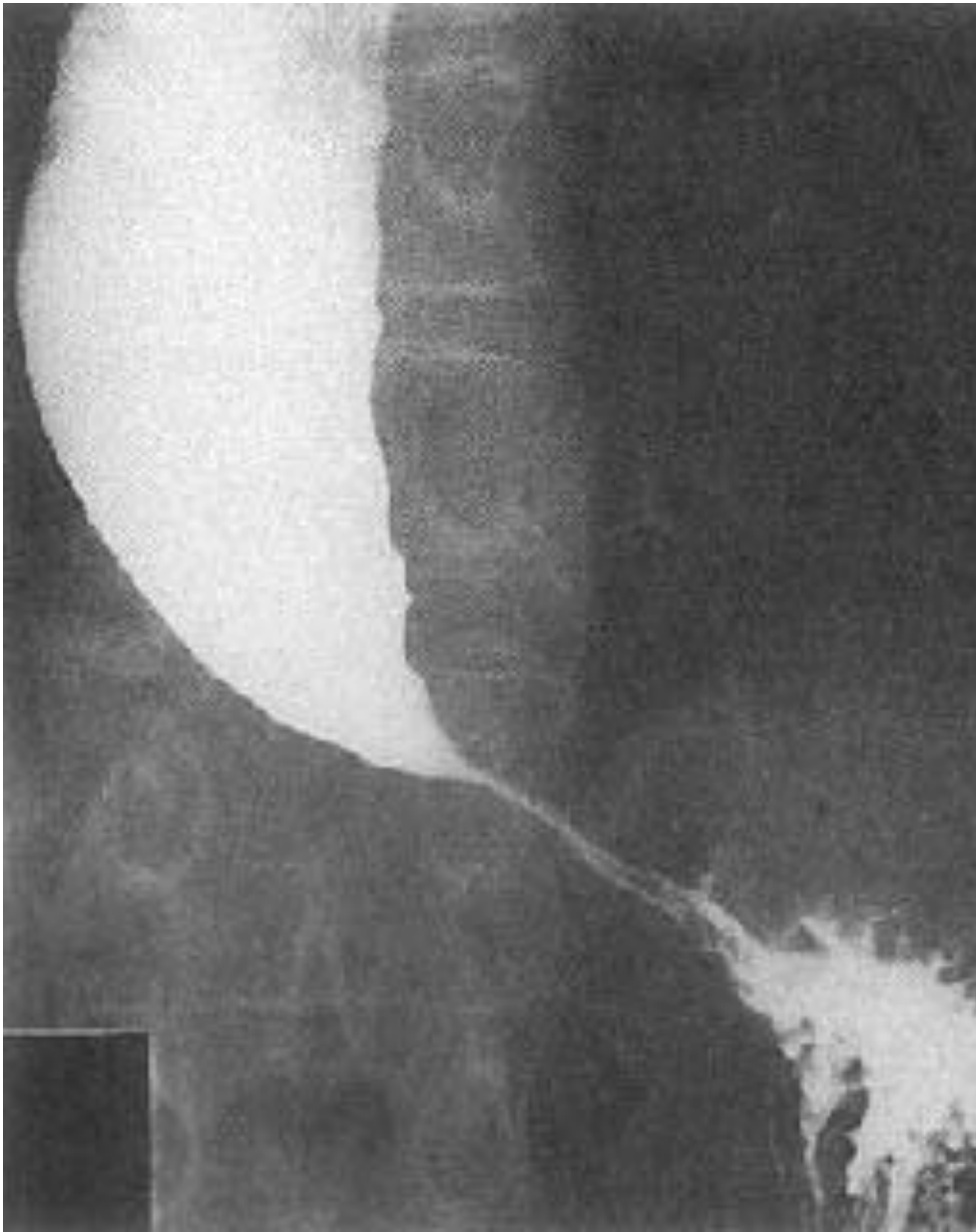


**INTERNAL MEDICINE
SPOT REVISION SAMPLES**

GASTROENTEROLOGY SECTION

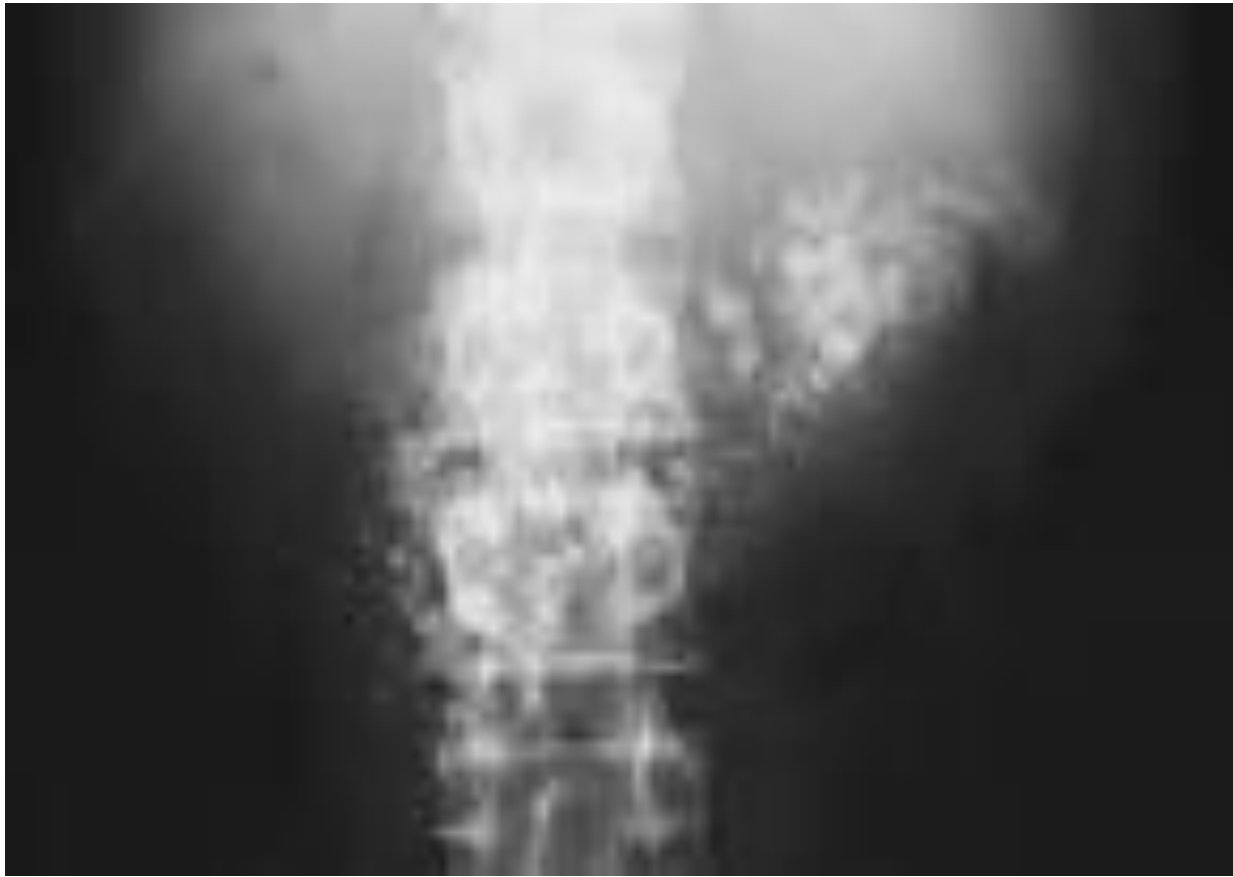
GASTROENTEROLOGY QUESTION NO 1



Which of the following medical therapy is effective for the condition shown in the barium swallow:

- A. Diltiazem
- B. Bismuth
- C. Glycerine Trinitrate
- D. Botulinum toxin and isosorbide dinitrate**
- E. Glypressin

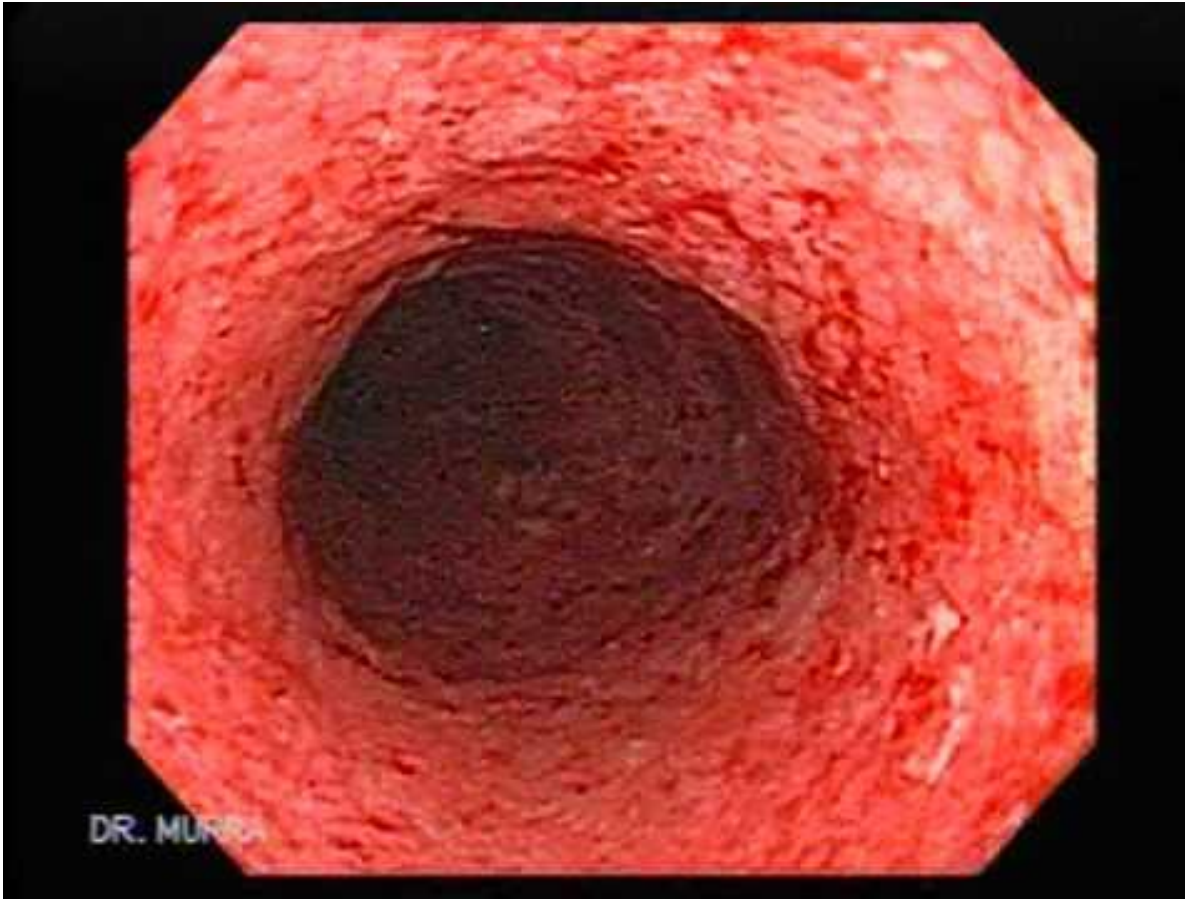
GASTROENTEROLOGY QUESTION NO2



The following are known causes of this condition except:

- A. Cystic fibrosis
- B. Malnutrition**
- C. Azathioprine
- D. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
- E. Alcohol

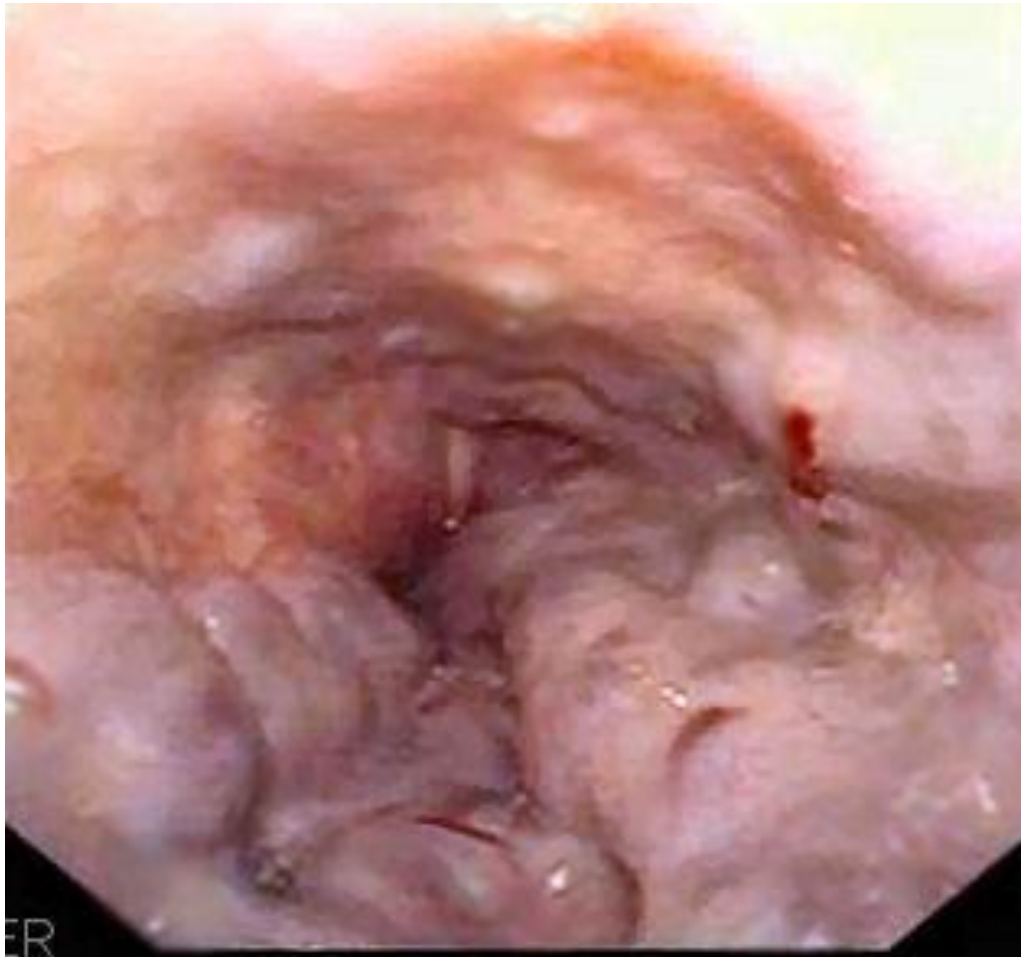
GASTROENTEROLOGY QUESTION NO 3



These are the colonoscopy findings of a 50 year old lady presenting with 10 weeks of bloody diarrhoea. The following medications are effective except:

- A. Mesalazine
- B. Corticosteroids
- C. Mecarptopurine
- D. Monoclonal antibodies to TNF- α
- E. Intravenous gamma globulin**

GASTROENTEROLOGY QUESTION NO 4



The diagram shows OGD findings of a 50 year old alcoholic man presenting with hematemesis. What would have been the most appropriate treatment while awaiting endoscopy

- A. Insert a sengstaken-blakemore tube
- B. Intravenous terlipressin**
- C. Intravenous pantoprazole
- D. Nasogastric tube and aspiration
- E. Sucralfate

GASTROENTEROLOGY QUESTION NO 5



A 30 year old man presents with bloody diarrhoea. Sigmoidoscopy findings are as shown. What is the most likely cause?

- A. Salmonellosis
- B. Ulcerative colitis
- C. Radiation colitis
- D. Entamoeba histolytica**
- E. Campylobacter

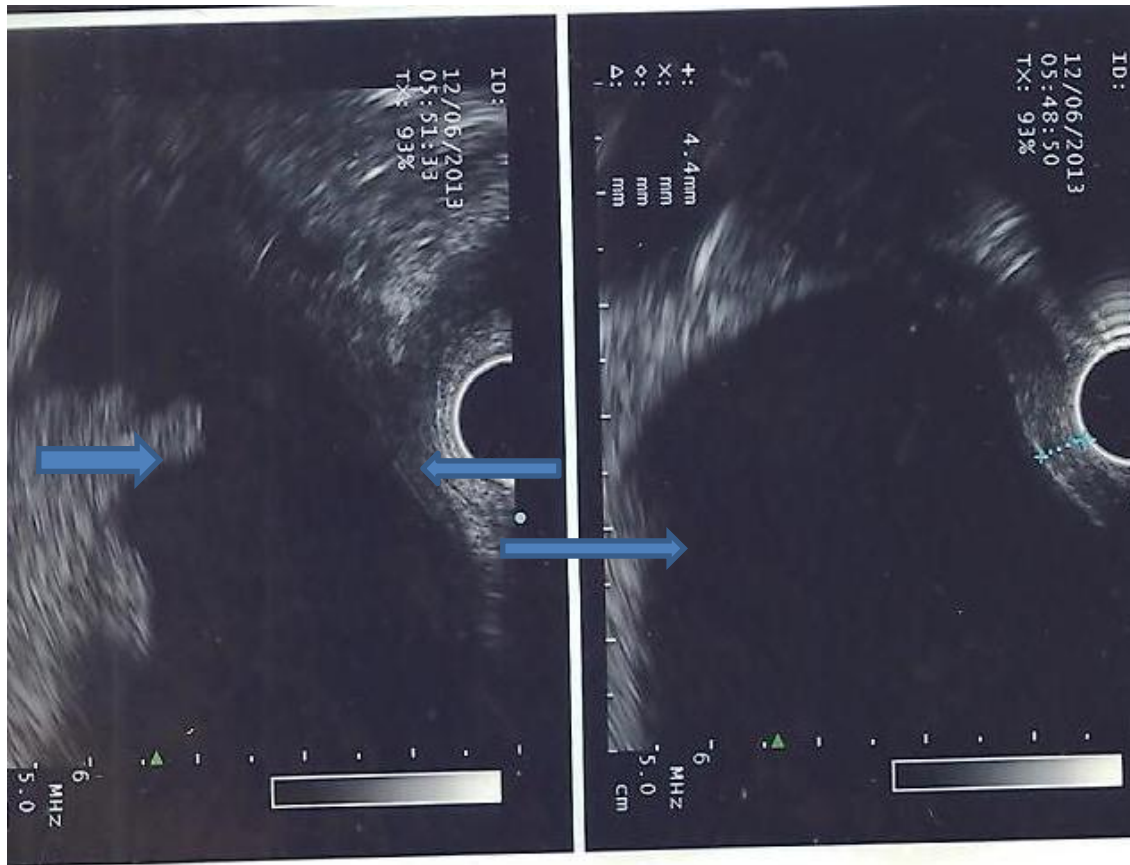


OGD: gastric fundus of a patient with haematemesis

All the following are likely EXCEPT?

- A. Leiomyoma
- B. Lipoma
- C. Gastro intestinal stromal tumour
- D. Gastric adenocarcinoma
- E. Varices**

GASTROENTEROLOGY QUESTION NO 7



EUS of an alcoholic patient with epigastric mass

Which one of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Ascites is demonstrated**
- B. Fluid amylase levels are >1000iu
- C. Gaseous epigastric distension is shown
- D. Tumor is visible
- E. Aortic aneurysmal dilatation is shown

GASTROENTEROLOGY QUESTION NO 8



**Abdominal CT scan of a tourist
with acute onset RUQ pain**

Which one of the following statement is TRUE regarding the diagnosis?

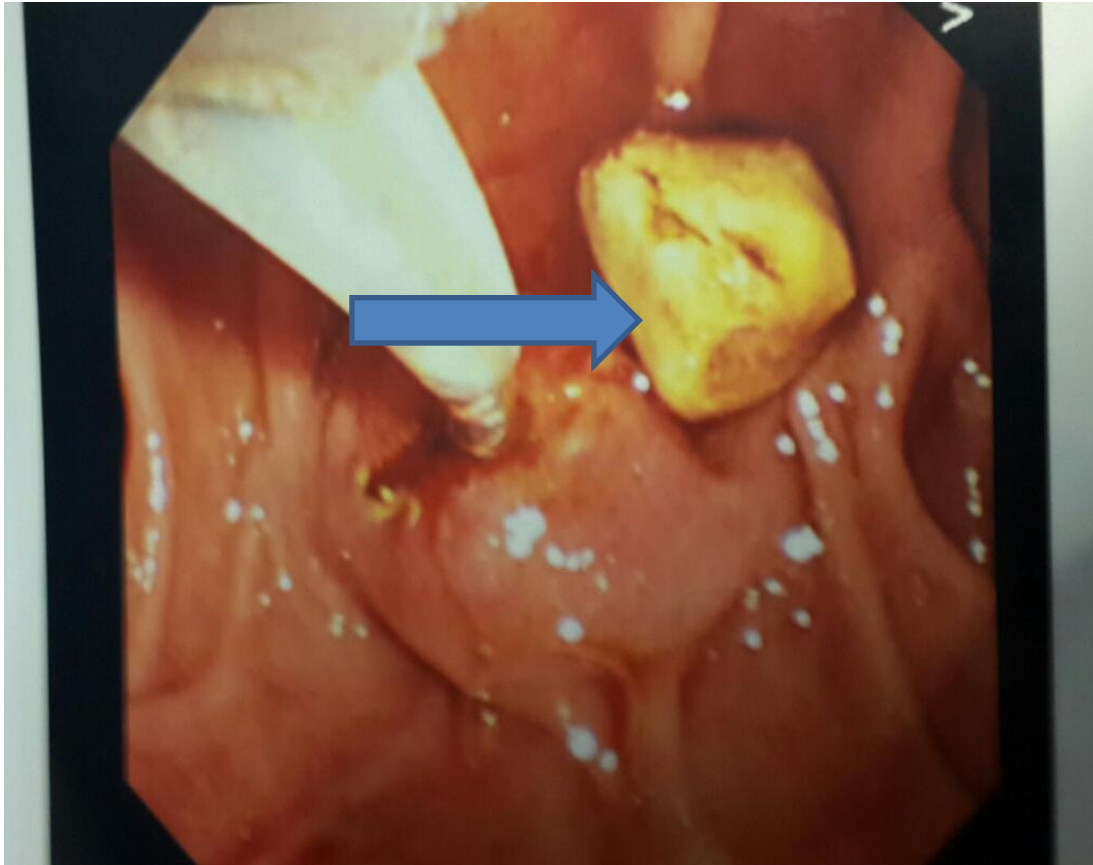
A. Jaundice is common.

B. Majority have concomitant acute diarrhoea.

c. Pleuro-pulmonary complications occur in the majority.

D. Associated with painful genital ulcers.

E. Concomitant cerebral involvement is common.



ERCP image of a patient with epigastric pain

Select the Most appropriate statement?

A. Gallstone pancreatitis

B. ERCP is often unhelpful

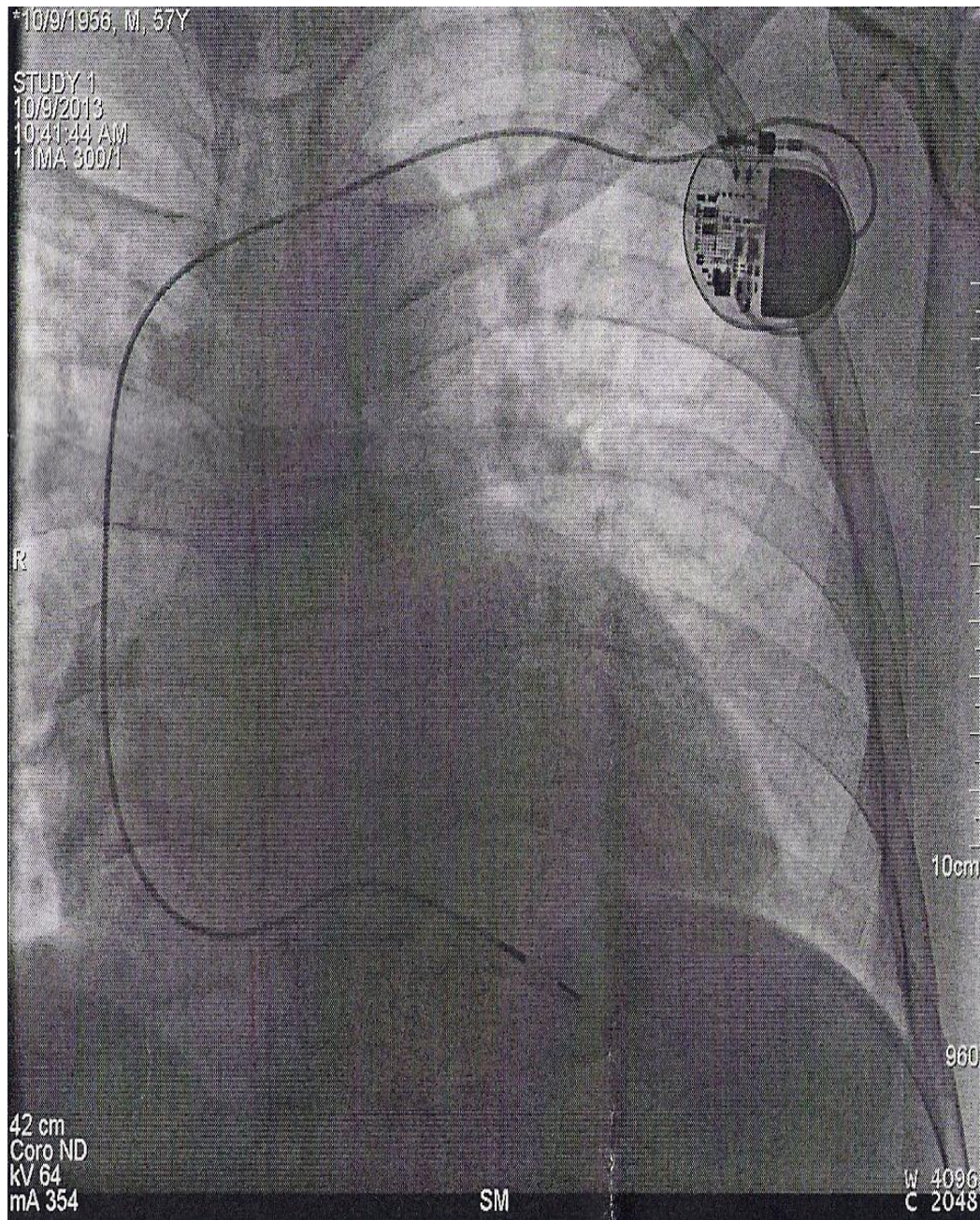
C. Food particle is seen

D. Saline is the most appropriate fluid

E. Ampullary tumour is demonstrated

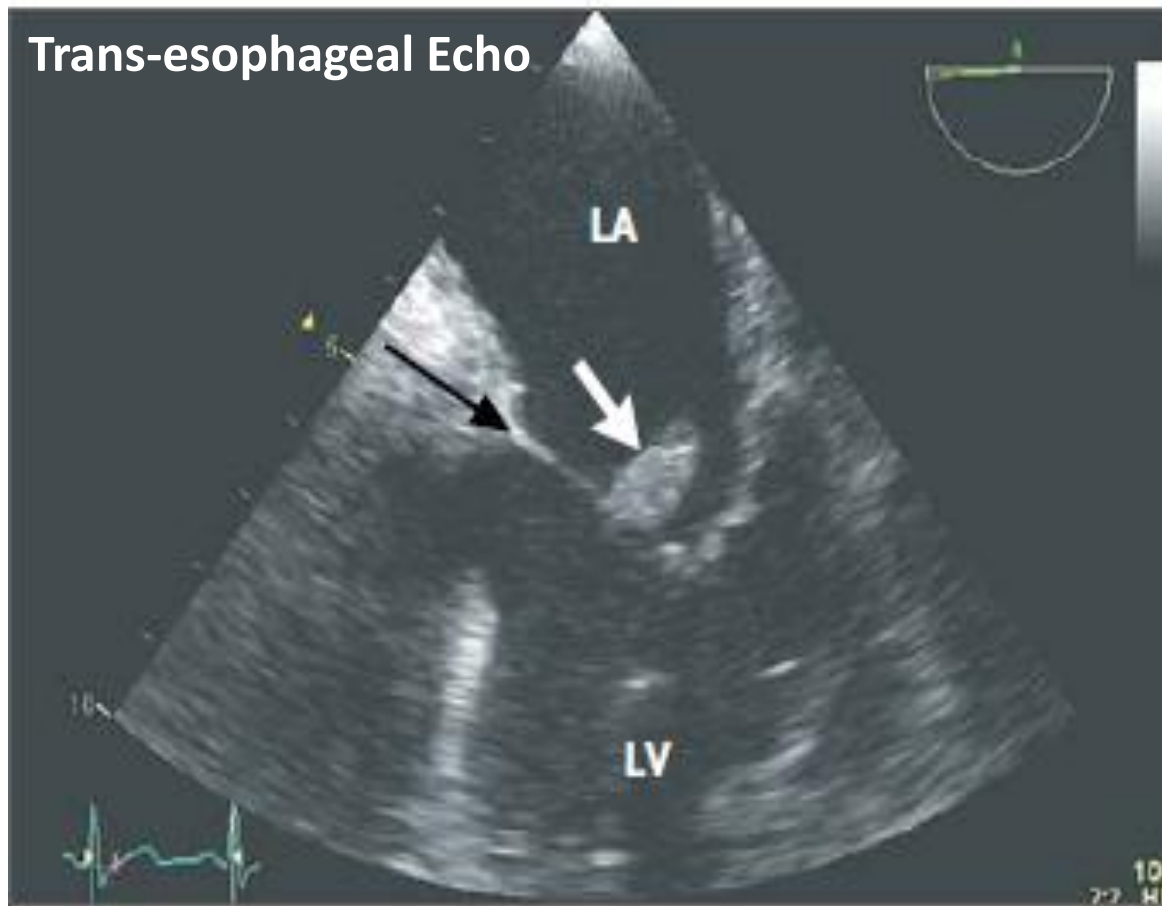
CARDIOLOGY SECTION

CARDIOLOGY QUESTION NO 1



Which one of the following statements is TRUE regarding the procedure shown?

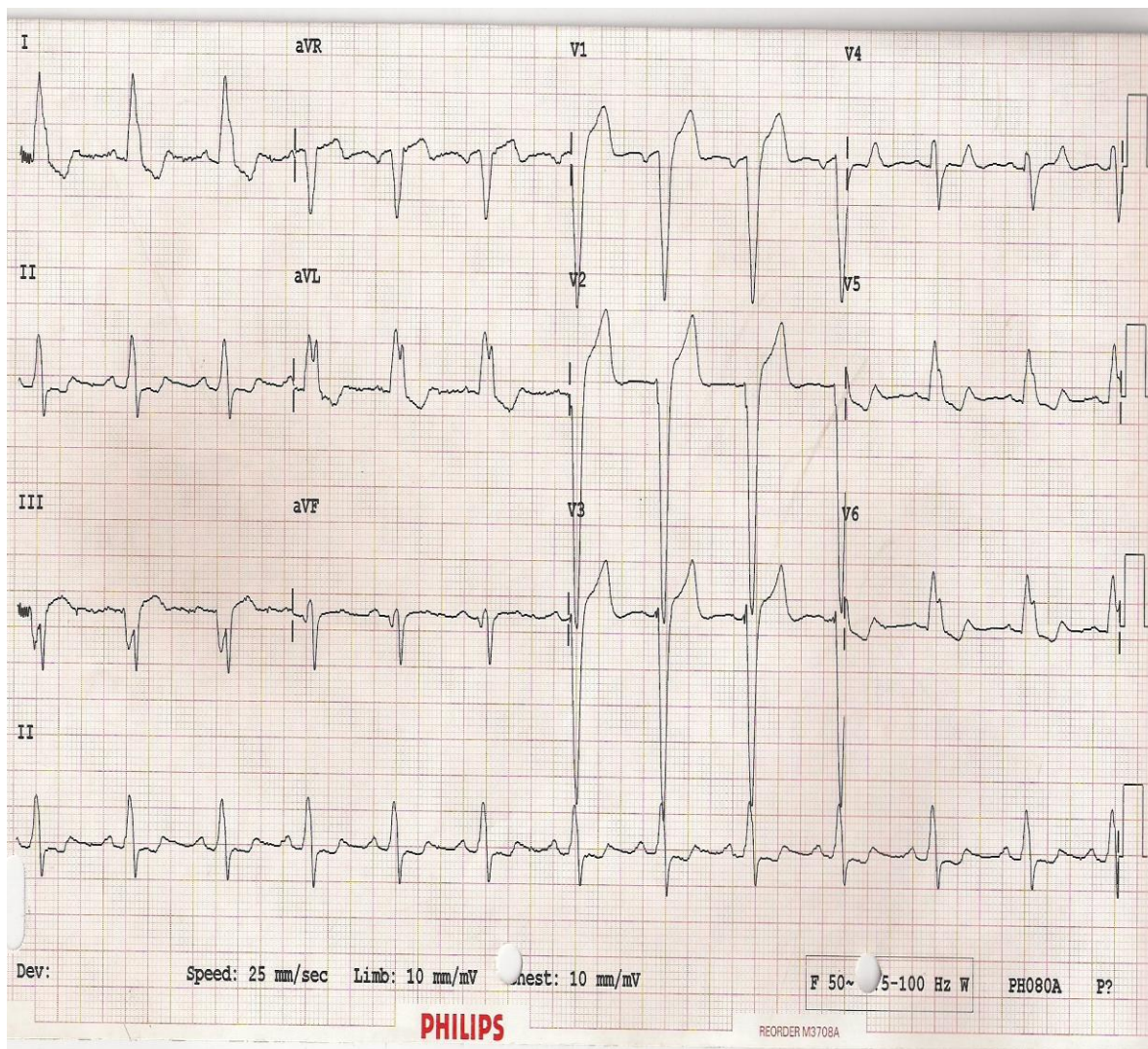
- A. The ECG is characterized by wide QRS complexes**
- B. This is a recognized treatment for heart failure
- C. The procedure depicted establishes atrio-ventricular synchrony
- D. Long term anticoagulation is indicated
- E. Is indicated for asymptomatic 2nd degree heart block, Mobitz type I



All are TRUE EXCEPT:

- A. The condition can lead to heart block
- B. Stroke is a known complication
- C. Anticoagulant therapy is indicated**
- D. Is a cause of worsening heart failure
- E. Is associated with immunologic phenomena

CARDIOLOGY QUESTION NO 3

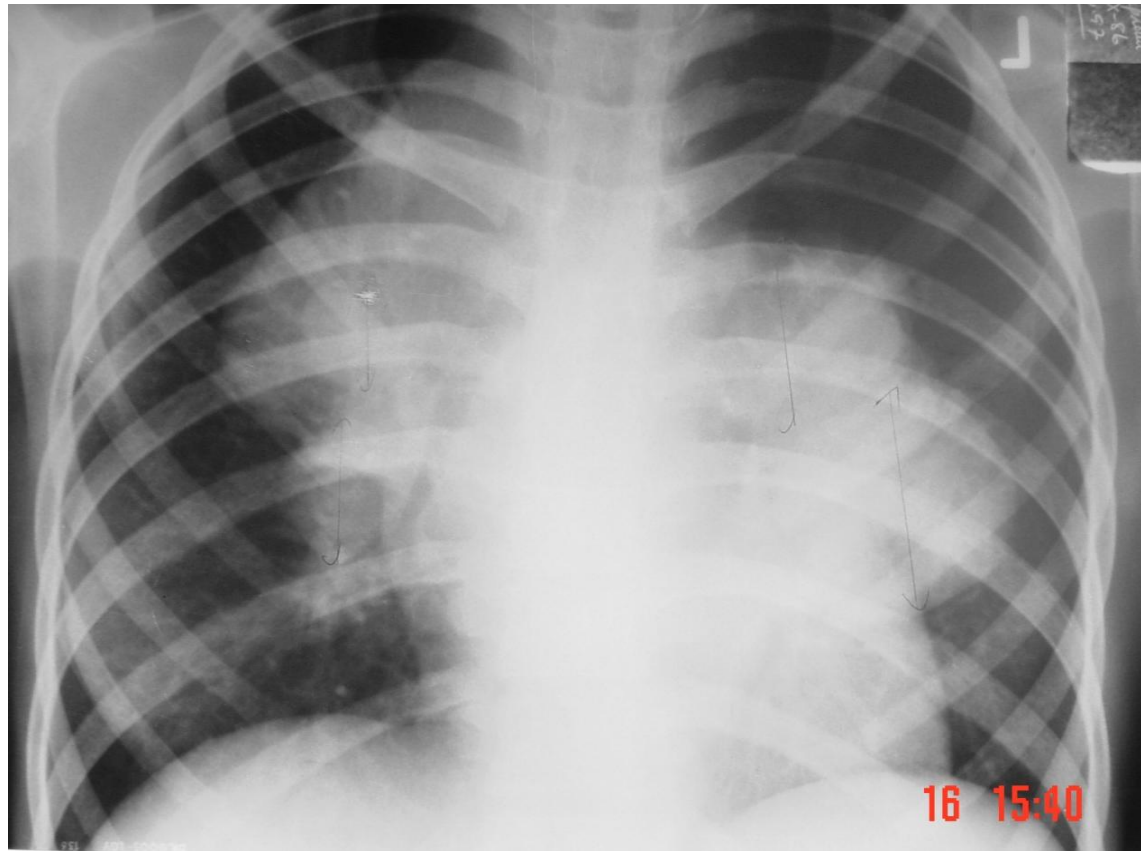


All of the following statements are true EXCEPT?

- A. The QRS duration is about 110 msec.**
- B. Is associated with left ventricular dysynchrony
- C. Mitral regurgitation is often an associated feature
- D. Can be an indication for biventricular pacing
- E. In the context of an acute coronary syndrome is an indication for fibrinolysis.

CARDIOLOGY QUESTION NO 4

80 year old hypertensive with sudden onset chest pain



Which one of the following tests is diagnostic ?

- A. Pulmonary Angiography
- B. Transthoracic Echo
- C. 12 lead ECG
- D. Troponin I assay

E. Aortic Angiography

HAEMATO-ONCOLOGY SECTION

HAEMATO-ONCOLOGY QUESTION NO 1



Which one of the following is likely?

- A. Kaposi's sarcoma
- B. Follicular lymphoma
- C. Sezary's syndrome**
- D. Tuberculoid leprosy
- E. Disseminated melanoma

The differential diagnoses include all the following EXCEPT?:

- A. Cutaneous T Cell lymphoma.
- B. Angioneurotic oedema.**
- C. Multibacillary leprosy.
- D. Amyloidosis.
- E. New world leishmaniasis.



All of the following are true except:

A. HHV8 infection is associated

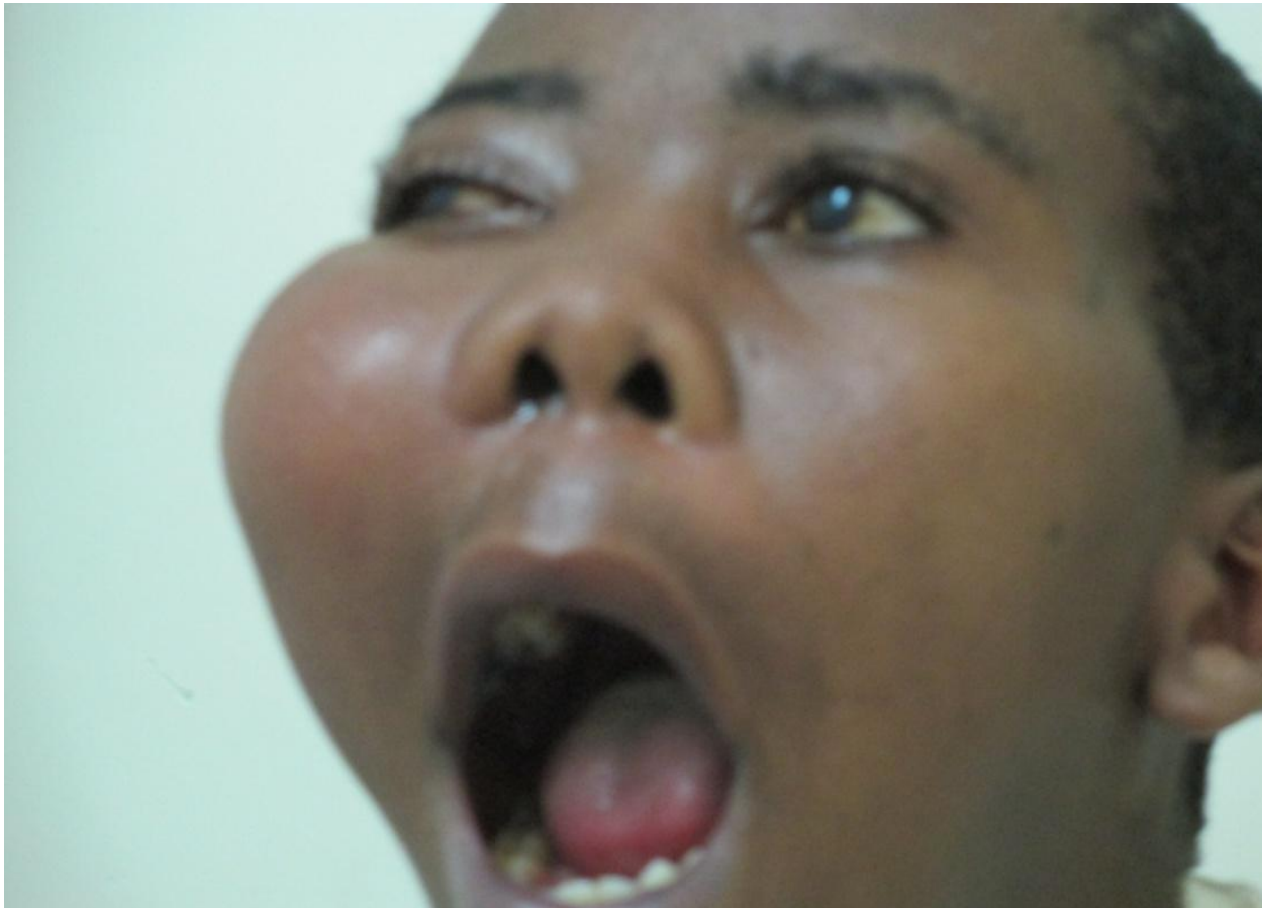
B. Common at CD4 lymphocyte counts below 50/ml

C. Excellent response to chemotherapy upfront

D. Higher prevalence in tropical Africa

E. Mucocutaneous lesions commonly occur.

HAEMATO-ONCOLOGY QUESTION NO 3

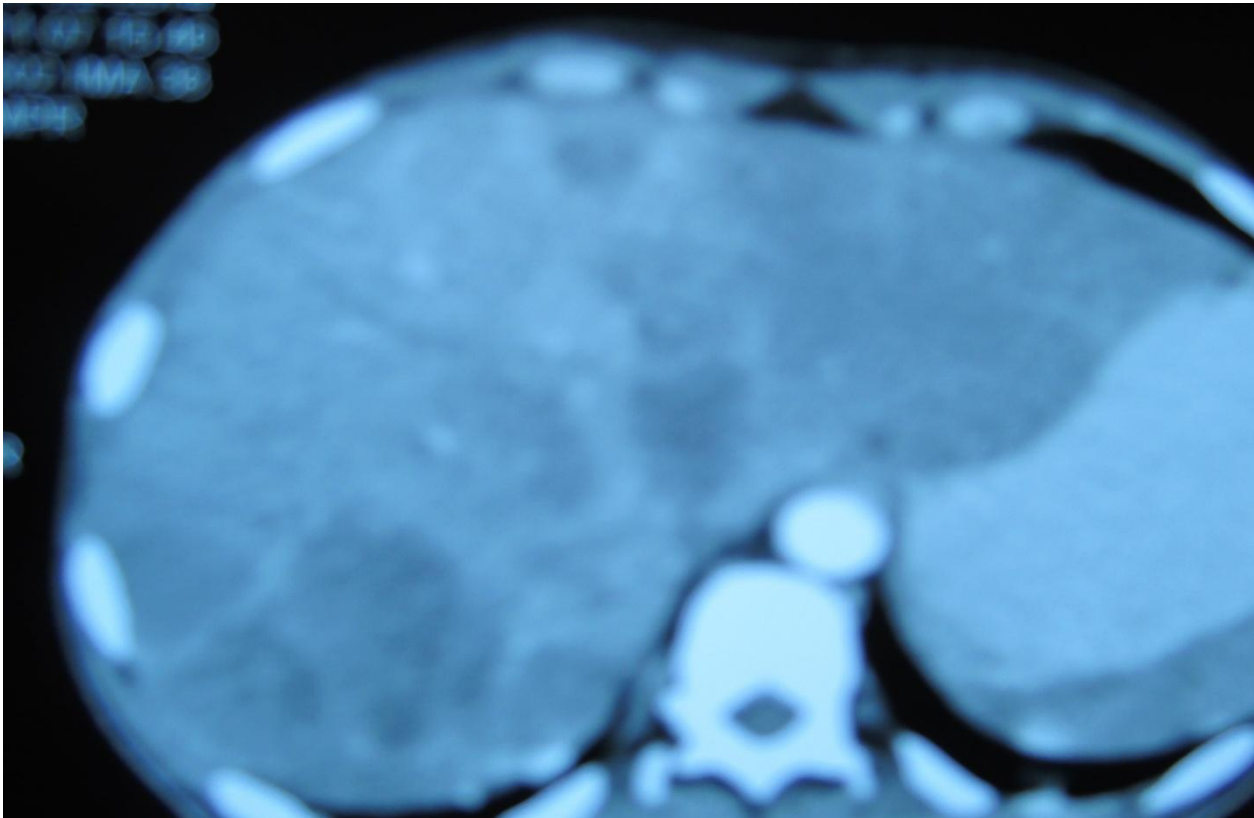


Which condition is least likely?

- A. Burkitt's lymphoma
- B. Osteogenic sarcoma
- C. Diffuse large B cell lymphoma
- D. Plasmablastic lymphoma

E. Mantle cell lymphoma

HAEMATO-ONCOLOGY QUESTION NO 4



Common sources include all of the following except:

- A. Liver primary
- B. Gastric primary
- C. Colonic primary

D. Testicular primary

- E. Pulmonary primary



All are unlikely except:

A. Polycythaemia vera

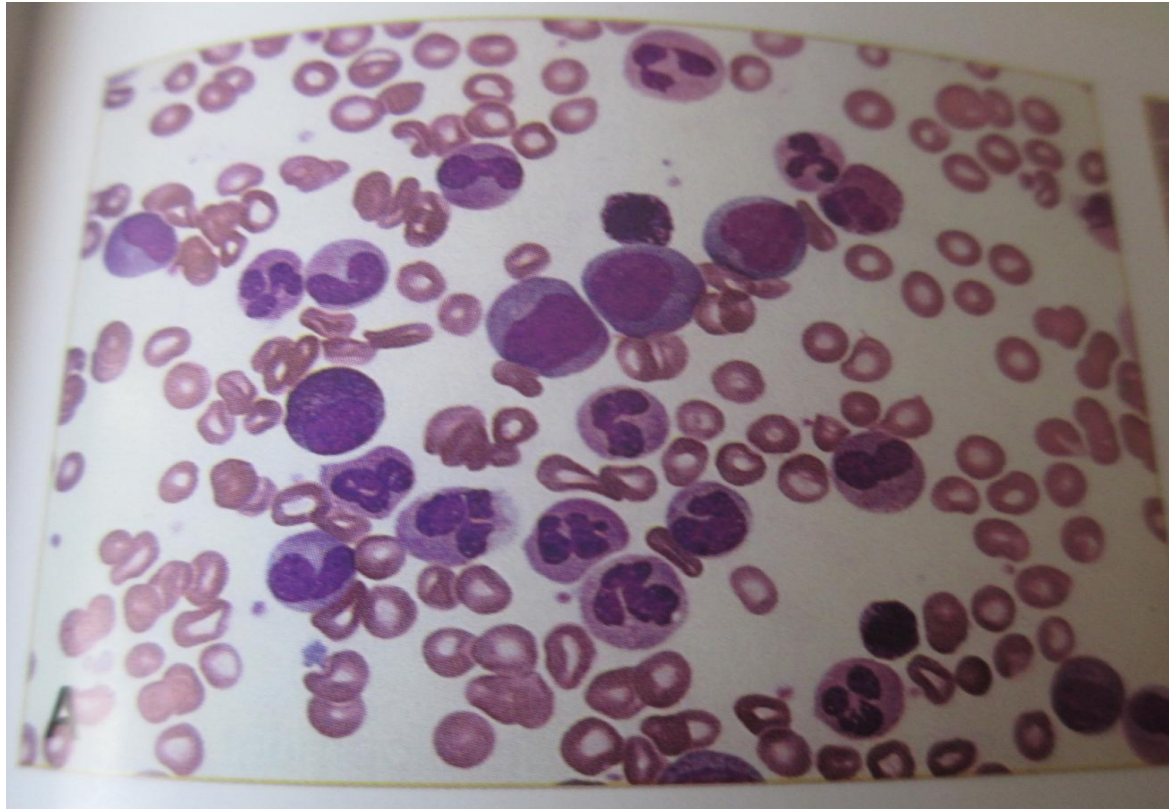
B. Acute myeloid leukaemia

C. Bronchogenic carcinoma

D. Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy

E. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

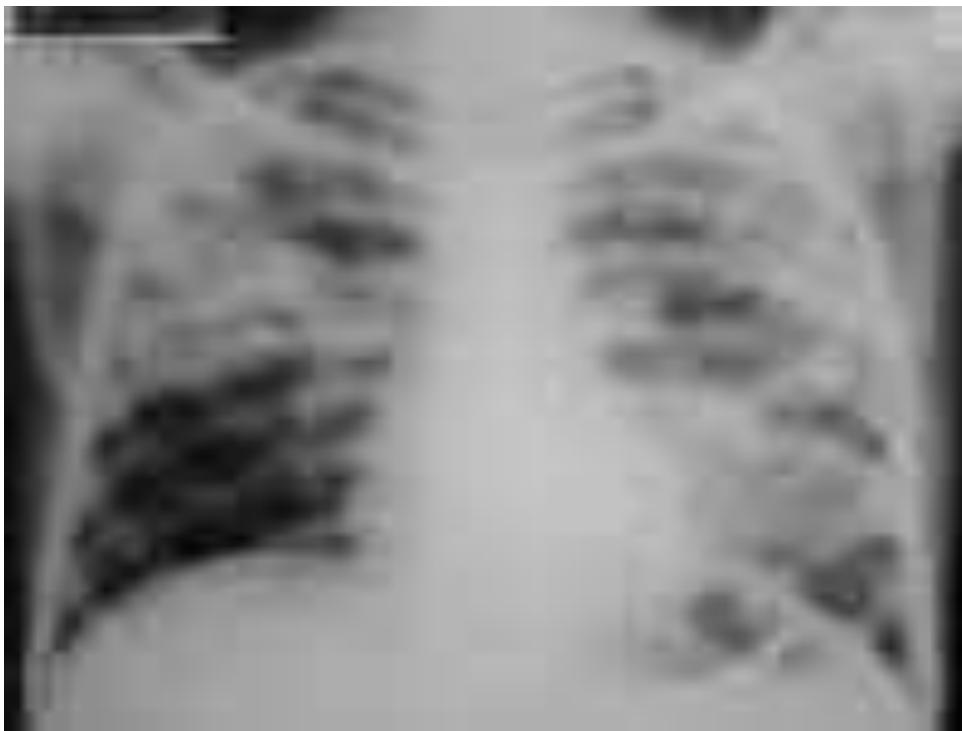
HAEMATO-ONCOLOGY QUESTION NO 6



The only known cause is:

- A. Exposure to background environmental irradiation
- B. Exposure to benzene
- C. Exposure to nuclear war or accident irradiation**
- D. Cigarette smoking
- E. Deficiency of vitamin B12.

HAEMATO-ONCOLOGY QUESTION NO 7



HIV-infected young female. Which one of the following is unlikely?:

- A. Pulmonary aspergillosis
- B. Kaposi's sarcoma
- C. Primary body cavity lymphoma
- D. Metastatic breast cancer**
- E. Tuberculosis

HAEMATO-ONCOLOGY QUESTION NO 8



All of the following are true except:

- A. Infestation by tunga penetrans
- B. Kaposi's sarcoma
- C. Wuchereria bancrofti infestation
- D. Madurella mycetoma infection

E. Plexiform neurofibromatosis



In staging of this patient, which one of the following should be guided by symptoms?

A. Chest radiograph

B. Nuclear bone scan

C. Abdominal ultrasonography

D. Complete blood counts

E. Liver and kidney function tests

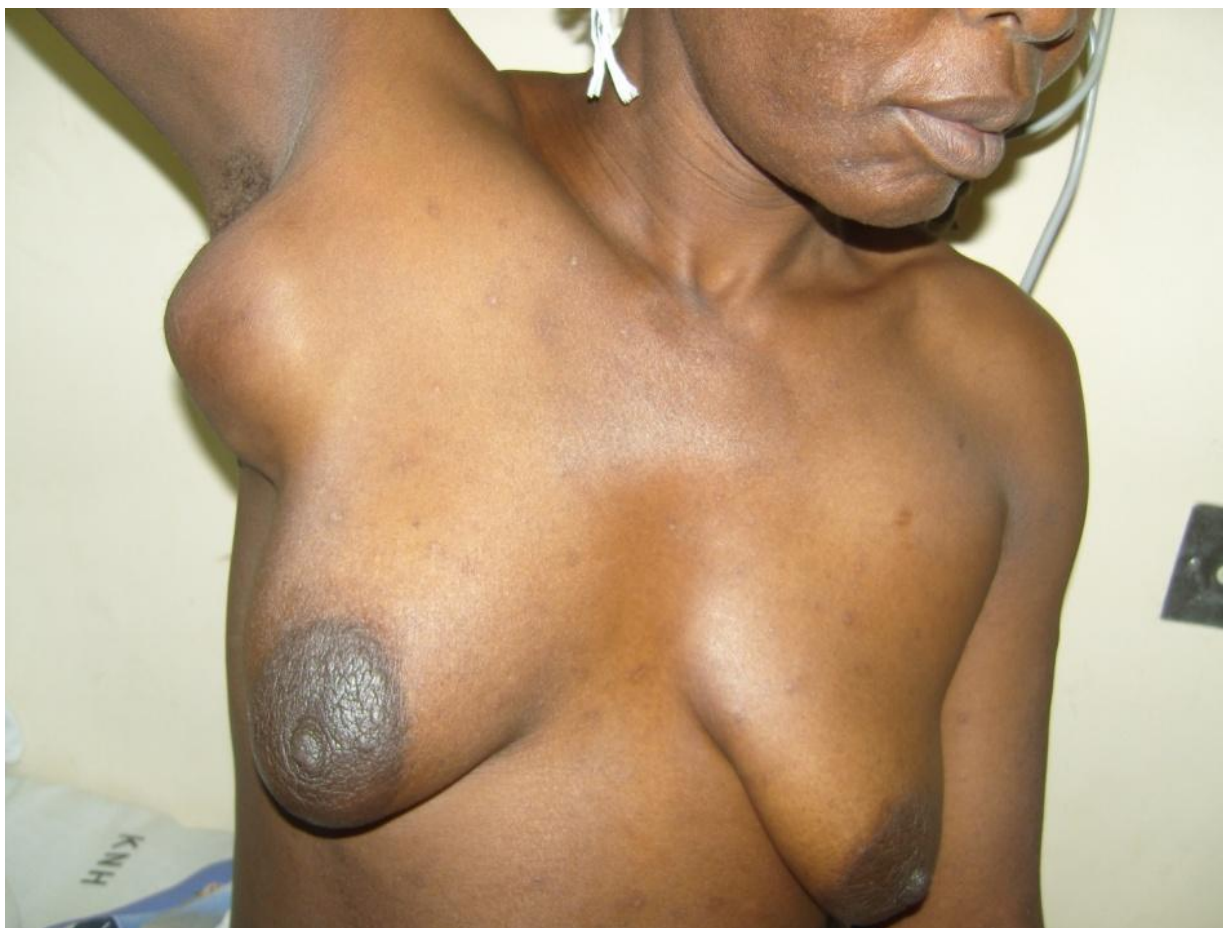


These lesions
shown responds
to all of the
following EXCEPT?.

- A. Paclitaxel
- B. Interferon- α
- C. Doxorubicin
- D. Cytosine arabinoside**
- E. Vinblastine

The most appropriate treatment for this patient should be:

- A. Combined antiretroviral therapy (cART)
- B. cART and surgery
- C. cART and chemotherapy and radiotherapy**
- D. cART and surgery
- E. cART and radiotherapy



Which one of the following is the preferred investigation for this patient?

A. Fine needle aspiration for cytology

B. Core needle biopsy

C. Radical excision biopsy

D. Excision biopsy for touch imprints.

E. PET scan

Core needle biopsy taken should be examined for all except:

A. Histology

B. ER

C. PR

D. Her2/neu

E. c-KIT



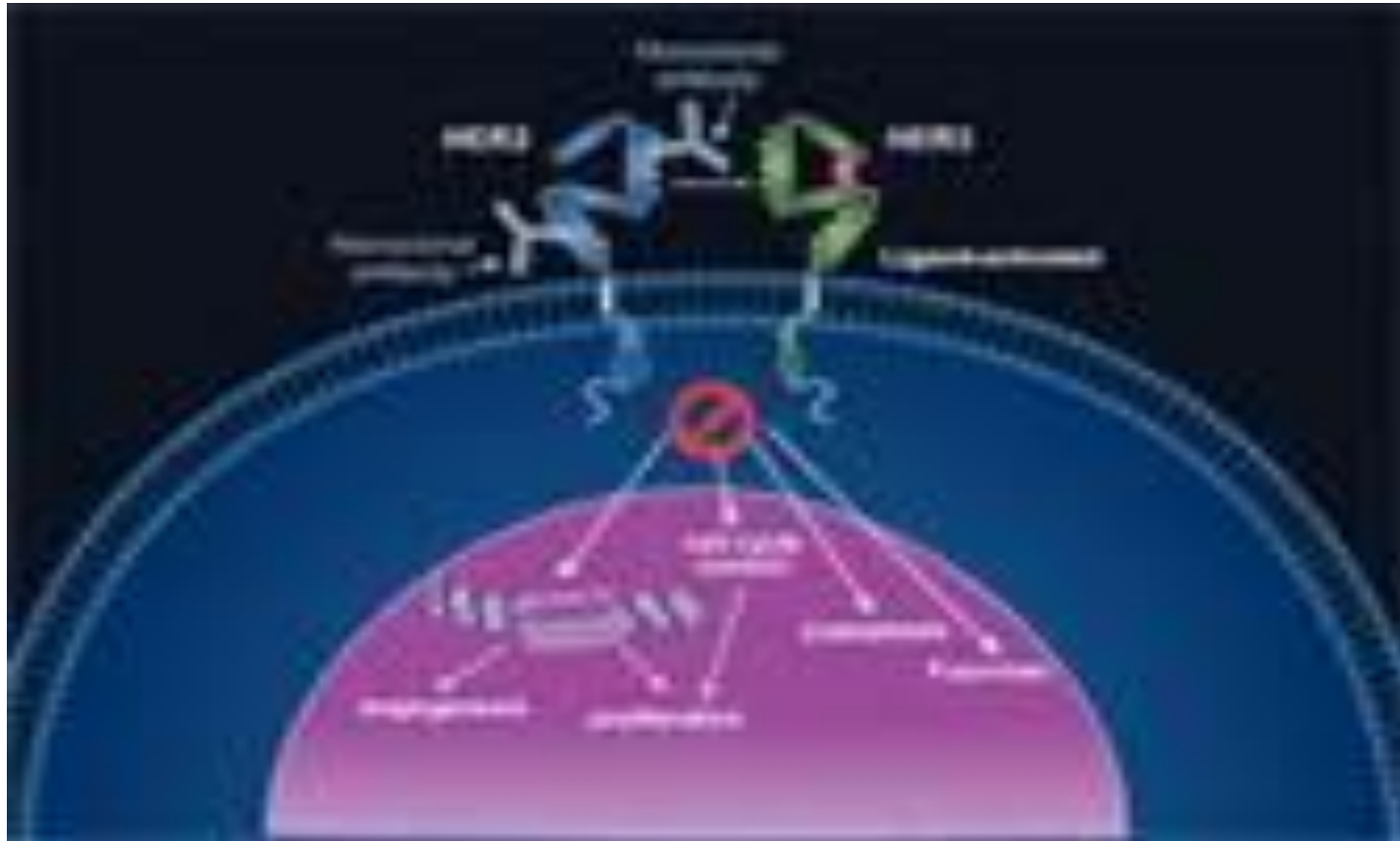
Diagnostic examination should include all the following EXCEPT?

- A. Peripheral blood film.
- B. Prothrombin time index.
- C. Activated partial thromboplastin time.
- D. Bone marrow aspirate and biopsy.
- E. Flow cytometry**

Picture seen in all of the following except:

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura
- c. Classic haemophilia**
- D. Von Willebrand's disease
- E. Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy

55 year old with HB of 6g/dl



Which statement is true concerning signal transduction depicted?

A. Initiated by extracellular heterodimerization

B. Initiated by extracellular homodimerization

C. Initiated by cytoplasmic ligands

D. Initiated by nuclear small molecule tyrosine kinases

E. Epidermal growth factor receptors not involved.



All treatments below are applicable except:

A. Cyclophosphamide

B. Doxorubicin

C. Bleomycin

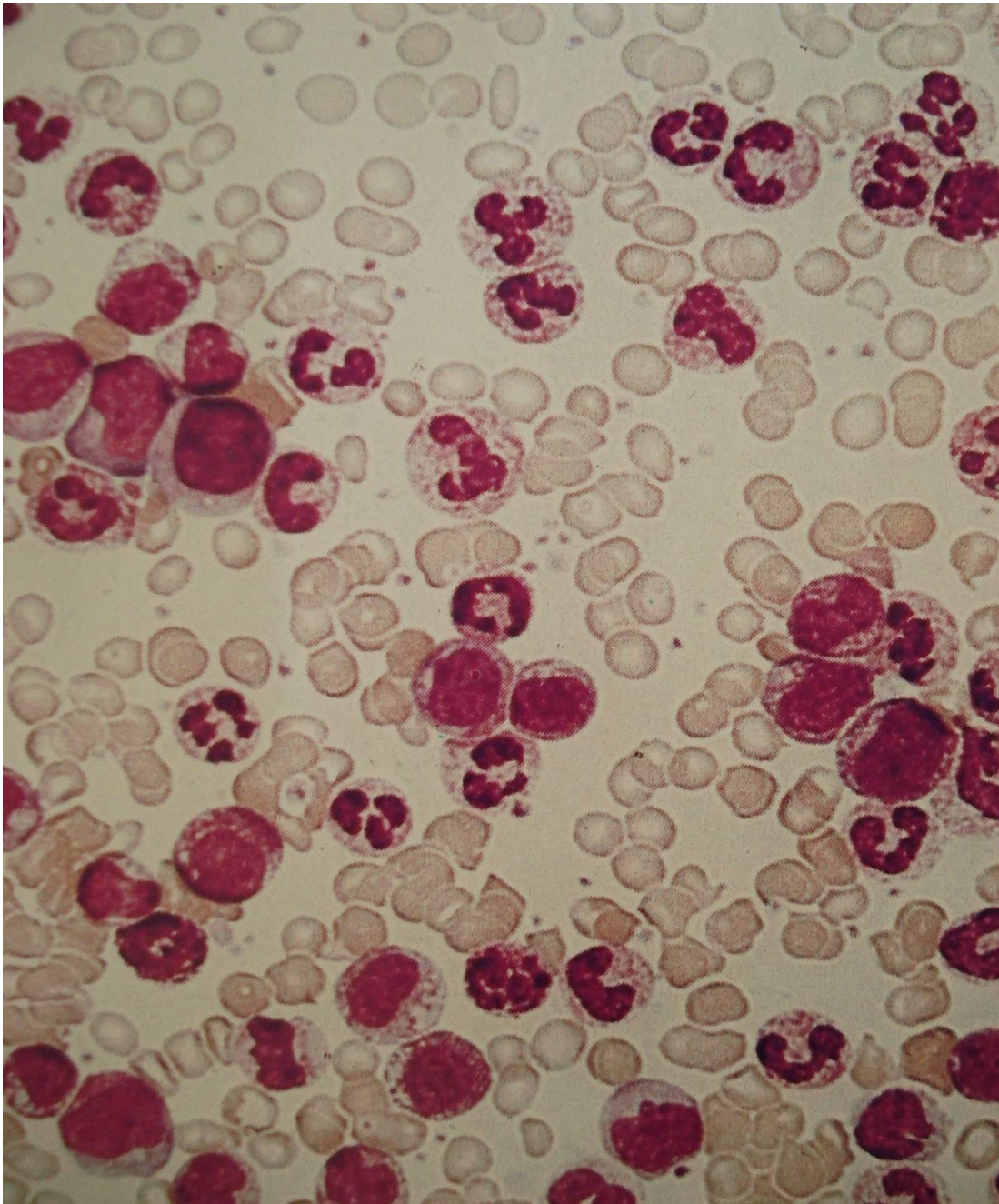
D. Vinblastine

E. Imatinib

Additional drugs:

1. Interferon alpha
2. Single agents: Etoposide, Bleomycin, Doxorubicin, Vincristine, Paclitaxel, Vinorelbin, Dounorubicin
3. Liposomal agents
4. Combination chemo: ABV (every 2wks)
5. Local therapy: Radiation, Cryotherapy, intralesional chemo (vinblastine), topical retinoids and local excision

MIXED QUESTIONS



All the following are true associations EXCEPT?

- A. Peripheral neuropathy
- B. Atrophic gastritis
- C. Early greying of hair
- D. Hearing loss
- E. dementia



The aetiological diagnostic investigation of choice is?

- A. Pus swab.
- B. KOH preparation.**
- C. Tzank preparation.
- D. Biopsy for Histology.
- E. Patch testing.



Electroencephalogram

All are true regarding the condition depicted in the EEG EXCEPT?

- A. Treatment of a single clinical episode is justified
- B. Treatment is optimized on a single drug before additional drugs are given
- C. Sodium valproate is a first line drug

D. Oxcarbazepine is a first line drug

- E. In HIV infection, Lamotrigine is safe



All the treatments are beneficial EXCEPT?

- A. Low dose aspirin
- B. Calcium channel blockers
- C. Iloprost
- D. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

E. Beta blockers



Therapeutic interventions include all the following EXCEPT?

- A. Febuxostat
- B. Allopurinol
- C. Rasburicase
- D. Tacrolimus**
- E. Adreno corticotrophic hormone

Allopurinol, NSAIDs, colchicine, ACTH, febuxostat, probenecid, pegloticase, rasburicase, anakinra, kanakinumab, glucocorticoids



Lung abscess
Commonly caused by anaerobes

All of the following statements are correct EXCEPT?

- A. 90% of patients will have evidence of periodontal disease.
- B. Staphylococcus aureus is the most common cause.**
- C. Sputum examination is often unhelpful in identifying the organism involved.
- D. Antibiotics for up to 2 months is the treatment of choice.
- E. Causes include rheumatoid arthritis.



The findings are associated with all the following EXCEPT?

- A. HIV infection
- B. Asthenia
- C. **Abdominal pains**
- D. Hypernatremia
- E. Addison's disease



Multiple biopsy
needle

The equipment shown is indicated for use in which one of the following conditions?

- A. Cystic renal disease
- B. Renal artery stenosis
- C. Renal disease caused by *S.mansoni*
- D. Acute renal failure not resolving after 4 weeks**
- E. Proteinuria of 100mg/day in a diabetic

Indications of Renal biopsy:

1. Unexplained renal failure
2. Acute nephritic syndrome
3. Nephrotic syndrome
4. Isolated non-nephrotic proteinuria
5. Isolated glomerular hematuria
6. Renal masses
7. Renal transplant rejection
8. Connective tissue diseases eg. SLE



All the following are causes of the changes demonstrated EXCEPT?

- A. Cystic Fibrosis
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. **Pulmonary embolism**
- D. sjogren's syndrome
- E. Kartagener's syndrome

Dx: Bronchiectasis

Causes:

Primary ciliary dyskinesia
(kartageners)

Ulcerative colitis

Sjogren's syndrome

Rheumatoid Arthritis

COPD

IBD

Foreign body aspiration

Repeated lung infections

Tuberculosis



Adverse outcomes are attributable to all the following EXCEPT?

- A. Thermoregulatory abnormalities.
- B. Septic shock.
- C. Hypovolaemic shock.
- D. Hyperdynamic heart failure.
- E. **Malabsorption syndrome.**



What is the diagnosis?

A. Cerebral Aneurysm.

B. Chiari Malformation.

C. Neurofibromatosis.

D. Subdural hematoma.

~~E. Paget's Disease.~~

~~Endless curse~~
Central hypoventilation syndrome (CHS) is a respiratory disorder that results in respiratory arrest during sleep

Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain (sagittal section) showing a Chiari malformation with tonsillar herniation at C2 level and a cervical syrinx.



Barium swallow: 65 yr old man
with dysphagia

Known associations include all
EXCEPT?.

- A. Cigarette smoking.
- B. Helicobacter pylori.
- C. Alcohol abuse.
- D. Barrett's mucosa.
- E. Treatment with cimetidine.**



Which one of the following statements is TRUE of the condition shown?

- A. Damage of lymphatics by microfilariae
- B. Death of the worms leads to improvement of lymphatic damage
- C. Humans are the only definitive host of the parasite**
- D. Most infected individuals have microfilariae in blood
- E. There are no serologic tests available for diagnosis



Brain CT of a 79 year old with gradual cognitive deterioration

What other clinical information will help establish the diagnosis?.

A. Urinary incontinence

B. Resting tremor

C. Auditory hallucinations

D. Myoclonus

E. Disinhibition



Which one of the following renal manifestation is expected in this infection?

- A. Nephrotic syndrome
- B. Reflux nephropathy
- C. Labile hypertension
- D. Amyloidosis**
- E. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

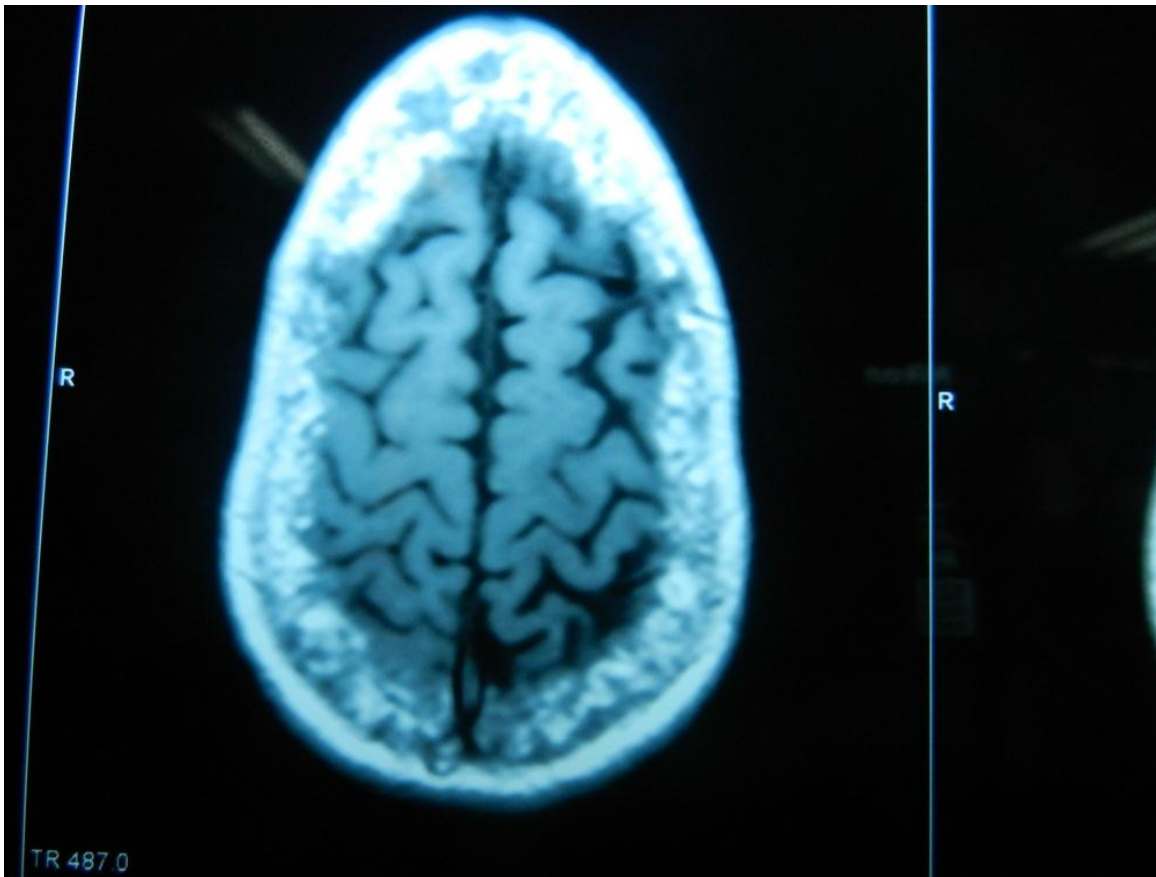
Renal manifestations:

1. Obstructive uropathy
2. Pyelonephritis
3. Calculi
4. Bladder carcinoma
5. Glomerulonephritis (membranoproliferative)
6. amyloidosis



Associations of the condition shown includes all the following EXCEPT?.

- A. Reactive amyloid
- B. Ulcerative keratitis
- C. Shrinking lung
- D. Lymphadenopathy
- E. sacroilitis**



The features shown on this MRI are typical of which one of the following conditions?

- A. sub-arachnoid hemorrhage
- B. paget disease**
- C. Meningioma
- D. sickle cell disease
- E. bilateral subdural hematoma



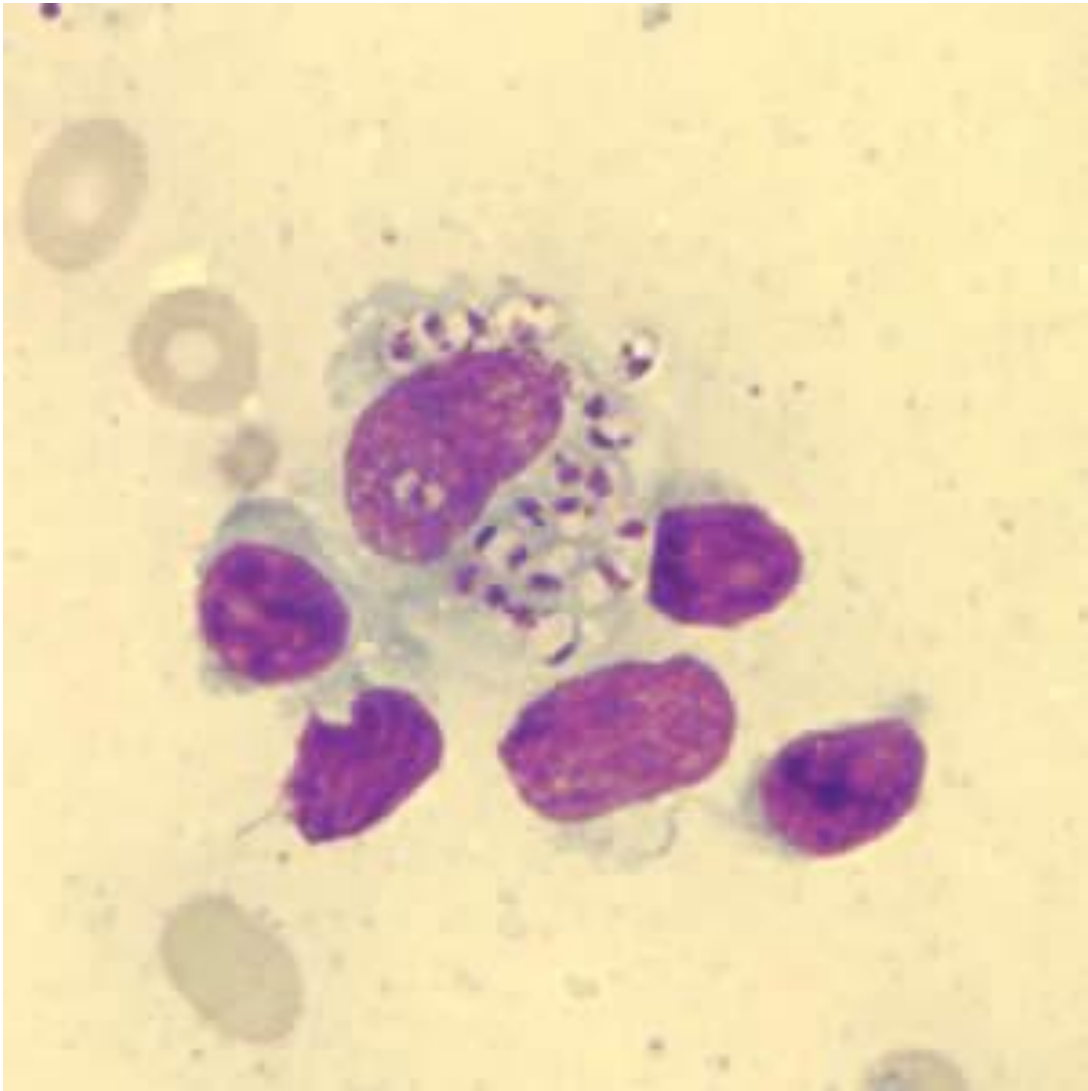
Which one of the following is an expected additional finding?

- A. Hypocalcaemia
- B. Hypouricaemia
- C. Hyponatraemia**
- D. Hypopigmentation
- E. Natriuresis

Lung Ca + SIADH + Cushing's
(paraneoplastic syndrome
PTHrT)

Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy
Dermatomyositis
Polymyositis

CXR of 60 year old with finger clubbing



BMA

The organism shown
Can be treated with
all of the following
EXCEPT?.

- A. Aminosidine
- B. Amphotericin B
- C. Artemether**
- D. Levamisole
- E. Miltefosine

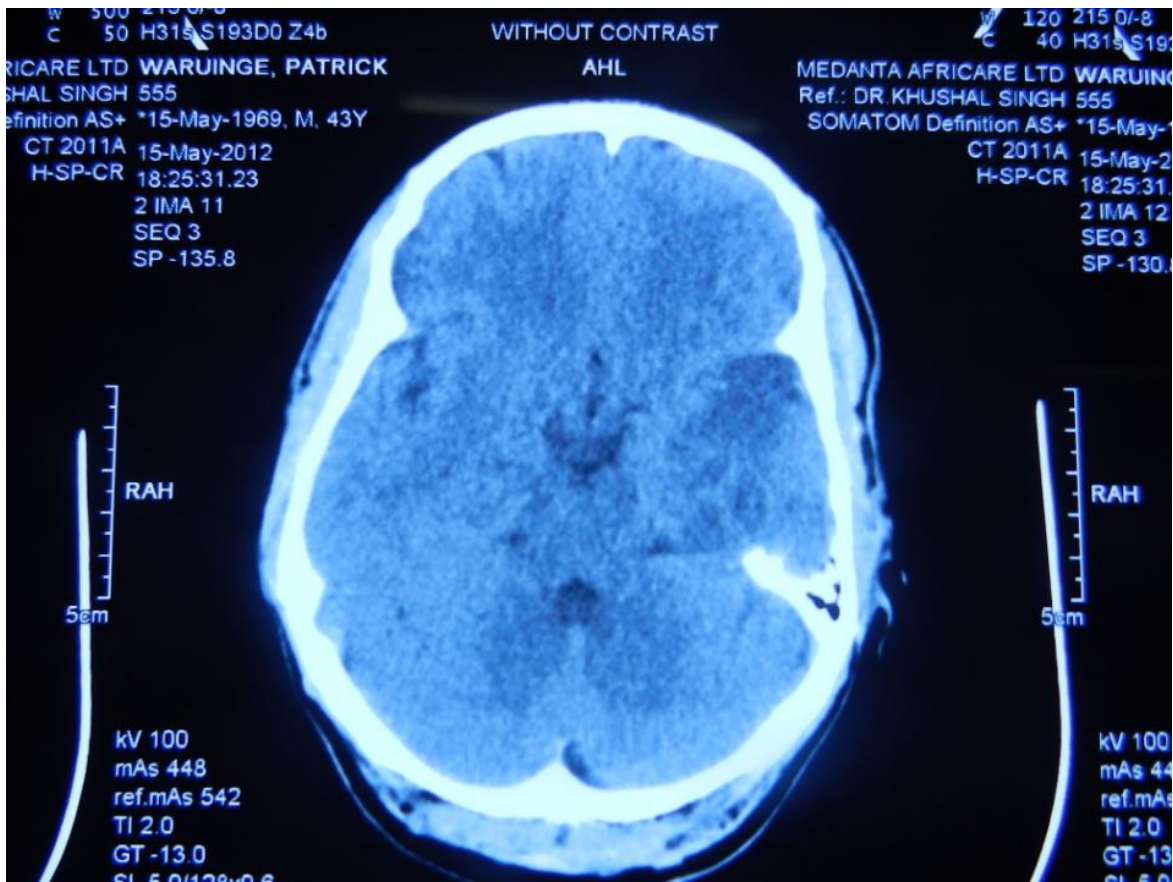
Dx: Leishmaniasis
amastigotes



Feet of 30 year old female

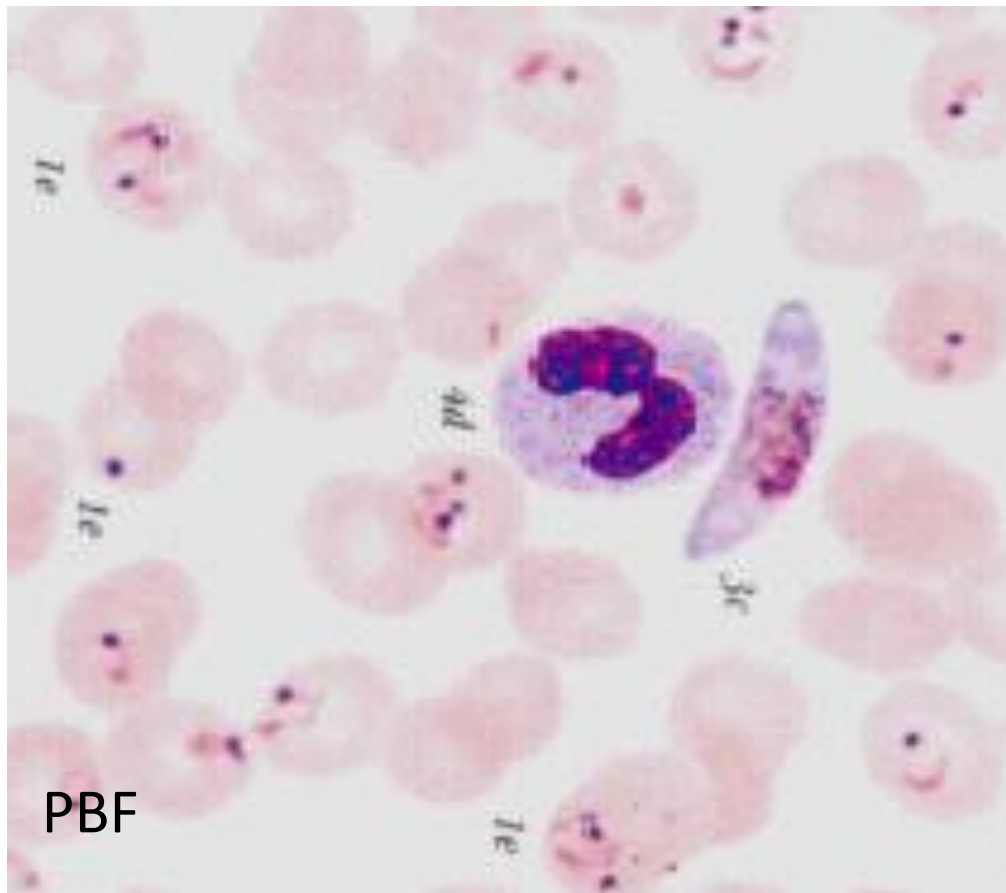
Which one of the following statements is TRUE regarding the condition shown?.

- A. Typical of giant cell arteritis
- B. Occurs in polymyalgia rheumatica
- C. Takayasu's arteritis**
- D. Associated with Mononeuropathy
- E. Glucocorticoids are contraindicated



Which one of the following is TRUE regarding this non contrast CT scan?

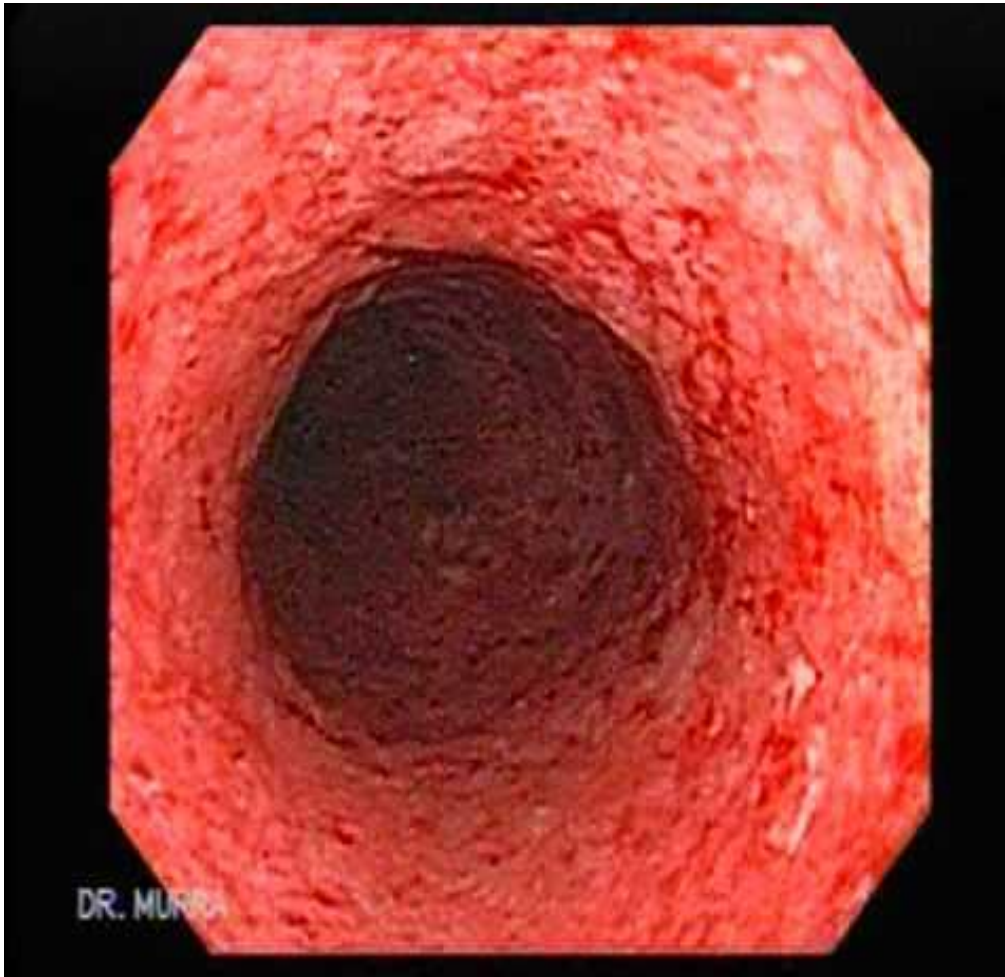
- A. Infarct**
- B. Cerebritis
- C. Hemorrhage
- D. Seizure
- E. Acyclovir is indicated



PBF

All the following statements are TRUE regarding the condition shown EXCEPT?

- A. Renal complications un common in children
- B. Adult respiratory syndrome occurs
- C. Steroids are contraindicated
- D. Adrenal failure is known to occur in severe disease
- E. Is not a problem in Duffy negative individuals**



Sigmoid in patient
with Diarrhoea

All the following parameters indicate severe disease EXCEPT ?

- A. Four stools per day.**
- B. ESR more than 30mm/hr.
- C. Pulse greater than 90 per minute.
- D. Temperature more than 37.5 degrees.
- E. Severe blood in stool

Stool specimen Microscopy



All of following statements are True EXCEPT?

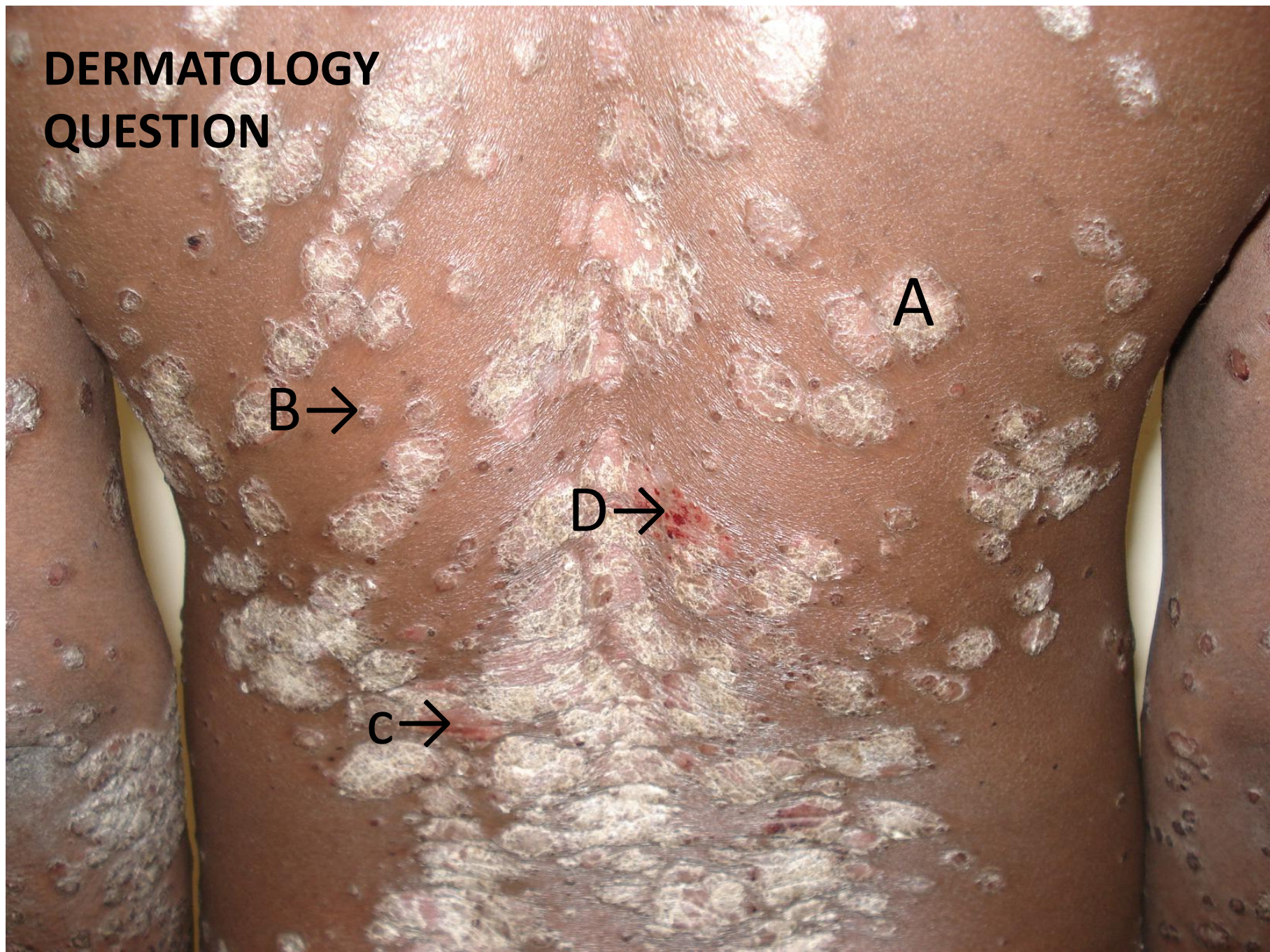
- A. Usually asymptomatic
- B. Intermediate host is not required to complete the cycle
- C. Albendazole is a useful treatment
- D. Humans are natural reservoirs
- E. **Acquired by eating partially cooked meat**



This patient presented with muscle weakness and thinning of the limbs . Select the correct statement?

- A. Ascites is demonstrated
- B. Hirsutism, osteoporosis and hypercalcaemia are expected**
- C. DHEA levels are reduced in adrenal carcinoma
- D. Whole body PET scans are useful to detect metastases
- E. Ketoconazole is useful in treatment

**DERMATOLOGY
QUESTION**



MEDICINE SPOT EXAM

YOU HAVE 30 MINUTES FOR 30 QUESTIONS

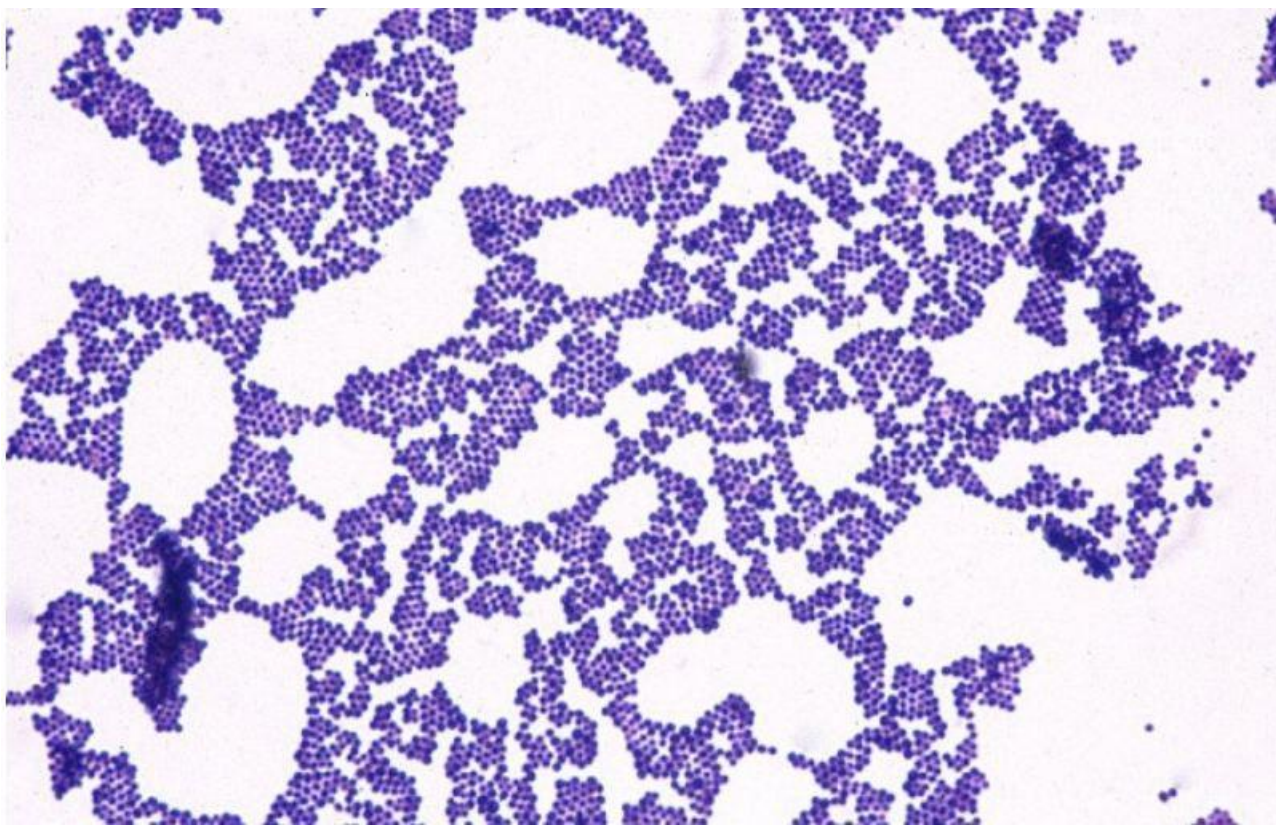
THERE IS ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER FOR EVERY QUESTION

GOOD LUCK!



The bacteria shown is most likely to trigger an autoimmune reaction in what system?

- A) Eye
- B) Vascular
- C) Musculoskeletal
- D) Neurological
- E) **Renal**



The bacteria species pictured above is best treated using antibiotics.
Which of the following is the commonest first line?

- A) **Flucloxacillin**
- B) Penicillin G
- C) Ciprofloxacin
- D) Oral gentamicin
- E) Metronidazole



What blood disorder is the species whose egg is shown above cause?

- A) Thrombocytopenia
- B) Sickle cell disease
- C) **Iron deficiency anemia**
- D) Megaloblastic anemia
- E) CML



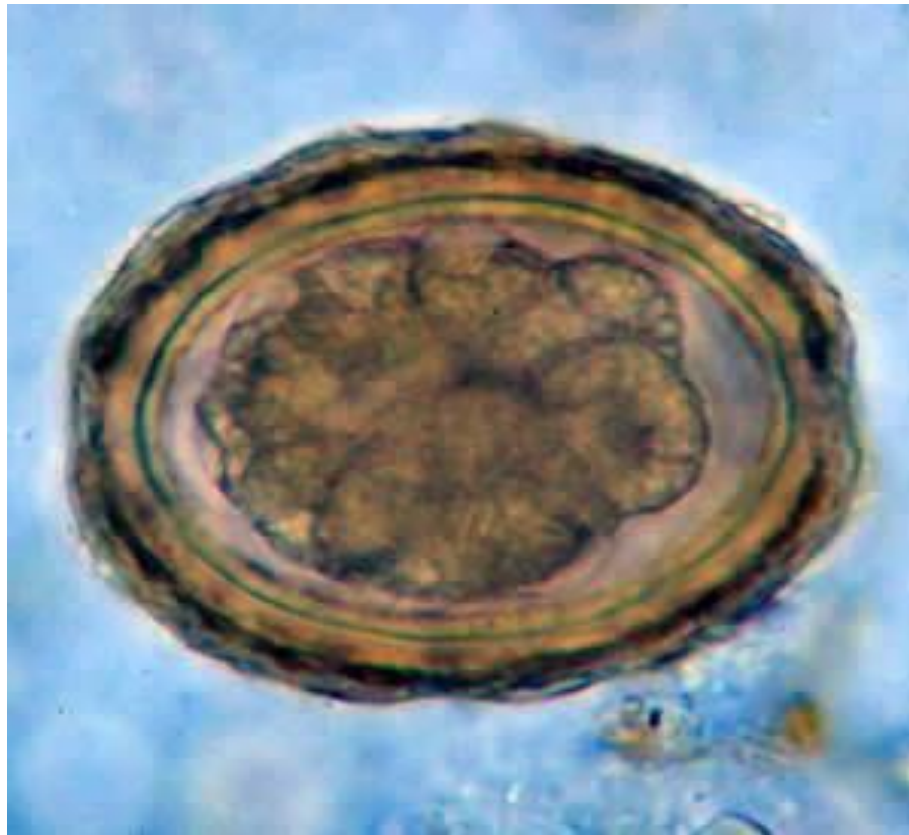
The most ominous complication cause by the organism developing from the egg above is:

- A) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B) Liver Cirrhosis
- C) Urinary obstruction
- D) **Urinary bladder carcinoma**
- E) Portal hypertension



The species above is commonly known as:

- A) **Whip worm**
- B) Tape worm
- C) Guinea worm
- D) Hook worm
- E) Round worm



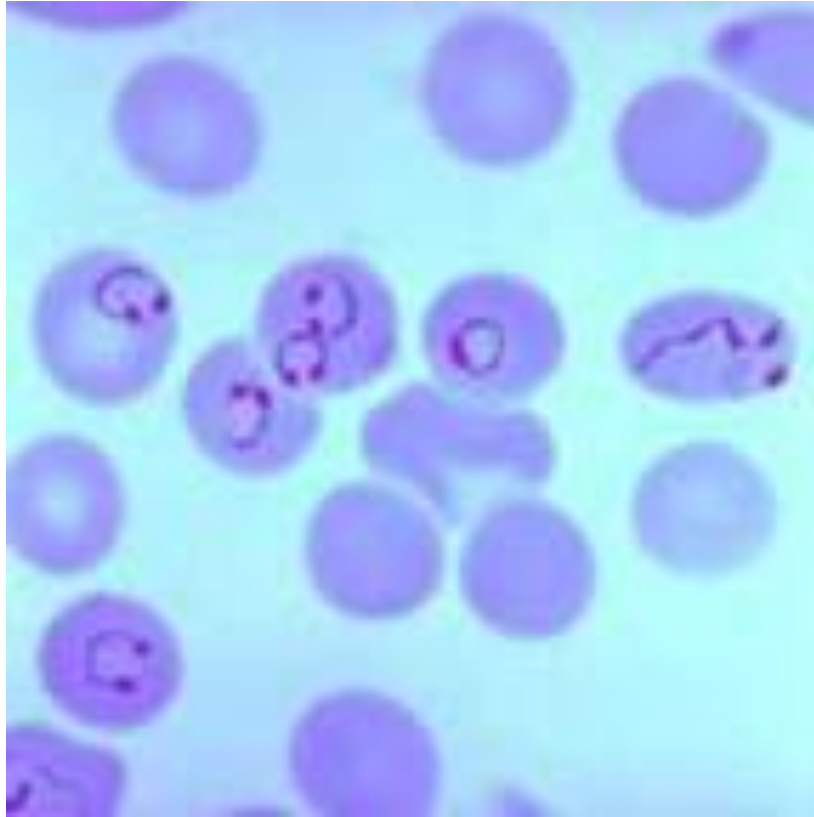
Commonest route of transmission for the egg above is:

- A) Touch
- B) Air borne
- C) **Fecal - Oral**
- D) Sexual
- E) Blood



The best way to prevent infection with the above shown worm is:

- A) Taking drugs immediately to treat infection
- B) Walking with shoes in water bodies
- C) Safe drinking water**
- D) Safe sex practices
- E) Regular hand washing



The above form is specific to which organism?

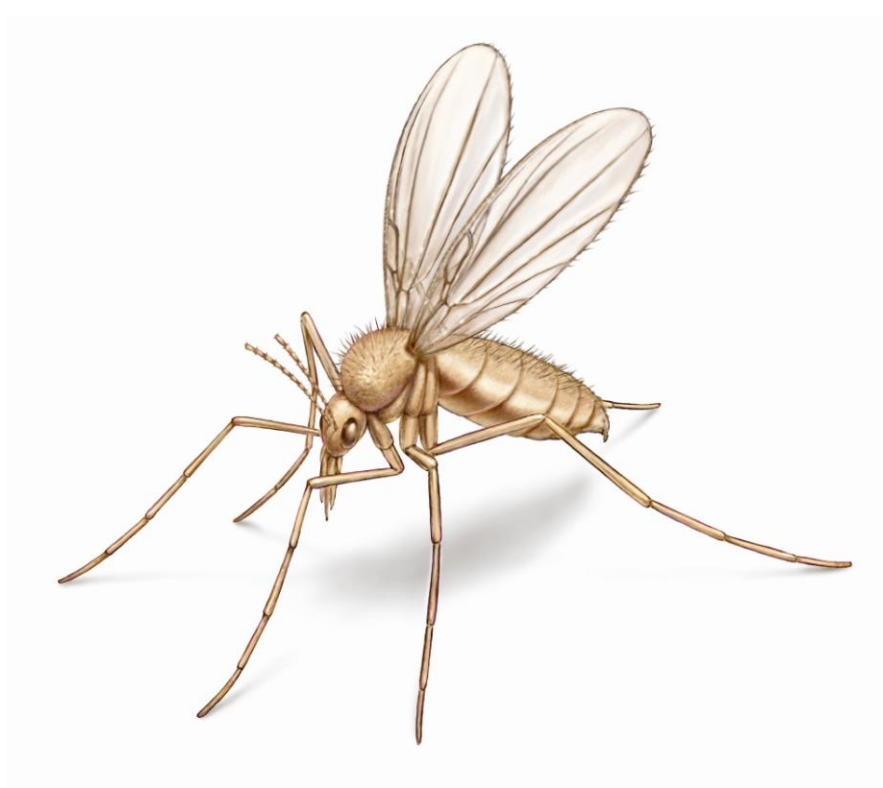
A) **P. falciparum**

B) P. vivax

C) P. ovale

D) P. malariae

E) P. knowlesi



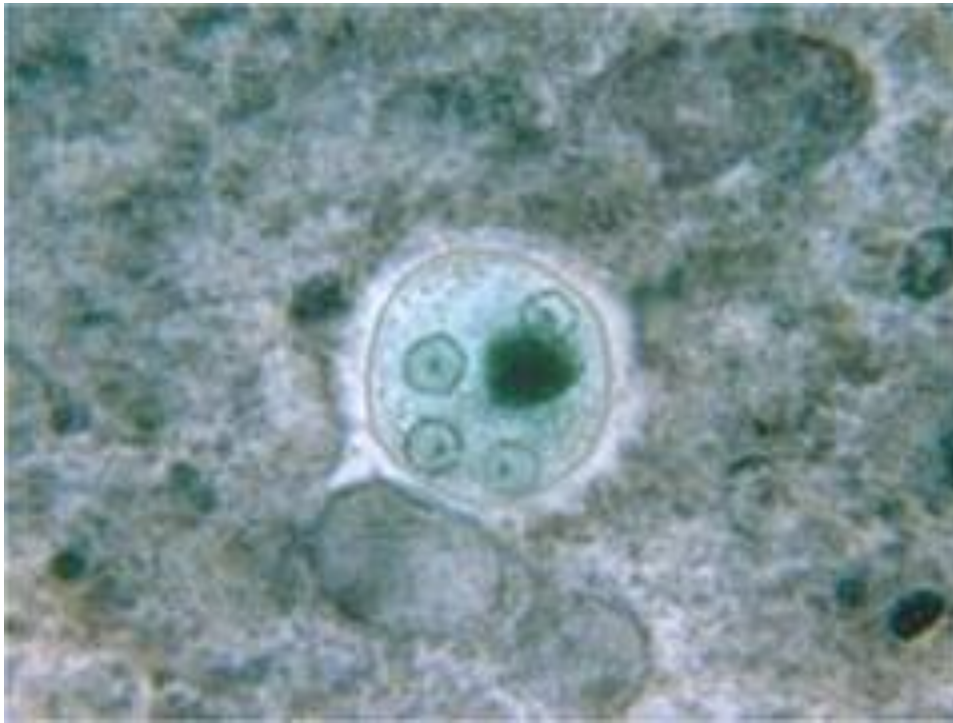
The above vector is commonest in the transmission of:

- A) Leishmania**
- B) *T. cruzi*
- C) *P. falciparum*
- D) *Filaria*
- E) *Borellia*



The above species is common in the spread of an organism that usually causes:

- A) **Post infectious glomerulonephritis**
- B) Asperger syndrome
- C) Nephritic syndrome
- D) De Quervain's syndrome
- E) Katayama syndrome



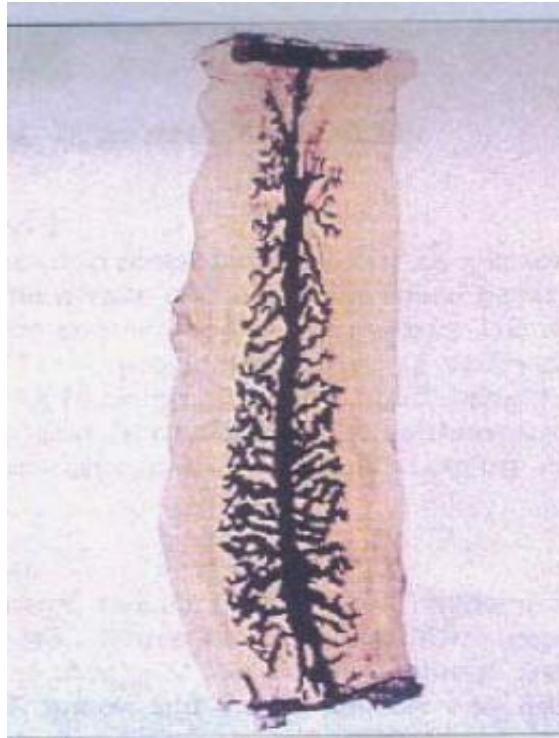
When infected with the above cyst, a patient may have any of the following except:

- A) Bloody/ Watery Diarrhea
- B) Liver abscess
- C) Colonic granulations
- D) Renal impairment
- E) Peritonitis**



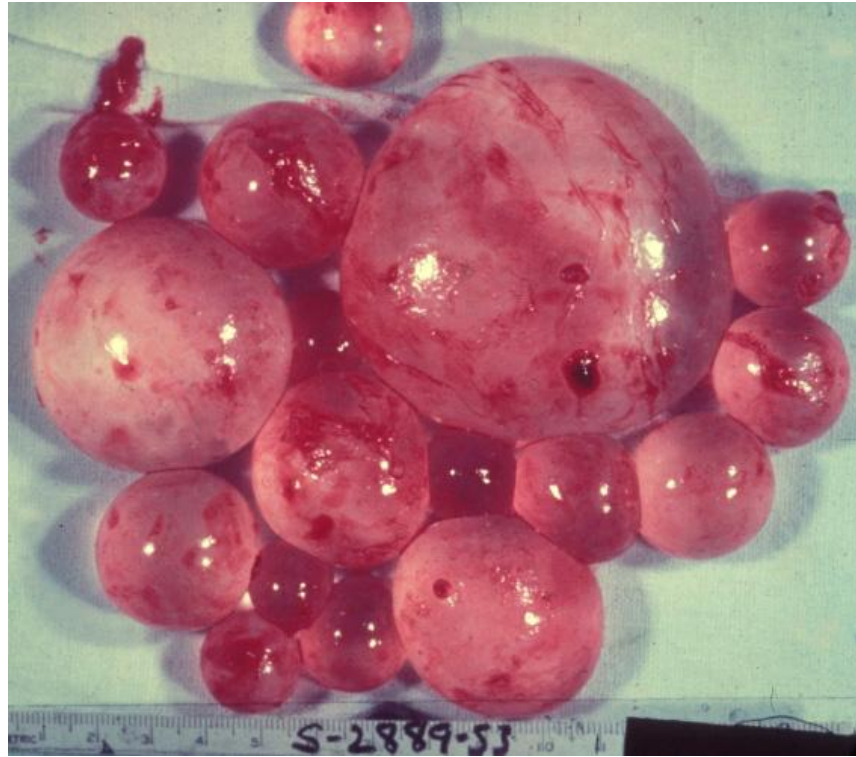
The above worm commonly causes Calabar swellings. Current widespread treatment is:

- A) Metronidazole
- B) Ivermectin
- C) Praziquantel
- D) Albendazole**
- E) Primaquine



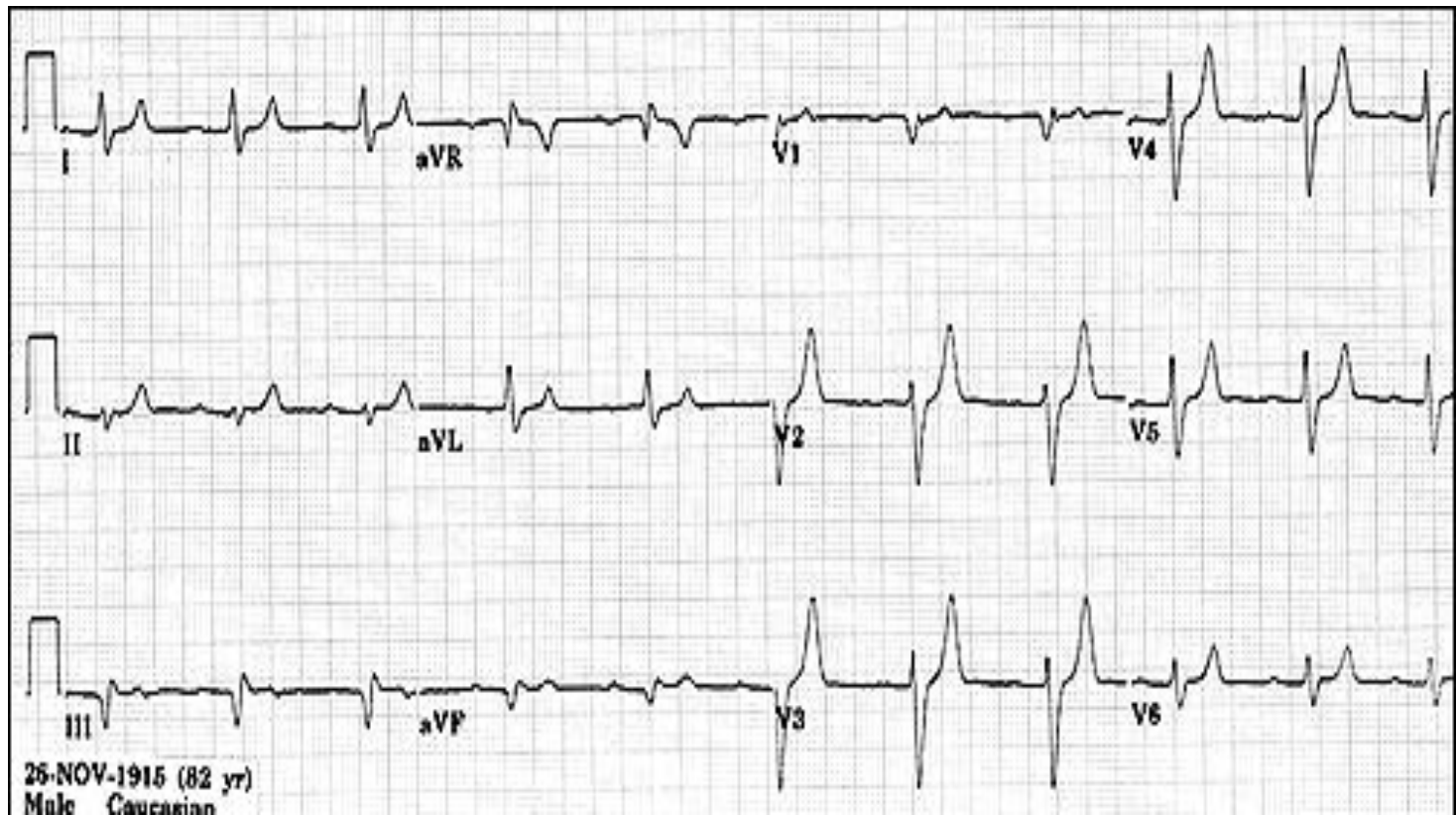
The intermediate host for the species whose proglottid is pictured above is:

- A) Pig
- B) Human**
- C) Chrysops fly
- D) Cow
- E) Dog



The organ that is most commonly affected by the above shown pathology is:

- A) Spleen
- B) Liver
- C) Brain
- D) Kidney**
- E) Bones



This patient likely suffers from:

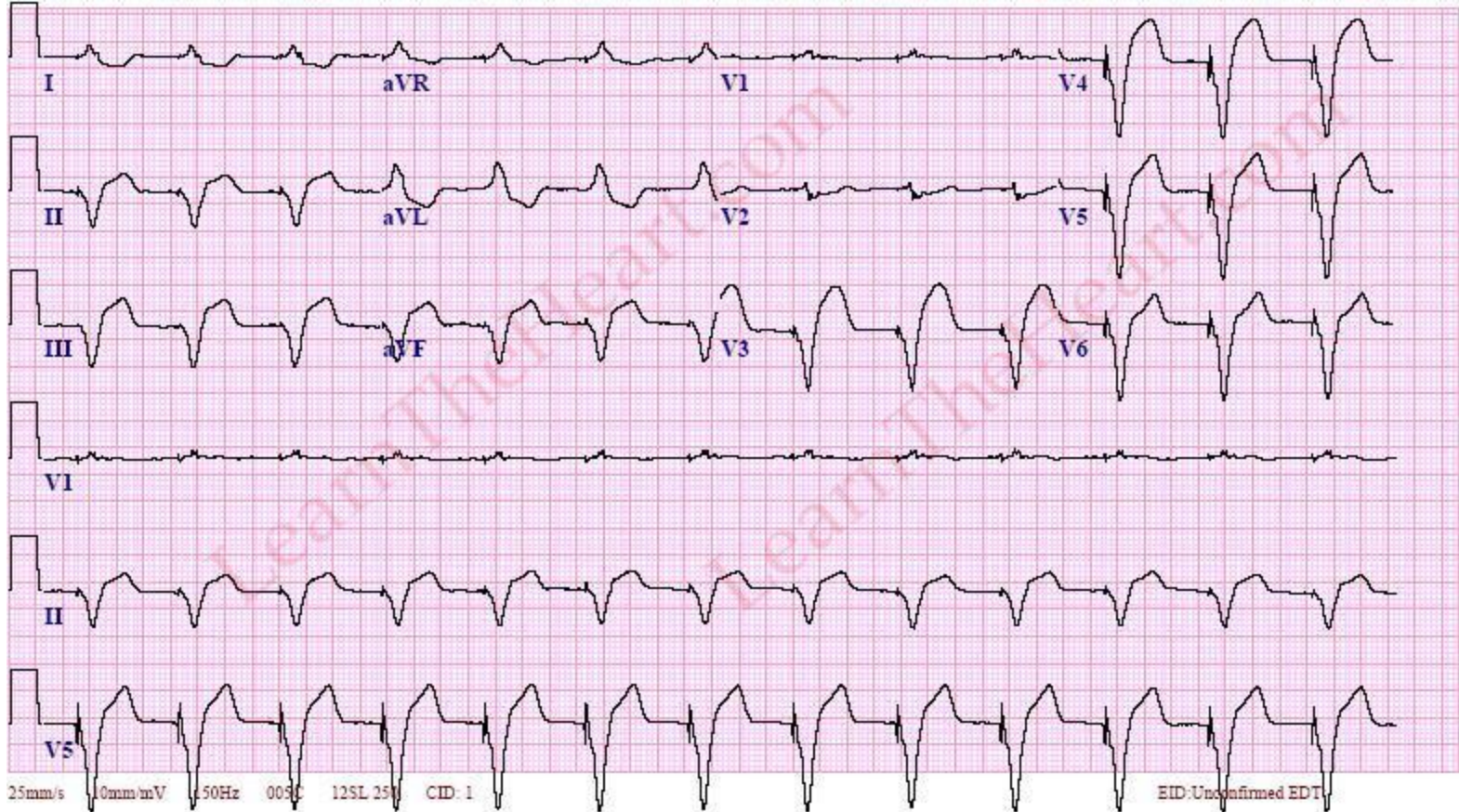
A) Myocardial Infarction

B) Hyperkalemia

C) Hyponatremia

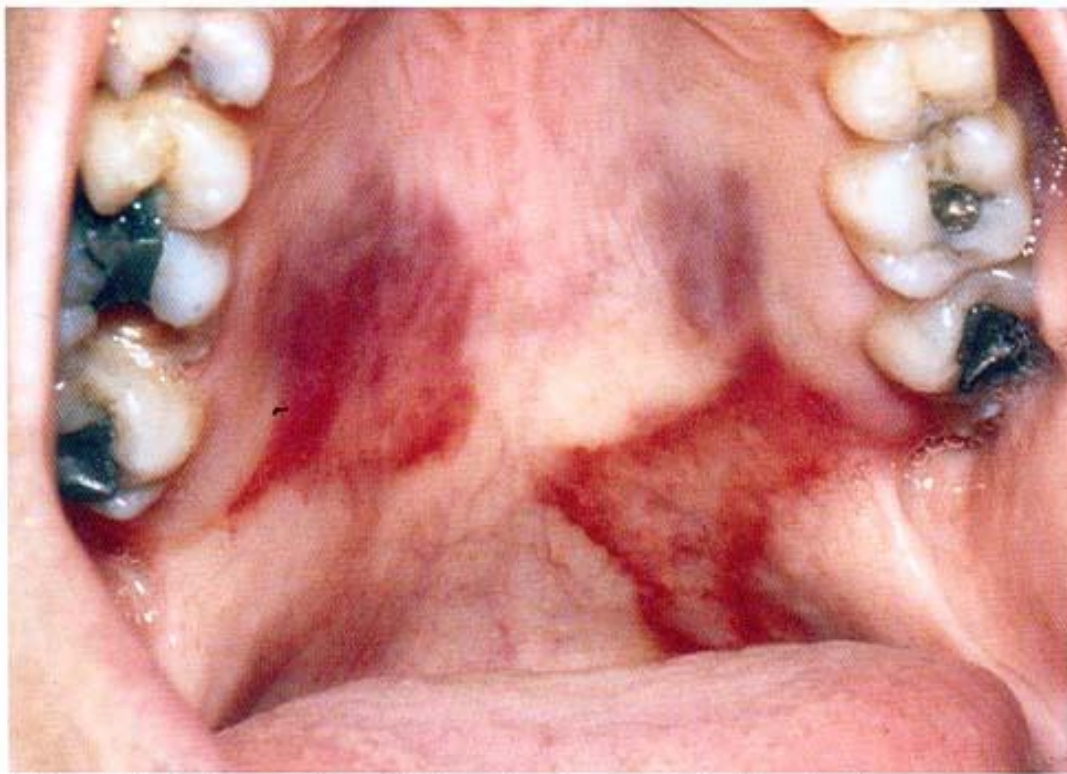
D) Atrial Fibrillation

E) Left ventricular hypertrophy



What would be the definitive management of this patient?

- A) Sublingual nitroglycerin
- B) Defibrillation
- C) Aspirin
- D) Echocardiogram
- E) **Thrombolytic therapy**



The above lesion can be classified into all of the following except:

A) Pandemic

B) Endemic

C) AIDS-related

D) Classic

E) Immunocompromised



All of the following may be used to treat the condition above except:

- A) Anticoagulants
- B) Corticosteroids**
- C) Antibiotics
- D) Analgesics
- E) Antihistamines



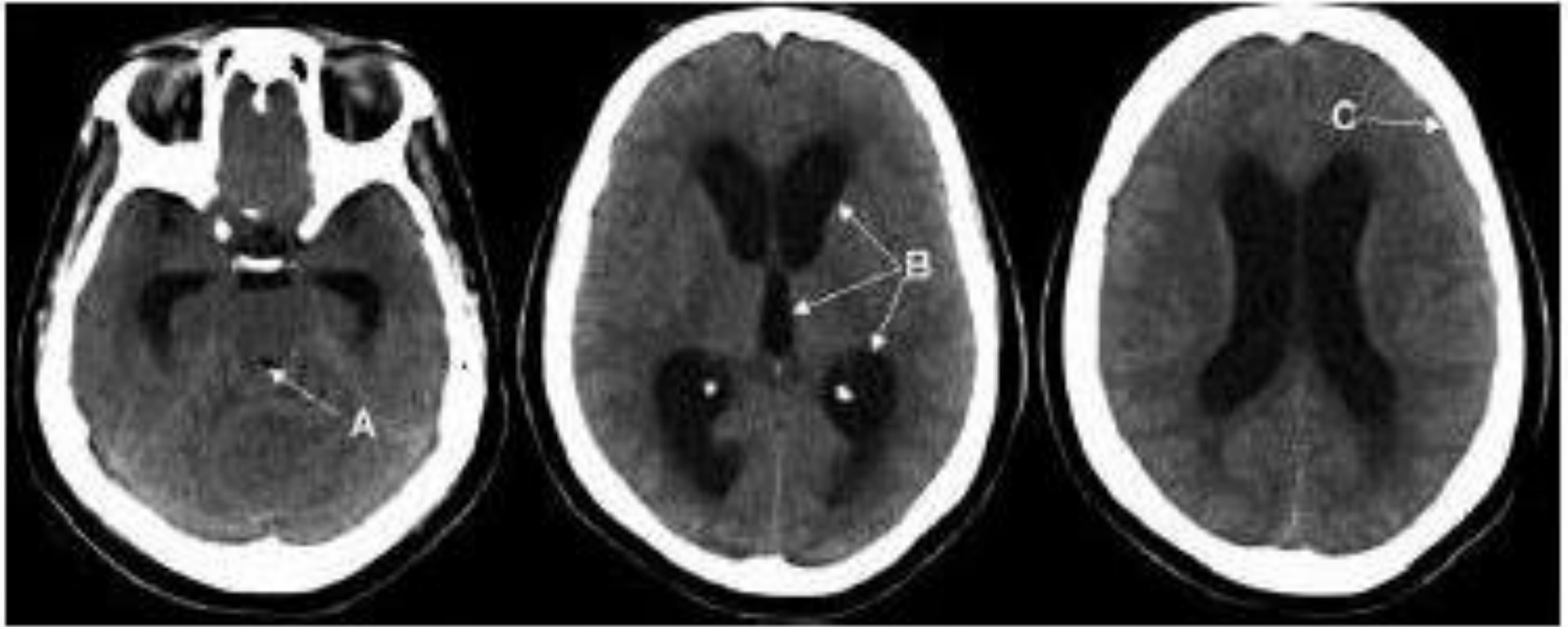
A patient presenting with the sign above may also present, most commonly, with:

- A) Atrial fibrillation
- B) Anxiety
- C) Psychosis
- D) Tremors
- E) **Cold intolerance**



What type of hypersensitivity reaction would present with the sign shown above:

- A) Type I
- B) Type II
- C) Type III
- D) Type IV
- E) Type V



The common causes of the diagnosis above are all the following except:

- A) Infections
- B) Tumors
- C) Hemorrhage
- D) Hypervitaminosis A
- E) Convulsions**



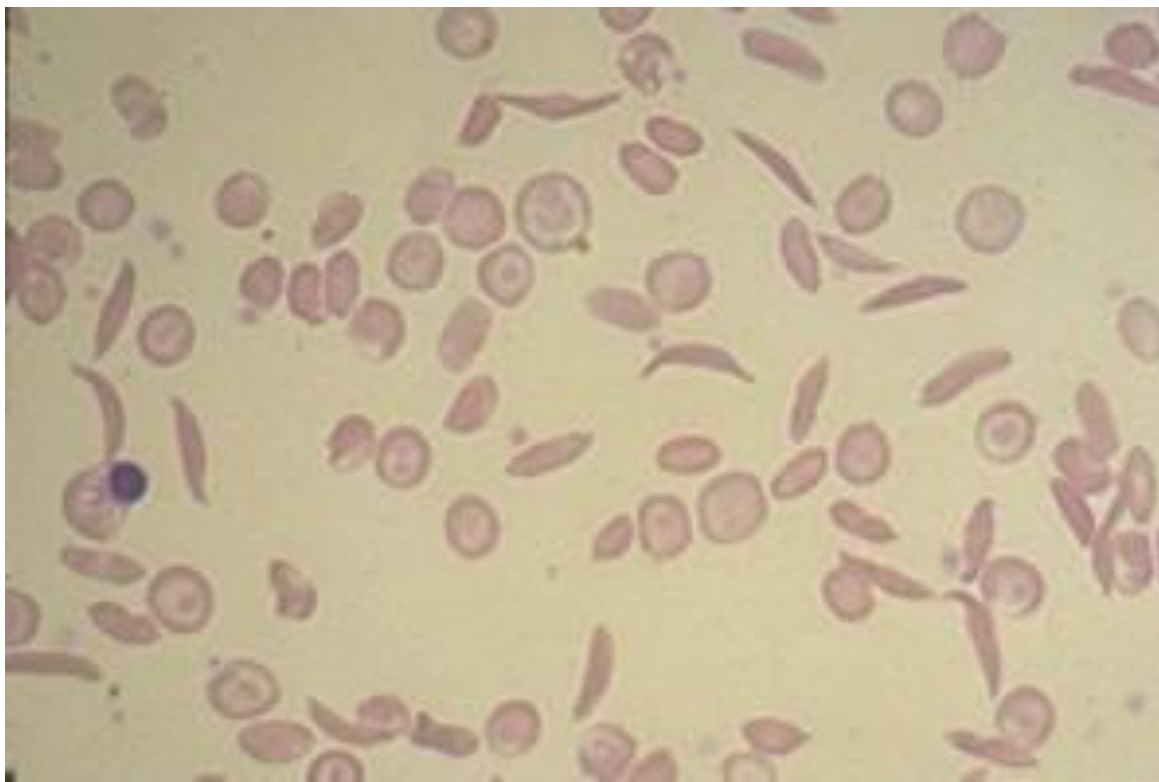
A probable diagnosis of the lesion above would be:

- A) Post-primary TB**
- B) Lobar pneumonia
- C) Primary TB
- D) Bronchopneumonia
- E) Pneumothorax



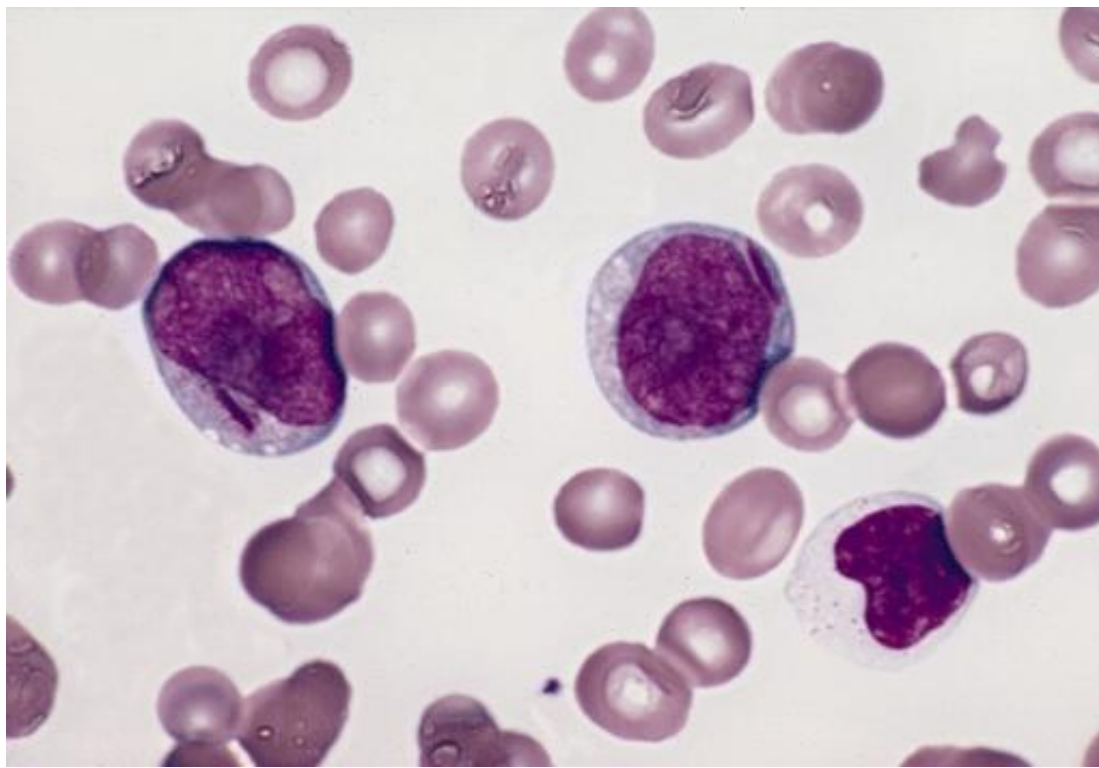
The first step in treating the above patient after stabilization is:

- A) Antibiotic treatment
- B) Treat underlying cause
- C) Thoracocentesis**
- D) Surgical decortication
- E) Pleurodesis



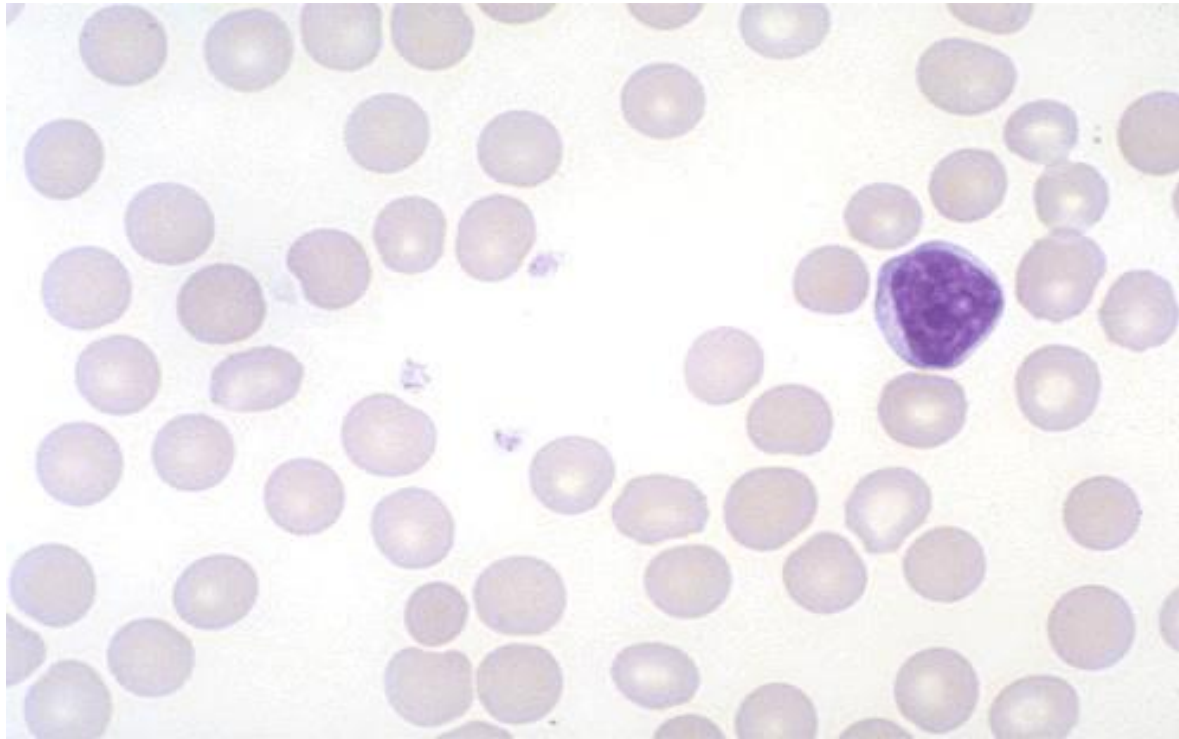
The above picture occurs due to a mutation that is a:

- A) Deletion
- B) Repetition
- C) Addition
- D) Substitution**
- E) Translocation



Poor prognostic factors for the above picture include all except:

- A) Older age at diagnosis
- B) Preexisting hematologic disorder
- C) FLT3 mutation
- D) Presence of other comorbidities
- E) Inversion 16**



The commonest cause of the above picture is:

A) Folate or B12 deficiency

B) Iron deficiency

C) Sideroblastic anemia

D) Bone marrow failure

E) CLL



The above picture can be caused by all of the following except:

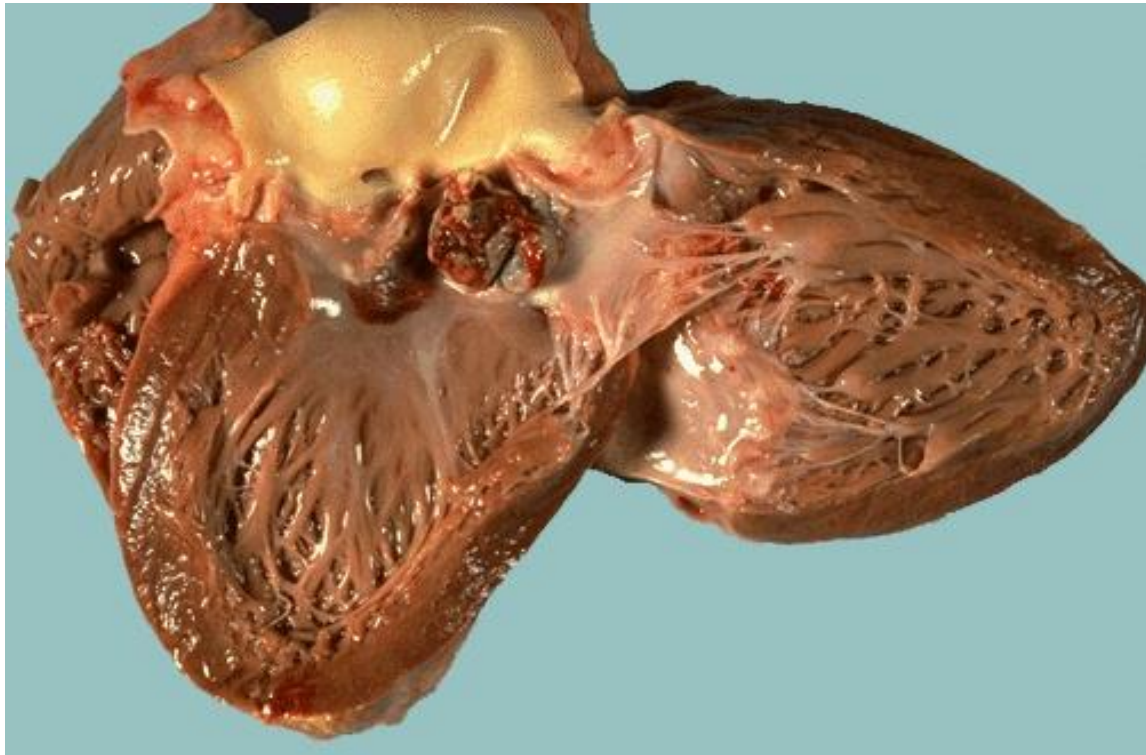
A) Hepatitis A

B) Hepatitis B

C) Hepatitis C

D) Alcohol

E) Wilson's disease



The history of this patient may include of the following except:

- A) New murmur
- B) **Auditory disturbances**
- C) Infection
- D) Visual disturbances
- E) Pain in lower extremities



The following are all stages in the development of the above illness except:

- A) Resolution
- B) Consolidation
- C) Grey hepatization
- D) Inflammation**
- E) Congestion



The following is true regarding the lesion above:

- A) It usually gives a lordosis deformity
- B) Does not occur in immunocompetent individuals
- C) Only affects one vertebra
- D) Surgery has no role
- E) Presents as a combination of an arthritis and osteomyelitis**

ANSWERS:

- 1 – E
- 2 – A
- 3 – C
- 4 – D
- 5 – A
- 6 – C
- 7 – C
- 8 – A
- 9 – A
- 10 – E

ANSWERS:

- 11 – D
- 12 – B
- 13 – D
- 14 – B
- 15 – B
- 16 – E
- 17 – A
- 18 – B
- 19 – E
- 20 – D

ANSWERS:

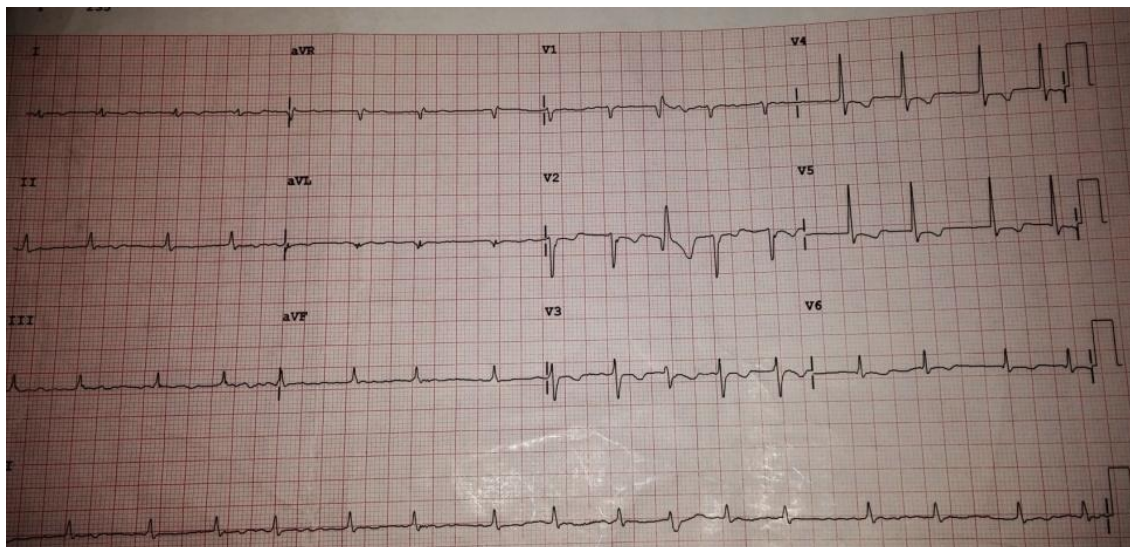
- 21 – E
- 22 – A
- 23 – C
- 24 – D
- 25 – E
- 26 – B
- 27 – A
- 28 – B
- 29 – D
- 30 – E

ECG REVISION

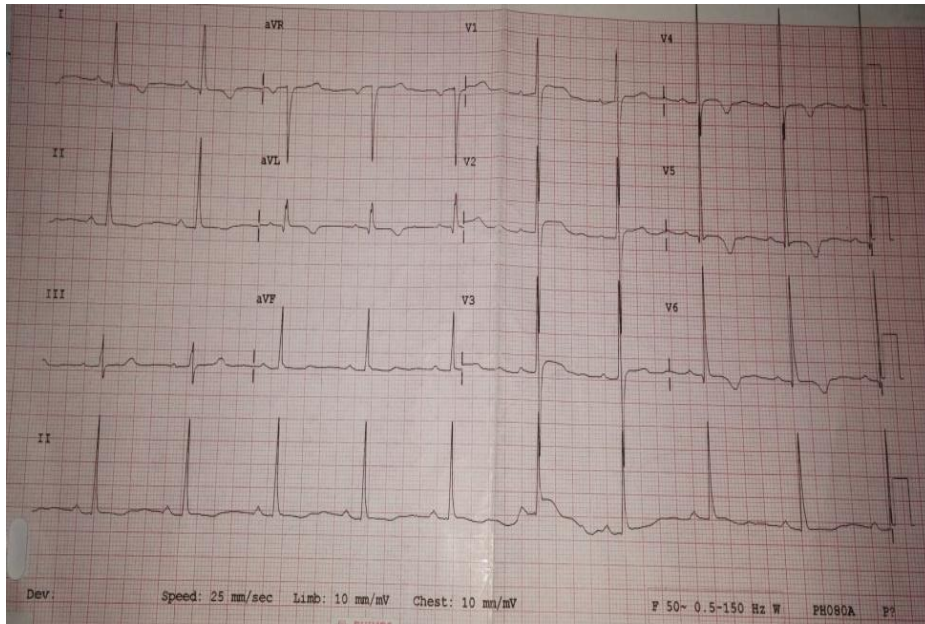
Dr. Kevin Ndede

The following drugs are indicated in treatment of the condition shown on the ecg EXCEPT

- A) warfarin
- B) amiodorone
- C) carvedilol
- **D) enalapril**

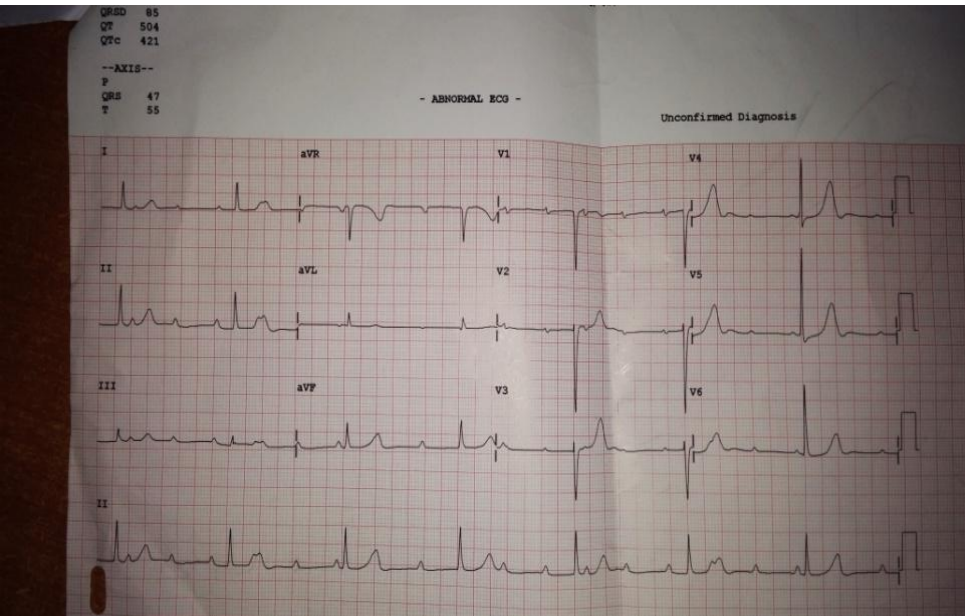


Which is the least likely condition to cause the features shown on the ecg



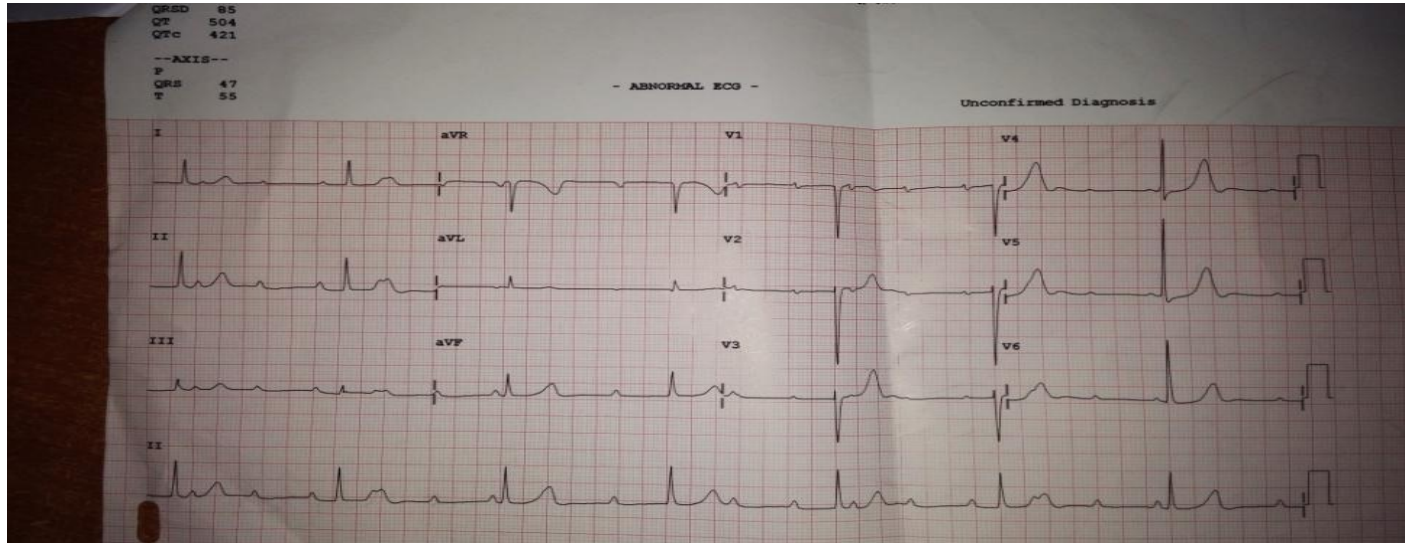
- A) aortic stenosis
- B) aortic regurgitation
- C) mitral regurgitation
- **D) tricuspid stenosis**
- E) tetralogy of fallot

The characteristic clinical presentation in patients with condition shown on the ecg is



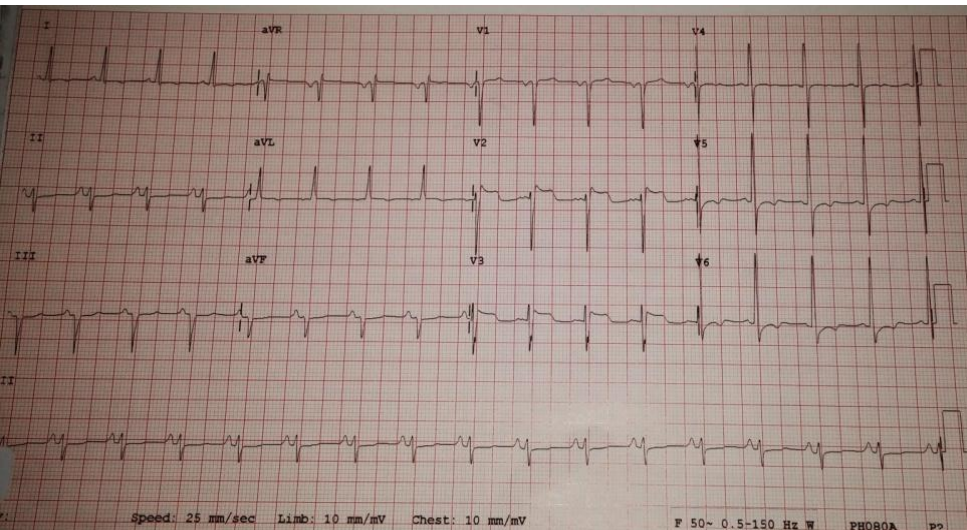
- A) Bilateral pedal oedema
- B) Palpitations
- C) Shortness of breath on exertion**
- D) Angina pectoris
- E) Orthopnoea

Definitive management of the condition shown is



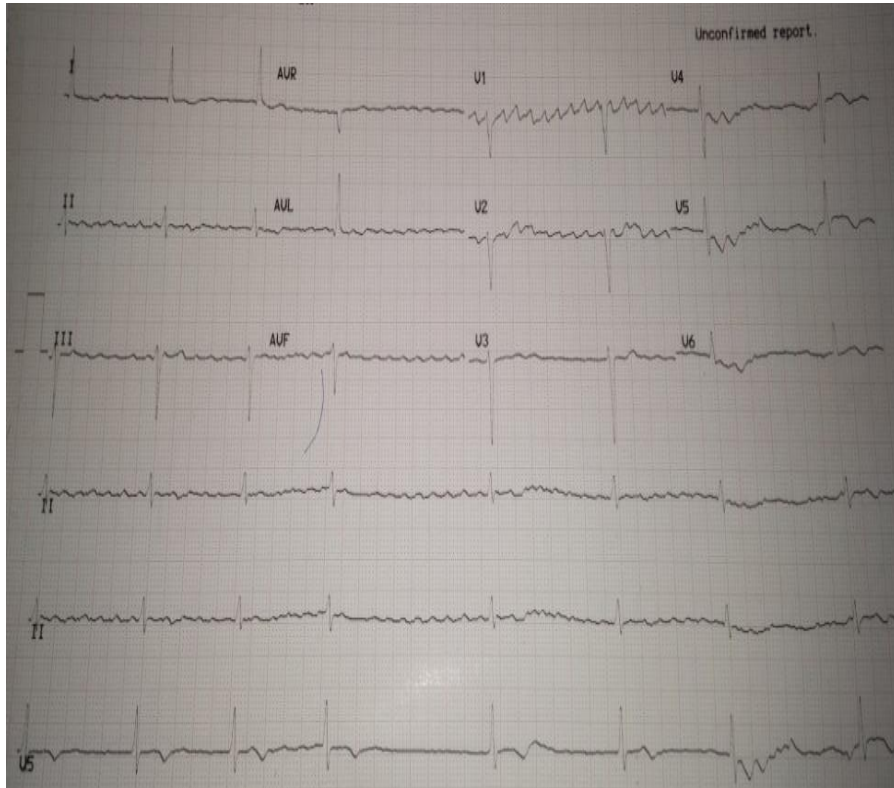
- A) Defibrillation
- B) Pacemaker**
- C) Mitral valve replacement
- D) Nebivolol

Choose the incorrect statement concerning the ecg provided



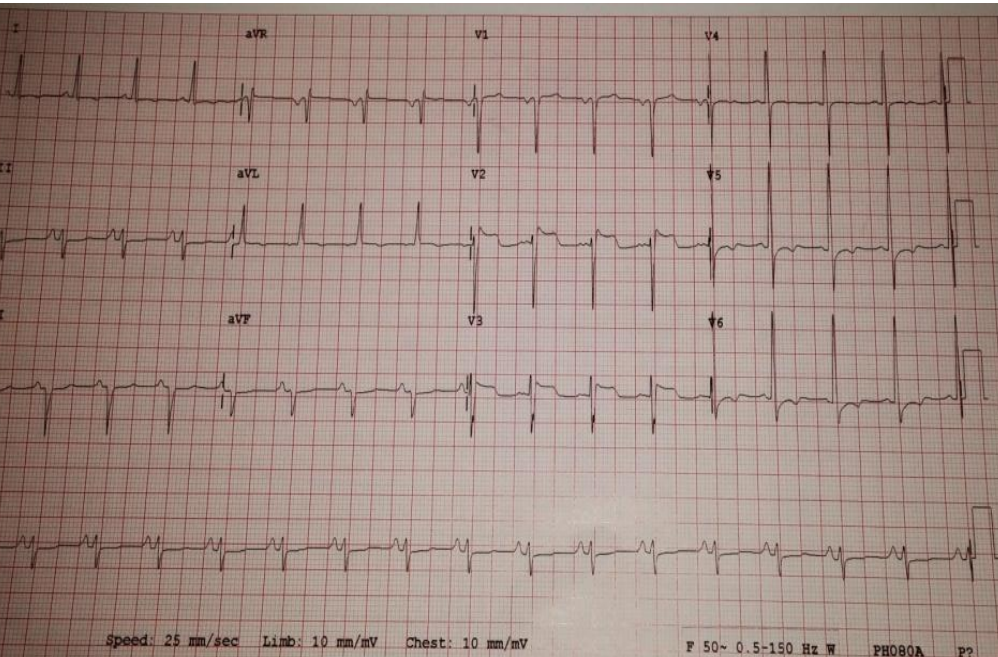
- A) Dual platelet blockade is indicated
- B) UFH is indicated
- C) LMWH may be used
- D) Warfarin is indicated**
- E) Atorvastatin is recommended at high doses

Concerning the ecg provided



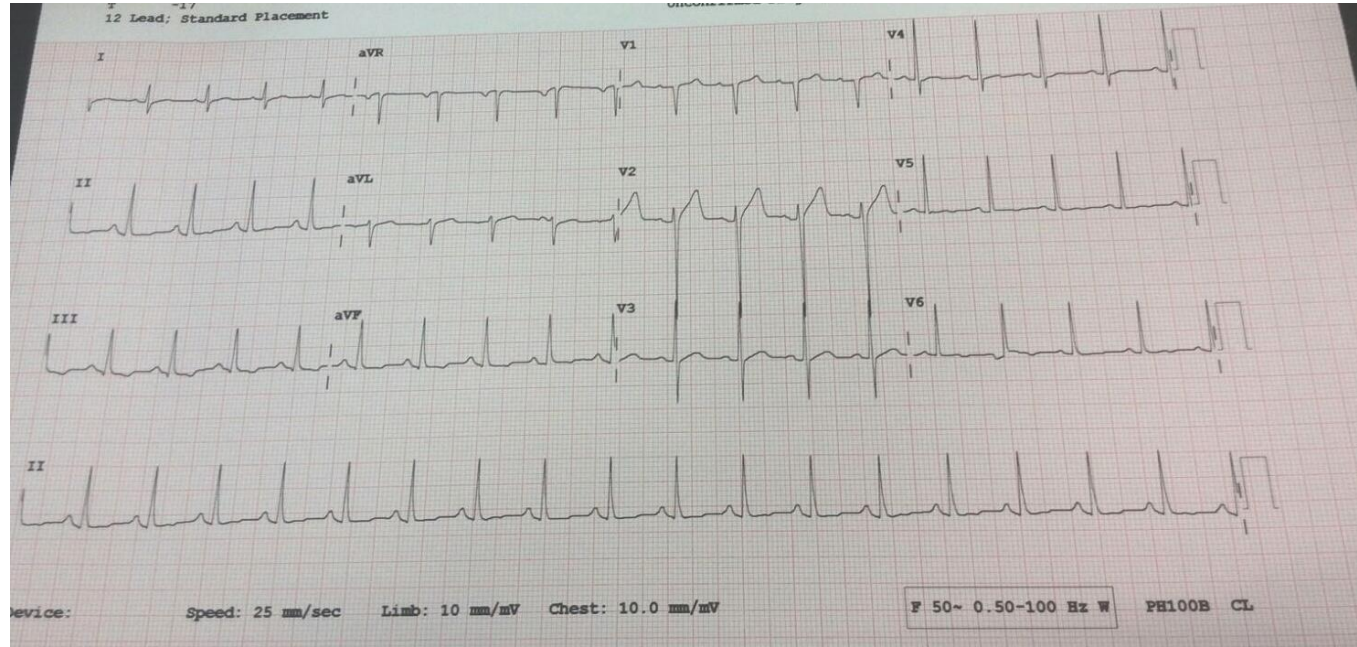
- A) **This is atrial flutter**
- B) This is atrial fibrillation
- C) This is ventricular fibrillation
- D) the atrial rate is often between 300 -600bpm

The next most useful test in a patient presenting at A & E with this ecg is



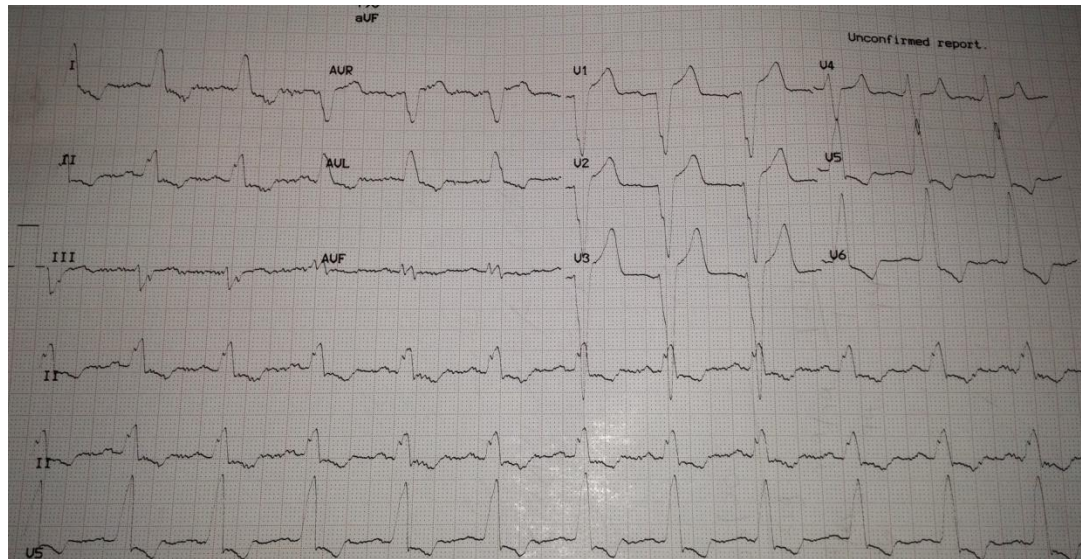
- A) Troponin T
- B) Echocardiogram
- C) Coronary angiogram**
- D) CT pulmonary angiogram
- E) Sensitive D – dimer test

The patient whose ECG is shown presented with chest pain that worsened on exertion. The most likely diagnosis is



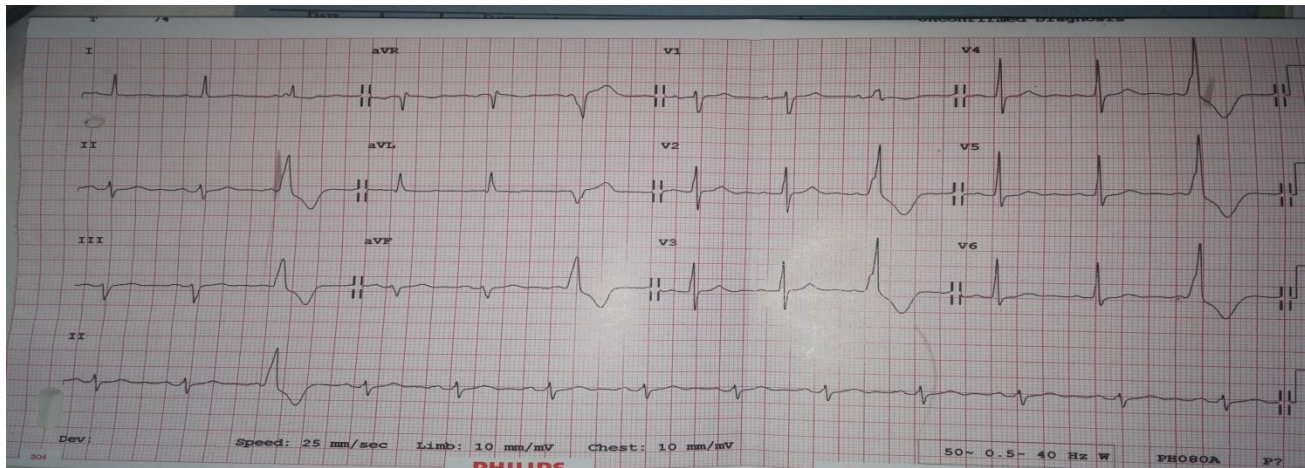
- A) STEMI
- B) NSTEMI**
- C) Pulmonary embolism
- D) Heart failure

Choose the correct diagnosis



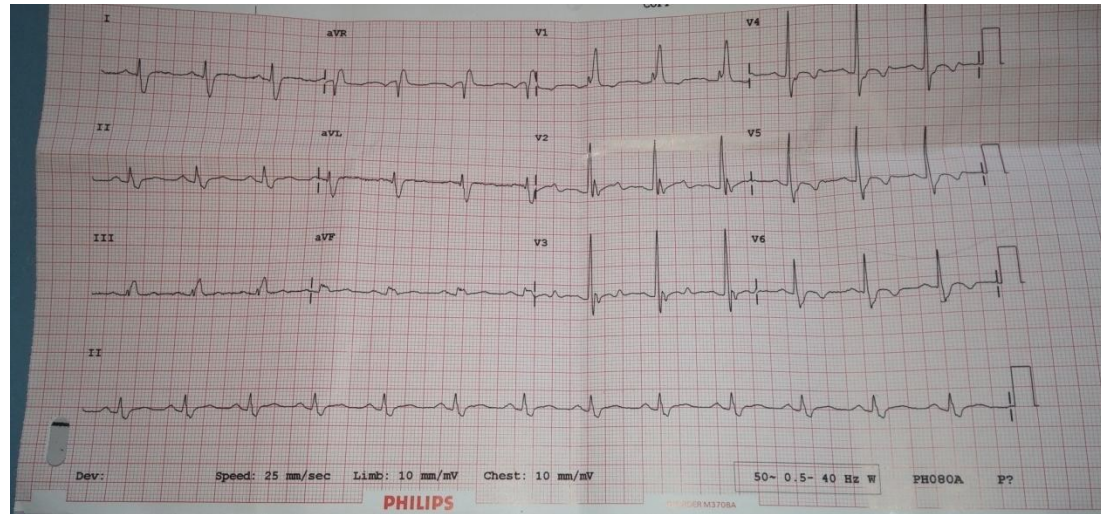
- A. Anterolateral myocardial ischemia
- B. Left bundle branch block
- C. Right bundle branch block
- D. Bifascicular block

A patient who has the above ECG recording commonly presents with which of the following symptoms/signs?



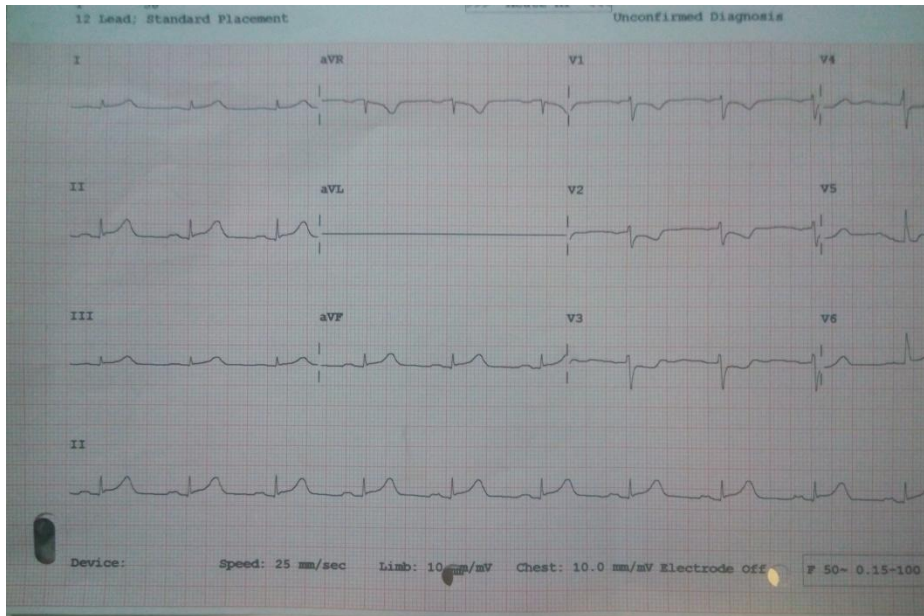
- A. Nausea and vomiting
- B. Dizziness
- C. Palpitations
- D. Irregular heart beat
- E. B and C
- F. C and D

Choose the correct diagnosis



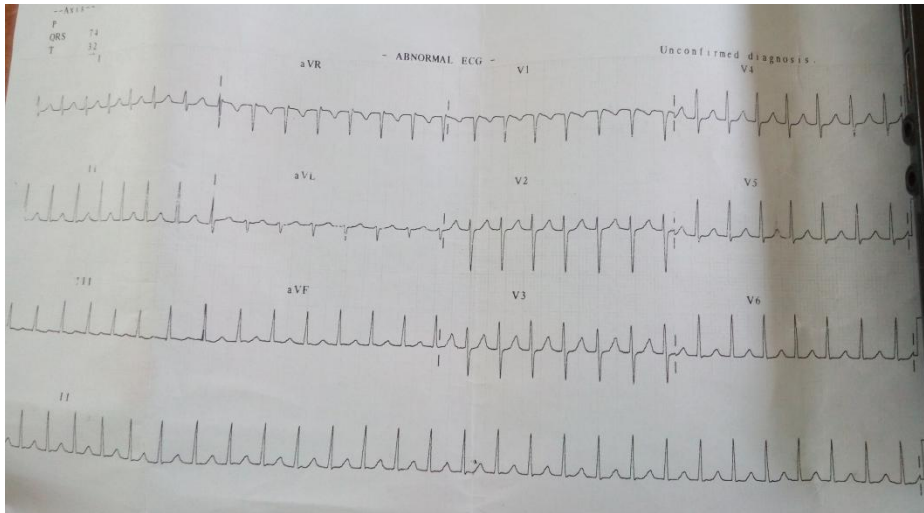
- A. Right bundle branch block
- B. Left bundle branch block
- C. 1st degree heart block
- D. 2nd degree heart block

The patient whose ECG is shown presented with new onset crushing chest pain at rest. He previously only experienced chest pain on exertion. Cardiac troponin levels were normal. The most likely diagnosis is



- a. Stable angina
- b. STEMI
- c. NSTEMI
- d. Unstable Angina

The patient whose ECG is shown presented to ER with c/o intractable palpitations. You diagnose an arrhythmia. Which of the following physical measures is likely to terminate the arrhythmia?



- A) Jog on the spot
- B) Clench their fist
- C) Lie supine and elevate their lower limbs
- D) Carotid massage

