

# **BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT**

Non Invasive Cardiology Asstt.  
(under Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot)

QUESTION BOOKLET NO

IMPRESSION OF THE CANDIDATE

OMR ANSWER SHEET NO

ROLL NO:

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FULL SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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FULL SIGNATURE OF INVIGILATOR

Time Allowed: 1:00 Hour (12:00 Noon to 01:00 PM)

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Use BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN only. Use of pencil is not allowed.
2. Write your Roll number on the OMR answer-sheet and also on the question-booklet only in the space provided for the purpose and at no other place in the question booklets and Answer-sheet
3. Enter the Question Booklet Set and Number on the OMR Answer-sheet and also darken the corresponding bubbles with BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN.
4. Do not put any marks anywhere in the Question booklet /on the OMR Answer-sheet.
5. **There are 50 objective type questions in all of 1 Mark each.** Before attempting the questions, check that the Question-booklet is complete. In case any question/part of question or page is missing, inform the Centre Superintendent within 5 minutes of the start of the examination. After that no claim will be entertained.
6. **Each question is followed by four alternative responses listed as A), B), C) and D) out of which only one is correct / most correct. In case, all the ovals are left blank, there will be deduction of marks @ 0.25 mark for each such unattempted question. Fifth oval 'E' (introduced for security purpose) is to be darkened in case you do not want to attempt the question to avoid negative marking.**
7. To open the question booklet, remove the seal gently when asked to do so. Handover the OMR Answer-sheet to the officer on duty on the completion of the time before you leave the examination hall.
8. **The candidates are permitted to carry his/her question booklet after completion of the examination but OMR Sheets are compulsory required to be deposited with the invigilator.**
9. A candidate who create disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibility of any assistance to him/her or unfair means will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent Observer, whose decision shall be final. ("Expulsion" for this purpose would mean cancellation of the entire examination of the candidate).
10. **THE CANDIDATES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY ANY TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SUCH AS WATCH, CELLULAR PHONE, WIRELESS SET, SCANNER ETC. INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
11. For rough work, use only the blank space of the Question booklet.
12. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the examination.
13. Borrowing any material is not allowed.
14. The answer-sheet is designed for Computer evaluation. If the instructions are not followed properly, the candidate alone shall be responsible for the resultant loss.
15. Smoking/Refreshment shall not be allowed in the Entrance Test Centre Hall.
16. Male candidates shall affix their Left Thumb Impression (LTI) while Female candidates shall affix Right Thumb Impression (RTI) at the prescribed place on the OMR answer sheet, Question Booklet and attendance sheet. The Centre superintendent shall also obtain and retain it for record.
17. The candidate must fill both the question booklet number and OMR answer sheet number on the attendance sheet.
18. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the centre before **01:00 PM.**

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- 1) For assessment of LA clot in patient of atrial fibrillation, investigation of choice is
  - a. transthoracic echocardiography
  - b. transesophageal echocardiography
  - c. treadmill test
  - d. cardiac doppler
  
- 2) Which of the following is not a cyanotic congenital heart disease
  - a. tetralogy of fallot
  - b. transposition of great arteries
  - c. ventricular septal defect
  - d. tricuspid atresia
  
- 3) Normal mitral valve area is
  - a. 1-2 cm<sup>2</sup>
  - b. 2-3 cm<sup>2</sup>
  - c. 4-6 cm<sup>2</sup>
  - d. 0.5-1 cm<sup>2</sup>
  
- 4) The device used to obtain and display the conventional ECG is called as
  - a. Electrocardiogram
  - b. Electrocardiograph
  - c. Electrodes
  - d. Leads
  
- 5) In normal ECG the paper speed is
  - a. 50mm/sec
  - b. 25mm/sec
  - c. 50mm/sec
  - d. 20mm/sec
  
- 6) Counting the number of QRS complexes in ECG, which of the following can be interpreted
  - a. Heart rate
  - b. Cardiac output
  - c. Stroke volume
  - d. Respiratory rate
  
- 7) Full form of METs in TMT is
  - a. Management equivalents
  - b. Metabolic equivalents
  - c. Mitral equivalents
  - d. Mini equivalents
  
- 8) Drug used for the pharmacological cardioversion in PSVT is
  - a. aspirin
  - b. adenosine
  - c. enoxaparin
  - d. nitroglycerin

- 9) Disturbance in cardiac rhythm is called as
- Syncope
  - Tachycardia
  - Arrhythmias
  - Hypotension
- 10) How many leads are present in the standard ECG
- 11
  - 12
  - 6
  - 8
- 11) Treadmill test is preferred over cardiac catheterisation for diagnosis of inducible ischemia because
- contra indications for the test are minimal
  - TMT is more accurate
  - test is less invasive and less expensive
  - normal TMT means future freedom from mi
- 12) Drugs used for pharmacological stress test are all except
- adenosine
  - dobutamine
  - metoprolol
  - dipyridamole
- 13) Absolute contraindications for stress testing are all except
- acute myocardial infarction
  - uncontrolled cardiac arrhythmias
  - acute aortic dissection
  - electrolyte imbalance
- 14) What is the significance of first heart sound
- closure of mitral and tricuspid valves
  - contraction of left ventricle
  - contraction of right ventricle
  - opening of aortic and pulmonary valves
- 15) Examination findings in infective endocarditis include all except
- Janeway lesions
  - Osler nodes
  - splinter hemorrhage
  - arcus senilis
- 16) How to calculate cardiac output
- $HR \times SV$
  - $HR \times BP$
  - $SBP - HR$
  - $HR + SV$

- 17) Which of the following is a common finding on echocardiography in a patient of mitral regurgitation
- left ventricular hypertrophy
  - left ventricular dilatation
  - right ventricular hypertrophy
  - jet of flow from left ventricle into left atrium
- 18) Which of the following is a common symptom of orthostatic hypotension
- light headedness
  - fever
  - abdominal pain
  - joint pain
- 19) Which of the following is a common ecg finding on a patient with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- prolonged PR interval
  - left ventricular hypertrophy
  - right ventricular hypertrophy
  - ST elevation
- 20) Types of SVT include all except
- atrial tachycardia
  - AVRT
  - RBBB
  - AVNRT
- 21) Which of the following is most common congenital heart disease
- atrial septal defect
  - ventricular septal defect
  - patent ductus arteriosus
  - tricuspid atresia
- 22) List three major coronary arteries
- RCA, LAD, LCX
  - aorta, aortic arch, pulmonary arteries
  - SA node, AV node, bundle of his
  - RCA, left marginal branch, LCX
- 23) Where does the coronary sinus ends
- right atrium
  - left atrium
  - right ventricle
  - left ventricle
- 24) What is a normal PR interval
- 0.8-0.15 seconds
  - 0.12-0.20 seconds
  - 0.12-0.25 seconds
  - None of the above

- 25) Cardiac biomarkers used for the diagnosis of acute MI are all except
- troponin I
  - CK-MB
  - procalcitonin
  - LDH
- 26) drugs used in management of MI are all except
- Aspirin
  - Clopidogrel
  - Heparin
  - Pantoprazole
- 27) Which of the following is not a sign of right sided heart failure
- prominent jugular vein
  - ascites
  - pulmonary edema
  - hepatomegaly
- 28) All of the following are 2D echocardiography findings in a case of pulmonary embolism except
- left ventricular dysfunction
  - right ventricular dysfunction
  - McConnells sign
  - tricuspid regurgitation
- 29) Echocardiography is essentially
- ultrasound of the heart
  - echoing sound of the heart
  - another name of treadmill test
  - recording of heart sounds
- 30) Which of the following ultrasound technique gives the best ultrasound image of the heart
- transthoracic echocardiography
  - transesophageal echocardiography
  - curvilinear array
  - linear phased array
- 31) Which of the four limbs acts as a ground and is not a part of ECG test?
- right arm
  - left arm
  - right leg
  - left leg
- 32) Which of these conditions are natural condition for tachycardia ?
- running
  - grief
  - sleep
  - eating

33) A 45-year-old woman presents with ongoing chest pain. Immediate observations reveal BP 140/80 mmHg, heart rate 90 bpm, and saturations 99% on room air.

What should you do next

- a. administer oxygen
- b. perform a 12 lead ECG
- c. gain iv access
- d. perform echocardiography

34) Coronary artery disease can be diagnosed by

- a. Treadmill test
- b. 2D ECHO
- c. cardiac catheterization
- d. all of the above

35) The modifiable risk factor for coronary artery disease is

- a. age
- b. hereditary
- c. obesity
- d. gender

36) Which of the following is a symptom of coronary artery disease?

- a. shortness of breath
- b. fatigue
- c. chest pain
- d. all of the above

37) Which of the following is most common condition associated with sudden cardiac death

- a. Coronary artery disease
- b. valvular heart disease
- c. dilated cardiomyopathy
- d. pericarditis

38) ECG changes in a patient with MI are

- a. ST-T changes
- b. T wave inversion
- c. q wave
- d. all of the above

39) P wave of ecg indicate

- a. depolarisation of atrial
- b. depolarisation of left ventricle
- c. depolarisation of right ventricle
- d. atria to ventricle conduction time

40) What risk is commonly associated with atrial fibrillation

- a. stroke
- b. coronary artery disease
- c. deep vein thrombosis
- d. diabetes

- 41) What is the most common cause of ventricular tachycardia
- myocardial infarction
  - electrolyte imbalance
  - renal failure
  - trauma
- 42) Which of the following drugs will provide relief from pain in a patient with ACS
- nitrates
  - aspirin
  - paracetamol
  - ACE inhibitors
- 43) Pink frothy sputum is seen in patients with
- pulmonary edema
  - pneumonia
  - tuberculosis
  - bronchial asthma
- 44) The clinical term used to define shortness of breath while lying flat is called
- syncope
  - dyspnea
  - orthopnea
  - PND
- 45) Normal heart rate is
- 60 to 100 bpm
  - 70 to 100 bpm
  - 60 to 110 bpm
  - 70 to 110 bpm
- 46) All of the following are mortality prevention drugs in a patient with heart failure except
- beta blockers
  - ACE inhibitors
  - MRA
  - nitrates
- 47) The apex of the heart is formed by
- right atrium
  - left atrium
  - left ventricle
  - right ventricle
- 48) A 45 yr old male is put on 24 hour holter monitoring for the evaluation of syncope, which instruction will you give to this patient
- don't smoke and limit caffeine intake
  - avoid sleeping
  - wear tight clothes
  - remove it after 1 hour

49) A 45 yr old male having recurrent episodes of syncope, ENT evaluation done which is normal, ecg showed frequent VPCs...which is the next investigation of choice

- a. TMT
- b. echocardiography
- c. holter monitoring
- d. invasive coronary angiography

50) ECG was developed first by

- a. steward
- b. hubertmann
- c. willemeinthoven
- d. wilhelm His

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**ANSWER KEY****Recruitment test conducted on 22/01/2025 for post of Non invasive  
Cardiology Asstt. under BFUHS, Faridkot**

1	B		26	D
2	C		27	C
3	C		28	A
4	A		29	A
5	B		30	B
6	A		31	C
7	B		32	A
8	B		33	B
9	C		34	D
10	B		35	C
11	C		36	D
12	C		37	A
13	D		38	D
14	A		39	A
15	D		40	A
16	A		41	A
17	D		42	A
18	A		43	A
19	B		44	C
20	C		45	A
21	B		46	D
22	A		47	C
23	A		48	B
24	B		49	C
25	C		50	C