CARDIOVASCULAR QUIZ

1. A patient with a tricuspid valve disorder will have impaired blood flow between the
   a. Vena cava and right atrium
   b. Left atrium and left ventricle
   c. Right atrium and right ventricle
   d. Right ventricle and pulmonary artery

2. While obtaining subjective assessment data from a patient with hypertension, the nurse recognizes that a **modifiable** risk factor for development of hypertension is
   a. hyperlipidemia
   b. excessive alcohol intake
   c. a family history of hypertension
   d. consumption of a high-carbohydrate, high-calcium diet.

3. In teaching a patient about coronary artery disease, the nurse explains that the changes that occur in this disorder involve
   a. diffuse involvement of plaque formation in coronary veins
   b. formation of fibrous tissue around coronary artery orifices
   c. accumulation of lipid and fibrous tissue within the coronary arteries
   d. chronic vasoconstriction of coronary arteries leading to permanent vasospasm

4. Three days after having an MI, a patient states that he does not understand what all the fuss is about because his problem was simply bad indigestion. This reaction is an example of
   a. projection
   b. anger
   c. denial
   d. depression

5. The cardiac monitor of a patient in the cardiac care unit following an acute MI indicates ventricular bigeminy. The nurse anticipates
   a. performing defibrillation
   b. treatment with IV lidocaine
   c. insertion of a temporary pacemaker
   d. continuing monitoring without other treatment

6. The nurse suspects cardiac tamponade in a patient with acute pericarditis based on the finding of
   a. chest pain
   b. pulsus paradoxus
   c. mitral valve murmur
   d. pericardial friction rub
7. The most common cause of mitral valve stenosis is
   a. myocarditis
   b. rheumatic heart disease
   c. congenital heart disease
   d. subacute infective endocarditis

8. Significant risk factors for peripheral arterial disease include
   a. sedentary lifestyle, stress, obesity
   b. advanced age, female gender, familial tendency
   c. cigarette smoking, hyperlipidemia, hypertension
   d. protein S deficiency, protein C deficiency, factor V Leiden mutation

9. A patient is being prepared for an abdominal aortic aneurysm repair. The nurse suspects rupture of the aneurysm when
   a. the patient becomes dizzy and short of breath
   b. the patient complains of sudden, severe back pain
   c. a bruit and thrill are present at the site of the aneurysm
   d. the patient develops blue, patchy mottling of the feet and toes

10. The usual medical treatment of Raynaud’s phenomenon involves
    a. transluminal balloon angioplasty
    b. amputation of the affected digits
    c. peripheral arterial bypass surgery
    d. prescribing calcium channel blockers