

Archive PVD (Arterial and venous)

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1) Where is the dorsalis pedis pulse best palpated?

- A. Behind the medial malleolus
- B. Lateral to the extensor digitorum longus tendon
- C. Posterior to the tibia
- D. Against the navicular bone
- E. Between the 2nd and 3rd metatarsals

2) In chronic venous insufficiency, venous ulceration is distinguished from arterial insufficiency ulceration by which of the following features?

- A. Regular punched-out edge
- B. Irregular, shallow edge with hyperpigmentation
- C. Swelling and erythema of surrounding tissue
- D. Pale skin and absent pulse
- E. Loss of temperature sensation

Answer: B

3) All of the following are signs of arterial insufficiency EXCEPT:

- A. Pallor
- B. Cyanosis
- C. Cold limb
- D. Numbness or sensory loss
- E. Reduced or absent pulses

4) Which of the following is NOT one of the six 'P's of acute ischemia in Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD)?

- A. Pallor -
- B. Cyanosis
- C. Cold limb
- D. Low blood flow

Answer : B

5) A patient presents with severe abdominal and back pain, BP 80/40 mmHg, asymmetrical pulses, and a palpable pulsatile abdominal mass. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm (A-AA)
- B. Acute appendicitis
- C. Renal colic
- D. Mesenteric ischemia

Answer: A

6) A young female presents to the ER with shortness of breath. On examination, there is unilateral leg-swelling and erythema. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute pulmonary edema
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: B

7) Burgers test angle after leg elevation 2–3 minutes is approximately?

- A. 90 degrees -
- B. 45 degrees
- C. 30 degrees
- D. 60 degrees
- E. 15 degrees

Answer : B

8) The correct anatomical location for femoral artery assessment is at the:

- A. Midpoint between ASIS and pubic tubercle
- B. Midpoint between ASIS and symphysis pubis
- C. Midpoint between iliac crest and sym-physis pubis
- D. Lateral to femoral vein
- E. Overlying inguinal ligament

Answer : B

9) An abnormal ankle-brachial pressure index (ABI) is defined as:

- A. 0.8–0.9
- B. 1.4
- C. Less than 0.9
- D. 1.0–1.3
- E. More than 1.5

Answer : C

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10) Which of the following is NOT a typical feature in the early stages of gangrene and arterial insufficiency?

- A. Pain
- B. Discharge
- C. Crepitation
- D. Loss of sensation
- E. Coldness

Answer : C

11) A patient has an ulcer on the medial malleolus. The ulcer is shallow with irregular edges. The wound base is red, and wound drainage is present. What is the most likely type of ulcer?

- A. Venous ulcer
- B. Arterial ulcer
- C. Diabetic ulcer
- D. Malignant ulcer
- E. Neuropathic ulcer

Answer: A

12) Which of the following is FALSE regarding visceral abdominal pain?

- A. Can be caused by distension of hollow organs
- B. Poorly localized in the midline
- C. Conducted via sympathetic splanchnic nerves
- D. Pain arises from the parietal peritoneum and abdominal wall
- E. Central abdominal pain arises from midgut structures

Answer: D

13) What is considered a normal Ankle-Brachial Index (ABI)?

- A. 0.9
- B. 1.5
- C. 2.5
- D. 3.5
- E. 4

Answer: A

14) Patients with critical limb ischemia typically have an ankle-brachial pressure of:

- A. 65
- B. 60
- C. 55
- D. 50
- E. 45

Answer : E

تَعَلَّم الإِتِمَام..

أَنْ تُتِمَّ مَا بَدَأْتَ، وَتُنْجِزَ مَا خَطَّوْتَ، وَتُكْمَلَ مَا خَطَّطْتَ لَهُ! لَا تَكُنْ مَبْتُورًا، مَنقُوصًا، أَشْتَاتًا هُنَا وَهَنَاكَ، فِي الطَّرِيقِ سَتَخْتَلِفُ الرُّؤْيُ، سَتَتَغَيَّرُ الأَحْدَاثُ، قَدْ تَتْرُكُ أَمْرًا وَتَأْخُذُ آخَرَ، لَا تَنْسَ! بَعْضُ التَّرِكِ إِتِمَامٌ، لَكِنْ أَدْرِكُ مَتَى تَتْرُكُ، وَمَتَى تُمَسِكُ، مَتَى تُكْمَلُ وَمَتَى تَقْفُ.

أ/ قصي عاصم العسيلي.