**Question 1**

Which of the following vessels is the least susceptible to aneurysmal dilation?

Select one:

a. Subclavian artery

b. Brachial artery

c. Innominate artery

d. Ascending thoracic aorta

Answer B. Robbins 8th Edition pg 508

**Question 2**

Which is true of giant cell arteritis?

Select one:

a. Giant cells are present in 95% of cases of temporal arteritis

b. It has no gastrointestinal manifestations

c. It responds poorly to anti-inflammatories

d. It affects small arteries including the vertebral

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 512 "75% of biopsies"

**Question 3**

Atheroma predominantly affect?

Select one:

a. The intima

b. The media

c. The media and adventitia

d. The adventitia

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 499 fig 11-9

**Question 4**

Possible causes of secondary hypertension include?

Select one:

a. Glomerulonephritis

b. Reduced intracranial pressure

c. Hypoparathyroidism

d. Low serum renin

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 493 fig 11- 2

**Question 5**

Abdominal aortic aneurysms?

Select one:

a. Of 4 - 5 cm in diameter have an annual risk of rupture of 10 - 15 %

b. Usually involve the renal arteries

c. Are more common in post menopausal women than men of the same age group

d. Are familial

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 508 "usually positioned below the renal arteries"

**Question 6**

Which is true of atherosclerosis?

Select one:

a. Atheromatous plaques are composed of a luminal surface of cholesterol crystals

b. Fatty streaks cause a disturbance in blood flow

c. The lipid in a plaque is primarily triglyceride

d. Extensive atheromas are friable and can embolise

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 504 "plague ruprture can produce micro emboli"

**Question 7**

All of the following concerning fatty streaks are correct EXCEPT?

Select one:

a. Their incidence is increased by the same risk factors as atheroma

b. They are composed of similar cells and substances to atheroma

c. They are evident by adolescence only in the populations with a high incidence of atherosclerosis in later life

d. They decrease in an individual as atheromatous lesions increase

Answer C. Robbins 8th Edition pg 502

**Question 8**

Polyarteritis nodosa involves?

Select one:

a. Medium sized arteries

b. Glomerulonephritis

c. The pulmonary bed

d. Arterioles

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 512 fig 11- 22

**Question 9**

Monckeberg's arteriosclerosis is characterised by all of the following EXCEPT?

Select one:

a. Inflammatory cell infiltrate

b. Calcification within the tunica media

c. It usually occurs in persons older than 50 years

d. Co-existent atheroma

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 496 "calcific deposits in muscular arteries"

**Question 10**

Which is true with regard to thoracic dissection?

Select one:

a. It is usually caused by an intimal tear within 10 cm of the aortic valve

b. About 40 % of non traumatic cases occur in patients with prior hypertension

c. It tends to occur in 40 - 60 year old women

d. It is usually associated with marked dilatation of the aorta

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 508 "may or may not be associated with dilatation"