

Cardiac/Vascular Nursing CE Test Questions

1. Which term describes a psychosocial response to an actual or perceived threat that is characterized by feelings of apprehension and uneasiness?
 - A. Anger
 - B. Depression
 - C. Anxiety
 - D. Dependence
2. Mr. Vincent, a 55 year-old male, had coronary artery bypass surgery two days ago. His vital signs are: Temp 96.8° F(36° C); HR 162 beats/min.; Resp. 30 breaths/min.; BP 82/30 mm Hg with pulsus paradoxus. His echocardiogram shows a large pericardial effusion. The most likely cause of his symptoms are:
 - A. ventricular tachycardia.
 - B. acute heart failure.
 - C. cardiogenic shock.
 - D. cardiac tamponade.
3. Patients who report symptoms suggestive of acute myocardial infarction while at home are instructed to call:
 - A. primary care provider's office.
 - B. cardiologist's answering service.
 - C. 911 or emergency medical services.
 - D. family members.
4. ECG signs of myocardial injury include:
 - A. ST segment elevation.
 - B. ST segment depression.
 - C. Q waves that are 0.03 second wide and 0.03 mm deep.
 - D. Wide, flat T waves.
5. Which best describes a venous duplex?
 - A. An invasive test of venous valvular function
 - B. Used to assess venous pressure
 - C. Highly sensitive test for deep venous thrombosis (DVT)
 - D. Not repeated more than once in a lifetime
6. What does the nurse expect to find when examining a patient with a 5-year history of poorly controlled HTN?
 - A. Right atrial dilation
 - B. Right ventricular hypertrophy
 - C. Left atrial dilation
 - D. Left ventricular hypertrophy
7. Modifiable risk factors for HTN and cardiovascular disease include:

- A. Age and gender
 - B. Positive family history and tobacco use
 - C. Obesity and sedentary lifestyle
 - D. Consumption of high carbohydrate diet
8. Which is considered a CHD equivalent?
- A. Hypertension
 - B. Alzheimer's dementia
 - C. Diabetes mellitus
 - D. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
9. Individuals with cardiac or vascular disease are asked about allergy to iodine or shellfish because:
- A. fish is used to lower cholesterol level during acute illness.
 - B. there is a high incidence of thyroid dysfunction among individuals with cardiac and vascular disease.
 - C. the contrast dye that is used in common diagnostic studies of the cardiac and vascular system contains iodine.
 - D. individuals who are allergic to iodine are likely to be allergic to cardiac anti-dysrhythmic drugs.
10. Which heart sound is suggestive of mitral regurgitation?
- A. A diastolic murmur
 - B. A systolic murmur
 - C. An extra heart sound heard early in diastole
 - D. An extra heart sound heard early in systole
11. The primary method of action of angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE) inhibitors results in:
- A. heart rate reduction.
 - B. reduced risk of thromboembolic events.
 - C. reduction of neurohormonal stimulation.
 - D. prevention of lethal arrhythmias.
12. A female patient is 5 ft 6 in tall. Her ideal body weight (IBW) is:
- A. 110 pounds
 - B. 120 pounds
 - C. 130 pounds
 - D. 140 pounds
13. The numerical average of all the scores in a distribution is the:
- A. mean.
 - B. median.
 - C. mode.
 - D. standard deviation.

14. Which illustrates a patient outcome?
- A. Respiratory rate of 18 breaths per minute
 - B. Decline in level of dyspnea between admission and discharge
 - C. Use of home oxygen therapy
 - D. Health status at hospital discharge.
15. A patient with peripheral vascular disease and hypertension is advised by his physician to lose weight, stop smoking, and begin a progressive walking program. The nurse knows that the patient is more likely to comply with this advice if he:
- A. makes an explicit commitment to change.
 - B. attends a smoke cessation class.
 - C. has an external locus of control.
 - D. requests a referral to the dietician.
16. Which health promotion program is an example of secondary prevention?
- A. An elementary school program on the effects of cigarette smoking
 - B. A blood pressure screening program offered at a senior high-rise
 - C. A community program about the benefits of increasing activity
 - D. A television campaign promoting 5 servings of fruit and vegetables daily
17. Patients with a CHD risk equivalent have:
- A. not yet had a CHD event.
 - B. a > 20% risk for a CHD event in 20 years.
 - C. a maternal uncle with an MI at age 42.
 - D. no cardiac risk factors.
18. Which is an important predictor of high risk for stroke among patients with atrial fibrillation?
- A. History of myocardial infarction
 - B. Elevated diastolic BP
 - C. Prior TIA or stroke
 - D. Men > 75 years of age
19. The clinical diagnosis of obesity in a woman is made by:
- A. measuring height and weight and computing body mass index (BMI).
 - B. measuring waist and hip circumference and computing waist-hip ratio.
 - C. measuring weight and comparing it to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company tables.
 - D. calculating ideal body weight (IBW).
20. What is the first step in the management of dyslipidemia?
- A. Assessment of atherosclerosis risk profile
 - B. Teaching about therapeutic lifestyle changes
 - C. Treatment with plant stanols/sterols
 - D. Pharmacotherapy

21. Which is considered a CHD equivalent?
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22. Which symptoms are consistent with reversible ischemic neurologic deficit (RIND)?
- A. Hemiparesis, monoparesis, and aphasia that lasts more than 24 hours but less than 72 hours
 - B. Dysarthria, weakness, or paralysis that lasts less than 24 hours
 - C. Aphasia, dysarthria, and hemiparesis that results in permanent deficits.
 - D. Hemiparesis, weakness, or monoparesis that results in intermittent recovery
23. A 72 year-old male comes to the emergency room with a chief complaint of abdominal pain. Findings from his physical examination demonstrate a palpable, pulsatile mass in the upper abdomen and a bruit in that region. The most probable diagnosis for this patient is:
- A. lower extremity occlusive disease.
 - B. abdominal aortic aneurysm.
 - C. upper extremity occlusive disease.
 - D. femoral artery aneurysm.
24. Antihypertensive response of which drug is due to calcium channel blockade?
- A. Methyl dopa (Aldomet)
 - B. Amlodipine (Norvasc)
 - C. Chlorothiazide (Diuril)
 - D. Enalapril (Vasotec)
25. The rationale for administering propranolol (Inderal) along with nitroprusside when treating hypertension is to:
- A. augment the hypotensive action by blockade of beta-adrenergic receptors in cutaneous vessels.
 - B. increase renin release.
 - C. prevent the development of orthostatic hypotension by increasing cardiac output.
 - D. prevent reflex cardiac stimulation in response to vasodilation.