

INVESTIGATIONS

In the following scenario, which of the options would be the most appropriate initial investigation?

A 65 year old man attends the outpatient clinic for review of his intermittent claudication but also complains that he has had weakness in his right leg lasting for one hour two days ago.

- A. Angiography
- B. Ankle Brachial Pressure Index (ABPI)
- C. Aortic ultrasound
- D. Duplex scan
- E. Duplex scan of carotid artery
- F. Duplex scan of superficial femoral artery
- G. Fasting lipids
- H. Full blood count
- I. Homocysteine levels
- J. MRI
- K. No further investigations
- L. Thrombophilia screen

INVESTIGATIONS

In the following scenario, which of the options would be the most appropriate initial investigation?

A 45 year old man complains of leg pain on exertion which is steadily deteriorating over six months.

- A. Ankle Brachial Pressure Index (ABPI)
- B. Angiography
- C. Aortic ultrasound
- D. Duplex scan
- E. Duplex scan of carotid artery
- F. Duplex scan of superficial femoral artery
- G. Fasting lipids
- H. Full blood count
- I. Homocysteine levels
- J. MRI
- K. No further investigations
- L. Thrombophilia screen

item: I27051.1

answer: "E"

INVESTIGATIONS

In the following scenario, which of the options would be the most appropriate initial investigation?

A 72 year old man who is asymptomatic is noted on routine examination to have a left carotid bruit.

- A. Angiography
- B. Ankle Brachial Pressure Index (ABPI)
- C. Aortic ultrasound
- D. Duplex scan
- E. Duplex scan of carotid artery
- F. Duplex scan of SFA
- G. Fasting lipids
- H. Full blood count
- I. Homocysteine levels
- J. MRI
- K. No further investigations
- L. Thrombophilia screen

VASCULAR EMERGENCIES

In the following situation, which is the most likely cause of vascular occlusion?

A 23 year old drug addict is injecting a combination of drugs into his left groin vessels when he suddenly develops pain in his left calf and forefoot. The pain is excruciating.

- A. Air embolism
- B. Amniotic fluid embolism
- C. Arterial spasm
- D. Arteriovenous fistula
- E. Deep venous thrombosis
- F. Fat emboli
- G. Foreign body emboli
- H. Mesenteric arterial thrombosis
- I. Plaque emboli
- J. Platelet emboli
- K. Thrombotic emboli
- L. Tumour emboli
- M. Vasospastic disorder
- N. Venous emboli
- O. Venous thrombosis

VASCULAR EMERGENCIES

In the following situation, which is the most likely cause of vascular occlusion?

A 6 year old child falls off his bicycle and sustains a supracondylar fracture of his right humerus. The forearm is white and cold.

- A. Air embolism
- B. Amniotic fluid embolism
- C. Arterial spasm
- D. Arteriovenous fistula
- E. Deep venous thrombosis
- F. Fat emboli
- G. Foreign body emboli
- H. Mesenteric arterial thrombosis
- I. Plaque emboli
- J. Platelet emboli
- K. Thrombotic emboli
- L. Tumour emboli
- M. Vasospastic disorder
- N. Venous emboli
- O. Venous thrombosis

VASCULAR EMERGENCIES

In the following situation, which is the most likely cause of vascular occlusion?

A 57 year old woman develops severe abdominal pain and at operation is found to have a congested, purple small bowel and right colon. There is a good pulse at the root of the mesentery. There is an aneurysm of the aorta.

- A. Air embolism
- B. Amniotic fluid embolism
- C. Arterial spasm
- D. Arteriovenous fistula
- E. Deep venous thrombosis
- F. Fat emboli
- G. Foreign body emboli
- H. Mesenteric arterial thrombosis
- I. Plaque emboli
- J. Platelet emboli
- K. Thrombotic emboli
- L. Tumour emboli
- M. Vasospastic disorder
- N. Venous emboli
- O. Venous thrombosis