



Case Study Presentation



Question # 1

What percentage of patients with bicuspid aortic valves demonstrate aortic stenosis based on autopsy data?

1. 5%
2. 25-30%
3. 80%
4. 40%
5. 50%



Answer to Question # 1

2



Question # 2

True or false: Microthrombi and abnormal wall stress on the leaflets of the bicuspid aortic valve result in thickening and fibrosis of the valve.



Answer to Question # 2

True



Question # 3

True or false: Patients with severe aortic regurgitation are usually symptomatic when echocardiography demonstrates left ventricular dilatation.



Answer to Question # 3

False



Question # 4

Which of the following therapeutic agents used for prophylaxis is probably NOT useful in patients with severe aortic regurgitation?

1. Digoxin
2. Hydralazine and nitrates
3. Nifedipine
4. ACE inhibitors
5. Angiotensin receptor blockers



Answer to Question # 4

1. Digoxin



Question # 5

True or false: Patients with severe aortic regurgitation usually develop symptoms within a short time, for example, a year or two.



Answer to Question # 5

False



Question # 6

What is the commonest congenital heart lesion found in adults?

1. Ventricular septal defect
2. Coarctation of the aorta
3. Pulmonic stenosis
4. Patent ductus arteriosus
5. Atrial septal defect



Answer to Question # 6

5



Question # 7

All but one of these defects can lead to severe pulmonary hypertension. Identify the defect that does not lead to pulmonary hypertension.

1. Atrial septal defect, secundum location
2. Atrial septal defect, primum location
3. Ventricular septal defect
4. Pulmonic stenosis
5. Patent ductus arteriosus



Answer to Question # 7

4

