

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGY) (CBCS - 2020 COURSE)
B. Sc. (Cardiovascular Technology) Sem - III : WINTER :- 2021
SUBJECT: CLINICAL FEATURES & TREATMENT OF DISEASES PERTINENT
TO CARDIAC TECHNOLOGY

Day : Wednesday
Date 16-02-2022

W-23347-2021

Time : 10:00 AM-12:00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.

- 1) There are three sections as
Section – A = Objective Type questions - 20 marks.
Section – B = Long Answer questions - 20 marks.
Section – C = Short Answer questions - 20 marks.
- 2) Section A is given in **SEPARATE** sheet and has to be answered on same sheet. This sheet should be completed with the first 20 minutes of starting of the examination. This sheet with Section A only will be collected by Supervisor.
- 3) Section B has four long questions and **ANY TWO** questions have to be answered.
- 4) Section C has six short questions and **ANY FOUR** questions have to be answered.
- 5) You have to make \surd such kind of mark in the box of the appropriate answers.

Seat No. : _____

SECTION - A

M.C.Q's

(20)

1) Which of the following drugs has been used in the treatment of angina by inhalation and has a very rapid onset and brief duration of action?

- (a) Amyl nitrite
- (b) Isosorbide mononitrate
- (c) Nitroglycerine
- (d) Propanolol

2) Advantage of using digoxin in CHF is

- (a) It is used to provide relief of symptoms
- (b) It reverses the pathological changes of CHF
- (c) It prolongs the survival of CHF patient
- (d) All of these

3) Mechanism of action of digitalis in atrial fibrillation

- (a) By decreasing cardiac contractility
- b) $\text{Na}^+ \text{K}^+$ ATPase inhibition
- (c) Increase in refractoriness of AV nodal tissue
- (d) By causing bradycardia

4) Ranolazine may be used in angina. It acts by

- (a) Decreasing preload
- (b) Decreasing afterload
- (c) Causing coronary vasodilation
- (d) Inhibiting fatty acid oxidation

5) Which of the following drugs is capable of maintaining blood levels for 24 hours after a single administration but has useful antianginal effects lasting only about 10 hours?

- (a) Amyl nitrite
- (b) Isosorbide mononitrate
- (c) Nitroglycerine (sublingual)
- (d) Nitroglycerine (transdermal)

6) Mechanism of action of aspirin in myocardial infarction is

- (a) Inhibition of thromboxane synthesis
- (b) Inhibition of cyclooxygenase enzyme
- (c) Inhibition of prostacyclin synthesis
- (d) Inhibition of formation of free radicals

PTO

7) Digoxin is used in CHF due to

- (a) HOCM (Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy)
- (b) High output failure
- (c) Atrial fibrillation with high ventricular rate
- (d) All of the above

8) Antihypertensive drug is glucose and lipid neutral

- (a) Propanolol
- (b) Prazosin
- (c) Clonidine
- (d) Thiazide diuretics

9) Digoxin is contra indicated in

- (a) SVT
- (b) AF
- (c) CHF
- (d) HOCM

10) DRUG OF CHOICE in pregnancy induced hypertension

- (a) CCB
- (b) ARB
- (c) Diuretic
- (d) Methyldopa

Total marks obtained : _____

Signature of Invigilator : _____

Signature of Examiner : _____

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGY) (CBCS - 2020 COURSE)
B. Sc. (Cardiovascular Technology) Sem - III ; WINTER :- 2021
SUBJECT: CLINICAL FEATURES & TREATMENT OF DISEASES PERTINENT
TO CARDIAC TECHNOLOGY

Day : Wednesday
Date 16-02-2022

W-23347-2021

Time : 10:00 AM-12:00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.

- 1) There are three sections as
Section – A = Objective Type questions - 20 marks.
Section – B = Long Answer questions - 20 marks.
Section – C = Short Answer questions - 20 marks.
 - 2) Section B has four long questions and **ANY TWO** questions have to be answered.
 - 3) Section C has six short questions and **ANY FOUR** questions have to be answered.
 - 4) Answer to both the sections should be written in **SAME** answer book.
-

SECTION – B

Long answer (Attempt **ANY TWO**) **(20)**

- 1) Define Cardiomyopathy & Discuss various Cardiomyopathies, clinical feature & diagnosis.
- 2) Define Atherosclerosis & Discuss clinical features management of myocardial infarction.
- 3) Define Heart Failure, discuss clinical features, management & prevention of Heart failure.
- 4) Classification of Congenital Heart Disease Describe clinical presentation diagnosis & management of atrial Septal defect .

SECTION – C

Short answer (Attempt **ANY FOUR**) **(20)**

- 1) Pulmonary Hypertension Definition, clinical features & management.
- 2) Rheumatic fever prophylaxis.
- 3) Restrictive cardiomyopathy venosis constrictive pericarditis.
- 4) Classify congenital Heart Diseases.
- 5) Takayasu's arteritis clinical features & management.
- 6) Dilated Cardiomyopathy.
