

NR 601 Week 3 Quiz

1. Q1. Which finding on cardiac catheterization is MOST consistent with mitral regurgitation?
- A. Fixed coronary obstruction and ST-segment elevation
 - B. Decreased right atrial pressure and tricuspid regurgitation
 - C. Elevated pulmonary capillary wedge pressure with low cardiac output
 - D. Elevated left atrial pressure and abnormal regurgitant flow

Correct Answer: D

2. Q2. A 72-year-old male with a history of hypertension and type 2 diabetes presents to the clinic for follow-up. He has recently been diagnosed with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. Which is the MOST appropriate initial step in determining his risk for thromboembolic complications?
- A. Calculate the CHA₂DS₂-VASc score to guide anticoagulation decisions
 - B. Begin rate control with a beta-blocker regardless of symptoms
 - C. Perform electrical cardioversion to restore sinus rhythm
 - D. Initiate anticoagulation therapy immediately due to age

Correct Answer: A

3. Q3. Which electrocardiogram (ECG) finding is MOST associated with aortic stenosis?
- A. Delta waves and short PR interval
 - B. ST-segment elevation in inferior leads
 - C. Prominent R waves in V5/V6 and deep S waves in V1/V2
 - D. Tall, peaked T waves in precordial leads

Correct Answer: C

4. Q4. Which physical exam finding is MOST characteristic of aortic regurgitation?
- A. High-pitched, blowing diastolic murmur at the left sternal border
 - B. Opening snap with low-pitched diastolic rumble at the apex
 - C. Holosystolic murmur at the apex radiating to the axilla
 - D. Crescendo-decrescendo systolic murmur radiating to the carotids

Correct Answer: A

5. Q5. Which echocardiographic finding is MOST consistent with aortic stenosis?

- A. Restricted aortic valve opening with elevated pressure gradient
- B. Dilated left ventricle with decreased ejection fraction and thin walls
- C. Reduced mitral valve motion and left atrial enlargement
- D. Enlarged right ventricle and tricuspid regurgitation

Correct Answer: A

6. Q6. Which physical exam finding is MOST characteristic of mitral regurgitation?

- A. Holosystolic murmur at the apex radiating to the axilla
- B. Opening snap followed by a low-pitched diastolic rumble
- C. Systolic crescendo-decrescendo murmur radiating to the carotids
- D. Diastolic decrescendo murmur at the left sternal border

Correct Answer: A

7. Q7. What labs should be obtained on a patient presenting with new frequent PVCs?

- A. Electrolyte panel and renal function panel
- B. Blood cultures and lactate dehydrogenase (LD)
- C. Complete blood count (CBC) and basic natriuretic peptide (BNP)
- D. Urinalysis (UA) and complete blood count (CBC)

Correct Answer: A

8. Q8. A 55-year-old male with no known cardiac history reports occasional sensations of his heart 'skipping a beat.' ECG reveals premature ventricular contractions occurring every third beat. Which BEST describes this pattern?

- A. Atrial fibrillation
- B. Sinus arrhythmia with multifocal PVCs
- C. Trigeminy
- D. Bigeminy