCITES is seen ?

- 1: TR
- 2: Critical pulmonary stenosis
- 3: MR
- 4: MS

2101:- Which is not seen in tuberous sclerosis?

- 1: Astrocytoma
- 2: Ependymoma
- 3: White matter lesions
- 4: Subependymal nodules

2102:- Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors when used for a long time in patients with hypertension, cause:

- 1: Rightward shift in renal pressure-natriuresis curve
- 2: Reduction in filtration fraction
- 3: Significant increase in heart rate
- 4: No change in compliance of large arteries

2103:- Which is not a RBC membrane protein?

- 1: Ankyrin
- 2: Nebulin
- 3: Spectrin
- 4: Glycophorin

2104:- Treatment of choice for Kawasaki disease -

- 1: Ig immunoglobulin
- 2: Steroid
- 3: Azathioprine
- 4: Not recalled

2105:- In MI following are used except

- 1: Fibrinolytics
- 2: Plasminogen activator inhibitor
- 3: Antithrombin
- 4: Platelet inhibitor

2106:- All of the following are risk factors for atherosclerosis except -

- 1: Increased waist-hip ratio
- 2: Hyperhomocysteinemia
- 3: Decreased fibrinogen levels
- 4: Decreased HDL levels

2107:- Most common complication of cardiac catheterization?

- 1: Arrhythmia
- 2: Hypertension
- 3: Vascular bleeding
- 4: Contrast reaction

2108:- All are true about the Sympathetic vasodilator system except

- 1: It originates from the frontal cortex
- 2: It has a strong basal tone
- 3: The fibres to skeletal muscles are cholinergic
- 4: After sympathectomy, the blood vessels dilate

2109:- Malaria protection comes from all Except

- 1: G6PD deficiency

- 2: Thalassemia
- 3: Sickle cell anemia
- 4: Acanthocytosis

2110:- A 38-year-old man presented with episodes of severe headache. CNS imaging shows evidence of coical sinus venous thrombosis (CSVT). His mother has history of spontaneous recurrent DVT of bilateral lower limbs. Which of the following testing is the least likely to be indicated in this patient?

- 1: Antiphospholipid antibodies
- 2: Factor V Leiden mutation
- 3: Plasma homocysteine level
- 4: Plasma antithrombin level

2111:- Which among the following is false about Non Bacterial Thrombotic Embolism(NBTE) :

- 1: Marantic endocarditis
- 2: Thrombi on the leaflets of the cardiac valves
- 3: Vegetations elicit inflammatory reaction
- 4: Non invasive in nature

2112:- Normal PCWP with pulmonary oedema is seen in -

- 1: Left atrial myxoma
- 2: High altitude
- 3: Pulmonary vein obstruction
- 4: Pulmonary aery obstruction

2113:- Which of the following findings expected on microscopic examination of biopsy from hea bowing ventricular hyperophy With asymmetric septal thickening

- 1: Aschoff bodies
- 2: Disorganisation of myofibrils
- 3: infiltration by inflammatory cells
- 4: Localised fibrous scarring

2114:- A 40 year male has Hb-10 gm%, MCV-65 fL, RDW- 16% is, Platelet count 4.5 lac/mL. Additional finding is

- 1: Low serum transferrin
- 2: Increased iron binding capacity
- 3: Increased Hb A2
- 4: Increased Serum copper

2115:- The fourth heart sound is caused by?

- 1: Closure of the aortic and pulmonary valves
- 2: Vibrations in the ventricular wall during systole
- 3: Ventricular filling
- 4: Closure of the mitral and tricuspid valves

2116:- A chronic alcoholic develops palpitations suddenly after alcohol binge. His pulse is irregularly irregular. Which of the following arrhythmias is most commonly associated with alcohol binge in the alcoholics?

- 1: Ventricular fibrillations
- 2: Ventricular premature contractions
- 3: Atrial flutter
- 4: Atrial fibrillation

2117:- Which of the following is not a common cause of vasculitis in adults?

- 1: Giant Cell Aleritis
- 2: Polyaeritis nodosa
- 3: Kawasaki disease
- 4: Churg-Strauss syndrome

2118-: Creatinine kinase is elevated in MI after

- 1: 2-4hrs
- 2: 4-8hrs.
- 3: 12-24hrs
- 4: >24hrs.

2119-: Which of the following is not a calcium channel blockers

- 1: Enalapril
- 2: Nifedipine
- 3: Verapamil
- 4: Diltiazem

2120-: Congenital long QT syndrome is associated with neonatal -

- 1: Sinus bradycardia
- 2: Sinus tachycardia
- 3: Supra ventricular tachycardia
- 4: Ventricular tachycardia

2121-: The positive inotropic effect of digitalyzers is due to invitation of Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase pump in cardiac muscle cell membrane leading to

- 1: Decrease the activity of Na⁺/Ca⁺ exchanger causing decrease the influx of sodium and decreased efflux of Ca⁺⁺ in the sarcolemma

2: Decreased efflux of Na^+ leading to less negative resting membrane potential and opening of voltage gated Ca^{++} channels on the T tubules

3: Increased intracellular Na^+ causing increased efflux of any place and increase the influx of Ca^{++} through $\text{Na}^+ / \text{Ca}^{++}$ exchanges in sarcolemma

4: Increased intracellular Na^+ decreasing the activity of Ca^{++} pump in the sarcoplasmic reticulum

2122-: Restrictive cardiomyopathy is not associated with?

1: Alcohol

2: Hemochromatosis

3: Amyloidosis

4: Sarcoidosis

2123-: 26-year-old woman complains of the abrupt onset of her chest pounding. She is diagnosed with paroxysmal atrial tachycardia. Which of the following is the most effective agent for conveying paroxysmal atrial tachycardia to normal sinus rhythm

1: Digoxin

2: Lidocaine

3: Atropine

4: Adenosine

2124-: All are the predisposing factors for carcinoma esophagus except

1: Achalasia

2: Tylosis palmaris

3: Zenker's diverticulum

4: Ectodermal dysplasia

2125-: Radiological features of left ventricular heart failure are all, except-

- 1: KerlyB lines
- 2: Cardiomegaly
- 3: Oligemic lung fields
- 4: peribronchial cuffing

2126-: Brill Zinsser disease is caused by

- 1: C. burnetti
- 2: R. typhi
- 3: R. slovaca
- 4: R. prowazekii

2127-: Hea failure cells are

- 1: Lipofuscin granules in cardiac cells
- 2: Pigmented alveolar macrophages
- 3: Pigmented pancreatic acinar cells
- 4: Pigment cells seen in liver

2128-: Which of the following is a K⁺ Channel Opener

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Nicorandil
- 3: Ranolazine
- 4: Lignocaine

2129-: Potassium Channel Openers are following except

- 1: Pinacidil
- 2: Diazoxide

3: Nicorandil

4: Amiodarone

2130:- Wide pulse pressure is seen in-

1: Aortic regurgitation

2: PDA

3: MR

4: AS

2131:- Earliest change in atherosclerosis is

1: Fatty streaks

2: Fibrofatty plaque

3: Calcification

4: Gelatinous lesions

2132:- Which of the following syndromes is best associated with congenital heart disease

1: Lesch-Nyhan syndrome

2: Rasumussen syndrome

3: Holt oram syndrome

4: LEOPARD syndrome

2133:- Drug not useful in hypertensive emergency is

1: IV Hydralazine

2: Indapamide

3: Sublingual nifedipine

4: Sodium nitroprusside

2134:- Vegetations on undersurface of A.V. valves are found in

- 1: Acute rheumatic fever
- 2: Libman Sach's endocarditis
- 3: Non thrombotic bacterial endocarditis
- 4: Chronic rheumatic carditis

2135:- Acute physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) scoring system is used as a scoring system to

- 1: To predict postoperative cardiac risk
- 2: To predict postoperative pulmonary complications
- 3: To evaluate prognosis in the critical care settings
- 4: To evaluate prognosis after acute myocardial infarction

2136:- Total cutaneous blood flow is

- 1: 1500 ml/min
- 2: 1000 ml/min
- 3: 450 ml/min
- 4: 250 ml/min

2137:- Which of the following statements about Premature ventricular beats is false-

- 1: Sequential depolarization of ventricles
- 2: Wide, Bizzare, Notched QRS complexes
- 3: Prevalence decreases with age
- 4: Palpitations is a common presenting feature

2138:- HPV oncogene expression is

- 1: E1E2
- 2: E1E3
- 3: E3E5
- 4: E6E7

2139:- Which one of the following is a cyanotic congenital heart disease ?

- 1: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 2: Atrial septal defect
- 3: Ventricular septal defect
- 4: Tetralogy of Fallot

2140:- Which of the following is not an adverse effect of chronic amiodarone therapy?

- 1: Pulmonary Fibrosis
- 2: hypothyroidism
- 3: hyperthyroidism
- 4: Systemic lupus erythematosus

2141:- All of the following are the electrocardiographic features of severe hyperkalemia except-

- 1: Peaked T waves
- 2: Presence of U waves
- 3: Sine waves pattern
- 4: Loss of P waves

2142:- Digoxin toxicity is increased by all except:

- 1: Renal impairment
- 2: Hyperkalemia
- 3: Hypercalcemia
- 4: Hypomagnesemia

2143:- Paradoxical splitting of second heart sound is seen in-

- 1: RBBB
- 2: ASD
- 3: LBBB
- 4: VSD

2144:- A child with large perimembranous VSD has congestive heart failure. What may be the cause of improvement of failure in this patient

- 1: Aortic regurgitation
- 2: Vascular changes in pulmonary circulation
- 3: Infective endocarditis
- 4: Closure of VSD spontaneously

2145:- In which of the following patients would Enalapril be the best 1st line drug for high blood pressure control?

- 1: A 62 year old man with renal artery stenosis
- 2: A 30 year old pregnant female
- 3: A 40 year old woman with hyperkalemia
- 4: A 60 year old diabetic woman

2146:- Constant PR interval is seen in-

- 1: First degree block

- 2: Second degree - Mobitz type I block
- 3: Second degree - Mobitz type II block
- 4: Third degree block

2147:- A 50 year old male presents with malignant hypertension. the drug of choice is

- 1: Sodium nitroprusside
- 2: Sublingual nifedipine
- 3: Furosemide
- 4: Enalapril

2148:- Which of the following is associated with vasculitis of medium size vessels?

- 1: Temporal arteritis
- 2: Wegner's granulomatosis
- 3: Classic PAN
- 4: Tuberous sclerosis

2149:- In a Down's syndrome patient posted for surgery, the necessary preoperative investigation to be done is -

- 1: CT Brain
- 2: Echocardiography
- 3: Ultrasound Abdomen
- 4: X-ray cervical spine

2150:- EDRF is

- 1: NO₂
- 2: NO

3: N2O

4: SO2

2151:- Accumulation of lipoproteins in atherosclerosis in the form of

1: Oxidised LDL

2: HDL

3: VLDL

4: Glycerides

2152:- Cardiac hyperaemia/vasodilation is due to which mediator?

1: Ach

2: Adrenaline

3: Dopamine

4: Adenosine

2153:- Most impoant investigation for pericardial effusion -

1: Cardiac catheterization

2: USG

3: Echocardiography

4: X-ray chest

2154:- A 40yr old male presenting with URTI, hemoptysis and has elevated cANCA value is most likely having

1: Churg strauss syndrome

2: Wegner's granulomatosis

3: Microscopic polyangitis

4: Good Pasture's syndrome

2155:- Aschoff's bodies in rheumatic heart disease show all of the following features except:

- 1: Anitschkow cells
- 2: Epithelioid cells
- 3: Giant cells
- 4: Fibrinoid necrosis

2156:- One month old baby is referred for failure to thrive. On examination there are features of congestive cardiac failure. Femoral pulses are feeble compared to brachial pulses. The likely diagnosis is

- 1: Coarctation of aorta
- 2: Patent ductus arteriosus
- 3: Congenital aortic stenosis
- 4: Congenital aorta-iliac disease

2157:- Arterial dilators used in the treatment of CHF

- 1: Hydralazine
- 2: Nifedipine
- 3: Prazosin
- 4: Enalapril

2158:- What is the GFR (mL/min per 1.73m²) of a patient who is in G4 category of chronic kidney disease

- 1: 60-89
- 2: 30 - 59
- 3: 15 - 29

4: < 15

2159:- All the following agents may be used in the treatment of Aortic dissection , except

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Diazoxide
- 3: Na nitroprusside
- 4: Labetalol

2160:- Digoxin is not indicated in:

- 1: Atrial flutter
- 2: Atrial fibrillation
- 3: High output failure
- 4: PSVT

2161:- Carotid Sinus baroreceptor is most sensitive to

- 1: Pulse pressure
- 2: Diastolic BP
- 3: Systolic BP
- 4: Mean BP

2162:- Hypokalemia ECG changes all except

- 1: Tall T wave
- 2: Prolonged QRS interval
- 3: Depressed ST segment
- 4: Prominent U waves

2163-: Ivabridine is indicated in the management of

- 1: PSVT
- 2: Angina pectoris
- 3: Cardiomyopathy
- 4: Irritable bowel syndrome

2164-: In Wegeners glomerulonephritis characteristic feature seen is

- 1: Granuloma in the vessel wall
- 2: Focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis
- 3: Nodular glomerulosclerosis
- 4: Interstitial granuloma

2165-: Pansystolic murmur at apex with soft first heart sound is the key sign of which one of the following ?

- 1: Aortic regurgitation
- 2: Mitral regurgitation
- 3: Ventricular septal defect
- 4: Atrial septal defect

2166-: A man presents with chest pain. ECG shows ST-segment depression in leads V1-V4. Which of the following should not be given?

- 1: Beta blocker
- 2: Thrombolytic
- 3: Morphine
- 4: Aspirin

2167-: First response to decreased blood volume

- 1: Increased heart rate
- 2: Tachypnea
- 3: Hypotension
- 4: Disorientation

2168-: Selective Alpha 2a agonist is

- 1: Tizanidine
- 2: Terazosin
- 3: Yohimbine
- 4: Dexmedetomidine

2169-: All of the following are associated with Atrioventricular block, except:

- 1: Hyperkalemia
- 2: Hypomagnesemia
- 3: Hypothyroidism
- 4: Cushing's syndrome

2170-: Centrally acting sympatholytic agent used as antihypertensive agent is

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Clonidine
- 3: Prazosin
- 4: Phenoxybenzamine

2171-: Diastolic heart failure is impairment in the filling of the left ventricle. Which of the following is LEAST likely to occur?

- 1: Improvement of the patient's condition with administration of calcium channel blocker

2: Decreased compliance of the heart Increased left atrial pressure

3: Increased left atrial pressure

4: Improvement of patient's condition with administration of a positive inotropic agent

2172:- Fixed-splitting of S2 is seen in

1: ASD

2: MS

3: PDA

4: PR

2173:- In echocardiography pulses of ultrasonic waves are admitted at a frequency of

1: 1 megaheez

2: 2 megaheez

3: 20 Hez

4: 2000 Hez

2174:- About CSF following statement (s) is/are true

1: The dura is attached firmly to bone

2: CSF has a net weight of 1400g

3: Total volume of CSF is 150 ml

4: Daily production is 550 ml/day

2175:- Standing increases murmur intensity in

1: Aortic stenosis

2: Aortic regurgitation

3: Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

4: Mitral stenosis

2176:- True about subcutaneous nodule in Rheumatic fever _____

- 1: Non tender
- 2: Most common manifestation
- 3: Present on extensor surfaces
- 4: Associated with arthritis

2177:- True about subendocardial hemorrhage is all except

- 1: May be seen after head injury
- 2: Involves RV wall
- 3: Continous pattern of sheet like
- 4: Flame shaped hemorrhages

2178:- Which of the following is least likely to cause constrictive pericarditis

- 1: Tuberculous pericardial effusion
- 2: Staphylococcal effusion
- 3: Post cardiac surgery
- 4: Acute rheumatic fever

2179:- Which of the following is least likely to cause constrictive pericarditis?

- 1: Tuberculous pericardial effusion
- 2: Staphylococcal effusion
- 3: Post cardiac surgery
- 4: Acute rheumatic fever

2180:- Which of the following are the major criteria for clinical diagnosis of congenital heart disease?

- 1: Systolic murmur grade I or II
- 2: Diastolic murmur
- 3: Abnormal blood pressure
- 4: Abnormal electrocardiogram

2181:- Which clotting factor is required for stabilization of fibrin clot?

- 1: XIIIa
- 2: VIII
- 3: IX
- 4: V

2182:- Obstruction in pulmonary stenosis may occur at the following sites _____

- 1: Supravalvular
- 2: Valvular
- 3: Subvalvular
- 4: All of the above

2183:- A 66-year-old woman collapses while shopping and expires suddenly of cardiac arrest. Her past medical history is significant for long-standing type 2 diabetes mellitus. Her relatives note that she had complained of chest heaviness and shortness of breath for the past 2 weeks. Sterile fibrinous pericarditis and pericardial effusion are observed at autopsy. What additional finding would be expected during autopsy of this patient?

- 1: Endocardial fibroelastosis
- 2: Myocardial infarction
- 3: Mitral valve prolapse
- 4: Myocardial infarct

2184:- All the following are features of constrictive pericarditis except

- 1: Ascitis
- 2: Retractable apex
- 3: Pericardial knock
- 4: Acute pulmonary edema

2185:- The following drug has significant drug interaction with the digoxin except

- 1: Cholestyramine
- 2: Thiazide diuretics
- 3: Quinidine
- 4: Amlodipine

2186:- Contractile dysfunction seen in which type of cardiomyopathy?

- 1: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 2: Restrctited cardiomyopathy
- 3: Hyperophic cardiomyopathy
- 4: Infiltrative cardiomyopathy

2187:- Hea failure cells are?

- 1: polymorphonuclear cells
- 2: Steam cells
- 3: Macrophages
- 4: Fibroblasts

2188:- Which of the following is false about Digoxin

- 1: Dosage reduction is required in hepatic disease
- 2: Dosage direction is required in renal failure
- 3: It can cause bradycardia
- 4: It increases the force of contraction in congestive heart failure

2189:- A 45-year-old man has recently been the recipient of a heart transplant. Which one of the following drug is least likely to cause tachycardia in this patient

- 1: Amphetamine
- 2: Dobutamine
- 3: Epinephrine
- 4: Norepinephrine

2190:- Chemical structure of hemoglobin is

- 1: Has 2 polypeptide chains with 4 heme
- 2: Has 4 polypeptide chains with 2 heme
- 3: Has 4 polypeptide chains with 4 heme
- 4: None of the above

2191:- The greatest total cross-sectional area in the circulatory system is of

- 1: Aorta
- 2: Capillaries
- 3: Venules
- 4: Vena cava

2192:- All are features, seen in cardiac tamponade ,EXCEPT-

- 1: Raised jvp

2: Muffled hea sounds

3: Rapid x descent

4: Pulses paradoxus

2193:- All of the following, statements about Digoxin induced arrhythmias are true, Except -

1: Biventricular Tachycardia

2: Paroxysmal Atrial Tachycardia with variable AV Block

3: Ventricular Bigeminy

4: May be used to Atrial Fibrillation

2194:- Prolonged QT interval is not seen in

1: Hypokalemia

2: Hypocalcemia

3: Hypomagnesemia

4: Hypercalcemia

2195:- Most common organ affected in polyarteritis nodosa?

1: Lungs

2: Kidneys

3: Pancreas

4: Spleen

2196:- Onion skin thickening of aeriolar wall is seen in

1: Atherosclerosis

2: Median calcific sclerosis

3: Hyaline aerioclerosis

4: Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis

2197:- A 40 yrs old male chronic smoker comes with acute epigastric discomfo for past one hour .ECG showing ST segment elevation in inferior leads . What is the immediate intervention

- 1: Asprin
- 2: Thrombolytic therapy
- 3: IV PANTAPROZOL
- 4: Beta blockers

2198:- All are true about staing of Beta blocker therapy in a patient with congestive hea failure except

- 1: That should be staed with optimum doses
- 2: They should be gradually increased over weeks
- 3: Special precautions should be taken in cases of NYHA class III and IV
- 4: Carvedilol and metoprolol are the preferred drugs

2199:- Drug of choice for supraventricular tachycardia is:

- 1: Verapamil
- 2: Diltiazem
- 3: Digoxin
- 4: Phenytoin

2200:- Sinus bradycardia with MI T/T-

- 1: Atropine
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Calcium channel blocker

4: Propranolol

2201:- Coarctation of Aoa is most commonly associated with-

- 1: Bicuspid Aortic valve
- 2: Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)
- 3: Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)
- 4: Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)

2202:- Site of RBC formation in 20-year-old healthy male is

- 1: Flat bones
- 2: Long bones
- 3: Liver
- 4: Yolk sac

2203:- All of the following are useful in the intravenous therapy for hypertensive emergencies except

- 1: Fenoldopam
- 2: Urapidil
- 3: Enalaprilat
- 4: Nifedipine

2204:- Drug showing additional nitric oxide activity:

- 1: Atenolol
- 2: Metoprolol
- 3: Bisoprolol
- 4: Nebivolol

2205:- True regarding Mitral valve prolapse syndrome is all,except-

- 1: More common in female
- 2: Mostly symptomatic
- 3: Mostly asymptomatic
- 4: Transient cerebral ischemia can occur

2206:- A patient in ICU has normal pulmonary A pressure; low systemic peripheral resistance; low cardiac index; arterial PO₂ 93; diagnostic possibilities are

- 1: Cardiogenic shock
- 2: Septic shock
- 3: Hypovolemic shock
- 4: Cardiac tamponade

2207:- Classification of aortic dissection depends upon

- 1: Cause of dissection
- 2: Level of aorta affected
- 3: Percentage of aorta affected
- 4: None

2208:- ROSE questionnaire is used for

- 1: Alcohol addiction
- 2: Sex addiction
- 3: Angina assessment
- 4: DVT assessment

2209:- The most common congenital cardiac abnormality associated with the maternal rubella infection during pregnancy is

- 1: Atrial septal defect
- 2: Patent ductus aeriosus
- 3: Ventricular septal defect
- 4: Coarctation of aoa

2210:- Aschoff bodies in the myocardium are the hallmark of carditis associated with

- 1: Infective endocarditis
- 2: Rheumatic fever
- 3: Rheumatoid ahritis
- 4: Systemic lupus erythematosus

2211:- A hypertensive patient was started on antihypertensive drug. He develops dry cough during the course of the treatment. Which of the following drug is responsible for the following?

- 1: Beta blockers
- 2: ACE inhibitors
- 3: Alpha blockers
- 4: Diuretics

2212:- Which of the following drugs is best for reducing pro teinuria in a diabetic patient?

- 1: Metoprolol
- 2: Perindopril
- 3: chlohiazone
- 4: Clonidine

2213:- Right axis deviation is seen in all except-

- 1: Ostium primum ASD
- 2: Dextrocardia
- 3: Pulmonary hypertension
- 4: Ostium secundum ASD

2214:- The major role of 2,3 DPG in RBC includes

- 1: Binding of O₂
- 2: Release of O₂
- 3: Acid base balance
- 4: Reversal of glycolysis

2215:- A 50 year old male patient came with the complaint of palpitations. Examination of pulse revealed irregular heave and advised ECG recording. Spread of cardiac impulse is fastest in which of the following structure

- 1: SA node
- 2: AV node
- 3: Bundle of His
- 4: Purkinje fibre

2216:- Drugs used in congestive heart failure are all except

- 1: Nesiritide
- 2: Digoxin
- 3: Spiranolactone
- 4: Adrenaline

2217:- Which of the following is the feature of vegetations in Libman Sacks endocarditis?

- 1: Large and fragile
- 2: Small way along the line of closure of valve
- 3: Small or medium sized on either or both sides of valve
- 4: Small bland vegetations

2218:- Which one of the following is the ECG hallmark of hypothermia-

- 1: Prominent U wave
- 2: Inverted T wave
- 3: Bizarre QRS wave
- 4: Osborne J wave

2219:- False about TGA

- 1: Cyanosis at birth
- 2: CHF
- 3: VSD
- 4: AS

2220:- Stimulation of peripheral chemoreceptors causes:

- 1: Bradycardia
- 2: Tachycardia
- 3: Either bradycardia or tachycardia
- 4: Neither bradycardia nor tachycardia

2221:- A patient has prosthetic valve replacement and he develops endocarditis 8 months later. Organism responsible is

- 1: *Staphylococcus aureus*

- 2: Streptococcus viridans
- 3: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 4: HACEK

2222:- An 8-year-old child has had abdominal pain and dark urine for 10 days. Physical examination shows blotchy purple skin lesions on the trunk and extremities. Urinalysis shows hematuria and proteinuria. Serologic test results are negative for MPO-ANCA (P-ANCA) and PR3-ANCA (C-ANCA). A skin biopsy specimen shows necrotizing vasculitis of small dermal vessels. A renal biopsy specimen shows immune complex deposition in glomeruli, with some IgA-rich immune complexes. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Giant cell arteritis
- 2: Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- 3: Polyarteritis nodosa
- 4: Takayasu arteritis

2223:- 68-year-old male with hypertension presents for annual examination. On review of systems he reports urinary hesitancy and nocturia. Your examination reveals a nontender but enlarged prostate without nodules. On review of his blood pressure logs and clinic readings he is averaging values of 150/80 mm Hg. What medication offer treatment of HTN and prostatic symptoms

- 1: Lisinopril
- 2: Propranolol
- 3: Furosemide
- 4: Terazosin

2224:- Severe chronic MR is associated with -

- 1: H3
- 2: H4
- 3: Left atrial enlargement

4: Atrial fibrillation

2225-: Action of 1-2mcg/kg.min of dopamine is

- 1: Renal vasodilatation
- 2: Increased blood pressure
- 3: Inotropic action
- 4: Vasoconstriction

2226-: A 10 year old boy is having hypeension. There is no other significant history and urine analysis is cause for his hypeension ?

- 1: Chronic glomerulonephritis
- 2: Polycystic kidney disease
- 3: Reflux nephropathy
- 4: Renal Parenchymal disease

2227-: The most common form of PSVT?

- 1: Tachycardia originating from the atrium
- 2: AV nodal reentry tachycardia
- 3: WPW syndrome
- 4: Focal atrial tachycardia

2228-: Most sensitive and specific marker for MI is?

- 1: Troponin
- 2: Cytokeratin
- 3: Myoglobin
- 4: CPK-MM

2229:- All of the following statements about clonidine are true EXCEPT

- 1: It is an alpha adrenergic agonist
- 2: It can cause dry mouth as an adverse effect
- 3: Prazosin completely antagonizes its action
- 4: It inhibits sympathetic outflow.

2230:- What is the mechanism of action of sacubitril?

- 1: ACE inhibitor
- 2: Neutral endopeptidase inhibitor
- 3: Endothelin antagonist
- 4: Angiotensin receptor blocker

2231:- 'Square root' sign is characteristic of

- 1: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 2: Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 3: Constrictive pericarditis
- 4: Contractile dysfunction seen in which type of cardiomyopathy?

2232:- A 55-year-old woman present due to recent onset of chest pain and dyspnea. Six weeks prior, patient suffered MI. On physical examination, friction rub over 5th intercostal space in midclavicular line along with elevated JVP. What is the most likely cause of this presentation?

- 1: Cardiac rupture syndrome
- 2: Thromboembolism
- 3: Dressler syndrome
- 4: Ventricular aneurysm

2233:- Which among the following is ANCA negative?

- 1: Wegener's granulomatosis
- 2: Microscopic polyangitis
- 3: Polyarteritis nodosa
- 4: Churg-Strauss syndrome

2234:- Which of the following is not involved in intrinsic pathway?

- 1: Factor XII
- 2: Factor XI
- 3: Factor IX
- 4: Factor VII

2235:- ASO (Antistreptolysin o) test is used for the diagnosis of-

- 1: Rheumatoid arthritis
- 2: Typhoid fever
- 3: Rheumatic fever
- 4: Rickettsial fever

2236:- In Fetal Life RBC are produced in all except

- 1: Liver
- 2: Lymph node
- 3: Spleen
- 4: Bone marrow

2237:- Risk factors for coronary artery disease (CAD) -

- 1: High HDL
- 2: LowLDL
- 3: Increased homocysteine levels
- 4: Decreased fibrinogen levels

2238:- The most dreadful complication of Kawasaki disease is

- 1: Rash
- 2: Lymph node
- 3: Cardiac involvement
- 4: Thrombocytosis

2239:- A patient complains of intermittent claudication, dizziness and headache, likely cardiac lesion is-

- 1: TOF
- 2: ASD
- 3: PDA
- 4: Coarctation of aorta

2240:- This arrangement of myofibrils are found in

- 1: Dilated cardiomyopathy
- 2: Constrictive cardiomyopathy
- 3: Fibroelastic cardiomyopathy
- 4: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

2241:- Fallot physiology includes all except

- 1: TA

2: Eisenmenger complex

3: TGA

4: Tricuspid atresia

2242:- Dofetilide is which class of anti arrhythmia drug

1: Class 1

2: Class 11

3: Class 111

4: Class 1V

Answers

Question No	Answer Option	Answer
1	4	Amlodipine
2	1	LDH-1 > LDH-2
3	3	Aortic stenosis
4	1	Behcet disease
5	1	Leukemoid reaction
6	4	All of the above
7	4	Truncus arteriosus
8	1	Cardiomegaly
9	1	Sarcomere
10	1	Decreased GFR
11	1	I.V. Lidocaine
12	1	Atrial fibrillation
13	2	Have role in thermoregulation
14	1	Lungs
15	1	Hypertension
16	1	ST elevation
17	3	Rosuvastatin
18	2	IX and X
19	3	Granulation tissue
20	1	Left atrium
21	2	IV Nitroprusside
22	2	Liver

23	4	Milrinone
24	2	Angiotensin 2
25	2	Multiple sclerosis
26	2	Leukotrienes
27	1	Factor XIII
28	1	Graded compression stockings
29	4	75-90 mm Hg
30	3	Aerial turbulence
31	3	Very broad QRS complexes
32	2	Multiple myeloma
33	3	ST segment elevation
34	1	Fenoldopam
35	4	Standing from lying down
36	2	Automated external defibrillator
37	1	Increased ICT
38	4	Total anomalous pulmonary venous return
39	1	25 mmHg
40	2	Increased RR interval in ECG
41	1	TR
42	1	Arrhythmia
43	2	Post capillary venules
44	1	Joint pain
45	2	Kt Channel blocker
46	3	Purulent exudate
47	3	Class III antiarrhythmic

48	3	Intracardiac Defibrillator
49	3	Creatinine phosphokinase
50	2	Umbilical vein
51	1	History of CVA with hemiparesis one month ago
52	2	Coarctation of aoa
53	2	Absent seizures
54	2	IV nitroprusside
55	1	Tricuspid stenosis
56	4	Transposition of Great Vessels
57	2	Nitrates
58	1	Pregnancy induced hypertension
59	1	V1
60	1	Aortic regurgitation
61	4	Congenital heart disease
62	3	Peripheral resistance cardiac output
63	2	Is higher than the intraarterial pressure
64	4	Wide QRS complex
65	3	Opening of Slow Ca ⁺⁺ channels
66	4	Aortic atherosclerosis
67	3	Absent in MS
68	1	Nimodipine
69	4	All the above
70	3	Ag-Ab complex mediated
71	1	Adenosine

72	1	Libman-Sacks endocarditis
73	1	With marked anxiety
74	3	Congestive heart failure
75	2	Decreased CO ₂
76	2	Infective endocarditis
77	1	Baroreceptor
78	1	Fibrinoid necrosis
79	4	Sequential appearance of features of increasing malignancy
80	3	Play a role in thermoregulation
81	1	1 vein and 2 arteries
82	1	Kussmaul's sign
83	4	Tetralogy of Fallot
84	2	Staphylococcus aureus
85	3	Atrial fibrillation
86	2	Mitral regurgitation
87	3	Hepatitis B virus
88	4	Gravitational increase in arterial pressure
89	4	Prazosin
90	2	Mitral regurgitation
91	1	Na K ATPase
92	4	Calcium channel blockers
93	3	Lipoprotein A
94	2	Hyperkalemia
95	4	Losartan

96	1	Brain
97	2	Decreased QT interval
98	2	Macrophages
99	3	Inhibit HMG CoA reductase
100	4	Beta blockers
101	3	ACE inhibitors
102	2	Left atrium
103	4	PTCA
104	1	Delayed diastolic murmur
105	1	Aspirin
106	2	Omission of prior diuretic dose decreases the risk of postural hypotension
107	2	SLE
108	1	TOF
109	3	Enalapril
110	1	Pulmonary edema
111	4	Left ventricular hyperophy
112	4	Stagnant
113	4	10% - 50%
114	3	S3 gallop
115	4	Acute rheumatic fever
116	1	Left axis detion
117	2	40 hours
118	1	ASD
119	3	Disopyramide

120	1	SLE
121	1	Morphine
122	2	Medial fibrinoid necrosis
123	3	Cardiac tamponade
124	4	Mercury
125	1	Angiotensin
126	2	Macrophages
127	3	Smooth muscle cells
128	4	Productive cough
129	2	Aortic stenosis
130	1	Formation of the new blood vessels
131	3	TOF
132	3	Nor adrenaline
133	3	Coronary artery aneurysm
134	3	Shift of oxygen dissociation curve to the left
135	1	Atenolol
136	4	Decreased 2, 3 DPG
137	4	led by massage of foot
138	1	Narrowing of the QRS complex
139	2	Hair growth
140	3	Cellular tolerance to organic nitrates
141	1	Rudolf Virchow
142	2	Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia with fast ventricular rate
143	3	Spleen

144	4	Adenosine
145	3	Macrophages
146	4	Amyloidosis
147	1	Histamine
148	2	Pulmonary stenosis
149	4	Prazosin
150	3	Factor I
151	1	Propranolol
152	2	Pulmonary arteriovenous fistula
153	1	Hyperkalemia
154	1	Anti ds DNA
155	2	Propranolol
156	4	Verapamil
157	3	Short PR interval
158	1	Trousseau's syndrome
159	4	Class IV
160	4	Dobutamine
161	1	Stop warfarin, and review
162	2	Lower esophageal web
163	1	Nifedipine
164	3	Immediate increase in venous return
165	2	Dilatation of right ventricle
166	2	P02
167	4	Saccular aneurysms involves the entire circumference

168	4	Hyaline atherosclerosis
169	4	Nebivolol
170	3	Adrenaline is given if cardioversion fails.
171	1	Nicorandil
172	2	Digoxin
173	3	Trousseau syndrome
174	1	Lying down posture
175	2	Tricuspid incompetence
176	4	Beta blockers are not effective
177	1	ASD
178	1	Acute infective endocarditis
179	2	Statins
180	1	Isosorbide mononitrate
181	3	2-4 weeks
182	4	Decreased interstitial osmotic pressure
183	4	Atrial contraction
184	1	Systolic dysfunction
185	3	Renal parenchyma disease
186	2	Digitalis toxicity
187	4	Neutropenia
188	1	Livedo reticularis
189	1	Arrhythmia
190	2	High altitude
191	3	Interfere with the absorption of cholesterol by inhibiting NPC1L1

192	3	Constrictive pericarditis
193	2	Clubbing of feet
194	3	ASD
195	2	Captopril
196	1	Lignocaine
197	3	Isopreterenol
198	1	Constant PR interval
199	3	S3
200	2	Myocardial reperfusion
201	3	Hepatic disease
202	2	Labetalol
203	1	Hepatic disease
204	1	Guanylate cyclase
205	1	Liver
206	1	SBP<90mmof Hg
207	1	Competitive inhibition
208	2	Aschoff bodies
209	2	Pindolol
210	3	Captopril
211	2	Atrial septal defect
212	4	450 mL/Kg body weight
213	1	To evaluate unstable angina
214	3	Increased ASLO
215	3	Early primary coronary intervention
216	2	Adenosine

217	1	3.2
218	3	Aooaeritis
219	4	Hyperplastic atherosclerosis
220	4	Ventricular septal defect
221	3	Coarctation of aorta
222	3	Orally administered diuretics may not be effective, may work parenterally
223	1	Elastic recoil of aorta
224	2	Na ⁺ channel blockade
225	1	Fluvastatin
226	2	Moxonidine
227	1	Rofecoxib
228	4	Left atrial thrombus
229	3	Hyaline arteriosclerosis
230	4	Bilateral renal artery stenosis
231	1	Syphilitic
232	2	LBBB
233	4	S2-Q3 interval
234	4	Stenosis of the mitral valve
235	1	Atrial systole
236	3	Myxoma
237	2	Polyarteritis nodosa
238	2	SA node
239	3	Xylocaine
240	1	Tricuspid regurgitation

241	4	Vasoconstriction and platelet aggregaion
242	1	Hypokalemia
243	3	William syndrome
244	3	GERD
245	4	Tricuspid stenosis
246	2	GI bleeding
247	2	Always gastric type of epithelium
248	4	High ESR
249	2	Visual disturbances
250	2	In severe pulmonary stenosis gap reduces
251	1	One, increase
252	3	Hypomagnesemia
253	3	Atropine
254	2	Hea
255	1	Amyl nitrate
256	1	Rough mid diatolic murmur
257	3	Renovascular hypeension
258	1	polymorphs
259	3	MR
260	4	2nd Degree A.V. block
261	4	All the above
262	4	Minoxidil
263	1	Class I
264	2	Thiazides
265	4	ASD

266	2	Autoregulatory
267	2	C-reactive protein (CRP)
268	2	Hypokalemia
269	1	hsCRP
270	4	All of the above
271	4	PR interval >200ms
272	4	'Fibro-fatty' lesion in the intima of the blood vessels
273	1	Clonidine
274	4	Involves large vessels
275	3	Digitalis induced toxicity
276	2	0.12 sec
277	4	All of the above
278	4	3-8 weeks
279	1	They should be staed with optimum doses
280	1	Magnesium sulfate
281	1	Directly propoional to mean aerial pressure
282	2	Dobutamine
283	4	Typical RBBB QRS complex
284	1	Epinephrine
285	1	High LDL
286	2	Infective endocarditis
287	1	Valvular stenosis
288	1	Will be large when atria contracts against resistance
289	1	PR interval between 80 to 120 msec

290	4	Lisinopril
291	1	Atrial septal defect
292	2	Restrictive
293	2	blockers
294	1	Fixed splitting of 2nd hea sound
295	1	PS without VSD
296	3	Reservoir function of pulmonary aeries
297	2	Thiazides
298	1	Hyperventilation
299	3	Chronic hepatitis C
300	1	ASD
301	1	Carditis
302	1	LDH
303	3	Increased Insulin sensitivity
304	2	Ventricular ejection
305	1	Dipyridamole
306	2	Pericardial effusion
307	1	Venticular fibrillation
308	1	Calcification of ascending aoa
309	1	Libman Sachs endocarditis
310	4	All of the above
311	3	Pulmonary
312	4	Elevated ESR
313	3	Spinal cord
314	4	Atenolol

315	3	Decreased after load
316	4	Mutations in the gene encoding filamin A (FLNA)
317	1	Auscultatory BP
318	1	Excludes diagnosis of MI
319	2	IgA
320	4	Tachycardia
321	2	Stimulation of guanylate cyclase
322	2	Premalignant condition
323	2	Hepatojugular reflux
324	1	$i = E/R$
325	1	vernakalant
326	3	Lungs
327	1	Severe aortic regurgitation
328	3	Reduce K ⁺ loss
329	2	Lung and kidney
330	1	Henoch-Schonlein purpura
331	1	By increasing the left ventricular end diastolic pressure
332	2	Acute rheumatic fever
333	3	Blocking AT1 receptors
334	2	Amiloride
335	2	Undergo spontaneous regression
336	1	Factor XIII
337	1	Ocular lesions
338	1	Return of left ventricle & right ventricle to

		normal size
339	3	Left atrium enlargement
340	1	Rhabdomyoma
341	1	Hypothyroidism
342	2	Cardiac output & peripheral resistance
343	1	SLE
344	2	ST elevation
345	4	Dystrophin
346	2	Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema
347	4	Cor pulmonale
348	4	Constrictive pericarditis
349	1	B lymphocytes
350	1	Subarachnoid haemorrhage
351	2	Aortic aneurysm is the most common vascular disorder
352	4	Pitavastatin
353	2	Enalapril
354	3	Morphine
355	1	Closed chest massage is as effective as open chest massage
356	4	It usually involves the whole artery
357	2	Indapamide
358	2	Cardiac troponins
359	2	Its resting excitability is highest of all
360	4	Fibrinogen levels are increased by pravastatin
361	1	Right ventricular infarction

362	1	Nil
363	2	Vasculitis
364	3	Isoproterenol
365	3	Hyaline arteriosclerosis
366	2	HCM(hyperophic cardio myopathy)
367	4	Gabapentin
368	1	>0.2ng/mL
369	2	Labetalol
370	3	CPK
371	1	TI
372	4	HDV Superinfection
373	1	Infective endocarditis
374	3	Erythema marginatum
375	2	Cardiac tamponade
376	4	Nifedipine
377	4	Aortic stenosis
378	1	Inferior wall MI
379	1	Malignant hypertension
380	2	Nitrates
381	1	60-70 ml
382	2	Right atrial dilatation
383	3	Wegner granulomatosis
384	3	Prolonged QTc interval
385	3	hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
386	2	Stuart-Prower factor

387	4	Widespread endothelial dysfunction
388	4	Papilledema and progressive renal failure
389	4	Statins
390	1	IgA glomerulopathy
391	3	Body peristalsis is normal
392	2	Coronary circulation
393	3	ST segment depression in ECG
394	4	Amlodipine
395	2	Vegetation > 5 mm
396	1	Acute angle branching with septate hyphae - Aspergillus
397	2	Systemic A V fistula
398	2	Increased surface area for diffusion
399	1	Ventricular aneurysm
400	1	Myocardial infarction
401	4	Fibrinogen
402	3	Monckebergs sclerosis
403	3	Skin
404	1	absent 'Y' descent
405	1	Low pulse pressure
406	4	20 ml/kg/min
407	1	Hyperkalemia
408	2	Diastole
409	1	6 hours
410	1	GIT disturbance

411	3	Troponin
412	1	Large veins
413	3	Calcium channel blockers
414	4	Endothelium independent coronary vasodilation
415	1	Trichuris trichura
416	2	Lung and kidney
417	3	Rheumatic fever
418	4	Microscopic polyangitis
419	1	Aortic stenosis
420	2	Benign HTN
421	2	On T tubules and extracellular Ca ²⁺
422	1	Granulomatosis with polyangiitis
423	3	MR
424	2	Takayasu arteritis
425	2	Enalapril
426	3	Gastrointestinal smooth muscle relaxation
427	2	SABE
428	4	Decreased capillary colloid osmotic pressure
429	3	AR
430	1	Abdominal aorta
431	2	Platelets
432	4	Factor V
433	3	Rasmussen syndrome
434	2	Unstable angina

435	1	Large vein
436	2	Libman sacks endocarditis
437	1	Propanolol
438	4	Tapping apical impulse
439	4	Atenolol
440	2	Renal excretion
441	4	Right ventricular infarction
442	1	Tricuspid stenosis
443	1	Increase in hea rate and BP
444	2	Acute liver failure
445	1	Histidine
446	2	Pericardial effusion
447	2	Digoxin
448	2	Small- or medium-sized muscular arteries
449	3	Increased intracellular potassium ion concentration
450	3	Thrombocytopenia
451	4	VSD
452	2	Propranolol
453	2	Hyaline aeriolosclerosis
454	2	ASD
455	1	Occurence of congestive failure in childhood
456	1	Transthyretin
457	2	Less peripheral Vasoconstriction
458	1	Erythropoietin

459	1	They should be staed with optimal doses
460	2	Cardiac tamponade
461	1	Lung
462	3	Dilated cardiomyopathy
463	4	All of the above
464	1	Lung
465	2	Enalapril
466	3	Tropomn
467	3	Polyaeritis nodosa
468	4	Myxoma
469	1	Ascites
470	1	Topiramate
471	2	Atrial systole
472	3	Commonest cause is idiopathic
473	2	Presence of neutrophils
474	2	Rate of CSF absorption
475	3	External hemorrhoid
476	2	Nicotinic acid
477	4	Constrictive pericarditis
478	3	Glomus tumor
479	2	Tetrology of Fallot
480	4	All of the above
481	2	ACE inhibitors
482	4	Amlodipine
483	4	Causes hyperuricemia

484	4	Right bundle Branch block
485	2	Fast sodium channels opening
486	1	ECHO
487	4	Tachycardia
488	4	4
489	1	Hydralizine
490	3	Enalapril
491	1	Beta adrenergic blockade
492	1	SA node
493	4	All of the above
494	4	Necrosis
495	4	Propanolol
496	2	Increased R-R interval in ECG
497	3	IVC obstruction
498	4	Adenosine
499	2	Axon reflex
500	2	ACE inhibitors
501	3	Verapamil
502	1	Wegener's granulomatosis
503	3	MgSO4
504	4	Observation
505	3	Hypeension
506	4	8 L/min
507	1	Aoa to pulmonary aery
508	2	Obstructive shock

509	4	Cetirizine
510	1	Lignocaine
511	4	Body temperature
512	2	ASD, ostium secundum
513	3	FAB antibodies for digoxin
514	3	Systolic-diastolic B.P.
515	4	Methyldopa
516	3	Dipyridamole
517	4	Wegener's granulomatosis
518	3	Lidocaine
519	2	VSD
520	2	Fat deposition
521	2	Normal JVP
522	2	It causes detection of both aerial and venous
523	3	Enalapril
524	1	AV valve closure
525	1	Persistent ST elevation
526	1	Lisinopril
527	2	Acts by increasing cAMP levels
528	2	Decreasing absorption of cholesterol
529	2	Inhalational
530	2	HOCM
531	1	Diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria
532	4	Milrinone
533	2	Bradycardia with AV block

534	2	Starvation
535	3	Staphylococcus aureus
536	2	Cardiac output, i Total peripheral resistance
537	4	Adenosine
538	1	Na ⁺ - K ⁺ ATPase pump
539	2	Ohostatic hypotension
540	2	Ventricular fibrillation
541	2	Maximum during systole
542	3	Monckeberg sclerosis
543	2	Neutrophils
544	4	Cigarette smoking
545	1	Congestive cardiac failure
546	1	Mitral stenosis with mitral regurgitation
547	3	Hypertension
548	4	Lyme ahritis
549	2	Glomerular filtration
550	1	D,B,E,A,C
551	4	Urine examination
552	1	Bicuspid Aoic valve
553	3	aoic stenosis
554	1	Hypotension and bradycardia
555	3	PSVT
556	3	Renal aery stenosis
557	3	Propanolol
558	1	Adrenaline

559	2	Endothelial cells
560	4	P2Y12 receptor blocker
561	2	Rheumatic endocarditis
562	2	Calcium gluconate
563	1	Ant. wall of left ventricle
564	2	Increased chloride
565	3	AR
566	1	6 hours
567	1	Acute MI
568	2	0.5-1.4 ng/ml
569	1	Histamine
570	1	Beta blocker
571	4	P=T/w
572	1	Wagner's granulomatosis
573	1	Raised IgA
574	1	Infective endocarditis
575	4	Passing easily through smaller capillaries
576	3	Fibromuscular dysplasia
577	3	Prostaglandin E1
578	2	Omission of prior diuretic dose decrease the dose of Postal hypotension
579	4	All of the above
580	1	Nimodipine
581	3	Increased homocysteine levels
582	1	Terazosin

583	2	Major jones criteria
584	4	Delayed peak of systolic murmur
585	1	Enlarged Left Atrium
586	2	Verapamil
587	2	Cardioversion
588	2	Large-vessel vasculitis
589	2	20-40%
590	1	Beta blockers
591	3	5 days
592	1	Life style modification
593	4	Recent blood loss
594	4	Carcinoma esophagus
595	3	Spiranolactone
596	4	Pulmonary aery trunk
597	4	49 ml/dl
598	4	Complete hea block
599	3	The binding of thrombomodulin with thrombin removes thrombin and also activities a plasma protein C which inactivates activated factors V & VIII
600	2	CK-MB
601	3	Myocardial infarction
602	2	Inferior wall MI
603	3	Unaltered
604	1	Progressive lengthening of PR
605	3	Angiography

606	2	Cooperative binding in Hb
607	2	Heparin
608	3	Coronary aneurysms
609	3	Amyloidosis
610	2	Severe AS
611	1	Prolonged flow through mitral valve
612	2	Provide low concentration of antimicrobial at the site of infection
613	4	Chorea
614	4	There are no indications of cardiac abnormalities
615	2	Fat deposition
616	4	Avoid Alcohol
617	3	0.11 second
618	4	Stable angina pectoris
619	2	Cardiac tamponade
620	1	Stretching and waviness of fibers
621	1	Amlodipine
622	1	Change in morphology of ventricular complex
623	1	CREST
624	1	Early normoblasts
625	2	Hypothyroidism
626	3	Xylocaine
627	1	Infective endocarditis
628	1	Myxoma
629	2	Plasminogen activator inhibitor

630	1	Hypotention and bradycardia
631	4	Hydralazine
632	2	Polyaeritis Nodosa
633	2	Morphine
634	4	Right ventricular infraction
635	3	Dyspnea occurs
636	4	Hallucination
637	4	Tolazoline
638	4	Bicuspid aortic valve
639	3	Causes severe hypoglycemia
640	2	Malignant nephrosclerosis
641	3	Chronic pericarditis
642	2	Lisinopril
643	4	Pacemaker
644	2	Results from opening of the slow Ca ²⁺ channels
645	1	H ⁺
646	2	Atrial Fibrillation
647	4	Neutrophils
648	3	Myxomatous degeneration
649	4	Trimetazidine
650	3	Aortic stenosis
651	4	All of above
652	2	Trimetazidine
653	4	Coarctation of aorta

654	3	Glycosyl phosphatidyl inositol (GPI)
655	4	All of the above
656	1	Myxomatous degeneration and prolapsed of the mitral valve
657	3	Cryptococcus neoformans
658	1	AR
659	1	Troponin T
660	4	Within 1 month
661	1	Increased VR- increased CO
662	3	Saline infusion
663	3	Ibuprofen
664	4	Sotalol
665	2	Post capillary venodilator
666	3	Digoxin
667	3	Alpha blocker
668	1	Anti-streptolysin O antibody titer
669	2	Vasodilatation due to local metabolites
670	3	Delayed carotid upstroke
671	2	Aortic regurgitation
672	2	Macrophages
673	3	Shortening of QT interval in ECG
674	2	Diastolic blood pressure is indicated by fourth Korotkoff sound
675	4	Nicotinic acid
676	4	Pulmonary artery stenosis and PDA
677	2	Water-soluble non-ionic monomers

678	4	Lung
679	3	Coronary arteriopathy
680	2	Activate guanyl cyclase and increase cGMP
681	1	Decrease in pH
682	4	Pacemaker is the treatment of choice
683	4	All of the above
684	2	Sympathetic activity
685	2	ACE inhibitors
686	2	Hypothyroidism
687	1	Irregular pulse
688	1	Renal insufficiency
689	1	Commonest cause in india is idiopathic
690	3	Constrictive pericarditis
691	4	Total peripheral resistance
692	1	Left 5th intercostals space
693	4	Pulmonary ossicles & fine nodular pattern
694	4	Blood culture
695	4	Nicotinic acid
696	3	PET scan
697	4	Smooth muscle
698	4	Myocarditis
699	1	Rofecoxib
700	1	0.12 Sec
701	3	Milrinone
702	1	Ventricular septal defect with aortic

		regurgitation
703	3	Manganese
704	2	Factor XIII
705	1	Interstitial lung disease
706	4	Hydrochloric acid
707	3	Constrictive pericarditis
708	2	K
709	2	Myxoma
710	4	Nicorandil
711	4	Microscopic angitis
712	1	Hypotension
713	4	Increased peripheral vascular resistance
714	2	Diastolic BP
715	3	Tocainide
716	3	c-myc
717	2	2-4 ml/100 g/min
718	2	Renal parenchymal disease
719	3	Kawasaki diseases
720	4	Hyperkalemia
721	3	Reinfarction after 4 days
722	1	Myxoma
723	3	Terminates first pass metabolism
724	4	SLE
725	1	Primary lymphedema
726	3	Absorbed good on empty stomach and

		absorption is delayed by fatty meal
727	2	Loud opening snap Length of murmur
728	3	An increase in systolic intracellular calcium levels
729	2	Most patients are symptomatic
730	4	ECG
731	4	Atrial filling
732	4	Macrocytic anemia
733	1	Oxidized LDL
734	2	Reduction in glomerular filtration fraction
735	1	Mitral stenosis
736	2	Catheter ablation
737	3	Captopril
738	4	old age
739	1	PCO ₂
740	2	Ventricular fibrillation
741	4	Increased amplitude of T wave
742	3	In hypotensive patients with gout, diuretics are particularly useful
743	2	Cyanosis
744	2	It is muscular or nodal pathway between the atria and ventricle in WPW syndrome
745	3	Hyperkalemia
746	4	Administered by Rapid intravenous injection
747	3	Good response to carotid sinus massage
748	2	SLE

749	1	Continue till the day of operation
750	1	Lower esophagus lined by columnar epithelium
751	3	5day
752	2	Veins
753	1	LDL/HDLratio
754	1	Left anterior descending aery
755	3	Takayasu aeritis
756	1	Enalapril
757	1	Hea rate
758	3	Aerial turbulence
759	3	Atrial fibrillation with high ventricular rate
760	3	ST segment elevation
761	2	Renal aery stenosis
762	1	Pulmonary valve
763	2	Bradycardia
764	3	Ebsteins Anomaly
765	2	Type Ia anti arrythmic drugs
766	1	Lung
767	3	MR
768	1	Persistent ST segment elevation
769	4	No treatment required
770	2	Left ventricular hyperophy
771	1	Peripheral neuropathy
772	3	Hyaline arteriosclerosis

773	4	Lignocaine
774	2	Platelets
775	1	Myenteric plexus of Auerbach
776	1	More common in females
777	1	image_question
778	2	ATP dependent potassium channels
779	1	Alcohol
780	4	Fab fragments of digitalis antibody
781	2	Vasodilatation
782	3	Early primary coronary intervention
783	1	Propranolol
784	1	Atherosclerosis
785	3	Prolonged QTc interval
786	2	Drug induced cardiac toxicity
787	1	Emphysema
788	1	Beta-hemolytic streptococcus
789	4	Metabolic alkalosis
790	4	Lignocaine
791	2	Hepatic disease
792	1	Enalapril
793	1	Amyloidosis
794	2	DC electrical cardioversion
795	4	Ventricular depolarization
796	1	Emergency paracentesis
797	2	Macrophages

798	1	Pulmonary aery
799	2	Digitalis
800	4	Intimal proliferation and hyalinization of muscular media of medium sized aeries/aerioles
801	2	Hypotension
802	1	A diastolic rumble
803	2	Salbutamol
804	1	Hydralazine
805	1	Cross reactivity with host antigen
806	1	Rheumatic hea disease
807	4	Trisomy 21
808	1	Diphenylhydantoin
809	1	Clonidine
810	3	1.5 million units
811	2	Myxoma
812	1	Behcet's syndrome
813	1	Hypeension
814	1	Methyl dopa
815	2	Mean stroke volume
816	3	Gastroesophageal reflux disease
817	2	Reduction in filtration fraction
818	3	Sodium nitroprusside
819	1	Fusion & shoening of chordae tendineae in MS
820	3	Fever
821	2	Guanylyl cyclase

822	2	Uradipil
823	2	Cardiac tamponade
824	4	Pulmonary oligemia in chest X-ray
825	3	Verapamil
826	4	Aschoffs nodules
827	2	Left atrium
828	1	P wave
829	2	Minoxidil
830	3	Lignocaine
831	1	25 mmHg
832	2	IgA, C 3
833	3	Serum sickness-like syndrome
834	2	High serum triglyceride
835	1	Yolk sac
836	1	Small
837	3	Hyperophic cardiomyopathy
838	1	Dipyridamole
839	1	Narcotic overdose
840	3	Ca - Na channel
841	3	Ostium primum ASD
842	1	To avoid first pass metabolism
843	2	Leukopenia
844	3	VSD
845	4	Magnesium sulphate
846	3	Aerial wall expansion

847	4	Congenital heart disease
848	2	The blood pressure cuff should be at a higher level than the heart
849	1	Amiodarone
850	1	Digoxin
851	3	NO
852	3	Choanal atresia
853	4	Old age
854	4	Both intravascular and extravascular infection
855	2	II degree heart block type I
856	3	Propranolol
857	4	T = WP/R
858	3	Wide QT
859	1	AIVR
860	1	Produces methemoglobinemia
861	1	Acute phase proteins
862	3	Enalaprilat
863	4	All of the above
864	1	Ductus venosus > Foramen ovale > Ductus arteriosus
865	3	Veins
866	3	Atherosclerotic aneurysm
867	4	TESR
868	3	Closure of the aortic valve
869	4	Blood in inferior vena cava has lower oxygen concentration compared to superior vena cava

870	4	Hyperkalemia
871	2	Influx of Ca ⁺⁺
872	4	Lignocaine
873	1	Quinidine
874	3	Distal poion of digits
875	1	>1.0
876	1	Sleep
877	1	Cardiac tamponade
878	4	Polyaeritis nodosa
879	2	High hepatic first pass metabolism
880	1	Lung
881	4	Alkaptonuria
882	4	¹²⁵ I-albumin for blood volume
883	4	MRI
884	3	Lipids in LDL get oxidized
885	3	Small or medium sized on either or both sides of valve
886	4	Congestive Hea failure
887	3	Hepatitis A
888	1	Pulmonary hypeension
889	3	Infective endocarditis
890	2	Sinus tachycardia
891	1	Lisinopril
892	1	AS0
893	2	Rate of blood flow

894	3	Subcutaneous epinephrine
895	1	>=2 Unexplained consecutive spontaneous abortions in > 10 weeks of gestation
896	2	Increased calcium
897	2	ACE inhibitors
898	4	Severe aortic stenosis
899	2	Majority of the case present with features of mitral regurgitation
900	1	Cardiomyopathy
901	1	Pancreatic carcinoma
902	4	Pulmonary plethora
903	1	Increased amplitude of QRS
904	2	Echocardiography
905	3	Defibrillation
906	3	Decreased diastole perfusion time
907	4	Tricuspid atresia
908	2	Nerve growth factor
909	4	Lisinopril
910	1	Antiplatelet drugs
911	2	Angiotensin receptor blocker
912	1	Angina
913	2	Capillary hemangioma
914	2	Integrin
915	3	Clonidine
916	1	Mechanical impediment to blood flow
917	2	Cardiac surgery

918	3	Multiple myeloma
919	3	Hypocalcemic tetany
920	4	All of the above
921	4	Absence of functional loss
922	4	Surgical lung biopsy
923	1	Carotid body tumor
924	1	IgA
925	2	Atherosclerosis
926	1	Hyperkalemia
927	2	Acute rheumatic carditis
928	3	Syphilis
929	2	Levodopa
930	2	Dobutamine
931	3	Intercostal tube drainage on both the sides.
932	2	Tension Pneumothorax
933	3	IL-8
934	1	Fibrous endocardial thickening of right ventricle and tricuspid valve
935	2	Digitalis toxicity
936	3	25-35 Hz
937	2	Myxoma
938	1	Cardiac tamponade
939	1	Methyl dopa
940	3	seen in pericardial tamponade
941	1	Cardiogenic

942	4	Bilateral renal artery stenosis
943	2	Acute myocardial infraction
944	3	Increased ASLO
945	2	Hyperkalemia
946	4	Dermatitis herpetiformis
947	4	Milrinone
948	3	Kawasaki diseases
949	1	ACE inhibitor
950	3	Causes decrease in HR when BP increases
951	2	SLE
952	2	Stimulation of guanylate cyclase
953	2	Muscle intimal elastic lamina layer defect
954	3	It can be administered orally
955	1	The affinity is less and more O ₂ is released to the tissue
956	4	Carditis
957	4	Thick pericardium is present
958	1	Stable angina
959	3	Constrictive pericarditis
960	1	Morphine
961	1	Aoic stonosis
962	2	Afterload
963	4	These may result in aneurysm
964	2	Amiodarone
965	3	Mitral stenosis

966	1	Increased cardiac output for a given end-diastolic volume
967	1	Atrial fibrillation
968	1	Decreases by increase in heart rate
969	4	Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
970	4	Rofecoxib
971	2	Rhabdomyomas
972	2	Post-capillary venules
973	2	Aortic stenosis
974	1	Adenosine
975	1	Cyanosis. Anxiety
976	3	Cardiac arrest
977	1	Nicorandil
978	3	Propranolol
979	2	Methyldopa
980	1	Increase in partial pressure of oxygen (PaO ₂)
981	3	Anterior leaflet movement is delayed
982	4	200 Joule Defibrillation
983	4	Lying to standing change in posture
984	4	Trimetazidine
985	2	Heart
986	1	It causes hypotension
987	1	Inhalation
988	4	All of the above
989	3	EC followed by percutaneous balloon mitral valvuloplasty

990	4	Calcium channel blockers
991	1	Isoprenaline
992	2	Marked microvesicular steatosis
993	3	Treat Digoxin toxicity
994	1	VII
995	4	The cerebral arterial pressure rises
996	1	ACE inhibitor
997	4	TPulm. wedge pressure
998	4	inhibition of Na/K-ATPase
999	1	Double left heart border
1000	4	These may result in aneurysm
1001	4	Increase in plasma volume
1002	2	Increasing the force of contraction
1003	3	Amiodarone
1004	4	Tricuspid insufficiency
1005	2	Diameter of blood vessel
1006	3	Both
1007	4	Alveolar soft tissue sarcoma
1008	4	Mitral & aortic
1009	1	Occurs due to filling of the ventricles during atrial systole
1010	4	Less incidence of angioedema
1011	1	Hyperrophic cardiomyopathy
1012	1	Vitamin E Supplementation
1013	2	40-100 mm Hg

1014	2	Hypovolemic shock from vomiting and diarrhea
1015	1	CPK-MB
1016	2	Idiopathic cresentic glomerulonephritis.
1017	2	Metaprolol
1018	3	DC Cardioversion
1019	3	Bicuspid aortic valve
1020	1	250 ml/min
1021	2	Decreased blood volume
1022	4	All the above
1023	2	Shift of hemoglobin dissociation curve to left
1024	4	Myocardial infarction
1025	2	Potassium channel opener
1026	4	Hypertension
1027	2	Used for treatment of erectile dysfunction
1028	3	CK-MB fraction
1029	2	IV drug abuse
1030	2	Leucocyte aggregation
1031	1	Increases vagal tone and decreases AV node conduction
1032	3	High output failure
1033	4	Nitrates
1034	2	Has constant relation to external cardiac work
1035	1	VSD
1036	4	1 and 3
1037	1	Perimembranous

1038	1	Increased sympathetic tone
1039	3	Classic PAN
1040	2	Post capillary venodilation
1041	3	1, 2 and 3
1042	1	Waviness of the fibers
1043	3	Opening snap late after S2
1044	1	Captopril (60-year-old woman with diabetic nephropathy)
1045	1	Beta blockers
1046	1	HOCM
1047	2	Complete hea block
1048	2	Opening of Na ⁺ /K ⁺ cation channels
1049	3	Abnormal coronary aeriogram
1050	3	Myoglobin
1051	1	Gender
1052	3	LV pacing
1053	2	Prazosin
1054	2	Hea
1055	3	Hypercholesterolemia
1056	1	Splenomegaly
1057	2	Cholesterol
1058	3	RVM
1059	3	Coronary aery injury
1060	4	b2-blockers
1061	3	Predominantly left to right shunt

1062	1	Quinidine
1063	2	Ventricular rate >160/min
1064	1	PDA
1065	2	Quinidine
1066	2	Aneurysm of the coronary aeries
1067	4	Atenolol
1068	3	Stable angina
1069	2	Hepatitis B
1070	1	It is commonest cause of death in surgical patients.
1071	3	Epinephrine
1072	2	Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia with fast ventricular rate
1073	2	High serum triglyceride
1074	3	Renin
1075	3	Stroke volume
1076	1	Libman-Sacks endocarditis
1077	1	Verapamil
1078	4	Respiratory failure
1079	2	Aliskiren
1080	3	statins
1081	4	HOCM
1082	2	6 min
1083	2	Hypeension
1084	4	Hypercalcemia
1085	1	Produces methamoglobinemia

1086	1	No change
1087	3	It can be administered orally
1088	3	Opening snap delayed from S2
1089	3	IgA
1090	1	Atenolol
1091	1	Supracardiac
1092	3	36 hours
1093	2	Left axis detion
1094	3	Hemophilia
1095	2	TOF
1096	4	Constrictive pericarditis
1097	1	Enalapril
1098	4	Ohopnea
1099	2	Majority of the cusc present with features of mitral regurgitation
1100	3	Wegener's granulomatosis
1101	1	Internal carotid aery
1102	3	Calcium chloride
1103	3	Verapamil
1104	2	Coagulative necrosis
1105	4	FDG PET
1106	1	Myxoma
1107	1	Antibodies against Treponema pallidum
1108	4	Lymphatics
1109	1	Inhibits Na +K+ ATPase pump

1110	1	Losaan
1111	2	0.8-1.5 ng/ml
1112	1	Atrioventricular valves open
1113	2	Inferior to rib
1114	1	IPPV
1115	3	Rheumatic carditis
1116	2	Va, Ca ⁺⁺
1117	1	Po wine staine
1118	2	Increased O ₂ delivery at tissue and uptake in lung
1119	2	Decreased homoscystinaemia
1120	1	Technetium
1121	3	Occurs just after in carotid aery
1122	2	Lies down
1123	3	With squatting
1124	2	Inhalation
1125	1	Systemic hypeension
1126	2	Proteus
1127	2	LDL
1128	4	Cardiac tamponade
1129	1	image_question
1130	1	ACE inhibitors
1131	2	Murmur radiating to neck
1132	1	Dantrolene
1133	2	Veins

1134	4	Von Willebrand factor
1135	4	Beta blockers
1136	1	Decreased activity of Na ⁺ /Ca ⁺⁺ exchanger causing decreased influx of sodium and decreased efflux of Ca ⁺⁺ in the sarcolemma
1137	1	Hypotension
1138	3	It is usually caused by high degree of atrioventricular block
1139	4	Renal aery
1140	1	Splenic
1141	2	Oestrogen which prevents atherosclerosis
1142	2	Radial aery
1143	1	Length of diastolic murmur
1144	4	Hea rate decreases
1145	1	Chorea is aggravated during pregnancy
1146	3	Vasodilation
1147	2	V/T = constant
1148	3	Intravenous calcium gluconate, 10 ml. of 10% solution
1149	3	SABE
1150	2	Diabetes mellitus
1151	1	Intravenous immunoglobulin
1152	1	Aspirin
1153	1	More common in males
1154	2	Renin/Angiotensin antagonist
1155	2	Strawberry angioma
1156	1	Presence of an anticardiolipin antibody

1157	3	Titin
1158	2	Propanonol
1159	1	Bone morphogenetic protein receptor II
1160	3	Right ventricular infarction
1161	2	Beta blocker
1162	4	1 & 3
1163	1	TGA
1164	2	Transpo oxygen
1165	2	Polyarteritis nodosa
1166	2	Nitrates
1167	4	40 minutes
1168	3	0.09 sec
1169	2	Protein C
1170	1	Levosimendan
1171	1	Atrial fibrillation
1172	3	Rheumatic carditis
1173	1	54%
1174	2	Trichinella
1175	3	Ejection fraction times cardiac output
1176	1	blocks the NaCl cotransporter in the DCT
1177	4	Intensity of systolic murmur across mitral valve
1178	3	Bicuspid aortic valve
1179	3	Decreased sympathetic discharge to heart
1180	4	Libman-Sacks endocarditis

1181	4	Hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
1182	1	Fallot's tetralogy
1183	1	ASD
1184	4	Caused by antecedent a-hemolytic streptococcus infection
1185	2	End of isovolumetric contraction
1186	2	Isotonic contraction with shoening of muscle fibres
1187	2	Obstruction of the superior vena cava by a primary tumor arising in the lungs
1188	1	Tall spiky P wave
1189	3	Titin
1190	3	Acute left ventricular failure
1191	3	Inhibitor of NPCIL 1
1192	4	Prolonged P-R interval
1193	4	Prazosin
1194	1	Most patients with major trauma involving long bones have urinary fat globules
1195	4	Hyperkalemia
1196	1	Aldosterone
1197	1	Beta agonists are useful
1198	1	Erythromycin
1199	1	Dilated cardiomyopathy
1200	2	It can cause hypoglycemia
1201	2	Veins
1202	3	Right middle lobe
1203	4	Pnlviicritis nodosar

1204	1	IgA
1205	2	Large ventricular septal defect
1206	4	Myocardial infarction
1207	2	Hunter's disease
1208	3	Wegener's Granulomatosis
1209	3	Barium meal upper GI in Trendelenberg position
1210	4	All of the above
1211	1	Tocainide
1212	1	Intake of unsaturated fatty acid associated with decreased risk
1213	2	Morphine, soda-bicarb, and propranolol
1214	1	After 1 minute of arrest routinely
1215	2	Hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy.
1216	1	They should be staed with optimal doses
1217	1	Endothelium
1218	1	ACE inhibitors
1219	2	Purkinje System
1220	3	48%
1221	4	Potassium channel
1222	4	Aoic regurgitation
1223	1	Diaphoresis with feedings
1224	1	Vaughan Williams
1225	3	Vasopressin
1226	4	Clonidine
1227	2	Hypothyroidism

1228	2	Hydralazine
1229	3	Reperfusion
1230	4	Myocardial infarction
1231	4	All of the above
1232	1	Myxomatous degeneration
1233	4	Carvedilol
1234	1	Fasudil
1235	1	By increasing the left ventricular end diastolic pressure
1236	2	Neutrophils
1237	3	Typical right bundle branch block
1238	4	All the above
1239	2	Increased lipoprotein B
1240	1	Serotonin
1241	3	Radionuclide uptake is high
1242	3	Waviness of fibers
1243	2	Rosuvastatin
1244	3	Digoxin
1245	1	Vasodilation due to release of secondary mediators
1246	3	Enalapril
1247	1	Hepatic disease
1248	4	All of above
1249	2	Acute Myocardial infarction
1250	1	Post interventricular aery
1251	2	Apolipoprotein

1252	2	Tricuspid valve bulging into right atrium
1253	1	Aortic sinus of valsalva rupture
1254	1	Anterior transmural MI
1255	2	30-60 sec
1256	1	Atrial fibrillation
1257	1	Digitalis
1258	4	PDA
1259	1	Caused by group 'A' streptococci
1260	4	Dextrose
1261	4	Junction of pylorus and antrum laterally
1262	1	Non tender
1263	3	Tall T waves with increased amplitude
1264	3	Amiodarone
1265	1	Aerial pressure will decrease
1266	2	Kawasaki disease
1267	1	Systemic vasodilatation
1268	2	Niacin
1269	2	Coarctation of the aorta
1270	3	Staphylococcus aureus
1271	1	Produces methemoglobinemia
1272	1	Alcohol
1273	1	Polyarthritis
1274	2	A. V. node
1275	1	Intravenous immunoglobulin
1276	2	Hypokalemia

1277	2	Isolated mitral stenosis
1278	3	Janeways lesion
1279	2	Verapamil
1280	2	Hypertension
1281	1	Rapid gushing of blood into ventricle
1282	3	Fab fragment
1283	3	Nimodipine
1284	3	Shoening of Q-T interval in ECG
1285	4	Generates impulses at the highest rate
1286	2	Oxyphedrine
1287	2	Prazosin
1288	2	Opening of A.V valve
1289	3	ASD (Atrial septal defect)
1290	2	100-300 joules
1291	2	Intimal fibrosis of right ventricle, tricuspid and pulmonary valve
1292	2	Intermediate normoblast
1293	4	Granuloma formation
1294	1	LAD
1295	1	Increased TPR
1296	2	Intimal thickening
1297	4	Heller's cardiomyotomy
1298	1	Pregnancy induced hypertension
1299	3	lisinopril
1300	2	Procainamide

1301	3	NPAT with block
1302	2	0.40 - 0.43
1303	2	Aerial switch
1304	2	Joint deformities are common sequel
1305	3	Intracranial bleed
1306	3	c-myc
1307	3	Hypercalcaemia
1308	2	Esmolol
1309	1	Vorapaxar
1310	4	Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
1311	2	For prevention of thrombotic events
1312	2	10 IU
1313	1	Tilt table
1314	3	Left anterior descending coronary artery
1315	2	Produced in increased amounts in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension
1316	1	Acute tubular necrosis
1317	4	Ankle edema
1318	1	Irregular RR interval
1319	3	Nearly as long as the QT interval
1320	2	Coarctation of aoa
1321	4	image_question
1322	3	Nitrates
1323	1	Amiodarone
1324	1	HOCM

1325	2	Beta Blockers
1326	4	Na+K+ATPase
1327	4	Cell membrane defects
1328	4	All of the above
1329	1	Prazosin
1330	1	Liver
1331	1	Digoxin is useful
1332	1	Bonemorphogenetic protein receptor 11
1333	2	HOCM
1334	3	Calcium channel blockade; increased PR interval
1335	1	PS
1336	2	M2
1337	1	Aschoff nodule
1338	1	Nicorandil
1339	2	1.5 million units
1340	4	Aoic stenosis
1341	2	Hypeensive encephalopathy
1342	1	Bacterial infection
1343	3	Depressed ST segment
1344	3	Increase refractoriness of AV node
1345	1	Renovascular hypeension
1346	2	Atenolol
1347	2	Decreasing absorption of cholesterol
1348	1	Postcapillary venules

1349	1	Positional change of chest x-ray findings
1350	2	EBV
1351	3	Wegener's granulomatosis
1352	3	Left atrial myxoma
1353	2	cGMP
1354	1	Acute pulmonary edema
1355	1	Group A
1356	3	It can be administered orally
1357	1	Increasing cGMP
1358	4	Dipyridamole
1359	4	Free radicals
1360	2	Inhibition of phosphodiesterase-5
1361	3	Cardiac tamponade
1362	3	An increase in systolic intracellular calcium levels
1363	1	ASD
1364	2	Increased BP and Decreased heart rate
1365	4	Avoid Alcohol
1366	3	Pericardial effusion
1367	3	Hypothermia
1368	2	Chorea is late manifestation
1369	1	Fibrinoid necrosis
1370	4	Inhibition of K ⁺ channels
1371	1	Aortic stenosis
1372	3	Emboli atrial fibrillation

1373	2	Propranolol
1374	1	Bradykinin
1375	1	Echocardiography
1376	1	It causes hypotension
1377	4	Digitalis
1378	1	Intracranial malignancy
1379	2	8-12 hours
1380	2	Right atrial enlargement
1381	2	Haldane effect
1382	4	All the above
1383	2	Morphine
1384	3	20 minutes
1385	4	All of the above
1386	2	Produces methemoglobinemia
1387	4	sotalol
1388	3	Thrombin
1389	2	WPW syndrome
1390	1	Verapamil
1391	4	Marfan syndrome
1392	2	Niacin
1393	3	Proteinase 3
1394	4	HHV
1395	2	Antagonism of vasoconstriction
1396	2	Average systolic blood pressure (SBP) and/or diastolic BP that is \geq 95th percentile for age, sex, and height on \geq 3 occasions

1397	2	Diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria
1398	4	Turbulent flow of blood
1399	1	Methuldopa
1400	3	Theophylline
1401	2	Mitral regurgitation
1402	1	Digitalis
1403	2	Hyaline
1404	1	Hyperkalemia
1405	4	Malignant hypertension
1406	4	Takayasu arteritis
1407	4	Inactivation of factor V
1408	3	Nitrates
1409	1	0.12 - 0.2 sec.
1410	1	Nimodipine
1411	3	Increase peripheral resistance
1412	2	Enalapril
1413	1	Inhibits Na ⁺ K ⁺ ATPase pump
1414	2	Tricuspid valve
1415	4	24-hours ambulatory pH monitoring
1416	1	Narrow QRS complexes
1417	3	Increased refractory period
1418	3	By hemoglobin
1419	3	Inhaled Salbutamol
1420	2	Lymphadenopathy
1421	3	Steroids

1422	2	Hypertension
1423	2	Abdominal aorta
1424	3	Inhaled Salbutamol
1425	1	Right ventricular hypertrophy
1426	1	290
1427	4	All of the above
1428	4	All of the above
1429	4	Marfan syndrome
1430	1	Infective endocarditis
1431	4	All of the above
1432	1	Affected by total cardiovascular output
1433	4	Digoxin
1434	4	Exaggerated peristalsis
1435	1	Na ⁺ K ⁺ ATPase pump
1436	1	IV Lignocaine
1437	3	Lignocaine
1438	4	Ventricular depolarization
1439	1	Intimal proliferation and hyalinization of media of medium arteries
1440	4	Cough
1441	2	70-150 mmHg
1442	3	Nitroprusside
1443	2	HCO ₃ ⁻
1444	1	Atrial flutter
1445	1	Serum sickness like illness

1446	4	Recurrent ventricular tachycardia.
1447	1	Adenosine
1448	3	It can be administered orally
1449	1	Enalapril
1450	1	Occurs within hours after myocardial infarction
1451	3	Thrombocytopenia
1452	1	Massive pulmonary embolism
1453	1	Methyropa
1454	1	Isosorbide nitrate
1455	4	Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia
1456	2	Aspirin
1457	2	Pulmonary aerial trunk
1458	1	Clonidine
1459	1	$F = (PA - PB) \times 4/8e4$
1460	1	They should be staed with maximum dose
1461	3	WPW syndrome
1462	3	Giant cell arteritis
1463	2	Hypokalemia
1464	3	Small ASD
1465	1	ASD
1466	4	Omega-3 fatty acids
1467	3	Amiodarone
1468	1	Cardiogenic
1469	2	Depressed ST-segment

1470	4	Subcutaneous nodules
1471	3	Nitroprusside
1472	1	Neutral endopeptidase
1473	2	11
1474	3	PAN
1475	1	Nifedipine
1476	1	Adrenaline
1477	2	Right atrium and extracardiac
1478	2	Insulin drip
1479	1	Digitalis toxicity
1480	1	SIADH
1481	2	Hallmark of acute inflammation is an increased permeability in the post-capillary venules.
1482	3	Nitric oxide
1483	4	Lidocaine
1484	4	All of above
1485	2	Decreased Hea rate
1486	4	Right-sided hea failure
1487	3	Potassium ions
1488	2	Tricuspid valves
1489	1	cANCA
1490	1	Myxomatous
1491	3	Cardiac tamponade
1492	3	Diet modification, exercise and drugs
1493	4	All of the above

1494	3	Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection
1495	1	Right bundle branch block with narrow QRS complex
1496	1	Rheumatic heart disease
1497	4	Both Option 1 & 2
1498	2	Electrophysiological studies
1499	3	Ostium primum atrial septal defect.
1500	3	Prolonged QT interval
1501	4	Right atrial pressure
1502	1	Left ventricle
1503	4	Pulmonary stenosis
1504	1	Thromboembolism
1505	2	Apotransferrin
1506	2	Dissecting aneurysm of aorta
1507	1	2 nd left intercostal space
1508	1	Cephalization of pulmonary vascularity
1509	2	Labetalol
1510	1	They should be started with optimum doses
1511	1	Adrenaline
1512	3	Hypoxia
1513	1	Enalapril
1514	1	Magnesium Sulphate
1515	2	Verapamil
1516	1	ASD
1517	1	Increased PR interval with ST depression

1518	4	Nor epinephrine
1519	2	Libman sacks Endocarditis
1520	3	Malignant hypeension
1521	2	Just distal to the left subclan
1522	2	Pregnancy
1523	1	Resistance
1524	1	Intravenous digoxin
1525	2	Inferior
1526	3	Clonidine
1527	1	Spiranolactone
1528	2	Hypothermia
1529	2	Libman sacks endocaditis
1530	4	Metabolic alkalosis
1531	3	ST segment changes in ECG
1532	3	Early pa of diastole
1533	3	Ethanol
1534	3	Verapamil
1535	3	Plasma expander
1536	3	It is excreted through bile following hepatic metabolism
1537	4	Enalapril
1538	2	In the non-infarcted area due to presence of LDH
1539	3	Atrial septal defect (ASD)
1540	1	Isosorbide dinitrate
1541	2	Isovolumetric contraction

1542	3	Umbilical vein - ductus venosus - inferior vena cava - right atrium - left atrium
1543	2	It can cause severe hypoglycemia
1544	3	Distensibility
1545	2	Decreases preload
1546	4	Orthopnea
1547	3	Post capillary venules
1548	1	Myxomatous degeneration and prolapse of the mitral valve
1549	3	Sick sinus syndrome
1550	3	Staphylococcus
1551	3	Telmisartan
1552	4	Cardiac tamponade
1553	3	Angiotensin
1554	2	Cardiac tamponade
1555	4	Productive cough
1556	1	Nicorandil
1557	4	Nitroglycerine
1558	1	Wegener's granulomatosis
1559	1	Adrenaline
1560	1	Patent ductus arteriosus
1561	3	Verapamil
1562	1	Class IV
1563	2	Prolonged QT interval
1564	4	Vascular ring
1565	1	Wegener's Granulomatosis

1566	1	Acts through cAMP
1567	2	head and Neck
1568	1	Coarctation of aoa
1569	1	Acute rheumatic fever
1570	2	Serum sodium
1571	3	Troponin I
1572	1	Exudative conjunctivitis
1573	2	IV Nitroprusside
1574	2	PDA with reversal of shunt
1575	2	PDE 5
1576	3	Caused due to spasm of artery
1577	1	Mitral
1578	1	Pulmonary hypertension
1579	1	Cerebral arterial mycotic aneurysm
1580	1	Sydenham's chorea
1581	2	I. V. hydralazine
1582	3	Takayasu's arteritis
1583	4	These may result from aneurysm
1584	3	ACE Inhibitors
1585	4	Left ventricular aneurysm
1586	1	Methyldopa
1587	2	Intimal Fibrosis of right ventricle, tricuspid and pulmonary valve
1588	3	Presence of contraction bands
1589	3	Rheumatic heart diseases

1590	2	Decreased K+ decreased slop
1591	3	Three times increase in troponin levels are required for coronary artery bypass grafting
1592	3	Lignocaine
1593	1	HOCM
1594	4	CT scan
1595	2	c-ANCA
1596	4	Hyperkalemia
1597	2	Bradycardia, vasoconstriction
1598	2	Aerioles
1599	2	Troponin
1600	1	Atherosclerosis
1601	2	Quinidine
1602	4	Echocardiogram
1603	1	Pregnancy induced hypeension
1604	2	Constrictive pericarditis
1605	1	Histamine
1606	1	Lignocaine
1607	2	Bradykinin
1608	2	Acute myocardial infarction
1609	4	Rheumatic heart disease
1610	2	Addison disease
1611	1	Tricuspid regurgitation
1612	2	Prolonged QT interval
1613	3	ST segment elevation

1614	4	Phenytoin
1615	3	Coarctation of the aoa
1616	3	It is 95% plasma protein bound
1617	2	U wave
1618	2	Homocysteine
1619	4	Hemangiopericytoma
1620	4	Facial palsy
1621	3	Most commonly involved aery is abdominal aoa
1622	3	Hypersensitivity vasculitis
1623	4	Ventricular fibrillation
1624	2	Enalapril
1625	1	It binds to the intracellular face of Na ⁺ K ⁺ ATPase enzyme
1626	3	Early change in shock is increased release of nor adrenaline
1627	3	Hypomagnesmia
1628	2	Hypothyroidism
1629	2	Enlargement of the cardiac silhouette
1630	4	Trimetazidine
1631	3	C reactive protein (CRP)
1632	2	Coronary atherosclerosis
1633	1	Exposure to drugs
1634	4	Kawasaki disease
1635	3	2-4 weeks
1636	2	Tocainide

1637	3	Enalaprilat
1638	2	Bleeding
1639	3	Troponin
1640	3	Hemorrhoids
1641	1	It is a high-pitched diastolic sound
1642	4	Aerial pressure taken at the point when heart stops beating
1643	1	Cardiac tamponade
1644	3	Dysfunction from endothelial injury
1645	1	Atherosclerosis of coronary artery
1646	2	S2-S3 gap
1647	1	Angina
1648	3	a 2 d 2
1649	1	Hb solution
1650	2	Vascular
1651	1	ASD
1652	1	Bronchodilatation
1653	1	Dantrolene
1654	1	Ischemic injury
1655	2	Titin
1656	2	Mitral regurgitation
1657	4	Systemic vascular resistance
1658	1	Branham sign
1659	4	All of the above
1660	4	Lowe's syndrome

1661	3	2-6%
1662	3	Intravenous immunoglobulin
1663	4	Reduction
1664	1	Left ventricular hyperophy
1665	3	Elevation of left bronchus
1666	4	Trichinella spiralis
1667	2	Wegener's Granulomatosis
1668	1	Fibrous endocardial thickening of right ventricle andtricuspid valve
1669	1	MS
1670	2	Adenosine
1671	3	Nitroprusside
1672	2	is less likely to cause bronchoconstriction
1673	1	AS
1674	1	Decrease in K ⁺ concentration
1675	4	Blood in a poal vein passes from one capillary bed to another
1676	1	Alkaptonuria
1677	1	Lisinopril
1678	4	Cell debris
1679	2	Valine replaces glutamate
1680	2	Troponin C is present in both cardiac and smooth muscle
1681	1	P-wave
1682	4	Fat globule in urine
1683	2	ASD

1684	1	Pulmonary embolism
1685	3	Rheumatic carditis
1686	3	7 cm
1687	2	Closure of aortic valve
1688	3	Ostium primum
1689	4	Lignocaine
1690	4	Silent heart
1691	2	Capillary Leak
1692	3	Atorvastatin 80 mg
1693	2	Incidence in low socioeconomic group
1694	1	Troponins
1695	3	Hypercalcemia
1696	4	Nifedipine
1697	3	Sub arachnoid haemorrhage
1698	1	Myxomatous degeneration and prolapse of the mitral valve
1699	1	Atherosclerosis
1700	4	Raynaud phenomenon
1701	4	Quinidine
1702	2	Frontal lobe
1703	1	Prazosin
1704	1	PSVT
1705	2	Factor VII
1706	1	Enlarged azygous vein
1707	3	>.12sec

1708	1	Diphenylhydantoin
1709	2	Complete heart block
1710	4	Superficial temporal aery
1711	2	500-600 ml
1712	4	Myocardial rupture
1713	3	Anemic hypoxia
1714	1	Stretching of atria
1715	4	Renal colic
1716	2	First affects capillaries and followed by opening of aerioules
1717	4	Pulmonic stenosis
1718	3	Thallium scan
1719	2	RV & LV walls come back to normal size
1720	3	MCHC
1721	3	It is 95% plasma protein bound
1722	4	Argemone mexicana poisoning
1723	2	Good pasture's syndrome
1724	3	Atrial fibrillation with high ventricular rate
1725	3	Small ASD
1726	3	VSD
1727	4	Trimetazidine
1728	2	Decrease in slope of prepotential
1729	2	Oxyphedrine
1730	3	Adenosine
1731	4	Phenytoin

1732	3	Terminal ends of c fibers
1733	2	Alpha blockers
1734	2	Tricuspid regurgitation
1735	1	Pulmonary aery
1736	3	a 2, g 2
1737	1	Cushings reflex
1738	3	Muffled hea sound, distended neck veins, hypotension
1739	4	Alpha methyl dopa
1740	1	Henoch-Schonlein purpura (HSP)
1741	2	Neutrophilia
1742	1	Amiodarone
1743	2	Lymphocytes
1744	3	Myxomatous degeneration
1745	2	Fat deposition
1746	2	Right parasternal heave
1747	2	Fasudil
1748	3	Venules / Veins
1749	4	All
1750	1	S3
1751	2	Aoic regurgitation
1752	1	Wagner's granulomatosis
1753	2	Transesophageal ECHO with Doppler
1754	2	Sho Q-T interval
1755	4	Potential to induce cough

1756	3	Verapamil
1757	3	Macrophages
1758	3	Closure of aortic valve
1759	4	Trimetazidine
1760	1	Aortic regurgitation
1761	1	Neutral endopeptidases
1762	4	QT interval prolongation
1763	2	Cardiac Troponin I and II
1764	1	Hypotension
1765	1	Nicorandil
1766	1	PSVT
1767	1	Upper lobar vessel dilatation
1768	2	Hyaline arteriosclerosis
1769	4	65%
1770	4	All of the above
1771	2	Hypothermia shifts curve to left
1772	3	Captopril
1773	2	Tricuspid atresia
1774	4	Procainamide
1775	1	TOF
1776	2	ASD primum
1777	4	Oxidized LDL
1778	2	Stimulated by atrial systole and diastole
1779	4	High BP & low heart rate
1780	2	Tachycardia will improve the symptoms

1781	3	Within 8-12 weeks of disease
1782	3	Epicardial metastases
1783	3	Tricuspid atresia
1784	1	Large elastic vessels
1785	1	185/100 mm Hg
1786	4	The levels of cardiac marker remain UNCHANGED
1787	2	Digoxin
1788	2	Gordon's syndrome
1789	1	Wegener granulomatosis
1790	4	All
1791	1	Verapamil
1792	3	Fludrocisone
1793	4	Inhibiting myocardial Na ⁺ / K ⁺ -ATPase
1794	3	Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
1795	3	Procainamide
1796	1	Heard in MR
1797	2	AV node
1798	3	Aortic stenosis
1799	1	55 ml/100 gm/min
1800	2	Inferior wall MI
1801	2	Sub-pulmonic stenosis
1802	1	Lymphedema
1803	1	Hypertension
1804	2	6-8 weeks

1805	3	Immediate initiation of glucocorticoid
1806	3	Mid diastolic flow in the ventricle
1807	4	Beta blockers
1808	1	Doppler USG
1809	2	Ostium secundum
1810	2	Beta blockers
1811	3	Subclavian artery
1812	2	Ludwig's angle to the right
1813	3	Glucose greater than 50
1814	2	Left circumflex (LCx)
1815	1	Pulmonary hypertension
1816	2	CK-MB
1817	3	Atrial septal defect
1818	4	Raynaud phenomenon
1819	1	Less gap junctions
1820	1	5-10 mmHg
1821	4	Amrinone
1822	1	Churg-Strauss disease
1823	1	I.V Dextrose Saline
1824	3	Anticoagulation not required
1825	1	Mitral valve repair or replacement
1826	2	Posterior wall AMI
1827	4	Loss of elastic tissue in the media
1828	3	ST segment elevation
1829	4	Tetralogy of Fallot

1830	3	Influx of ca
1831	2	Low electric ECG
1832	4	Sarcoidosis
1833	1	Milrinone
1834	1	Decreased hea rate & BP
1835	1	Prazosin
1836	2	Mitral stenosis
1837	2	Microscopic polyangitis
1838	2	Dissecting aneurysm
1839	3	atrial fibrillation
1840	1	Prothrombin
1841	1	No change
1842	1	25
1843	3	Transposition of great vessels
1844	3	Polyaeritis nodosa (Classic PAN)
1845	1	Bosenton
1846	2	Associated with pulmonary hypeension
1847	3	Polyaeritis nodosa
1848	4	Vascular endothelium is smooth and coated with glycocalyx
1849	1	Myocardial infarction
1850	2	Unstable/Symptomatic Angina
1851	3	ACE inhibitor
1852	2	Elevated antiistreptolysin-O
1853	1	Guanethedine

1854	4	Milrinone
1855	1	Hypokalemia
1856	1	LV filling pressure
1857	3	Cardiac tamponade
1858	4	SLE
1859	2	2-3 months
1860	2	Libman Sack's endocarditis
1861	1	Only diastolic murmur
1862	3	Oligemic lung field
1863	3	7.4
1864	1	Propranolol
1865	4	All of the above
1866	4	Ascending aoa
1867	3	Inability to augment cardiac output with exercise
1868	1	Infective endocarditis
1869	4	Atrial septal defect with mitral stenosis
1870	1	>28mmHg
1871	3	Chronic vascular rejection
1872	2	Captopril
1873	1	Fasudil
1874	3	Ostium secundum
1875	3	Sacubitril
1876	4	image_question
1877	1	Myxoma

1878	1	Streptococcus viridians
1879	1	Giant cells aeries
1880	2	Left atrium
1881	4	Hyperplastic aeriolosclerosis
1882	3	Syphilis
1883	1	1
1884	1	Yolk sac
1885	1	Digitalis
1886	2	Adenosine
1887	2	Associated with decreased afterload
1888	1	Ostium Primum ASD
1889	4	Tricuspid valve closure
1890	3	Transferrin
1891	3	Electrical cardioversion
1892	3	Capillaries
1893	3	Captopril
1894	4	Wegner's granulomatosis
1895	3	Staphylo cocci
1896	2	High hepatic first pass metabolism
1897	2	Alpha blockers
1898	4	Lactoferrin
1899	3	Raised intracranial pressure
1900	4	Subarachnoid hemorrhage
1901	1	Complete hea block
1902	1	Wegeners granulomatosis

1903	2	Aoic regurgitation
1904	3	Salmeterol
1905	4	Hypoxanthine
1906	1	Amphetamine
1907	4	All of the above
1908	4	All the above
1909	4	Absence of flow murmurs over scapular region
1910	4	Low-pitched, rumbling, diastolic murmur
1911	2	Increase in peritubular hydrostatic pressure
1912	4	Lidocaine by bolus infusion
1913	1	Gastric ulcer with bleeding
1914	1	Increased amplitude of QRS
1915	3	a 2 d 2
1916	4	Idiopathic hyperophic subaortic stenosis
1917	2	25mmHg
1918	2	Squamous cell cancer
1919	1	Quinidine
1920	1) Sho PR interval
1921	4	Diltiazem
1922	4	Posterior wall MI
1923	2	Coarctation of aoa
1924	1	Dystrophic calcification
1925	1	Prothrombin
1926	4	Presystolic murmur

1927	1	Anemic hypoxia
1928	1	Hypotension and bradycardia
1929	2	Rheumatic endocarditis
1930	1	Constriction of pulm vessels
1931	3	Sodium nitroprusside
1932	1	Endothelium independent coronary vasodilatation
1933	3	10-21 days
1934	4	Aoic stenosis
1935	2	Alpha blockers
1936	1	Atheromatous plaque fissure with thrombosis
1937	2	Perindopril
1938	3	Pain increases during inspiration
1939	1	Cushing reflex
1940	2	Lungs
1941	2	Hemopexin
1942	1	Supine position
1943	1	Losaan
1944	3	Minoxidil
1945	3	Polyaeritis nodosa
1946	2	TGA
1947	2	Cough
1948	2	Constrictive pericarditis
1949	3	Nephrotic syndrome
1950	4	Renal colic

1951	1	SV/EDV
1952	2	PAN
1953	2	Rheumatic hea disease
1954	3	CK-MB is the best enzyme for diagnosis of reinfarction
1955	3	Enalapril
1956	1	Alcohol
1957	2	Prostacyclin
1958	2	Increase in LDL cholesterol on prolonged use
1959	2	40hours
1960	4	Chronic servere AR
1961	4	Ventricular fibrillation
1962	4	Patent foramen ovale
1963	4	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
1964	1	Gradual stockings and compression
1965	2	Amiodarone
1966	1	RL
1967	2	Cardiac cell hyperophy
1968	2	Coronary blood flow occurs during diastole
1969	3	Aschoff bodies in myocardium
1970	2	Angina
1971	1	ADH
1972	4	All of them
1973	2	Thrombocytopenia
1974	2	CT angiography

1975	2	Coarctation of aoa
1976	4	Heart rate increase during exercise
1977	1	Orthodromic re-entry
1978	4	Sublingual
1979	2	End of isovolumetric contraction
1980	4	Aortic stenosis
1981	3	25-45 Hz
1982	2	Sacral sparing
1983	4	Fenoldopam
1984	2	Fat deposition
1985	1	Propranolol
1986	2	LDL
1987	1	Nitroglycerine drip
1988	3	Metastatic tumour
1989	4	Unlikely to cause pulmonary renal syndrome
1990	3	Sick sinus syndrome
1991	1	T wave inversions develop before ST elevation return to baseline
1992	4	Tetralogy of fallot
1993	2	Body temperature increases
1994	3	Sumatriptan
1995	3	Nitrates
1996	3	Lipids in LDL get oxidized
1997	2	Left atrial enlargement
1998	3	Digitalis

1999	1	Macrocytosis
2000	2	Umbilical vein
2001	2	0.04-0.08 seconds
2002	2	Bradycardia
2003	3	ASD
2004	4	ACE inhibitor
2005	2	Flattening of T wave
2006	4	Hyperkalemia
2007	1	Valvular endocardium of right atrium
2008	4	Pheochromocytoma
2009	2	Cardiac Tamponade
2010	4	Dissecting aneurysm
2011	3	Oral Enalapril
2012	3	They can phagocytose cells
2013	2	Takayasu arteritis
2014	1	Pneumomediastinum
2015	4	< 200 mg/dl
2016	4	Hyperglycemia
2017	2	Smooth muscle
2018	4	atrial flutter
2019	4	Nitroprusside
2020	3	Ejection click
2021	4	Nifedipine
2022	1	Oliguria
2023	3	Acute myocardial infarction

2024	2	ACE inhibitor
2025	4	Infective endocarditis
2026	1	Guanylate cyclase
2027	1	Myxoma
2028	2	Resistance vessel
2029	2	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
2030	1	Digitalis is usefull
2031	1	image_question
2032	3	Smooth muscle cells
2033	4	Necrotizing arteriolitis
2034	4	Purkinje fibres
2035	3	Describes when Ca ²⁺ and Na ⁺ influx is balanced by K ⁺ efflux
2036	4	Lignocaine
2037	3	Nifedipine
2038	1	Alcohol
2039	1	Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
2040	2	Myelopathy
2041	2	One limb and two other limbs
2042	1	Digoxin is helpful
2043	3	Most commonly involved aery is abdominal aoa
2044	4	Fibrinous clot
2045	3	Dipyridamole
2046	3	Treate Digoxin toxicity
2047	2	<90 beats/min

2048	1	Yolk sac
2049	4	Myocardial infarct
2050	4	Decrease the synthesis of vascular prostacyclin
2051	3	Kawasaki disease
2052	3	Small ASD
2053	3	Nitroprusside
2054	1	Blindness
2055	4	All
2056	3	Sho PR interval
2057	1	Systolic dysfunction
2058	4	Anterior MI
2059	2	Left atrium
2060	2	HSP
2061	1	Adenosine
2062	4	Pregnancy
2063	2	Low molecular weight and high concentration*
2064	1	Bradycardia and hypotension
2065	2	Nifedipine
2066	2	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
2067	3	Blood sugar
2068	1	Myxomatous degeneration
2069	2	VSD
2070	3	TOF
2071	1	Haldane effect

2072	2	Transposition of great vessels
2073	2	WPW syndrome
2074	3	Atrial fibrillation with high ventricular rate
2075	1	Annuloaortic ectasia
2076	4	Endoscopic biopsy every 2 years
2077	2	Digoxin
2078	1	Na ⁺ K ⁺ ATPase pump
2079	3	amethyl dopa
2080	1	Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
2081	2	K channel opener
2082	2	Niacin
2083	4	Right bundle branch block
2084	2	Troponin 1
2085	4	Idiopathic hyperphic subaortic stenosis
2086	3	The use of loop diuretics
2087	1	Aortic regurgitation
2088	2	Morphine
2089	1	Involves lungs
2090	4	Vasodilation
2091	4	All the above
2092	3	Angina pectoris
2093	1	Fenoldopam
2094	1	Factor XIII
2095	1	Pericarditis
2096	2	Disinhibition of vasomotor center

2097	3	Tricuspid regurgitation
2098	2	Dobutamine
2099	4	Prostaglandin inhibitors
2100	1	TR
2101	2	Ependymoma
2102	2	Reduction in filtration fraction
2103	2	Nebulin
2104	1	Ig immunoglobulin
2105	2	Plasminogen activator inhibitor
2106	3	Decreased fibrinogen levels
2107	3	Vascular bleeding
2108	2	It has a strong basal tone
2109	4	Acanthocytosis
2110	1	Antiphospholipid antibodies
2111	3	Vegetations elicit inflammatory reaction
2112	2	High altitude
2113	2	Disorganisation of myofibrils
2114	2	Increased iron binding capacity
2115	3	Ventricula filling
2116	4	Atrial fibrillation
2117	3	Kawasaki disease
2118	1	2-4hrs
2119	1	Enalapril
2120	1	Sinus bradycardia
2121	1	Decrease the activity of Na ⁺ /Ca ⁺ exchanger causing decrease the influx of sodium and

		decreased efflux of Ca ⁺⁺ in the sarcolemma
2122	1	Alcohol
2123	4	Adenosine
2124	4	Ectodermal dysplasia
2125	3	Oligemic lung fields
2126	4	R. prowazekii
2127	2	Pigmented alveolar macrophages
2128	2	Nicorandil
2129	4	Amiodarone
2130	1	Aoic regurgitation
2131	1	Fatty streaks
2132	3	Holt oram syndrome
2133	2	Indapamide
2134	2	Libman Sach's endocarditis
2135	3	To evaluate prognosis in the critical care settings
2136	3	450 ml/min
2137	3	Prevalence decreases with age
2138	4	E6E7
2139	4	Tetralogy of Fallot
2140	4	Systemic lupus erythematosis
2141	2	Presenceof U waves
2142	2	Hyperkalemia
2143	3	LBBB
2144	2	Vascular changes in pulmonary circulation

2145	4	A 60 year old diabetic woman
2146	1	First degree block
2147	1	Sodium nitroprusside
2148	2	Wegners granulomatosis
2149	2	Echocardiography
2150	2	NO
2151	1	Oxidised LDL
2152	4	Adenosine
2153	3	Echocardiography
2154	2	Wegner's granulomatosis
2155	2	Epitheloid cells
2156	1	Coarctation of aoa
2157	1	Hydralazine
2158	3	15 - 29
2159	2	Diazoxide
2160	3	High output failure
2161	4	Mean BP
2162	1	Tall T wave
2163	2	Angina pectoris
2164	2	Focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis
2165	2	Mitral regurgitation
2166	2	Thrombolytic
2167	1	Increased hea rate
2168	4	Dexmedetomidine
2169	4	Cushing's syndrome

2170	2	Clonidine
2171	4	Improvement of patient's condition with administration of a positive inotropic agent
2172	1	ASD
2173	2	2 megahez
2174	2	CSF has a net weight of 1400g
2175	3	Hyperophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
2176	1	Non tender
2177	2	Involves RV wall
2178	4	Acute rheumatic fever
2179	4	Acute rheumatic fever
2180	2	Diastolic murmur
2181	1	XIIIa
2182	4	All of the above
2183	4	Myocardial infarct
2184	4	Acute pulmonary edema
2185	4	Amlodipine
2186	1	Dilated cardiomyopathy
2187	3	Macrophages
2188	1	Dosage reduction is required in hepatic disease
2189	1	Amphetamine
2190	3	Has 4 polypeptide chains with 4 heme
2191	2	Capillaries
2192	3	Rapid x descent
2193	1	Biventricular Tachycardia

2194	4	Hypercalcemia
2195	2	Kidneys
2196	4	Hyperplastic atherosclerosis
2197	1	Aspirin
2198	1	That should be started with optimum doses
2199	1	Verapamil
2200	1	Atropine
2201	1	Bicuspid Aortic valve
2202	1	Flat bones
2203	4	Nifedipine
2204	4	Nebivolol
2205	2	Mostly symptomatic
2206	4	Cardiac tamponade
2207	2	Level of aorta affected
2208	3	Angina assessment
2209	2	Patent ductus arteriosus
2210	2	Rheumatic fever
2211	2	ACE inhibitors
2212	2	Perindopril
2213	1	Ostium primum ASD
2214	2	Release of O ₂
2215	4	Purkinje fibre
2216	4	Adrenaline
2217	3	Small or medium sized on either or both sides of valve

2218	4	Osborne J wave
2219	4	AS
2220	3	Either bradycardia or tachycardia
2221	3	Staphylococcus epidermidis
2222	2	Henoch-Schonlein purpura
2223	4	Terazosin
2224	1	H3
2225	1	Renal vasodilatation
2226	2	Polycystic kidney disease
2227	2	AV nodal reentry tachycardia
2228	1	Troponin
2229	3	Prazosin completely antagonizes its action
2230	2	Neutral endopeptidase inhibitor
2231	3	Constrictive pericarditis
2232	3	Dressler syndrome
2233	3	Polyarteritis nodosa
2234	4	Factor VII
2235	3	Rheumatic fever
2236	2	Lymph node
2237	3	Increased homocysteine levels
2238	3	Cardiac involvement
2239	1	TOF
2240	4	Hyperophic cardiomyopathy
2241	2	Eisenmenger complex
2242	3	Class 111