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.

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.

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.

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.

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.