



Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

$$1 \times 20 = 20$$

1. Which of the following is not an ECG changes in case of MI?
 - T Inversion
 - ST Elevation
 - Q Wide Deep
 - None of the above
 2. Which type of cardiomyopathies is common in Myocarditis?
 - Dilated
 - Restrictive
 - Hypertrophic
 - Constrictive
 3. In a dyslipidemic hypertensive patient which drug is better to avoid?
 - Diuretics
 - Alpha blockers
 - ACE Inhibitors
 - Calcium channel blockers
 4. Retrosternal chest pain is common in which of the following?
 - MI
 - Pericarditis
 - Pulmonary Infarction
 - Both a & b
 5. Find out incorrect sentence?

a. Austin Flint murmur is seen in aortic regurgitation	b. In VSD Pansystolic murmur is clearly audible
c. Pansystolic murmur seen in mitral regurgitation	d. Graham steel murmur is clearly audible in mitral regurgitation
 6. Which is not a symptom of right sided heart failure?
 - Raised JVP
 - Tachycardia
 - Hypotension
 - Peripheral Edema
 7. Which is not a sign of uncomplicated mitral regurgitation?

a. Soft 1 st heart sound	b. Prominent 3 rd heart sound
c. Systolic Click is not audible	d. Pansystolic murmur loudest at the apex
 8. What is the standard compression rate (Adult) in resuscitation [CPR]?
 - At least 100/min
 - At least 50/min
 - Between 30-45/min
 - Between 05-15/min
 9. Fish mouth valve disease in Rheumatic fever commonly affects which valve?
 - Aortic Valve
 - Tricuspid Valve
 - Mitral Valve
 - Pulmonary Valve

- 10.** Petechiae seen in infective endocarditis generally observed on which body part?
a. Skin
b. Conjunctiva
c. Oral Mucosa
d. All of the above
- 11.** For Tricuspid area, anatomical landmark for auscultation is-
a. 4th intercostals space, left sternal edge
b. 5th intercostals space, left sternal edge
c. 3rd intercostals space, left sternal edge
d. 5th intercostals space, right sternal edge
- 12.** S4 heart sound indicates-
a. Hypotension
b. Hypertension
c. Hypoxia
d. Carcinoma
- 13.** Normal value of PaCO₂ in ABCG is-
a. 2 to +2
b. 80-100 mm Hg
c. 35-45 mm Hg
d. 7.35 -7.45
- 14.** Angle of Louis is-
a. Costophrenic angle
b. Q-angle
c. Manubrio-sternal joint
d. None of the above
- 15.** Medications used in respiratory failure-
a. Bronchodilators
b. Diuretics
c. Both A&B
d. None of the above
- 16.** In chest X-ray, it is seen that the lingula abuts-
a. Left side of the heart
b. Right side of the heart
c. Diaphragm
d. All of the above
- 17.** Which of the following is/are complications of IHD?
a. Pseudoaneurysm
b. Cardiac Rupture
c. Ventricular Thrombosis
d. All of the above
- 18.** Pneumonia is caused by-
a. Bacteria
b. Virus
c. Fungi
d. All of the above
- 19.** S2 heart sound can be heard as-
a. Aortic and pulmonic valves close
b. Semilunar valves close
c. Both A&B
d. None of the above
- 20.** Semilunar valves are-
a. Aortic and pulmonic
b. Mitral and Aortic
c. Mitral and Tricuspid
d. Tricuspid and pulmonic

Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min.

Mark: 50

(Answer question no.1 & any four (?) from the rest)

1. Define ventilation-perfusion ratio. Elaborate it's effect on alveolar gases with diagram. $2+8=10$
2. What are the ECG features of aortic regurgitation? Discuss pathophysiology of mitral regurgitation. What are the classical signs of aortic stenosis? $3+4+3 =10$
3. What is ECG? Write down the leads and its placements. Explain the waves and segments with proper diagram. $1+4+5 =10$
4. Discuss various classifications of heart failure with explanation. Write a note on surgical management of Cardiomyopathy. $7+3=10$
5. What is Obstructive lung disease? Mention four clinical features of O.L.D. Write down management of any two O.L.D. $2+2+6 =10$
6. Elaborate pathogenesis of ischemic heart disease. Write a note on ischemic syndrome. $6+4=10$
7. Explain Duke Criteria. Write an essay on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) $4+6=10$
8. Define lung function test. Write down lung volumes and capacities and its normal values. $4+6=10$