

# Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - --Cardiology & Cardiac Surgical Disorders

Course Code - BPA403

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. What is cardiac cycle?

*Mark only one oval.*

- blood ejected from the ventricles to the body
- blood ejected from atria to the ventricles
- events associated with each heart beat
- event associated with each heart rate

10. 2. Which event is associated with cardiac cycle?

*Mark only one oval.*

- atrial systole
- ventricular systole
- relaxation period
- refraction period

11. 3. The atrial depolarization is marked by which wave on the ECG?

*Mark only one oval.*

- P wave
- QRS complex
- T wave
- U wave

12. 4. After the contraction of atria, how much volume of blood flows from atria to the ventricles through AV valves?

*Mark only one oval.*

- 30ml
- 25ml
- 15ml
- 22ml

13. 5. What is the time period for ventricular systole?

*Mark only one oval.*

- 0.3 sec
- 0.1 sec
- 0.4 sec
- 0.5 sec

14. 6. Which of the following statement is true?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Blood flows from lower pressure areas to higher pressure areas
- EDV is about 140ml for heart rate of 75beats/min
- left ventricle crosses pressure of 80mmHg to open the aorta
- ventricular ejection is for 0.005 sec

15. 7. Why the relaxation period is longer than contraction period?

*Mark only one oval.*

- more time for the cardiac muscles to relax before contraction
- no specific reason to it
- so that more forceful is next contraction
- more time for the cardiac muscles to relax before contraction and so that more forceful is next contraction

16. 8. What is the accurate formula of stroke volume?

*Mark only one oval.*

- EDV+ESV
- EDV\*ESV
- ESV-EDV
- no formula is given here

17. 9. Which of the follow is NOT part of TETRALOGY OF FALLOT:

*Mark only one oval.*

- Pulmonary stenosis
- Overriding of the aorta
- outlet type VSD
- ASD

18. 10. What is the most common cause of mitral stenosis?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Chronic rheumatic valve disease
- Acute rheumatic fever
- Congestive heart failure
- Infective endocarditis

19. 11. What is the most common cause of right-sided heart failure?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Left-sided heart failure
- Chronic lung disease (Cor Pulmonale)
- Hypothyroidism
- Not listed here

20. 12. Which of the following conditions is Marfan's syndrome most commonly associated with?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Endocarditis
- Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- Arrhythmia
- Aortic dissection

21. 13. What does the ECG show in Prinzmetal angina?

*Mark only one oval.*

- ST segment elevation
- ST segment depression
- Absent P waves
- Prolonged PR interval



22. 14. What is the best description of Eisenmenger's syndrome?

*Mark only one oval.*

- It occurs when a right to left shunt becomes left to right due to a build-up of pressure on the left side of the heart.
- It is due to failure of the aorticopulmonary septum to spiral.
- It is due to lack of aorticopulmonary septum formation.
- An initial left to right shunt becomes right to left due to increased pulmonary blood flow and eventual right ventricular hypertrophy (RVH).

23. 15. What is the key complication in the first 24 hours of an MI?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Fibrinous pericarditis
- Coronary artery aneurysm
- Arrhythmia
- Mitral insufficiency

24. 16. What are the classic signs of a cardiac tamponade?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Hypotension, muffled heart sounds, increased jugular venous distension (JVD)
- Tachycardia, dyspnoea, fever
- Bradycardia, weakness in arms, diaphoresis
- Hypertension, palpitations, chest pain

25. 17. What is the most commonly involved coronary artery in myocardial infarction (MI)?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right coronary artery (RCA)
- Left anterior descending artery (LAD)
- Left circumflex artery (LCA)
- Posterior descending artery (PDA)

26. 18. Choose the complete and accurate grouping of right to left shunts

*Mark only one oval.*

- Atrial septal defect (ASD), Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), Ventricular septal defect (VSD)
- Truncus arteriosus, Transposition of great vessels, Tricuspid atresia, Tetralogy of Fallot, Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)
- ASD, TAPVR, VSD
- PDA, Truncus arteriosus, tetralogy of fallot

27. 19. What heart condition is Turner's syndrome associated with?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Tricuspid atresia
- Truncus arteriosus
- Coarctation of the aorta
- Patent ductus arteriosus

28. 20. What do you mean by systolic BP?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Force exerted on the walls during ventricular contraction
- force exerted on the walls during ventricular relaxation
- force exerted on the walls during atrial contraction
- Force exerted on the walls during atrial relaxation

29. 21. Which of these contribute to high blood pressure ?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Getting a lot of Vitamin C
- Drinking a lot of alcohol
- Getting a lot of Calcium
- Drinking a lot of water

30. 22. High blood pressure is the main cause of which of the following ?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Cancer
- Stroke
- Diabetes
- Congestive heart failure

31. 23. During ventricular pressure pulses, square root wave is seen in

*Mark only one oval.*

- ASD
- MVPS
- Dilated cardiomyopathy
- Constrictive pericarditis

32. 24. Pulsus paradoxus is a characteristic feature of:

*Mark only one oval.*

- Constrictive pericarditis
- Cardiac Tamponade
- HOCM
- Restrictive cardiomyopathy

33. 25. Beck's triad seen in?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Constrictive pericarditis
- Cardiac tamponade
- LVMI
- HOCM

34. 26. A patient has BP of 142.78, He has?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Normal BP
- Pre hypertension
- Stage I hypertension
- State II hypertension

35. 27. SI unit for measuring Blood Pressure is:

*Mark only one oval.*

- Torr
- mmHg
- kPa
- Barr

36. 28. True about blood pressure measurement is all except:

*Mark only one oval.*

- Cuff width should be 40% of arm circumference
- Diastolic blood pressure is indicated by fourth Korotkoff sound
- Small cuff measures spuriously elevated Diastolic blood pressure
- Monckeberg sclerosis causes pseudohypertension

37. 29. A 12-year-old boy has BP – 200/140 femoral pulse not palpable. Most likely diagnosis:

*Mark only one oval.*

- Takayasu's aortoarteritis
- Renal parenchymal disease
- Renal artery stenosis
- Co-arctation aorta

38. 30. Causes of raised J.V.P. with hypotension are all except

*Mark only one oval.*

- Cardiac tamponade
- Right ventricular M.I.
- Heart failure
- 2nd degree A.V. block

39. 31. The acute Rheumatic fever usually starts after how many days after pharyngitis?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Five days
- One month
- 10-14 days
- Three days

40. 32. Sydenham chorea is?

*Mark only one oval.*

- An abrupt and non-rhythmic involuntary movements
- Is a muscular weakness
- Is a rhythmic voluntary movements
- Is an emotional disturbance

41. 33. The major criteria of rheumatic fever includes?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Migratory arthritis
- pancarditis
- Erythema marginatum
- all of the listed conditions

42. 34. The minor criteria of rheumatic fever includes?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Migratory arthralgia
- Carditis and valvulitis
- Erythema marginatum
- Subcutaneous nodules

43. 35. Rheumatic fever is caused by which of the following bacteria?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Pseudomonas
- Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus
- Shigella

44. 36. Which symptom presented is NOT a sign of rheumatic fever?

*Mark only one oval.*

- fever
- jaundice
- carditis
- arthralgia

45. 37. You are seeing a 60-year-old man for the first time. He has untreated hypertension (168/106 mm Hg and blood pressure has been elevated on at least 3 occasions). There is currently no evidence of target organ dysfunction (heart, neurological, or eyegrounds). From a therapeutic perspective, what is the best initial approach?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Initiate treatment with 25 mg of hydrochlorothiazide.
- Consider initiating treatment with a 2-agent combination pill.
- Delay pharmacologic intervention and treat with salt restriction.
- Nitrates therapy



46. 38. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) is equal to?

*Mark only one oval.*

- cardiac output\* resistance
- Cardiac output\*stroke volume
- resistance \*heart rate
- Heart rate \* pulse rate

47. 39. What is the main complication of the macrophage phase (4 to 7 days) after an MI?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Fibrinous pericarditis
- Arrhythmia
- Aneurysm / Mural thrombus / Dressler's syndrome
- Cardiac tamponade / Shunt through the ventricular wall / Mitral insufficiency

48. 40. What is the most common cause of sudden cardiac death (SCD)?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Cocaine abuse
- Mitral valve prolapse
- Cardiomyopathy
- Ventricular arrhythmia

49. 41. What is the most frequent etiologic agent of acute infective endocarditis in IV drug abusers?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Streptococcus viridans
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Staphylococcus epidermidis
- Streptococcus bovis

50. 42. What type of cardiomyopathy is most commonly associated with the sudden death of young athletes?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- Dilated cardiomyopathy
- Other than listed here

51. 43. Ventricular septal defect (VSD) is the most common congenital heart defect, what condition is it most likely to be associated with?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Congenital rubella
- Down's syndrome
- Fetal alcohol syndrome
- Maternal diabetes

52. 44. What are the characteristics of stable angina?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Chest pain that occurs with exertion and/or emotional stress
- Severe and crushing chest pain (>20 mins)
- Chest pain that occurs at rest
- Bradycardia

53. 45. At what point is blood pressure considered "high"?

*Mark only one oval.*

- 120 over 80
- 130 over 80
- 140 over 90
- 210 over 120

54. 46. In which age group of men does the risk for high blood pressure go up?

*Mark only one oval.*

- 40 to 49
- 50 to 59
- 60 to 69
- 70 to 79

55. 47. What percentage of the global burden of coronary heart disease occurs in developing

*Mark only one oval.*

- 0.1
- 20-30%
- 0.4
- over 60%

56. 48. According to the best available evidence, which one of the following lifestyle interventions for reducing primary hypertension is not likely to be effective?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Dietary salt restriction
- Fish oil supplementation
- Magnesium supplementation
- Physical activity

57. 49. In a study by Chan et al on myocardial infarction patients admitted to a local tertiary hospital, it was noted that 83% of patients younger than 45 years and 72% of patients 45 years and older with X were left untreated. What is X?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Diabetes mellitus.
- Hypertension.
- Hyper-triglyceridemia.
- Hyperlipidemia.

58. 50. Exercise can help to reduce the risk of heart disease by:

*Mark only one oval.*

- Increasing the levels of HDL.
- Reducing the levels of HDL.
- Increasing the levels of LDL
- Increasing blood pressure.

59. 51. Hypertension can be reduced by all the following EXCEPT:

*Mark only one oval.*

- a high-protein diet.
- stress reduction.
- an exercise program.
- a low sodium diet

60. 52. After a myocardial infarction, the heart muscle may be damaged due to:

*Mark only one oval.*

- blood trapped in the heart.
- a lazy valve.
- nerve damage.
- reduced blood flow to the heart.

61. 53. All of the following are factors that increase one's risk of hypertension EXCEPT:

*Mark only one oval.*

- diabetes.
- gender.
- a high-salt diet.
- lack of exercise.

62. 54. Smoking increases an individual's chance for heart disease by:

*Mark only one oval.*

- decreasing your body's ability to clot blood.
- increasing the chance of an irregular heartbeat.
- decreasing the amount of fat deposits around arterial walls.
- decreasing heart rate and blood pressure.

63. 55. What is the term used to describe an enlargement of the heart muscle?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Cardiomegaly
- Cardiomyopathy
- Myocarditis
- Pericarditis

64. 56. Which of the following classes of drugs is most widely used in the treatment of cardiomyopathy?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Antihypertensive
- Beta-adrenergic blockers
- Calcium channel blockers
- Nitrates

65. 57. Which of the following cardiac conditions does a fourth heart sound (S4) indicate?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Dilated aorta
- Normally functioning heart
- Decreased myocardial contractility
- Failure of the ventricle to eject all the blood during systole

66. 58. Atherosclerosis impedes coronary blood flow by which of the following mechanisms?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Plaques obstruct the vein
- Plaques obstruct the artery
- Blood clots form outside the vessel wall
- Hardened vessels dilate to allow the blood to flow through

67. 59. Prolonged occlusion of the right coronary artery produces an infarction in which of the following areas of the heart?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Anterior
- Apical
- Inferior
- Lateral

68. 60. Which of the following groups of symptoms indicated a ruptured abdominal aneurysm?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Lower back pain, increased BP, decreased RBC, increased WBC
- Severe lower back pain, decreased BP, decreased RBC, increased WBC
- Severe lower back pain, decreased BP, decreased RBC, decreased WBC
- Intermittent lower back pain, decreased BP, decreased RBC, increased WBC

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