

## HUP 3022 FINAL EXAM QUESTIONS

1. A patient who has suffered a previous myocardial infarction has presented to you. History has revealed they have hypercholesterolaemia (relative risk [RR] = 3), Type 2 non-insulin dependent Diabetes Mellitus (RR = 0.02) and are a current smoker (RR = 1.5) what is their overall cardiovascular risk?
  - a.  $3 + 0.02 + 1.5$
  - b.  $3 + 0.02 \times 1.5$
  - c.  $3 \times 0.02 + 1.5$
  - d.  $3 \times 0.02 \times 1.5$
2. Which of the following would be the best serum indicator of a myocardial infarction around 6 hours post presentation?
  - a. Creatinine phosphokinase (CPK)
  - b. Lactic Dehydrogenase (LDH)
  - c. Cardiac Troponin isotype T (cTnT)
  - d. Serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT)
3. Which of the following is the most common coronary artery to be occluded in a myocardial infarction?
  - a. Left anterior descending coronary artery
  - b. Left circumflex coronary artery
  - c. Right coronary artery
4. Angina is NOT characterised by which of the following?
  - a. Reduced but not occluded luminal size
  - b. Chronic low grade ischaemia of the myocardium
  - c. Chronic chest pain
  - d. Increased risk of complete occlusion
5. Which of the following is matched correctly?
  - a. Ischaemic stroke arises from a rupture of a vessel within the brain, commonly due to poor vascular integrity
  - b. Ischaemic stroke is due to an occlusion of a vessel within the brain, caused by an embolism forming on an atherosclerotic lesion or a thrombus breaking off a clot from somewhere else
  - c. Ischaemic stroke is due to an occlusion of a vessel within the brain, caused by an embolism breaking off a clot from somewhere else or a thrombus forming on an atherosclerotic lesion
  - d. An ischaemic stroke can be due to the rapid consumption of ice cream
6. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - a. Fibrin triggers fibrinolysis
  - b. TAFI competes with tPA to bind lysine, but tranexamic acid (TXA) removes lysine residues
  - c. The ischaemic penumbra surrounds the epicentre of an ischaemic stroke
  - d. Plasmin has half-life of 10 milliseconds
7. Within the brain and central nervous system tPA has what actions?
  - a. Important in the development of memory and neurotransmission
  - b. Promotes trauma and excitotoxic brain injury in response to ischaemia
  - c. Promotes neuronal injury
  - d. Regulates the blood brain barrier (BBB)
  - e. All of the above