

1-which diagnostic finding best supports a diagnosis of chronic left sided heart failure?

- A. normal chest x ray and right atrial enlargement on an echo st segment changes on ecg and clear lung fields
- B. flattened diaphragm and hyperinflated lungs on chest xray
- C. **cardio megaly on chest x ray and vascular redistribution in the lungs**

2-what physical assessment finding is most characteristic of advanced HLD?

- A **xanthomas on the upper and lower eyelids**
- B petechiae on the lower extremities
- C Livedo reticularis on the thighs
- D clubbing of the fingers

3- which clinical presentation is most consistent with stable angina?

- A sudden onset of chest pain at rest with no prior events
- B chest discomfort with associated fever and productive cough
- C **predictable chest pressure with exertion, relieved by rest**
- D sharp chest pain lasting seconds, worsened by deep breathing

4-Which finding in a client most strongly supports a diagnosis of hypertension with possible end-organ involvement?

- A. Headache and a heart rate of 52 beats per minute
- B. Chronic cough and urinary frequency
- C. A BMI of 36 and occasional fatigue
- D. **S3 heart sound and visual disturbances**

5-Which diagnostic test provides the best initial non-invasive assessment of blood flow in a client with suspected peripheral artery disease?

- A, CT angiogram,
- B, magnetic resonance angiography,
- C, **Doppler ultrasound,**
- D, perfusion scan.

6-Which assessment finding is most consistent with developing coronary artery disease in an older adult client?

A, warm, well-perfused extremities and brisk capillary refill.

B, sudden onset of unilateral lower extremity weakness.

C, chronic productive cough and respiratory wheezes.

D, occasional shortness of breath during exertion and an S3 heart sound.

7-Which patient is at the highest risk for developing heart failure?

A, a 40-year-old with mild asthma and a BMI of 24.

B, a 60-year-old with well-controlled hypothyroidism and no cardiac history.

C, a 35-year-old who consumes alcohol socially on the weekends and does not exercise regularly.

D, a 52-year-old with a history of hypertension, type 2 diabetes, and hyperlipidemia.

8-Which client profile reflects the highest risk for developing peripheral artery disease?

A, a 45-year-old client with seasonal allergies and chronic pancreatitis.

B, a 65-year-old client with a history of osteoporosis and glaucoma.

C, a 38-year-old client with a history of asthma and a family history of colon cancer.

D, a 55-year-old client with type 2 diabetes and a one-pack per day tobacco use.

9-A 58-year-old client reports chest tightness that occurs consistently during brisk walking and resolves within minutes of rest. Based on this presentation, which diagnosis is most likely?

A, unstable angina,

B, acute coronary syndrome,

C, stable angina,

D, gastroesophageal reflux disease.