

## MCQs from 427 – Vascular investigations

### T and F

1. Intermittent claudications:
  - a. Are a presentation of acute limb ischemia
  - b. Cramp like pain in a group of muscles during rest
  - c. Presentation of chronic bowel ischemia
  - d. Buttock and thigh claudications indicates aorto iliac occlusive disease
  - e. Deep vein thrombosis causes intermittent claudications
2. Non invasive assessment of peripheral vascular disease includes:
  - a. Ankle brachial index
  - b. Arteriography
  - c. Measurement of toe pressure
  - d. Duplex scan
  - e. Ascending venogram
3. Causes of chronic lower limb ischemia in young, healthy and non smoking individuals:
  - a. Atherosclerosis
  - b. Popliteal artery entrapment syndrome
  - c. Diabetes mellitus
  - d. Cystic adventitial disease of popliteal artery
  - e. Thromboangitis obliterans
4. The following statements are true regarding smoking
  - a. Risk factors for abdominal aortic aneurysm
  - b. Increases risk of amputation of limb in patient with peripheral vascular disease
  - c. Decrease the incidence of coronary artery disease
  - d. Has strong association with Burger's disease
  - e. Smoking causes diabetes mellitus
5. Acute lower limb ischemia
  - a. Present as ulceration of toes and rest pain
  - b. Embolism is one of the atiology and commonly from the heart
  - c. The five cardinal signs are denoted by "five Ps"
  - d. Paralysis and fixed skin discoloration are the earliest signs
  - e. Causes include emboli and trauma

### Answers:

Q1: F – F – F – T – F

Q2: T- F - T – T – F

Q3: F- T- F-T- F

Q4: T- T- F- T- F

Q5: F-T-T-F- T

## MCQs

1. In non invasive assessment of peripheral arterial disease, the following is an appropriate candidate for exercise test:
  - a. Patient with rest pain in the foot
  - b. Patient iwth intermittent claudications and normal resting ABI
  - c. Patient with venous ulcer
  - d. Patient with resting ABI of  $<0.4$
  - e. Patient with acute ischemia
2. 15-year old girl presented with progressive painless unilateral leg swelling:
  - a. Most likely cause is chronic venous insufficiency
  - b. Most likely cause is primary lymphedema
  - c. Patient needs arteriogram to confirm diagnosis
  - d. Is due to secondary lymphedema
  - e. Common treatment is lymphatic bypass surgery
3. 50- year old male patient with swelling, pigmentation and ulceration around the ankle:
  - a. Most likely cause is chronic lower limb ischemia
  - b. Needs arteriogram for diagnosis and management
  - c. needs non-invasive assessment by Doppler and duplex for obstruction and valvular incompetence of the venous system
  - d. brown skin pigmentation is due to excess of melanocyte activity in the skin
  - e. usually managed by amputation of limb
4. 30 year old female , 26 weeks pregnant has painful swollen and pale left lug and her pedal pulses are well felt:
  - a. Arteriogram is indicated because of pale left leg
  - b. Optimal initial diagnostic test is venous duplex examination
  - c. Appropriate treatment would be warfarin
  - d. Venography should be the initial diagnostic test
  - e. Heparin is contraindicated in this patient
5. 50 year old diabetic male smoker present with rest pain and gangrene of the 1<sup>st</sup> toe, the following statement are correct:
  - a. ABI in the above patient is the ratio of ankle diastolic pressure to brachial diastolic pressure
  - b. ABI in normal person in  $<0.9$
  - c. The above patient has critical ischemia and usually ABI  $<0.4$
  - d. Calcification of arteries in this patient can give very give ABI results
  - e. Always ABI is measured in standing position
6. In vascular investigations:
  - a. Doppler is used only for arterial investigations
  - b. Duplex scan can be used to evaluate the lymphatic system
  - c. Bleeding is a common cause of death with venogram
  - d. None of the above is true
7. Venous system of the lower limb:
  - a. Consists of superficial, middle and deep systems
  - b. No connection between its parts
  - c. Superficial femoral and profunda veins join to form the common femoral vein

- d. Great saphenous vein starts posterior to the medial malleolus
8. A 32 year old woman presented to the clinic with thickening skin of her medial aspect of the leg, which was associated with dermatitis and hyperpigmentation. Which type of presentation is this?
- a. Telangiectasia
  - b. Lipodermatosclerosis
  - c. Healed ulcer
  - d. Active venous ulcer
9. Evaluation does not include which of the following tools?
- a. Doppler
  - b. Duplex
  - c. Venogram
  - d. AVP
10. All of the following can treat the previous case except:
- a. Stocking
  - b. Endovenous laser ablation
  - c. Endovenous laser therapy
  - d. Surgical ligation

**Answers:**

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. C
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. D
- 10. A