## RMC Rehman Medical College

Roll No: 19-045 Date: 04/12/2024

## MBBS 5th Prof. Block-O

MCQs

(CVS-3 and Respiration -3) Write your Roll No. on Scoring sheet & Question Paper,

Select the best answer from given choices by filling the circle in Scoring sheet as A 60 year old lady presented to clinic with shortness of breath on lying flat. She is diabetic and has a history of MI 3 years back. She admitted that she had stopped taking her medication for few weeks. On examination she basal crepitation in chest. Which investigations you would like to confirm your diagnosis?

- None of the above
- All the following medicines are used for heart failure except:

  - Spironolactone d.
  - valsartan
- All the following are precipitating factor for heart failure except:
  - Poor drug compliance
  - Smoking Infection

  - e. Myocardial infraction
    of the following are risk factors for coronary artery disease except:
  - Hyperlipidemia

  - Fasting Hypertension
- a. Diabetes
  A 58 years old diabetic patient presented with severe central chest pain for the last 4 hours. ECG showed ST

  a. Morphine
  b. Angiography

  - Metoprolol
- d. Metoprolor
  e. Oxygen
  A 65 years old patient having history of ischemic heart disease presented with palpitation and drowsiness. On
  Examination he is tachycardia and having BP of 70/50.ECG showed atrial fibrillation with fast ventricular rate.

  OC Cardio version

hemodynamically unstable

- Diltiazim
- Digoxin
- C. Digoxin

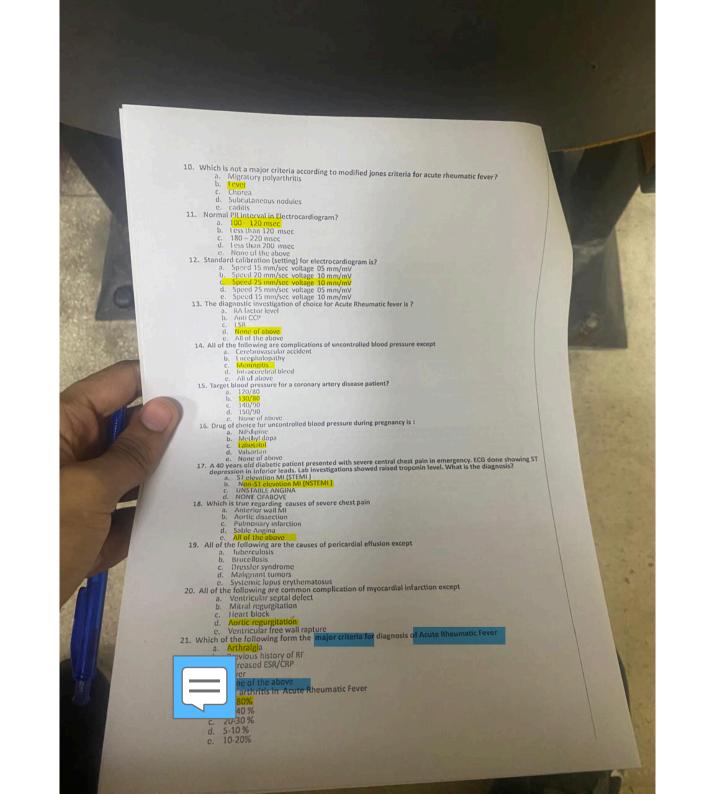
  A 23 years old primigravida presented with palpitation in clinic. She is hemodynamically stable with heart rate of 168/ min. ECG done showing supraventricular tachycardia. What is the first line treatment?

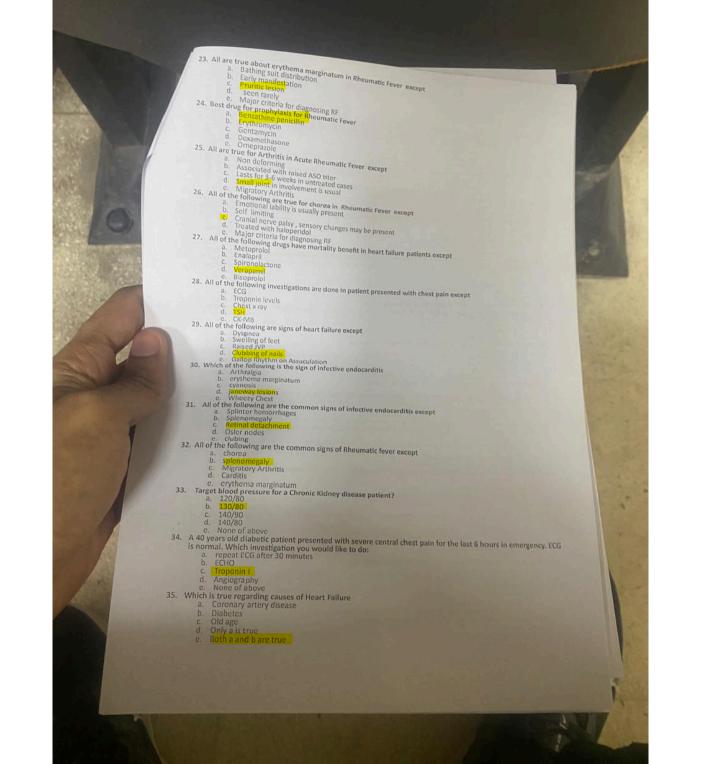
  - d. Verapamil
  - Amiodarone
- A 23 years female presented with shortness of breath. She is married and given birth to a male baby 2 months ago. On examination she has a week pulse with BP of 100/70. She has generalized swelling, raised JVP and bilateral crepitation up to mid zone of chest. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - Cor pulmonale
  - Pulmonary embolism
  - Peri partum cardiomyopathy d.
  - Pneumonia

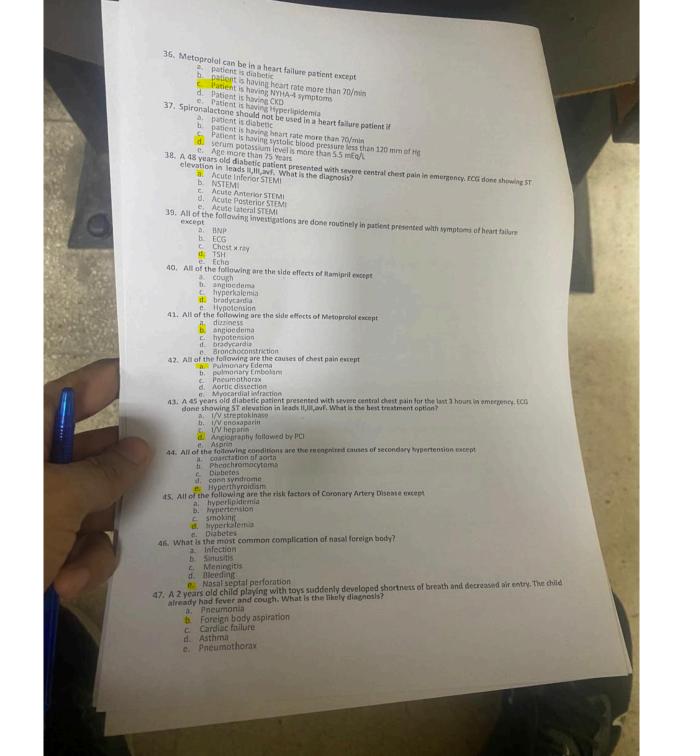
A 70 years old Diabetic, Post CABG patient came to HEART FAILURE Clinic for follow up. According to him, he perform his daily activities comfortably but feels breathlessness whenever he do exertion more than ordinary activities. His medical record showed that he has LV Ejection fraction of 36%. What is functional class of this patient according to NYHA Classification? b.

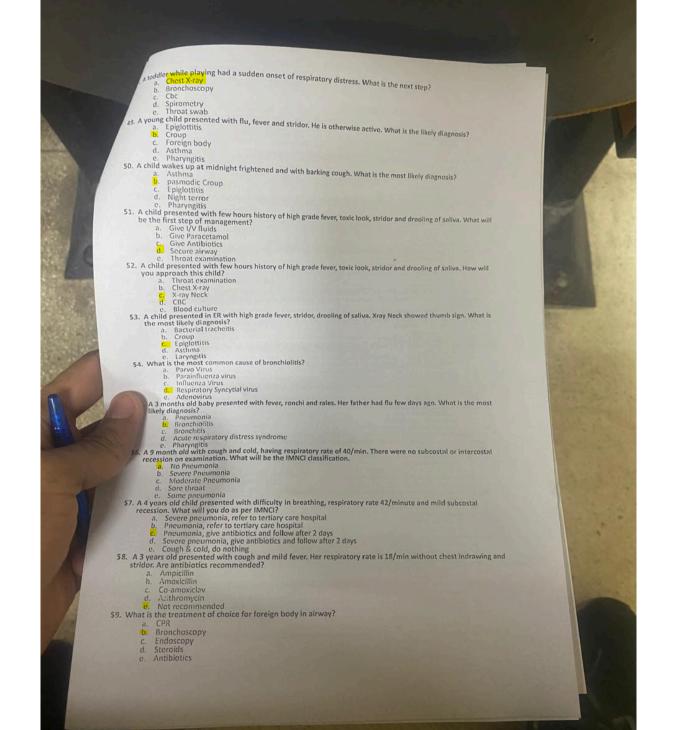
- C. NYHA III
- d. NYHA IV
- None of the above

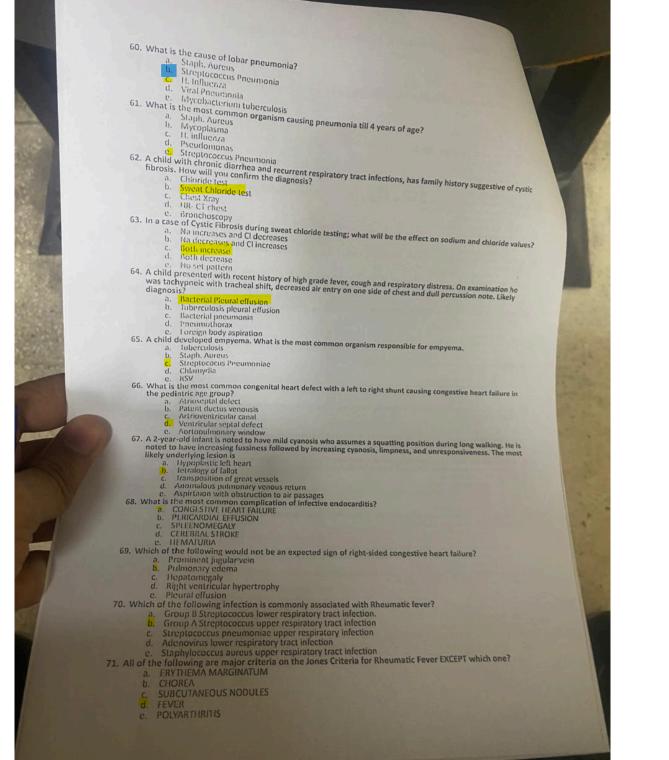
solved by ayaz..kmc..errors may be there pake bia 

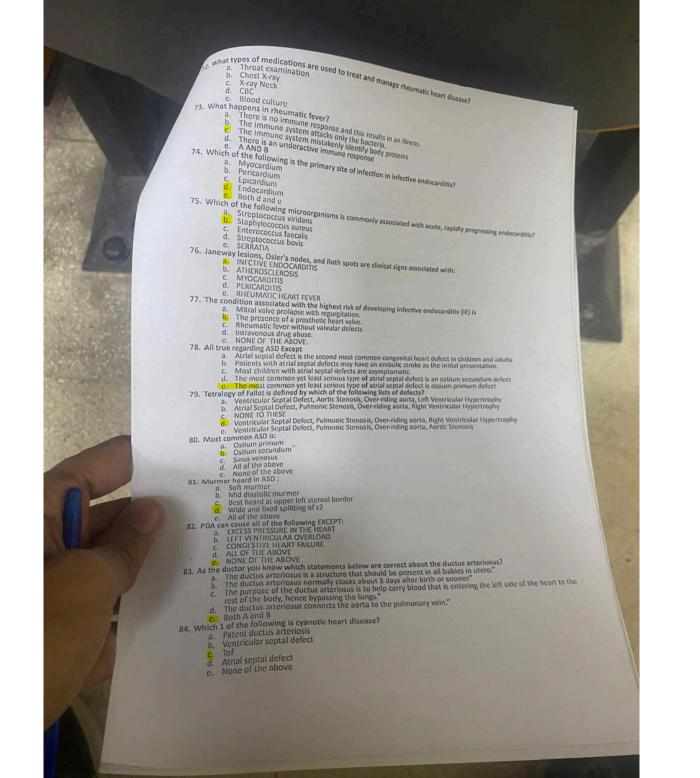


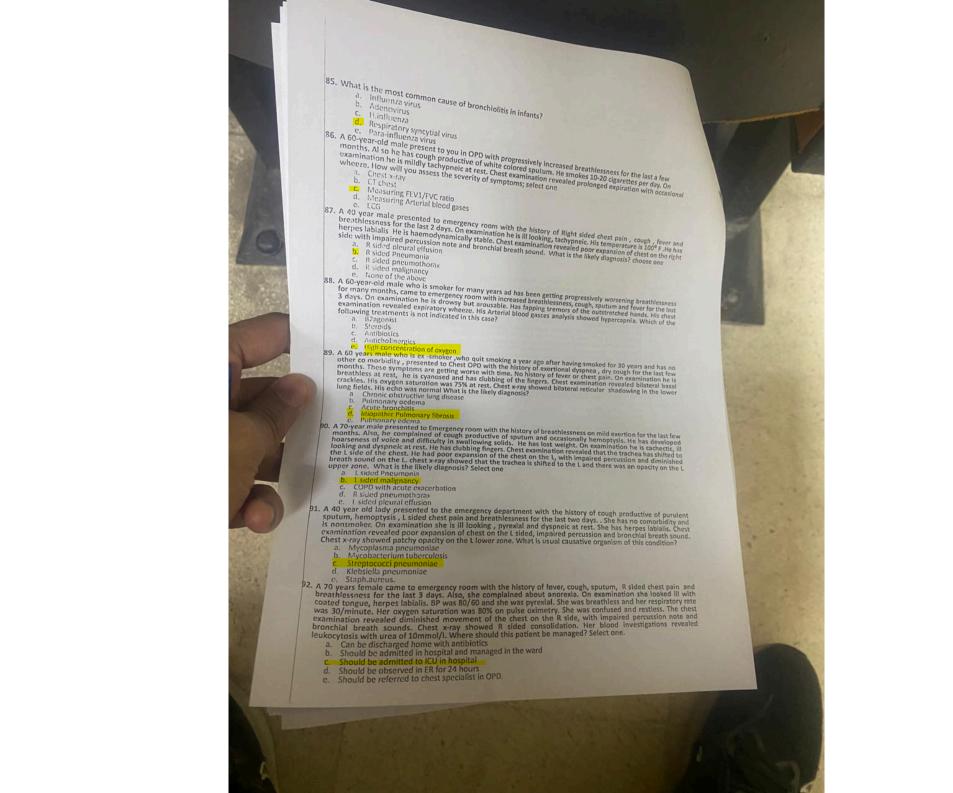


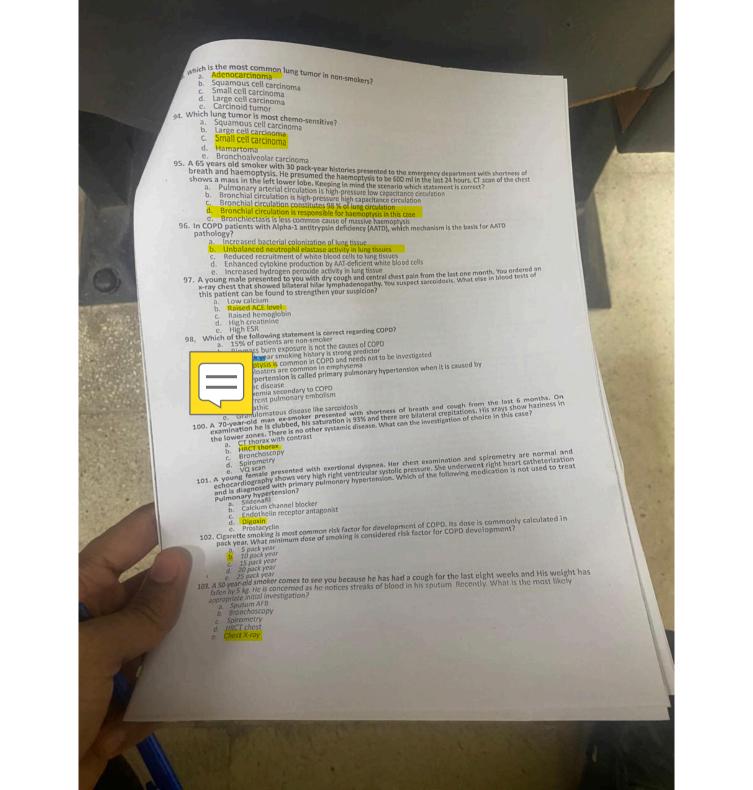


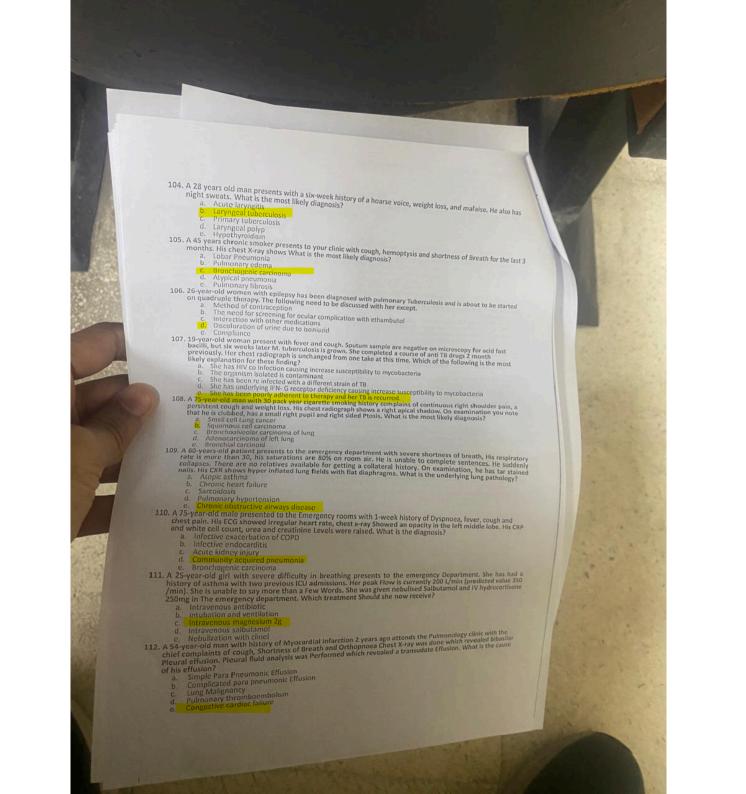












113. A 18 years old boy presented to emergency dept. with the history of Left sided chest pain and breathless since breathless. Chest examination he is tall and thin. He is hemodynamically stable He is anxious looking and Mildly displaces. The breath sound was diminished on the Left of the chest. What is the most Probable Diagnose? breathless. Chest examination revealed increased resonance on the Left side of chest and decreased Candillness. The breath sound was diminished on the Left of the chest. What is the most Probable Diagnose? C. Right side Pneumothorax

114. A 60 years old lady who is confined to bed for the last one year because of Left sided weakness, developed chest broathlessness, and blood mixed southing for the last two days. She has diabetes and hypertension. On Right side Pneumothorax A 60 years old lady who is confined to bed for the last one year because of Left sided weakness, developed chest pain, breathlessness and blood mixed sputum for the last two days. She has diabetes and hypertension. On Examination she was tachypneic and tachycardiac, On Chest Auscultation there was normal vesicular breathing. d. Recurrent Stroke e. Myocardial Infarction 115. A 20-years-old student residing at a religious institute presents with Cough, Haemoptysis and weight loss.

Chest X-ray reveals cavitating lesions in the right upper zones. What would be your next investigation of choice to confirm the suspected diagnosis? BAL for cytology Sputum for fungal hyphae Sputum for gram staining 116. A 24 years old man is brought into the emergency department after a fall from a ladder. His breathing is labored and he is cyanotic. No breath sound can be heard, even in the right lung field, which is resonant to percussion. The first step in his management should be Passing an oral endotracheal tube Starting oxygen by a valve-mask device Tube thoracostomy 117. The optimal method for managing a patient with a massive flail chest is Controlled breathing with a valve-mask device delivering pure oxygen Elevation of the flail segment with skeletal traction Intercostal nerve blocks and nasal oxygen 118. A 65 year old man undergoes cardiac surgery for triple vessel coronary artery disease. What can be anticipate?

a. 95% chance his grafts will occlude after 12 months.

b. 5% chance of living for 5 years. used as a conduit, patency is increased. A mortality of 10-20% in most centers.
 Functional improvement with the saphenous vein graft is better than internal memory artery. 119. While landing at the end of flight a young woman develops shortness of breath and right sided pressure chest pain. She is tall and thin. The pain, although less in intensity, occurs during her menstrual periods. She has not previously consulted a doctor. A chest film is likely to show? a. Left pleura effusion d. Widening of the mediastinum 120. A patient with a moderate sized aneurysm of the descending thoracic aorta is likely to have: b. diaphragmatic paralysis c. Recurrent nerve palsy d. Tracheal compression e. No symptoms