

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL
CARDIOLOGY (PGDCC)**

01031

Term-End Examination

June, 2013

MCC-005 : COMMON CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES-III

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Note :

- (i) *There will be multiple choice type of questions in this examination which are to be answered in OMR Answer Sheets.*
- (ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *Each question will have four options and only one of them is correct. Answers have to be marked in figures in the appropriate rectangular boxes corresponding to what is the correct answer and then blacken the circle for the same number in that column by using HB or lead pencil and not by ball pen in OMR Answer Sheets.*
- (iv) *If any candidate marks more than one option it will be taken as the wrong answer and no marks will be awarded for this.*
- (v) *Erase completely any error or unintended marks.*
- (vi) *There will be 90 questions in this paper and each question carries **equal** marks.*
- (vii) *There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.*
- (viii) *No candidate shall leave the examination hall at least for one hour after the commencement of the examination.*

1. All of the following are acyanotic congenital heart diseases except :
 - (1) Atrial Septal Defect
 - (2) Ventricular Septal Defect
 - (3) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
 - (4) Tetralogy of Fallot

2. Which one of the following is **not** an obstructive lesion ?
 - (1) Aortic Stenosis
 - (2) Mitral Regurgitation
 - (3) Pulmonary Stenosis
 - (4) Coarctation of Aorta

3. All of the following are left to right shunts except :
 - (1) ASD
 - (2) VSD
 - (3) Eisenmenger's Syndrome
 - (4) PDA

4. Heart murmur in ASD is due to all except :
 - (1) Increased flow through pulmonary valve
 - (2) Increased flow through tricuspid valve
 - (3) Gradient at atrial level
 - (4) Ejection systolic murmur at pulmonary area

5. Cyanotic spells are common in the following age group :
 - (1) 2 months to 2 years
 - (2) 2 years to 4 years
 - (3) 4 to 6 years
 - (4) 6 to 8 years

6. Which is not a feature of pink TOF ?
 - (1) Mild PS
 - (2) Small VSD
 - (3) Large pressure gradient between PA and RV
 - (4) Large unrestrictive VSD

7. All are features of TOF except :
 - (1) Cyanosis
 - (2) Single S2
 - (3) Cardiomegaly
 - (4) Soft P2

8. Which of the following is not a feature of Pulmonary Atresia with intact ventricular septum ?
 - (1) PDA
 - (2) RV hypoplasia
 - (3) RV hypertrophy
 - (4) LVH in ECG

9. All are the features of corrected transposition of great arteries except :
- (1) Atrio Ventricular Concordance (2) Atrio Ventricular Discordance
(3) Ventriculo Atrial Discordance (4) VSD
10. All of the following conditions have decreased pulmonary blood flow except :
- (1) TOF (2) Ebstein's anomaly
(3) Eisenmenger syndrome (4) Unobstructed TAPVC
11. Which of the following is **not** a duct dependent pulmonary blood flow ?
- (1) Critical Aortic stenosis (2) Pulmonary atresia
(3) Ebstein's anomaly (4) Critical pulmonary stenosis
12. Prolonged prostaglandin infusion causes all of the following side effects except :
- (1) Apnoea (2) Hypertension (3) Hypotension (4) Fever
13. Cyanotic spells are caused by all except :
- (1) Decreased pulmonary blood flow
(2) Increased right to left shunt
(3) Decreased right to left shunt
(4) Fall in SVR
14. ASD is of _____ types.
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
15. Which is **not** correct regarding arterial switch operation ?
- (1) Coronaries are to be transferred (2) Great arteries are switched
(3) Anatomical correction (4) Physiological correction
16. Following ASD defect closure with device upto how long aspirin therapy to be continued :
- (1) 1 month (2) 3 months (3) 6 months (4) 9 months
17. All of the following drugs decrease sinus discharge rate except :
- (1) Verapamil (2) Amiodarone (3) Quinidine (4) Propranolol

18. Torsades de pointes has all the features except :
- (1) Polymorphic VT (2) Monomorphic VT
 (3) QT Prolongation (4) Class IA and Class III drugs cause Torsades
19. All of the following drugs can cause bradyarrhythmia except :
- (1) Beta-blockers (2) Calcium channel blockers
 (3) Class III drugs (4) Mexiletine
20. Torsades de pointes is caused by all drugs except :
- (1) Quinidine (2) Propafenone (3) Procainamide (4) Amlodipine
21. Following are causes of cannon a wave except :
- (1) CHB (2) AIVR (3) SVT (4) MS
22. Amiodarone causes all except :
- (1) Pulmonary toxicity (2) Photo sensitivity
 (3) Tachycardia (4) Hyperthyroidism
23. All of the following are digoxin properties except :
- (1) Excreted by kidney
 (2) Increase para sympathetic tone
 (3) Decrease para sympathetic tone
 (4) Increase intra cellular calcium
24. Which is false regarding sotalol ?
- (1) Used in VT
 (2) Used in atrial arrhythmias
 (3) Decreases defibrillation threshold
 (4) Increases defibrillation threshold
25. Which is true regarding defibrillation ?
- (1) Solid gel electrodes (adhesive) can cause higher risk of burns
 (2) Wet gel electrode can cause high risk of burns
 (3) (1) and (2)
 (4) Solid gel electrodes conduct electricity more than wet gel electrodes
26. Which is not a characteristic feature of internal mammary artery ?
- (1) Size matches coronary arteries (2) Excellent long term patency rate
 (3) Resistant to atherosclerosis (4) Vulnerable to atherosclerosis

27. Radial artery patency is tested by the following method :
- (1) Stress test (2) Allen's test
(3) Dobutamine echo (4) TMT
28. The following duration of time should be given to prevent spasm of radial artery :
- (1) 6 months (2) 1 month (3) 3 months (4) 2 months
29. Which one of the following graft artery has long term patency ?
- (1) Vein graft (2) Internal mammary artery
(3) Radial artery (4) Femoral artery
30. In the following percentage of stenosis of left main artery surgery is done :
- (1) 25% (2) 50% (3) 60% (4) 70%
31. Which one of the following is left main equivalent ?
- (1) Block in proximal LAD and proximal circumflex
(2) Block in mid LAD and proximal circumflex
(3) Block in mid LAD and mid circumflex
(4) Block in proximal LAD and mid circumflex
32. Which of the following can cause pulses Bisferiens ?
- (1) AS (2) HOCM
(3) Constrictive Pericarditis (4) Beri Beri
33. Which of the following statement is **true** in OPCAB ?
- (1) Proximal anastomosis done before bypass
(2) Proximal anastomosis done after bypass
(3) Distal anastomosis done before bypass
(4) Distal anastomosis done after bypass
34. Which one is not class IC anti arrhythmic drug ?
- (1) Flecainide (2) Propafenone (3) Lidoraine (4) Moricizine
35. RV cavity obstruction by an abnormal muscle bundle is called as :
- (1) Valvular P S (2) Supra Valvular P S
(3) Double chambered RV (4) Sub Valvular P S

36. Which one of the prosthetic valve has lowest effective orifice area ?
(1) St. Jude's (2) Medtronic Hall
(3) Starr Edward (4) Carbomedics
37. All of the following are tilting discs except :
(1) Omni science Valve (2) Chitra Valve
(3) Starr Edwards (4) Bjork Shiley
38. Acute MR is caused by all except :
(1) Chordal Rupture (2) Infective Endocarditis
(3) Acute MI (4) Rheumatic
39. Elfin facies is a feature of which syndrome :
(1) Turner (2) Williams's (3) Shy dragger (4) Noonan's
40. The following procedure is a Ross Operation :
(1) Arterial switch operation
(2) Pulmonary autograft replaces Aortic Valve
(3) Atrial Septostomy
(4) Pulmonary switch operation
41. Surgery in TAPVC is ideal in following age group :
(1) Less than 6 months (2) > 6 months
(3) > 1 year (4) > 2 years
42. DC Bakey classification is done for following condition :
(1) TAPVC (2) TGA
(3) Dissection of Aorta (4) PAPVC
43. Which one of the following statement is **correct** regarding early prosthetic valve endocarditis ?
(1) Occurs < 60 days (2) Occurs > 60 days
(3) Occurs < 90 days (4) Occurs > 90 days
44. Which one is **not** a treatment for TOF ?
(1) BT shunt (2) Bental Procedure
(3) Waterston shunt (4) Pott's shunt

45. Fallot's tetralogy consists of all except :
- (1) Directly proportional (2) Unrestrictive VSD
(3) Overriding of Aorta (4) Dilated LA
46. Class I drugs in Vaghan William classification block :
- (1) Fast Na channel (2) Slow Na channel
(3) Fast K⁺ channel (4) Slow K⁺ channel
47. Drugs that reduce V max and prolong action potential duration are all except :
- (1) Quinidine (2) Procainamide (3) Disopyramide (4) Moricizine
48. Arrythmias occur due to the following mechanism :
- (1) Reentry (2) Automaticity
(3) Triggered activity (4) All of the above
49. Adverse effects of quinidine include all except :
- (1) Diarrhoea (2) Cinchonism
(3) Thrombocytopenia (4) Lupus
50. Ataxia and Nystagmus are adverse effects of :
- (1) Lidocaine (2) Mexilitine (3) Phenytoin (4) Digoxin
51. Drugs that cause QT prolongation are :
- (1) Cisapride (2) Erythromycin
(3) Both of the above (4) None of the above
52. NAPA is a metabolite of :
- (1) Procainamide (2) Quinidine (3) Mexelidine (4) Propranolol
53. Torsades de pointes occurs in patients with :
- (1) Long QT in ECG (2) Patient on class IA drugs
(3) Patient on Class III drugs (4) All of the above
54. Beta blocker with vasodilator action is :
- (1) Atenolol (2) Carvidolol (3) Metoprolol (4) Propranolol

65. Devices that can interfere with pacemakers are :
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) MRI | (2) Radiation therapy |
| (3) Arc Welding | (4) All of the above |
66. Indication for ICD is :
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) VF/VT | (2) SVT |
| (3) Atrial Fibrillation | (4) All of the above |
67. In Dual Chamber permanent pacemaker implantation is lead placed in :
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Right Atrium | (2) Right Ventricle |
| (3) Both of the above | (4) None of the above |
68. Magnesium is contraindicated in patients with :
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Magnesium levels > 5 | (2) Renal failure |
| (3) Bradycardia | (4) All of the above |
69. Adenosine is used in patients with :
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) SVT | (2) VT |
| (3) Complete Heart Block | (4) All of the above |
70. Trepopnea means :
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Dyspnoea in up right position | (2) Dyspnoea in spume position |
| (3) Dyspnoea in lateral position | (4) Dyspnoea during sleep |
71. Moderator band is present in :
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Right Atrium | (2) Left Atrium |
| (3) Right Ventricle | (4) Left Ventricle |
72. Narrow Pulse Pressure is seen in all conditions except :
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Heart Failure | (2) Complete Heart Block |
| (3) Severe Aortic Stenosis | (4) DKA |
73. In JVP "y" descent is caused by :
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Atrial Contraction | (2) Atrial Relaxation |
| (3) Atrial Filling | (4) Atrial Emptying |

74. Absent "a" waves of JVP seen in :
(1) CHB (2) AF (3) VT (4) Acute PE
75. Shape of the left ventricle :
(1) Triangular (2) Quadrangular (3) Crescent shape (4) Bullet shape
76. Which of the following statement is incorrect ?
(1) Superior Vena-Cava has a valve
(2) Inferior Vena-Cava has a valve
(3) Coronary Sinus has a valve
(4) Smooth part of the Right Atrium is derived from Sinus Venosus
77. Which of the following statement is incorrect ?
(1) Great Cardiac Vein drains in RA
(2) Small Cardiac Vein drains in RA
(3) Anterior Cardiac Vein drains in RV
(4) Thebesian Vein drains in RV
78. Which of the following statement is incorrect ?
(1) SA node is located at junction of SVC and RA
(2) AV node is located at the angle of Kochs
(3) SA node is supplied by LAD
(4) RBB is supplied by LAD
79. In the radiological examination of the heart :
(1) LV enlargement on PA view - shows shift of long axis downwards and outwards
(2) RV enlargement on PA view - shows shift of long axis downwards and outwards
(3) RA enlargement causes straightening of Left heart border
(4) Right pulmonary artery runs horizontally to the right within mediastinum and is not seen on the frontal view.
80. Correct about RV enlargement is :
(1) Shifts left ventricle laterally and upwards
(2) Apex is elevated and shifted laterally
(3) Obliteration of Retro-Cardiac Space
(4) Seen in Mitral stenosis

81. Pulmonary Embolism is suspected :
- (1) In a dyspnoeic patient with RBBB in ECG
 - (2) Low PO₂ is a very specific index
 - (3) Normal V/Q scan exclude PE
 - (4) Elevated D dimer are specific for diagnosis
82. KERLEY B LINES :
- (1) Seen in Pulmonary Oedema
 - (2) Identified in upper positions of Lungs
 - (3) Short Transverse lines
 - (4) Thickened Interlobular Septa
83. X-Ray findings in Pericardial Effusion :
- (1) Globular/Pear shaped Heart
 - (2) Acute CP Angles
 - (3) Tredelenberg position-No shift of fluid
 - (4) Echo Scan is the sensitive and specific diagnostic test
84. Development of Heart :
- (1) SVC from right common cordinal vein
 - (2) SVC is from left common cordinal vein
 - (3) IVC is from right viteline vein
 - (4) Coronary Sinus is from left horn of sinus venosus
85. Atrial systole :
- (1) Begins with P wave of the ECG
 - (2) Coincides with QRS
 - (3) The atrio-ventricular valves are closed
 - (4) The semi lunar valves are opened
86. Temporary Pacing is Indicated in :
- (1) Hyperkalemia
 - (2) Hypokalemia
 - (3) Hypocalcemia
 - (4) Hypercalcemia
87. Position II in Pacemaker Naming Code Indicates :
- (1) Chamber Paced
 - (2) Chamber Sensed
 - (3) Response to Sensing
 - (4) Rate response
88. Which of the following is a Physiological Pacemaker ?
- (1) AAI Pacemaker
 - (2) DDD Pacemaker
 - (3) Both of above
 - (4) None of above

89. Raynand's phenomenon is an adverse effect seen with :
- (1) Alpha channel blockers
 - (2) Beta blocker's
 - (3) Amiodarone
 - (4) Bretylium
90. Rastelli operation is Indicated in :
- (1) Transposition of Great arteries
 - (2) Tetralogy of Failots
 - (3) Atrial septal defect
 - (4) Ventricular septal defect
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