

## FINAL ANSWER KEY

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Question1:-Myocardial bridging most commonly involves

- A:-LAD
- B:-RCA
- C:-LCX
- D:-LMCA

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question2:-TIMI risk score (NSTE-ACS) includes all the following except

- A:-Age 65 yr or more
- B:-Three or more CAD risk factors
- C:-Two or more angina episodes in prior 24 hrs
- D:-Betablocker use within 30 days

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question3:-Which of the following is implicated in the pathogenesis of Takotsubo cardiomyopathy ?

- A:-Adenosine
- B:-Prolactin
- C:-Epinephrine
- D:-Serotonin

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-Which of the following is most commonly associated with spontaneous coronary artery dissection ?

- A:-Fabry disease
- B:-Fibromuscular dysplasia
- C:-Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- D:-Amyloidosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question5:-Which one of the following echocardiographic finding is the strongest predictor of survival following STEMI ?

- A:-Global longitudinal strain
- B:-Left ventricular diastolic function
- C:-Left atrial strain
- D:-Left ventricular ejection fraction

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question6:-All are true regarding free wall rupture of the ventricle following myocardial infarction except  
Occurs more often in

- A:-Single vessel disease without collateral circulation
- B:-First myocardial infarction
- C:-Inferior wall myocardial infarction
- D:-Female sex

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-All the following atherosclerotic plaque characteristics indicate increased vulnerability to rupture except

- A:-Increased macrophage infiltration
- B:-Thin fibrous cap
- C:-Increased number of smooth muscle cells
- D:-Large necrotic core

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-Angiotensin II receptors of AT1 subtype is responsible for all the following actions except

- A:-Induce hypertrophy and hyperplasia of vascular smooth muscle
- B:-Induce aldosterone secretion
- C:-Sympathetic activation
- D:-Promotes endothelium dependent vasodilation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question9:-Ticagrelor affects which one of the following ?

- A:-Cyclo-oxygenase-I
- B:-Platelet binding to fibrinogen
- C:-Synthesis of thromboxane A 2
- D:-ADP induced platelet aggregation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-The most common benign pediatric cardiac tumour is

- A:-Myxoma
- B:-Rhabdomyoma
- C:-Lipoma
- D:-Fibroma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-Most common site of fibroma affecting the heart is

- A:-Inter atrial septum
- B:-Right atrium
- C:-Ventricle and interventricular septum
- D:-Tricuspid valve

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-Which of the following physical finding may be seen in patients with left ventricular failure ?

- A:-Pulsus alternans
- B:-Corrigan pulse
- C:-Pulsus bisferiens
- D:-Pulsus tardus

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question13:-Right heart enlargement is usually not a feature of

- A:-Secondum ASD
- B:-Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return
- C:-Sinus venosus ASD
- D:-Patent foramen ovale

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question14:-Which of the following statements about Partial Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return (PAPVR) is/are correct ?

- (i) Sinus venosus ASD is often associated with anomalous pulmonary veins
- (ii) PAPVR can lead to right heart enlargement and always results in pulmonary hypertension
- (iii) Upto 10% of secundum ASD may be associated with PAPVR
- (iv) Saline contrast echocardiography can easily identify PAPVR

- A:-Only (i) is correct
- B:-Only (i), (ii) are correct
- C:-Only (i), (iii) are correct
- D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-A ventricular septal defect is usually not associated with which of the following congenital heart diseases?

- A:-Truncus arteriosus
- B:-Complete AVSD
- C:-Tetralogy of Fallot
- D:-Partial AVSD

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-Square root sign in left ventricular pressure tracing is seen in

- (i) Constrictive pericarditis
- (ii) Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- (iii) Cardiac tamponade
- (iv) Left ventricular failure

- A:-(i) and (ii) are correct
- B:-(i) and (iii) are correct
- C:-Only (i) is correct
- D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question17:-Most specific finding of constrictive pericarditis is

- A:-Square root sign
- B:-Exaggerated ventricular interdependence
- C:-IVC plethora
- D:-Diastolic dysfunction

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-Echocardiographic findings suggestive of pericardial tamponade include all the following except

- A:-Late diastolic collapse of right atrium
- B:-Mitral valve respiratory flow variation of 30%
- C:-Tricuspid valve flow variation of 60%
- D:-Reduced lateral mitral annular velocity

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question19:-Annulus reversus is seen in which of the following condition?

- A:-Cardiac tamponade
- B:-Constrictive pericarditis
- C:-Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- D:-Pericardial effusion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-Which is the most important predictor of hemodynamic consequences of a pericardial effusion ?

- A:-Pericardial thickness
- B:-Volume of pericardial fluid
- C:-Rate of accumulation
- D:-Patients age

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-McConnell's sign is an echocardiographic manifestation of which of the following condition ?

- A:-Cardiac tamponade
- B:-Constrictive pericarditis
- C:-Acute pulmonary embolism
- D:-Restrictive cardiomyopathy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-Bidirectional ventricular tachycardia is a manifestation of which of the following conditions ?

- A:-Brugada syndrome
- B:-Short QT syndrome
- C:-Long QT syndrome
- D:-CPVT

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-Which of the following is not a feature of metabolic syndrome ?

- A:-High HDL
- B:-Glucose intolerance
- C:-Hypertriglyceridemia
- D:-Predominance of small dense LDL

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-In right atrial pressure tracing, X descent occurs during

- A:-Atrial diastole
  - B:-Atrial systole
  - C:-Ventricular diastole
  - D:-Tricuspid valve opening
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question25:-All are true about short QT syndrome except

- A:-QTc of 330 milliseconds or less
  - B:-QT may not change with heart rate
  - C:-Prone to development of atrial fibrillation
  - D:-Hypocalcemia may mimic short QT syndrome
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-Cardiac events occurring during sleep or rest are associated with which of the following ?

- A:-LQT 1
  - B:-LQT 2
  - C:-LQT 3
  - D:-LQT 8
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Diverticula of the coronary sinus is associated with

- A:-Myocardial infarction
  - B:-Pre-excitation syndromes
  - C:-Coronary artery aneurysm
  - D:-Heart failure
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Which of the following FFR values are considered hemodynamically significant ?

- A:-Less than 0.80
  - B:-Less than 0.90
  - C:-Less than 0.89
  - D:-Less than 0.86
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-An anomalous left circumflex coronary artery from the right cusp is usually

- A:-Benign
  - B:-Associated with sudden cardiac death
  - C:-Accelerated atherosclerosis
  - D:-Needs surgical revascularisation
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question30:-In patients with acquired long QT syndrome and torsades de pointes which of the following is least likely to prevent recurrence?

- A:-Magnesium supplementation
  - B:-Temporary rapid pacing
  - C:-Isoproterenol
  - D:-Intravenous Amiodarone
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-In HOCM post extrasystolic beat produces which of the following ?

- A:-Increase in aortic pressure
  - B:-Fall in LV systolic pressure
  - C:-Fall in aortic pressure
  - D:-Increase in stroke volume
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-Kussmaul sign is associated with

- (i) constrictive pericarditis
- (ii) Restrictive cardiomyopathy

- (iii) Right ventricular infarction
- (iv) Pulmonary embolism

- A:-Only (i)
  - B:-(i) and (iii)
  - C:-Only (ii)
  - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-The most common site of drainage of congenital coronary artery fistula is to

- A:-Right atrium
  - B:-Right ventricle
  - C:-Pulmonary artery
  - D:-Coronary sinus
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-In which of the following conditions the heart is most likely to be structurally normal ?

- A:-Situs solitus with dextrocardia
  - B:-Situs inversus with levocardia
  - C:-Situs inversus with dextrocardia
  - D:-Right isomerism
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-Which of the following additional abnormality is most commonly associated with Ebstein anomaly ?

- A:-PDA
  - B:-Bicuspid aortic valve
  - C:-PFO or ASD
  - D:-Pulmonic stenosis
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-Which of the following cardiac procedures can lead to protein-losing enteropathy ?

- A:-ASD repair
  - B:-VSD repair
  - C:-TOF correction
  - D:-Fontan procedure
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question37:-Congenital aneurysm of the sinus of valsalva arising in the non coronary sinus most often rupture into which chamber ?

- A:-Right ventricle
  - B:-Right atrium
  - C:-Left atrium
  - D:-Left ventricle
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Intensity of the click decreases with inspiration in which of the following conditions ?

- A:-Bicuspid aortic valve
  - B:-Pulmonic valve stenosis
  - C:-Mitral valve prolapse
  - D:-Pulmonary arterial hypertension
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-Which of the following is a reversible inhibitor of P2Y12 receptor ?

- A:-Ticagrelor
  - B:-Clopidogrel
  - C:-Prasugrel
  - D:-Ticlopidine
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-All the following statements are true about Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy except

- A:-Epsilon wave is a very sensitive finding
- B:-Monomorphic ventricular tachycardia, LBBB morphology, superior axis
- C:-T inversion extending to V3 or beyond
- D:-Fibrofatty replacement of the myocardium

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-Which of the following conditions is most commonly associated with development of complete heart block ?

- A:-Atrialseptal defect
- B:-Supravalvar aortic stenosis
- C:-Tetralogy of fallot
- D:-Physiologically corrected TGA

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question42:-Which of the following condition is the most common cause of sudden death in young athletes ?

- A:-Commotiocordis
- B:-Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- C:-Congenital long QT syndrome
- D:-Supra valvar aortic stenosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-Which of the following structure is seen in the parasternal long axis view of the echocardiogram ?

- A:-Pulmonary veins
- B:-LA appendage
- C:-Right atrium
- D:-Descending thoracic aorta

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question44:-Surasternal "Crab view" is good to visualise which of the following ?

- A:-Left ventricular apex
- B:-PDA
- C:-Coarctation of aorta
- D:-Pulmonary veins

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-Which is correct regarding Tissue Doppler Imaging signals ?

- A:-TDI-low amplitude
- B:-TDI-high velocity
- C:-TDI-low frequency
- D:-TDI-need high gain settings

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-Which is the most common site of occurrence of Papillary fibroelastoma ?

- A:-Mitral valve
- B:-Aortic valve
- C:-Pulmonary valve
- D:-Tricuspid valve

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:-Which of the following finding is the most specific for the diagnosis of pericardial tamponade ?

- A:-Right atrial diastolic collapse
- B:-Inferior venacava plethora
- C:-Right ventricular diastolic collapse
- D:-Size of pericardial effusion

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question48:-Which of the following findings is not usually seen in acute mitral regurgitation ?

- A:-LVEF of 70%
- B:-Left sided S 4

C:-Decrescendo murmur

D:-LA enlargement

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-Which statement is true regarding involvement of papillary muscle in coronary artery disease ?

A:-Posteromedial papillary muscle is more frequently involved

B:-Anterolateral papillary muscle is more frequently involved

C:-Both are equally involved

D:-Posteromedial papillary muscle has dual blood supply

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question50:-Right coronary artery dominance is seen in approximately

A:-80%

B:-60%

C:-25%

D:-10%

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-Angiosarcoma involving the heart is predominantly found on the

A:-Right side of the heart

B:-Left side of the heart

C:-Pericardium

D:-Coronary arteries

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-Which of the following is the most common cause of cardiac metastasis ?

A:-Renal cell carcinoma

B:-Lung cancer

C:-Hematologic malignancies

D:-Breast cancer

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-In ARVC which of the following protein most likely has a defect in its gene coding ?

A:-Laminin A and C

B:-Plakoglobin

C:-Myosin heavy chain

D:-Dystrophin

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-Which of the following is likely to increase the risk of anthracycline induced cardiomyopathy ?

A:-Family history of heart failure

B:-Selenium deficiency

C:-Pericarditis

D:-Prior mediastinal radiation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:-Which of the following is not an ECG manifestation of Hyperkalemia ?

A:-Tall peaked T waves

B:-QT prolongation

C:-Sine wave pattern

D:-QRS prolongation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-Which of the following is not true regarding white coat hypertension ?

A:-Elevated office readings but normal BP outside office

B:-ABPM or HBPM may be used to screen white coat hypertension

C:-Prevalence of white coat hypertension is 13% to 35%

D:-No effect on cardiovascular risk or all cause mortality

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-AVR can be usually managed by

- A:-Transvenous pacing
- B:-Amiodarone
- C:-Continuous ECG monitoring
- D:-Lidocaine

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Which statement is/are true regarding lone AF ?

- A:-AF in patients younger than 60 yrs.
- B:-Do not have hypertension or any evidence of structural heart disease
- C:-Lower risk of thromboembolic complications
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question59:-In mitral valve prolapse which is true ?

- A:-With standing click and murmur move close to S1
- B:-With squatting click and murmur move close to S1
- C:-Click disappears on standing
- D:-No change with squatting

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-All of the following are true in cholesterol embolism except

- A:-Painful cyanotic toes
- B:-Livedo reticularis
- C:-Digital and foot ulcerations
- D:-Absent pedal pulses

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-Following statements about oxygen saturation in a normal person are correct except

- A:-Oxygen saturation in IVC is greater than SVC
- B:-Coronary sinus has one of the lowest oxygen saturation
- C:-Flamm formula is based on IVC and SVC oxygen saturation
- D:-When cardiac output decreases venous oxygen saturation increases

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question62:-Well trained athletes may have

- (i) First degree heart block
- (ii) Mobitz 1 second degree AV block
- (iii) Third degree AV block during sleep
- (iv) Positive tilt table test

- A:-(i) and (ii) are correct
- B:-Only (i) is correct
- C:-(i), (ii), (iii) are correct
- D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-In which of the following men are more likely to be affected ?

- A:-MVP
- B:-Bicuspid aortic valve
- C:-Mitral stenosis
- D:-Pulmonary arterial hypertension

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-Which of the following is among the most important determinants of mortality after aortic valve replacement ?

- A:-Presence of Bicuspid aortic valve
- B:-Rheumatic aortic valve regurgitation
- C:-Depressed LVEF
- D:-LV end systolic dimension of 40 mm



Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-Which among the following are identified as infectious agents in myocarditis ?

- (i) Adeno viruses
- (ii) Entero viruses
- (iii) Parvo viruses
- (iv) Influenza virus

- A:-(i) only
- B:-(i) and (iv) only
- C:-(i), (ii) and (iii) only
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-Cardiac hydatid cysts are most commonly located in

- A:-Interventricular septum or LV free wall
- B:-Pericardium
- C:-Right atrium
- D:-Coronary artery

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question67:-Which of the following is the most common ethanol induced arrhythmia ?

- A:-Ventricular Tachycardia
- B:-Atrial fibrillation
- C:-Ventricular fibrillation
- D:-Atrial flutter

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question68:-Which is correct about dobutamine in low doses ?

- A:-Increase in cardiac output and increase in systemic vascular resistance
- B:-Increase in heart rate and increase in systemic vascular resistance
- C:-Increase in heart rate and increase in pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
- D:-Increase in cardiac output and decrease in systemic vascular resistance

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-Which of the following is the most important risk factor for in hospital mortality among patients with acutely decompensated heart failure ?

- A:-Elevated pulmonary systolic pressure
- B:-Serum sodium level
- C:-Elevated serumcreatinine and blood urea
- D:-Normal systolic BP

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Which of the following is/are better to optimize stent expansion following stenting ?

- A:-IVUS
- B:-OCT
- C:-Either IVUS or OCT
- D:-Angiogram

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-Which of the following is useful to reduce radiation exposure in cardiac catheterization laboratory ?

- A:-Reduce steep angulations
- B:-Increase magnification
- C:-Increase frame rate
- D:-Radial access

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-Which is preferred method of imaging for left heart structural interventions ?

- A:-Transthoracic echocardiography
- B:-Transesophageal echocardiography
- C:-Intracardiac echocardiography
- D:-Transthoracic contrast echocardiography

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question73:-Which of the following imaging modality can see 'behind' calcific plaques ?

- A:-IVUS
- B:-OCT
- C:-Angiogram
- D:-Both IVUS and OCT

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Idarucizumab is used as a reversal agent for which of the following ?

- A:-Apixaban
- B:-Endoxaban
- C:-Rivaroxaban
- D:-Dabigatran

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-Which of the following is not correct regarding biological effects of X-ray exposure ?

- A:-Stochastic events have no minimal threshold
- B:-Deterministic effects have no minimal threshold
- C:-Gonads demonstrate the most sensitivity
- D:-Increased use of medical imaging has increased radiation exposure

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-Which of the following not correct regarding coronary artery dissection occurring during coronary angioplasty ?

- A:-Coronary angiography can easily distinguish true and false lumen
- B:-Forceful injection of contrast should be avoided to prevent hydraulic dissection
- C:-IVUS is useful in identifying true and false lumen
- D:-True lumen is characterised by presence of media and adventia in all walls of the lumen

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question77:-Which of the following medications should be avoided in patients receiving sildenafil ?

- A:-Aspirin
- B:-Clopidogrel
- C:-Metoprolol
- D:-Nitroglycerin

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-Which of the following medication is best suited for a 65 year old male with anterior wall STEMI with BP of 80/40, heart rate 100 bpm who is planned for percutaneous coronary intervention ?

- A:-Dopamine
- B:-Dobutamine
- C:-Milrinone
- D:-Isoproterenol

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question79:-The following are true regarding acute coronary syndrome except

- A:-Plaque erosion seen in one third
- B:-Spontaneous coronary artery dissection in majority of patients
- C:-Lesion that precede acute plaque rupture is thin cap fibroatheroma
- D:-Thin cap fibroatheroma has a lipid rich necrotic core with overlying fibrous cap measuring less than 65 micrometers

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Which of the following is not true regarding diastolic heart sounds ?

- A:-Opening snap is a high pitched sound
- B:-Pericardial knock is a low pitched early diastolic sound
- C:-Left sided S3 is a low pitched sound
- D:-Tumor "Plop" rarely is heard with atrial myxoma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-Which of the following produce mid diastolic murmurs ?

- (i) Mitral stenosis
- (ii) Atrialmyxoma
- (iii) Acute rheumatic valvulitis
- (iv) Complete heart block

A:-(i) only is correct

B:-(i), (ii) are correct

C:-(i), (ii), (iii) are correct

D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-Which of the following is not correct ?

A:-Intensity of murmur of HOCM increase with valsalvamanuever

B:-Murmur of HOCM becomes softer and shorter with squatting

C:-The intensity of murmur of MR becomes louder in post premature beat

D:-In MVP with squatting click and murmur move away from S1

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question83:-Which of the following is not associated with sudden cardiac death in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy ?

A:-Wall thickness greater than 30 mm

B:-Resting LVOT gradient greater than 30 mm Hg

C:-Apical aneurysm

D:-Sigmoid septum

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Regarding Athlete's heart all are true except

A:-Absolute wall thickness greater than 15 mm are unusual even in elite athletes

B:-A variable percentage of athletes have LVED more than 60 mm

C:-Resting LVEF may be near the lower limit of normal range in trained athletes

D:-Global longitudinal strain is below normal

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-In adults the most common cardiac tumor affecting the cardiac valves is

A:-Fibromas

B:-Papillary fibroelastoma

C:-Lipoma

D:-Rhabdomyoma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-Echocardiographic description of a dumbbell-shaped mass in the inter atrial septum is classical of which of the following ?

A:-Lipomatous hypertrophy of the inter atrial septum

B:-Myxoma arising from interatrial septum

C:-Thrombus

D:-Hydatid cyst

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-Intracardiac Echocardiography (ICE) is used to guide which of the following procedures ?

- (i) Transseptal puncture
- (ii) Percutaneous closure of ASD
- (iii) Closure of PFO
- (iv) Electrophysiological procedures

A:-(i) only

B:-(ii) and (iii) only

C:-(i), (ii) and (iii) only

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-To match an FFR of 0.80 or less, the best iFRcutoff is

A:-0.82

B:-0.75

C:-0.89

D:-0.65

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-Which of the following imaging modality has higher vessel wall penetration ?

A:-IVUS

B:-OCT

C:-Both have equal vessel wall penetration

D:-IVUS is better to assess vascular endothelium

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question90:-Which of the following is better to understand coronary plaque lipid burden ?

A:-OCT

B:-IVUS

C:-NIRS

D:-OCT and IVUS are equal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-Which of the following imaging modality is better for discriminating between red and white thrombus ?

A:-IVUS

B:-OCT

C:-NIRS

D:-Coronary angiogram

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-The following is/are the cause of elevated natriuretic peptide values

- (i) Leftventricular systolic dysfunction
- (ii) Leftventricular diastolic dysfunction
- (iii) Constrictive pericarditis
- (iv) Hyperdynamic states including sepsis

A:-(i) is correct

B:-(i) and (ii) are correct

C:-(i), (ii), (iii) are correct

D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question93:-Which of the following is correct regarding Galectin 3 ?

A:-Risk factor for coronary artery disease

B:-Predicts adverse outcomes in heart failure

C:-Risk factor for development of deep vein thrombosis

D:-Predict risk for development of contrast induced nephropathy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-Which of the following statement is not correct regarding Levosimendan ?

A:-Increase myocardial contractility

B:-Peripheral vasoconstriction

C:-PDE inhibitor activity

D:-Increase cardiac output

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question95:-Which of the following is not correct regarding Omecamtiv mecarbil ?

A:-Cardiac myosin activator

B:-Increase cardiac output

C:-Decrease systolic ejection time

D:-Increased stroke volume

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question96:-Which of the following is the most common antecedent disease leading to HFpEF ?

A:-Systolic hypertension

B:-Ischemic heart disease

C:-Diabetes mellitus

D:-Chronic kidney disease

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question97:-Which of the following E/e' values on echo-Doppler indicate elevated PCWP ?

A:-Greater than 15

B:-Less than 8

C:-Less than 5

D:-Less than 6

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-Which is the most significant adverse effect of ibutilide ?

A:-Hypotension

B:-QT prolongation related TdP

C:-Coronary spasm

D:-Atrial tachycardia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-Which of the following statement is true regarding adenosine and ventricular tachycardia ?

A:-Adenosine has no effect on ventricular tachycardia

B:-May terminate VT of RVOT origin

C:-Terminate scar VT

D:-Tachycardia termination with adenosine rules out ventricular tachycardia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question100:-A synchronised shock is used for all cardioversions except

A:-Atrial flutter

B:-Atrial fibrillation

C:-Ventricular tachycardia

D:-Ventricular fibrillation

Correct Answer:- Option-D