

Question

Which of the following would be classified as **incessant** pericarditis?

Answers

- A- Pericarditis lasting 2 weeks
- B- Pericarditis lasting 4 months
- C- **Pericarditis lasting 8 weeks**
- D- Pericarditis lasting 2 weeks and then recurring after 8 weeks
- E- Pericarditis lasting 3 months and then recurring after 1 month

Question

Which of the following 36 year old male patients require admission to hospital?

Answers

- A- **24 hours of pain, small effusion, temperature 39°C**
- B- Moderate pericardial effusion
- C- Recurrent symptoms, CRP 35, no ECG changes, no effusion
- D- Severe pain, ST change in the chest leads and a –ve troponin assay
- E- ST change in all leads and 72 hours of symptoms

Question

Which of the following are not first line treatments for pericarditis?

Answers

- A- Aspirin
- B- Colchicine
- C- Exercise Restriction
- D- Ibuprofen
- E- **Prednisolone**

Question

In pericarditis associated with myocarditis, which of the following is a Class IIa recommendation?

Answers

- A- Use of coronary angiography, based on clinical assessment, to rule out ACS
- B- Use of CMR to confirm myocardial involvement
- C- Hospitalisation
- D- Rest and avoidance of physical activity
- E- **Anti inflammatory therapies to control chest pain**

Question

Which of the following only occur in constrictive pericarditis?

- A- Calcification on the posterior surface of the heart
- B- **End diastolic pressure equalisation during cardiac catheterization**
- C- Intrapericardial fibrinous strands on CT
- D- Respiratory variation >25% of mitral peak E velocity
- E- Strong pericardial LGE on CMR following contrast administration