

26th Annual GPRSA Course

Cardiology – Questions with Answer Key

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Question #1

13 year male seen in your office for a history of chest pain. He explains the chest pain is located in the left side of his chest, no radiation and resolves spontaneously. It worsens with deep breathing and is reproducible on your exam. He also explains his grandfather had a myocardial infarction at the age of 62. Of the following, the MOST appropriate approach for this patient at this time is

- A. Cardiac catheterization
- > **B. Reassurance with clinical follow-up**
- C. Echocardiography
- D. Electrocardiogram

Question #2

Newborn baby born full term via NSVD who at 12 hours of age is noted to be mottled and tachypneic. Upon arrival in the NICU, his arterial blood gas shows a bicarbonate of 12 and a pO_2 of 42. Of the following, the best management plan is

- A. Order an echocardiogram
- > **B. Start a prostin infusion**
- C. Give a 10cc/kg bolus of normal saline
- D. Start an infusion of epinephrine

Question #3

A two month old is seen in your office for a well-baby visit. You note he has a loud holosystolic murmur heard best at the left midsternal border. His mom states he is now taking longer to finish his feeds and seems to be sweating and breathing harder with his feeds. He has gained no weight over the past month. Of the following, the best management plan is

- A. Start propranolol
- B. Admit to the hospital for immediate surgery
- C. Reassure mother that baby is OK
- > **D. Start furosemide**

Question #4

A six month old male seen in the ER for a history of poor feeding for the past 24 hours. The baby appears to be tachypneic and pale. Once the baby is placed on a telemetry monitor it is noted the baby's heart rate is 240bpm. The blood pressure and oxygen saturation are normal. Of the following, the best management plan is

- A. Start furosemide
- B. Synchronized cardioversion
- > **C. Place an IV and give adenosine rapidly**
- D. Start propranolol

Question #5

A 14 year old girl is found unconscious in a swimming pool after diving into the pool. She is taken out and found to be in pulseless ventricular fibrillation. She is shocked back into normal sinus rhythm and is brought to the hospital in good condition. Of the following, the appropriate diagnostic study to start with is

- A. Echocardiogram
- > **B. Electrocardiogram**
- C. Chest x-ray
- D. Cardiac catheterization