## **GPCME 2010 Clinical Quiz**

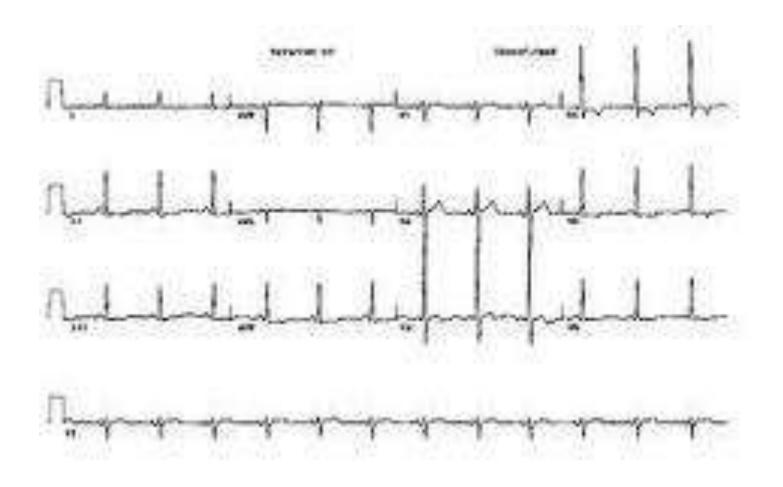
## Translate this

"Quelle est l'histoire, mais une fable convenu"

## Subject- Painter- Locale



## A man with recurrent tachycardia





✤What is this animal?

- Water Buffalo
- Barbados Sheep
- Thompson's Gazelle

What Biological Theory does it support?

#### 

- a. They slow the heart rate during exercise
- b. Reduce exercise performance in women
- c. Improve left ventricular function
- Reduce mortality and morbidity in patients with acute myocardial infarction.
- e. Reduce the activity of the renin angiotensin system.



What Biological Experiments Were Performed Here?

#### Case #1

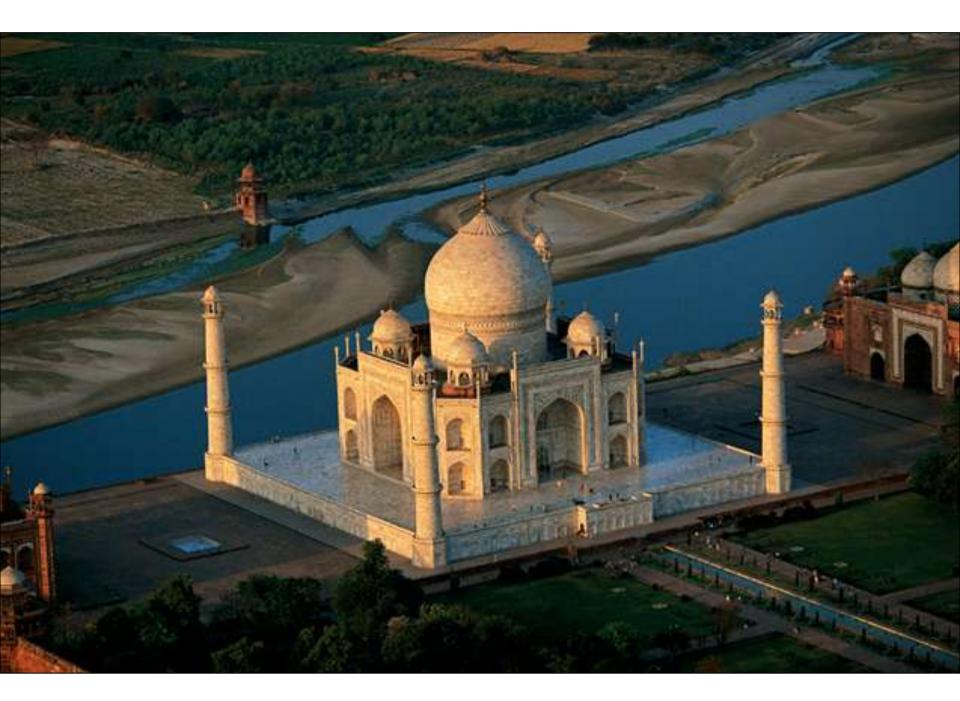
A 56 year-year-old male was referred to you with progressive easy fatigueability, moderate exertional dysprea and two pillow orthopnea of a 1 year duration.

Relevant physical findings include BP 104/64 mm Hg, pulse 104/min and unlabored repirations at 20/min. Neck veins are engoged 3 cm above the clavicle at 30 degrees and the abdomino-jugular (also referred to as hepato-jugular) refux is positive. The apical impulse is located two cm lateral to the left mid-clavicular line in the 6th interspace. Soft S3 and S4 galops together with a grade 2/6 holosytolic mumur are heard at the apex. There are blassilar inspiratory rales and 2+ pitting edema of the legs.

Dest x-ray reveals moderate cardiomegaly with pulmonary congestion. EKG shows a sinus mechanism with a QL368 and frequent unificial premature ventricular contractions. Echocardiography reveals a left ventricular end-dastolic dimension of 62 mm with global hypokinesia, EF of 38% and moderate MR. The inferior vena cava is moderately distended and demonstrates poor inspiratory collapse

Which ONE of the following is initially indicated in the management of this patient?

A. Furosemide B. Enelepril C. Amlodarone D. Beta-blocker E. Digoxin



# What is this and what medical associations does it have ?



## Who is this famous doctor?





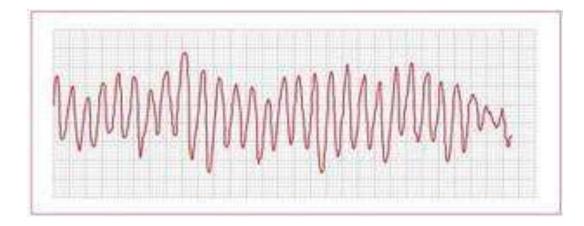
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# What Rhythm ? What is the cause?



### Causes of secondary hypertension include the following:

- a. Cushing's syndrome
- b. Addison's disease
- c. Phaeochromocytoma
- d. Aortic coarctation
- e. Conn's syndrome