Winter 2013

Questions

CEPCP

Assessment of chest pain

1)
Nausea as it pertains to a patient with suspected cardiac ischemia:
    a) is more common in females than males
    b) is linked to stable angina
    c) has no relevance
    d) suggests a non-cardiac cause

2)
Asking patients to rate the pain severity has the following benefit:
    a) severe pain would suggest AMI
    b) it allows a measure of how much pain is reduced in response to treatment
    c) it allows you to get an idea of the patient's pain tolerance
    d) mild pain rules out any kind of heart problem

3)
Pain caused by cardiac ischemia radiates to:
    a) the left arm only
    b) the right arm only
    c) either / both arms
    d) the lower costal margins

4)
Pain caused by cardiac ischemia usually starts:
    a) gradually over 5-6 hours
    b) gradually over the course of 2-5 hours
    c) gradually over a few minutes
    d) suddenly

5)
Cardiac chest pain is more likely to radiate to the back in:
    a) men
    b) women

6)
Which of the following is a potential trigger for AMI:
    a) stress
    b) exertion
    c) traffic
    d) any/all of the above

7)
If a patient's chest pain is described as "sharp", a cardiac cause can be ruled out:
    a) True
    b) False

8)
List the five big risk factors for developing atherosclerosis:

1_____

2_____

3_____

4_____

5_____

9)
Stable angina pain usually does not last longer than:
   a) 5 mins
   b) 10 mins
   c) 15 mins
   d) 20 mins

10)
LDL levels at this range often lead to AMIs in patients in their early forties:
   a) 250-500 mg/dL
   b) 100-150 mg/dL
   c) 600-1,000 mg/dL
   d) 1,250-1430 mg/dL

11)
To be considered significant family history of heart disease a first degree relative would have had coronary artery disease prior to which age:
   a) 70
   b) 60
   c) 55
   d) 45

12)
A smoker is _____ more likely to have an MI than a non-smoker:
   a) 0-10%
   b) 25-50%
   c) 45-65%
   d) 200 - 400%

13)
Which four conditions combined is sometimes referred to as 'metabolic syndrome'?

1_____

2_____

3_____

4_____

14)
If a patient with a complaint of chest pain is also complaining of dizziness it is more likely that they are having an MI then if they are not dizzy.
   a) true
   b) false

15)
What percentage of patients with silent MIs will present with nausea as their primary complaint?
   a) 5%
   b) 14%
   c) 24%
   d) 34%

16)
When diaphoresis is seen in a female patient with suspected cardiac chest pain it is:
   a) an irrelevant sign
   b) highly unlikely to be a cardiac problem
   c) highly suggestive of cardiac ischemia
   d) probably a silent MI

17)
The percentage of silent MI patients who has shortness of breath as their primary presentation is:
   a) 25%
   b) 35%
   c) 50%
   d) 80%

18)
What percentage of AMI patient's will describe their pain as radiating?
   a) 100%
   b) 85%
   c) 50%
   d) 30%

19)
If a smoker wishes to cut his chance of having an MI, how long would they have to be smoke free before cutting the risk to the same level as a non-smoker?
   1) 10 years
   2) 15 years
   3) 20 years
   4) 25 years

20)
A patient is complaining of chest pain that is 'burning' in nature. This type of pain:
   a) is very unlikely to be of cardiac origin
   b) may be cardiac only if the patient is a female of child bearing age
   c) is likely to be of cardiac origin
   d) is more likely to be caused by a thoracic aneurysm than cardiac ischemia

21)
T-wave inversion caused by cardiac ischemia is usually:
   a) down-sloping
   b) up-sloping
   c) symmetrical
   d) peaked

22)
Which is the most common presenting complaint when a patient is having a silent MI?
   a) nausea
   b) syncope
   c) diaphoresis
   d) shortness of breath

23)
Which of the following is most likely to have a silent MI?
   a) elderly females
   b) elderly males
   c) adolescent males
   d) adolescent females

24)
You have been treating a 46 year old male with classic cardiac ischemic chest pressure. As you are attaching the 12 lead electrodes he states that his pain has completely resolved. All in all you figure the pain lasted a total of 18 minutes. From this information you can conclude:
    a) this patient had a stable angina attack
    b) this patient is not having an AMI
    c) the 12 lead will not show anything significant
    d) none of the above

25)
Syndrome X is best described as:
    a) positive stress test with normal coronary arteries
    b) negative stress test with blockage in the coronary arteries
    c) a silent MI
    d) non q-wave MI

26)
Pain that begins very suddenly and that is of maximum intensity immediately is most likely caused by:
    a) an inferior MI
    b) an anterior MI
    c) a lateral MI
    d) an aortic aneurysm

27)
List four possible presenting complaints of a patient suffering a silent MI:

    1_____

    2_____

    3_____

    4_____

28)
Reproducible chest pain refers to pain that:
    a) is the same on the left side as it is on the right
    b) is the same this time as it was last time
    c) can be easily described in simple terms
    d) gets worse on palpation, movement or breathing

29)
Pain that has been present for longer than _____ hrs without ECG changes is unlikely to be of cardiac origin.
    a) 12 hours
    b) 24 hours
    c) 48 hours
    d) 72 hours

30)
You are assessing a 56 year old male patient with vague chest pain. He is also complaining of dizziness. The dizziness makes a cardiac ischemic cause more likely.
    a) true
    b) false