

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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Medical

AACN-CMC

Cardiac Subspecialty Certification

Question: 35

35. Which atrioventricular block does not impair cardiac function?

- A. Hemiblock
- B. First-degree block
- C. Mobitz I block
- D. Right bundle branch block

Answer: B

A first-degree block does not impair cardiac function. It can be caused by hyperkalemia, quinidine, digitalis, and ischemic heart disease.

Question: 36

36. What are some causes of a third-degree AV block?

- A. Certain drugs, such as quinidine and atropine
- B. Age, digitalis intoxication, or myocardial infarction
- C. Heart disease and damage from uncontrolled diabetes mellitus
- D. Hypertension, coronary artery disease, and cardiomyopathy

Answer: B

Some causes of a third-degree AV block are age, digitalis intoxication, and myocardial infarction. This is also called a complete heart block because no impulses are being transmitted from the atria to the ventricles.

Question: 37

37. In particular, which type of atrioventricular block patient would be a good candidate for the implantation of a pacemaker?

- A. Hemiblocks
- B. Transmural ischemic blocks
- C. Posterior fascicular block
- D. Third-degree block

Answer: D

In particular, a patient with a third-degree atrioventricular block would be a good candidate for the implantation of a pacemaker. This would accommodate for the failure of the AV node to disseminate the necessary impulse from the atria to the ventricles.

Question: 38

38. What condition may be indicated very early by an EKG with ST elevations, or tall, upright T waves?

- A. Sudden cardiac death
- B. Myocardial ischemia
- C. Transmural myocardial infarction
- D. Coronary artery disease

Answer: C

Transmural myocardial infarction may be indicated very early by an EKG with ST elevations, or tall, upright T waves. To make a better determination, the V1 and V2 leads may be viewed to determine if ventricular hypertrophy is evident.

Question: 39

39. Which electrolyte abnormality will show shortened ventricular repolarization and shortened QT intervals on EKG?

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hypokalemia

Answer: A

The electrolyte abnormality hypercalcemia will show shortened ventricular repolarization and shortened QT intervals on EKG.

Question: 40

40. What does the horizontal aspect of the EKG measure?

- A. Voltage
- B. Duration
- C. Watts
- D. Waveforms

Answer: B

The horizontal aspect of the EKG measures duration. The smaller squares are .04 seconds in duration and the larger ones are .20 seconds in duration.

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