

1. For the last 3 months, a 68-year-old woman has been suffering from pain attacks in the heart that last for 10 minutes. The pain attacks occur in response to the slightest physical exertion. She does not take nitroglycerin because of severe headache. She was repeatedly treated for ischemic heart disease and had a myocardial infarction. Her blood pressure periodically rises to 160/80 mm Hg. ECG shows cicatricial changes in the posterior wall of the left ventricle.

Auscultation reveals a systolic murmur over the aorta. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Unstable angina pectoris
- b. Recurrent myocardial infarction
- c. Aortic aneurysm with aortic dissection
- d. Stable exertional angina pectoris, FC II
- e. Stable exertional angina pectoris, FC IV

Правильна відповідь: Stable exertional angina pectoris, FC IV

2. A 60-year-old man came to a hospital complaining of a bursting sensation behind his sternum that develops during fast walking and physical exertion. The pain lasts for approximately 5 minutes and passes on its own in a resting state. Objectively, his pulse is 75/min., blood pressure - 140/80 mm Hg. The heart borders are normal. Heart sounds are slightly weakened, rhythmic, and clear. ECG shows no changes. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- a. Variant angina pectoris
- b. Intercostal neuralgia
- c. Myositis
- d. Exertional angina pectoris
- e. Somatoform autonomic dysfunction

Правильна відповідь: Exertional angina pectoris

3. A 37-year-old woman complains of constricting retrosternal pain that occurs every day at the same time in the morning. The pain occurs in the absence of provoking factors. Holter monitoring data show ST segment elevation in leads V1-V3 during a pain attack. Without pain syndrome, there are no pathological changes on the ECG. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Progressive angina pectoris
- b. Unstable angina pectoris
- c. Prinzmetal angina pectoris
- d. Exertional angina pectoris, functional class III
- e. First episode of angina pectoris

Правильна відповідь: Prinzmetal angina pectoris

4. A 45-year-old man developed constricting retrosternal pain that occurs during walks at the distance of 200 m. Objectively heart rate is 80/min., BP is 160/90 mm Hg. During cardiopulmonary exercise test at 50 W there is a depression of S-T segment by 3 mm below the isoline in V3-V4. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- a. Somatoform autonomic dysfunction, hypertension type
 - b. Exertional angina pectoris, functional class II
 - c. Exertional angina pectoris, functional class IV
 - d. Exertional angina pectoris, functional class III
 - e. Alcoholic myocardiodystrophy

Правильна відповідь: Exertional angina pectoris, functional class III

5. A 52-year-old man periodically develops a brief (2-3 minutes) constricting feeling behind the sternum, accompanied by dyspnea, when walking. During such an attack, the patient slows down or stops walking. This constricting feeling first occurred approximately one month ago. The patient has a history of essential hypertension and diabetes mellitus and smokes 1-2 packs of cigarettes per day. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?
- a. Acute pericarditis
 - b. Myocardial infarction
 - c. Acute myocarditis
 - d. Mitral stenosis
 - e. Angina pectoris

Правильна відповідь: Angina pectoris

6. A 49-year-old man complains of angina pectoris attacks that occur when he walks up to 500 m. He has a many-year-long history of chronic bronchitis. Examination detects a small number of dry diffuse crackles in the lungs, the

respiratory rate is 18/min. The borders of the heart are expanded to the left, the heart sounds are muffled, the heart rate=PS=86/min., the blood pressure is 160/100 mm Hg. Complete blood count shows the following: Hb - 160 g/L, leukocytes - $6.4 \cdot 10^9/L$, ESR - 7 mm/hour. ECG shows hypertrophy of the left ventricle. What group of drugs is contraindicated in this case, taking into account the concomitant pathology?

- a. Antiplatelet drugs
- b. Beta blockers
- c. Angioprotectors
- d. Long-acting nitrates
- e. Calcium antagonists

Правильна відповідь: Beta blockers

7. A 37-year-old man suffers from attacks of unconsciousness, dyspnea during physical exertion, periodical sensations of heart rate disorder. Father of the patient died suddenly at the age of 45. Objectively: heart rate is 90/min., BP is 140/90 mm Hg. On heart US: ejection fraction - 49%, significant myocardium thickening of the left ventricle and interventricular septum. What drug should be prescribed for the treatment?

- a. Phenyhydinum (Nifedipine)
- b. Bisoprolol
- c. Hydrochlorothiazide
- d. Furosemide
- e. Enalapril

Правильна відповідь: Bisoprolol

8. A 45-year-old man complains of an intense retrosternal pain that radiates into the lower jaw and occurs at rest, at night, several times for 10-15 minutes. During a pain attack, an elevation of the ST segment can be recorded on the ECG in leads V 3-4. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- a. Prinzmetal angina pectoris
- b. Stable angina pectoris, functional class IV
- c. Stable angina pectoris, functional class II
- d. Progressive angina pectoris
- e. Myocardial infarction

Правильна відповідь: Prinzmetal angina pectoris

9. A 37-year-old woman complains of shortness of breath and constricting retrosternal pain. One week ago she had a flu. Objectively, she has acrocyanosis, her heart rate is 98/min., blood pressure - 90/75 mm Hg, respiratory rate - 26/min. The cardiac borders are expanded to the left and right by 3 cm. The heart sounds are muffled, above the cardiac apex there are a protodiastolic gallop rhythm and a systolic murmur. Hb - 100 g/L, ESR - 25 mm/hour. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Infectious-allergic myocarditis
- b. Ischemic heart disease, angina pectoris
- c. Myocardial dystrophy
- d. Dilated cardiomyopathy
- e. Exudative pericarditis

Правильна відповідь: Infectious-allergic myocarditis

10. An 89-year-old man presents with ischemic heart disease, stable exertional angina pectoris (functional class II), and essential hypertension (stage 2, degree 2). He continuously takes lisinopril, bisoprolol, aspirin, and rosuvastatin. The patient complains that he has developed dry cough that occurs mainly in the morning. What medicine has caused the cough?

- a. Rosuvastatin
- b. Bisoprolol
- c. Aspirin
- d. -
- e. Lisinopril

Правильна відповідь: Lisinopril