1. CK-MB activity and troponin I levels peak at 18-24 hrs. post-MI and are usually normal by 24-36 hrs.
   a. True
   b. False

2. LD “flip” (LD₁ > LD₂) or LD total activity is a recommended marker for myocardial infarction.
   a. True
   b. False

3. The best system for the collection of blood samples to rule out AMI is:
   a. 0,2,4,6,8 and 24 hrs. post-admission
   b. 0,6,12 and 12 hrs. post-admission
   c. 0,24,48 and 72 hrs. post-admission
   d. 0, and each day post-admission
   e. any random combination

4. CK-MB measurement for ruling out MI is:
   a. highly sensitive, but not very specific
   b. highly specific, but no very sensitive
   c. is both highly sensitive and specific
   d. is neither highly sensitive nor specific

Use the following Key to answer Questions 6-12:

a. 1,2, and 3 are correct
b. 1 and 3 are correct
c. 2 and 4 are correct
d. only 4 is correct
e. all are correct

5. Which of the following are types of arrhythmias?
   1. tachycardia
   2. cardiomyopathy
   3. bradycardia
   4. myocarditis

6. Measurement of serum myoglobin is not very useful for ruling out MI because:
   1. it is present in too low concentrations
   2. levels rise and fall too rapidly (<12 hrs.) and is not useful for individuals who appear late.
   3. there are no specific assays to measure myoglobin
   4. it is not specific for cardiac disease

7. Which of the following drugs are used for the treatment of arrhythmias?
   1. beta-blockers
   2. digoxin
3. diuretics
4. quinidine

8. Pathological disorders of muscle can be categorized as resulting from:
   1. degeneration of activating neurons
   2. degeneration of muscle cells
   3. damage by trauma
   4. genetic abnormalities

9. Which of the following is (are) true about congestive heart failure (CHF)?
   1. CHF is caused by a failure of the heart to pump blood.
   2. CHF can be diagnosed by physicians on clinical grounds and by the use of measurements of brain natriuretic peptide.
   3. There is an increasing prevalence of CHF.
   4. CHF is usually caused by cardiac rhythm abnormalities.

10. Acute coronary syndromes include:
    1. Congestive heart failure
    2. Unstable angina
    3. Cardiomyopathy
    4. Myocardial infarction

11. Which of the following statements is (are) true?
    1. CK-MB and Troponin I have the same clinical sensitivity for detecting myocardial infarction.
    2. ALT and LD are currently valuable markers for detecting myocardial infarction.
    3. Troponin I is more specific for myocardial infarction than are CK-MB or myoglobin.
    4. Troponin I should be used in preference to Troponin T.

12. CK-MB is increasingly be replaced by [fill in one of the following], a more specific marker for myocardial infarction.
    a. Troponin I or T
    b. Bone natriuretic peptide
    c. C-reactive protein
    d. Tropomyosin
    e. Titin

Answer:
1. a (p. 576)
2. b (p. 577)
3. b (p. 576)
4. a (p. 576-577)
5. b (p. 574)
6. c (p. 578)
7. c (p. 575)
8. e (p. 574-575)
9.  a  (p. 574)
10.  c  (p. 573)
11.  b  (p. 576-577)
12.  a  (p. 573)