

SINGAPORE MEDICAL COUNCIL CATEGORY 3B CME PROGRAMME

(Code SMJ 201903B)

Question 1. This finding supports the diagnosis of right ventricular (RV) infarction:

- (a) ST elevation in the right-sided electrocardiogram (ECG) leads V4R–V6R.
- (b) ST elevation in V1 is greater than ST elevation in aVR.
- (c) ST elevation in the posterior ECG leads.
- (d) ST elevation in V1 is greater than that in V2 and V3.

True False

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Question 2. The following is appropriate first-line management for a patient who is hypotensive with RV failure:

- (a) Inotropes to support blood pressure.
- (b) Fluid boluses to maintain right ventricular preload.
- (c) Nitrates to relieve angina.
- (d) Insertion of intra-aortic balloon pump.

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Question 3. Regarding an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest:

- (a) Downtime is defined as time without chest compression during the first period of cardiac arrest.
- (b) No-flow time is defined as time from collapse to return of spontaneous circulation.
- (c) The implementation of dispatcher-assisted cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) by the Singapore Civil Defence Force has led to a rise in bystander CPR rates.
- (d) Mouth-to-mouth ventilation has led to improved outcomes for patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrests.

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Question 4. In right coronary artery myocardial infarction:

- (a) Left ventricular systolic failure is one of the common complications.
- (b) RV failure is one of the common complications.
- (c) RV function for patients with myocardial infarction can be estimated from tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion.
- (d) Tissue Doppler is not useful in estimating RV function.

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Question 5. Which of the following statements is true about coronary anatomy?

- (a) In an isolated RV infarction, the artery involved is the RV branch, which branches off from the proximal part of the right coronary artery.
- (b) A non-dominant right coronary artery would typically support more myocardium compared to a dominant right coronary artery.
- (c) In a left-dominant coronary artery circulation, the posterior descending artery branches off from the right coronary artery.
- (d) In a left-dominant coronary artery circulation, the posterior descending artery branches off from the left circumflex artery.

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Doctor's particulars:

Name in full: _____ MCR no.: _____
 Specialty: _____ Email: _____

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:

Visit the SMJ website: <http://www.smj.org.sg/current-issue> and select the appropriate quiz. You will be redirected to the SMA login page.

For SMA member: (1) Log in with your username and password (if you do not know your password, please click on 'Forgot your password?'). (2) Select your answers for each quiz and click 'Submit'.

For non-SMA member: (1) Create an SMJ CME account, or login with your SMJ CME username and password (for returning users). (2) Make payment of SGD 21.40 (inclusive of 7% GST) via PayPal to access this month's quizzes. (3) Select your answers for each quiz and click 'Submit'.

RESULTS:

(1) Answers will be published online in the SMJ May 2019 issue. (2) The MCR numbers of successful candidates will be posted online at the SMJ website by 9 May 2019. (3) Passing mark is 60%. No mark will be deducted for incorrect answers. (4) The SMJ editorial office will submit the list of successful candidates to the Singapore Medical Council. (5) One CME point is awarded for successful candidates. (6) SMC credits CME points according to the month of publication of the CME article (i.e. points awarded for a quiz published in the December 2018 issue will be credited for the month of December 2018, even if the deadline is in January 2019).

Deadline for submission (March 2019 SMJ 3B CME programme): 12 noon, 2 May 2019.