How much Doppler angle direction is permissible for reliable measurements ?

a. Upto 10%
b. Upto 20%
c. Upto 30%
d. Upto 40%

Which of following modifications in conventional Doppler will be required for TDI ?

1. Filtering of low amplitude and high frequency sound.
2. Filtering of low amplitude and low frequency sound.
3. Filtering of high amplitude and high frequency sound.
4. Filtering of high amplitude and low frequency sound.

Mitral stenosis may not be severe if :

1. MVA < 1sqm.
2. Mean diastolic gradient > 13mmHg.
3. Severe calcification of mitral valve apparatus is present
4. PHT > 220ms.

Which one of following is commonest congenital cardiac abnormality at births?

1. ASD
2. VSD
3. TOF
4. Bicuspid aortic valve.

Low frequency probe will have following effect :

1. Better penetration and low resolution
2. Better resolution and low penetration
3. Increased aliasing
4. Reduced sector size
5. Larger sector size

Which one of following is reliable to assess intracardiac shunt :

1. Change in size of cardiac chambers
2. Color flow imaging
3. PW Doppler
4. Contrast imaging

On M mode of pulmonic valve “a” wave is absent if :

1. Valvular pulmonary stenosis is present
2. Infundibular pulmonary stenosis is present
3. Supravalvular pulmonary stenosis is present
4. Pulmonary hypertension with right heart failure

Which of following conditions causes normal septal movements:

1. Increased RV volume
2. Isolated RBBB
3. Isolated LBBB
4. Post cardiac surgery
5. Constrictive pericarditis

Which of followings is unusual in LA clot :

1. SEC
2. Dilated LA
3. Severe MR
4. LA appendage involvement

Which one of following statements is true ?

1. All prosthetic valves are inherently stenotic
2. Gradients across prosthetic valve is not different than what is seen with natural valves
3. Life long anticoagulation is required in all kind of prosthesis
4. Mild paravalvular leak is normal feature in prosthetic valve

Atherogenicity can be judged by :

1. Pericardial pad of fat
2. Epicardial pad of fat
3. Lipomatous hypertrophy of interatrial septum
4. SEC

Which one of following feature is essential for diagnosing bicuspid aortic valve :

1. Only two cusps seen in systole
2. Only two cusps seen in diastole
3. Two cusps visible along with AR
4. Two cusps visible along with AS

Which one of following criteria indicates normal PA pressure ?

1. B hump on M mode tracing of AML
2. E /EA ratio < 8
3. AR – Am duration > 30ms
4. Interatrial bulge towards right
5. Pulmonic vein Doppler systolic fraction < 50%

PR is not physiological when :

1. Narrow width PR jet on color flow
2. PR jet not extending beyond 2cm proximal to pulmonic annulus
3. PR jet extending throughout diastole
4. All of above

Normal value of RV free wall thickness is :

1. 1-2mm.
2. 3-4mm
3. 5-7mm
4. 8-10mm

Which feature of followings is reliable indicator of non viable segment :

1. Wall thickness < 6mm
2. Akinesia
3. Dyskinesia
4. Hypokinetic segments
5. Normokinetic segments
6. Wall thickness > 6 mm

Essential feature of cardiac temponade is

1. Swinging heart in large pericardial effusion
2. Hemodynamic compromise
3. Congestive failure
4. Em < 8m/s
5. All of the above

In left PSLX , following is position of aortic cusps :

1. RCC is anterior and NCC is posterior
2. LCC is anterior and NCC is posterior
3. LCC is anterior and RCC is posterior
4. NCC is anterior and RCC is posterior

Pulmonary artery is identified when :

1. It branches early in its course
2. Connection to right ventricle
3. Absence of coronary artery originating from it
4. Number and position of cusps
5. All of the above.

Which one of following feature is non variable to differentiate right atrium from left atrium :

1. Flap valve of fossa ovalis
2. Appendage shape
3. Eustachian valve
4. Chiary network
5. Position of tricuspid vs. mitral annulus

Clinching clue to diagnosis of atrial myxoma will be :

1. Non homogenous texture
2. Ball valve occlusion of mitral valve orifice
3. Origin from mid portion of atrial septum
4. Pedunculation

Which is commonest tumor of heart :

1. Myxoma
2. Rhabdomyoma
3. Haemengioma
4. Malignant tumor

Which is commonest tumor of cardiac valve:

1. Myxoma
2. Papillary fibroelsatoma
3. Lipoma
4. Fibroma

Which one of following features is unlikely to be physiological in pregnancy :

1. Mild pericardial effusion
2. Mild cardiac dilation
3. Increase in mitral valve prolapse
4. Mild TR

Following is not feature of athletes heart :

1. Dilatation of LV cavity
2. Reduction in LV cavity size
3. Increase in LV wall thickness
4. Increase in LV mass

Following is not feature of carcinoid heart :

1. Right sided structures are commonly affected
2. TR & PS are common lesions
3. TS & PR are common lesions
4. Concomitant mitral valve involvement indicates towards rheumatic etiology

Which one of following is not essential feature of hypertrophic cardiomyopath:

1. Septal hypertrophy
2. LVOT gradient
3. Myocardial fibre disarray
4. Genetic basis

Which one of following features is not typical of severe AS

1. Increased LV mass
2. Peak aortic velocity > 5m/s
3. Doppler envelope of aortic flow occupying middle of systole
4. Orifice area less than 1.0sqm.

Which of following VSD defect does not warrant any repair :

1. Large VSD
2. Failure to thrive
3. Restrictive VSD
4. Muscular VSD

High velocity TR jet is not feature of :

1. Pulmonary hypertension
2. Pulmonic valvular stenosis
3. Infundibular stenosis
4. Dilated RV-RA

Large atrium/ atria is not feature of :

1. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
2. Tricuspid stenosis
3. VSD defect
4. Restrictive cardiomyopathy

When to diagnose aneurismal deformity :

1. Diastolic contour enlargement of segment
2. Systolic contour enlargement of segment
3. Dyskinetic segment
4. When segment is thin and akinetic