**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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