

1-Which diagnostic finding best supports a diagnosis of chronic left sided heart failure?

- A. normal chest x ray and right atrial enlargement on an echo
- B. st segment changes on ecg and clear lung fields
- C. flattened diaphragm and hyperinflated lungs on chest xray
- D. cardio megaly on chest x ray and vascular redistribution in the lungs**

2-What physical assessment finding is most characteristic of advanced HLD?

- A. xanthomas on the upper and lower eyelids**
- B. petechiae on the lower extremities
- C. Livedo reticularis on the thighs
- D. clubbing of the fingers

3- Which clinical presentation is most consistent with stable angina?

- A. sudden onset of chest pain at rest with no prior events
- B. chest discomfort with associated fever and productive cough
- C. predictable chest pressure with exertion, relieved by rest**
- D. sharp chest pain lasting seconds, worsened by deep breathing

4. Which finding in a client most strongly supports a diagnosis of hypertension with possible end-organ involvement?

- A. Headache and a heart rate of 52 beats per minute
- B. Chronic cough and urinary frequency
- C. A BMI of 36 and occasional fatigue
- D. S3 heart sound and visual disturbances**

5. Which diagnostic test provides the best initial non-invasive assessment of blood flow in a client with suspected peripheral artery disease?

- A. CT angiogram,
- B. magnetic resonance angiography,
- C. Doppler ultrasound,**
- D. perfusion scan.

6. Which assessment finding is most consistent with developing coronary artery disease in an older adult client?

- A. warm, well-perfused extremities and brisk capillary refill.
- B. sudden onset of unilateral lower extremity weakness.
- C. chronic productive cough and respiratory wheezes.
- D. occasional shortness of breath during exertion and an S3 heart sound.**

7. Which patient is at the highest risk for developing heart failure?

- A. a 40-year-old with mild asthma and a BMI of 24.
- B. a 60-year-old with well-controlled hypothyroidism and no cardiac history.
- C. a 35-year-old who consumes alcohol socially on the weekends and does not exercise regularly.
- D. a 52-year-old with a history of hypertension, type 2 diabetes, and hyperlipidemia.**

8. Which client profile reflects the highest risk for developing peripheral artery disease?

- A. a 45-year-old client with seasonal allergies and chronic pancreatitis.
- B. a 65-year-old client with a history of osteoporosis and glaucoma.
- C. a 38-year-old client with a history of asthma and a family history of colon cancer.
- D. a 55-year-old client with type 2 diabetes and a one-pack per day tobacco use.**

9. A 58-year-old client reports chest tightness that occurs consistently during brisk walking and resolves within minutes of rest. Based on this presentation, which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. unstable angina,
- B. acute coronary syndrome,
- C. stable angina,**
- D. gastroesophageal reflux disease.