

EAPCI Certification exam

Nurses and Allied Professionals

The following slides contain examples of questions from past EAPCI NAP certification Exam .

Correct answers are on the last slide so that you may test yourself.

Question 1

A 59-year-old woman presented to the outpatient clinic with complaints of dyspnea and fatigue. An Echocardiogram indicated a mitral valve area of 1 cm² with pulmonary hypertension. The results of a transesophageal echocardiography (TOE) found a thrombus in her left atrium.

Which is the best treatment option for this patient?

- A. mitral clip
- B. partial mitral commissurotomy (PMC)
- C. surgical repair
- D. thrombolytic therapy
- E. transcatheter mitral valve implantation

Question 2

A 50-year-old man, is admitted to the cathlab with a 2h STEMI. BP 135/85, heart rate 89 and oxygen saturation 95% . The ECG shows ST elevation in II, III & aVF.

What is the most appropriate treatment regarding oxygen therapy?

- A. no oxygen supplementation is needed
- B. oxygen is only need if he has a cardiac arrest
- C. oxygen through facial mask, 15 litres/min
- D. oxygen through facial mask, 5 litres/min 26%
- E. oxygen through nasal cannula, 3 litres/min

Question 3

A 49-year-old woman underwent a planned cardiac catheterization using right radial access. During the procedure she complained of a burning sensation and pain in her lower arm and catheter advancement was difficult. The radial access was terminated and the procedure was carried out using femoral access.

What is the most likely cause of the patients symptoms?

- A. distal insertion of the subclavian artery in the aorta
- B. high radial – ulnar bifurcation
- C. radial artery loops, tortuous radial arteries
- D. radial spasm
- E. tortuous subclavian system

Question 4

A 62-year-old male underwent an elective coronary angiogram. An FFR was performed on a lesion in his LAD. The FFR mean value was 0.85 in the LAD vessel following IC injection of 200 microgramms adenosine.

What does this FFR result signify?

- A. adenosine dose was insufficient
- B. non-viable myocardium
- C. non-flow limiting stenosis of the coronary artery
- D. the coronary vessel should be stented
- E. the coronary vessel should undergo bypass grafting

Question 5

A 58-year-old woman undergoing an angiogram had a history of Parkinson's disease and had a hard time lying still on the table and needed help from the nurse.

In order to optimize the nurse's radioprotection, the best place in the cath lab is?

- A any place near the patient to keep an eye on her
- B as far as possible of the X-Ray tube
- C behind the C-arm
- D on the left and near the patient
- E on the right near the patient

Question 6

A 75-year-old man with a history of coronary bypass surgery 20 years previously was admitted to the catheterisation lab for diagnostic angiography.

What is the most appropriate way of localising the grafts?

- A have the operation notes beforehand
- B look for competitive flow during angiography of native arteries
- C look for grafts by CT coronary angiography prior to procedure
- D look for the grafts with appropriate catheters
- E perform an aortogram to localise grafts

Question 7

A 78-year-old man underwent a planned PCI for an occluded proximal LAD and received a DES. He is 170cm and 55kg. A DAPT treatment needs to be prescribed.

Which antiplatelet drug from the following is contraindicated in this patient?

- A acetylsalicylic acid
- B clopidogrel
- C prasugrel
- D ticagrelor
- E ticlopidine

Question 8

A 56-year-old woman has been asked to participate in a clinical trial.

When is she considered to be enrolled in the trial?

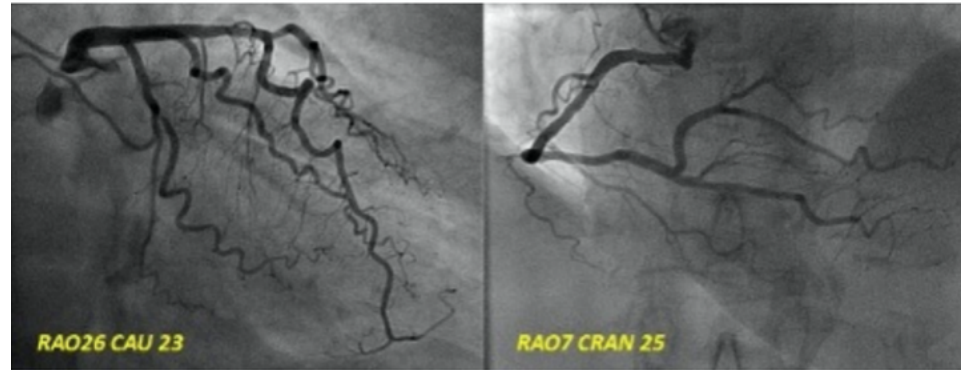
- A when she has passed the inclusion and exclusion criteria
- B when she has signed the informed consent
- C when she is first exposed to the investigational product
- D when she is randomized in the trial
- E when she orally has accepted to participate

Question 9

A 50-year-old man with stable angina underwent a coronary angiography (see image).

What is the correct interpretation of the image?

- A additional projection views are needed
- B balanced dominance
- C dominance cannot be determined
- D left dominance
- E right dominance

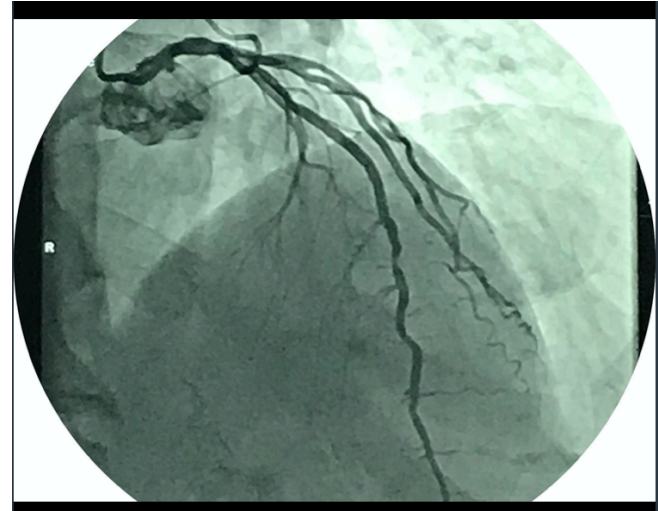


Question 10

A 70-year-old man was admitted to an elective coronary catheterisation with atypical angina. A possible lesion was found (see image).

What is the most likely projection shown in the image?

- A LAO 10 Cranial 37
- B. LAO 28° Cranial 20
- C. RAO 31 Cranial 3
- D. RAO 43 Cranial 19
- E. RAO 19° Cranial 27°



Answers

1. surgical repair
2. no oxygen supplementation is needed
3. radial spasm
4. non-flow limiting stenosis of the coronary artery
5. as far as possible of the X-Ray tube
6. have the operation notes beforehand
7. Prasugrel
8. when she has signed the informed consent
9. right dominance
10. RAO 19° Cranial 27°