

**S61A**

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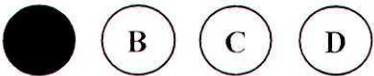
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## S61A

1. Cor Triatriatum refers to
  - (A) 3 Coronary Arteries
  - (B) 3 Coronary sinuses
  - (C) 3 Ventricles
  - (D) None of the above
  
2. Which is not a cyanotic Heart disease
  - (A) Atrio ventricular canal defect
  - (B) TOF
  - (C) Pulmonary atresia with VSD
  - (D) TGA
  
3. A case of Complete Vascular Ring may present with
  - (A) Respiratory Stridor
  - (B) Dysphagia
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
  
4. Ebstein's Anomaly refers to
  - (A) Displaced pulmonary valve attachments to the Left ventricle
  - (B) Displaced pulmonary valve attachments to the right ventricle
  - (C) Displaced Tricuspid Valve attachments to the right ventricle
  - (D) Displaced Tricuspid Valve attachments to the Left ventricle
  
5. CABG is done for all of the following indications except-
  - (A) To reduce symptoms
  - (B) To prevent further catastrophies
  - (C) To prolong life
  - (D) To prevent progress of native blood vessel disease
  
6. The Coronary Sinus drains into
  - (A) LV
  - (B) RV
  - (C) RA
  - (D) LA
  
7. The characteristics of a high risk atherosclerotic plaque prone to rupture are
  - (A) Large eccentric soft lipid core
  - (B) Thin fibrous cap
  - (C) Increased plaque neo-vascularity
  - (D) All of the above

## S61A

8. HOCM refers to
- (A) Supra valvular aortic stenosis
  - (B) Valvular Aortic Stenosis
  - (C) Sub Valvular Aortic Stenosis
  - (D) None of the above
9. Katagener's syndrome has all of the following except-
- (A) Situs solitus
  - (B) Situs inversus
  - (C) Bronchiectasis
  - (D) Sinusitis
10. All of the following are the Major criteria for rheumatic fever except-
- (A) Carditis
  - (B) Arthralgia
  - (C) Chorea
  - (D) Erythema marginatum
11. Solitary pulmonary nodule is found in following diseases except-
- (A) Tuberculoma
  - (B) Blastomycosis
  - (C) Coccidio idomycosis
  - (D) Interstitial lung disease
12. Severity of respiratory failure is judged by-
- (A) Gasping
  - (B) Marked intercostal & subcostal retraction
  - (C)  $\text{pH} < 7.35$
  - (D) All of above
13. Causes of transudates in pleural fluid are following except-
- (A) CHF
  - (B) Cirrhosis
  - (C) Sarcoidosis
  - (D) Bacterial pneumonia
14. Indications of pacemaker implantation are as under except-
- (A) Asystole
  - (B) Symptomatic Bradycardia
  - (C) New Bifasicular block
  - (D) Tachycardia
15. Most common Acynaotic Congenital cardiac anomaly is-
- (A) ASD
  - (B) VSD
  - (C) PDA
  - (D) Coarctation of aorta

## S61A

16. Ventricular Hypertrophy is increase in-
- (A) Nerve Bundles
  - (B) Muscle mass
  - (C) Increased conducting tissue
  - (D) None of the above
17. ECMO for cardiac support does not need the following manpower-
- (A) Perfusionist
  - (B) Physiotherapist
  - (C) Cardiac Surgeon
  - (D) Nurses
18. VACTERAL syndrome has all except-
- (A) Vertebral Anomalies
  - (B) Anal Atresia
  - (C) CVS Anomalies
  - (D) Ca stomach
19. Branches of Left Anterior Descending Coronary Artery are all except-
- (A) Diagonal
  - (B) Septal
  - (C) Obtuse marginal (OM)
  - (D) None of the above
20. Marfan's syndrome involves-
- (A) Aortic root
  - (B) Tricuspid root
  - (C) Mitral root
  - (D) RVOT
21. Features of infective Endocarditis except-
- (A) Fever
  - (B) Sepsis
  - (C) Cannon balls in chest X-Ray
  - (D) Splenomegaly
22. Systolic dysfunction results in all except-
- (A) Dyspnoea
  - (B) Fatigue
  - (C) Fluid retention
  - (D) S<sub>3</sub> on auscultation
23. Drug that decreases the preload of heart-
- (A) Nitroglycerine
  - (B) Prazosin
  - (C) Norëpinephrine
  - (D) Dopamine

## S61A

24. Drug tolerance on prolonged use is known to occur with-
- (A) NTG
  - (B) Captopril
  - (C) Ramipril
  - (D) Prazosin
25. "Bird's beak" appearance in barium swallow is seen in:
- (A) Pyloric Stenosis
  - (B) Hiatus Hernia
  - (C) Sigmoid Volvulus
  - (D) Achalasia Cardia
26. Blalock Taussig operation is done in-
- (A) Fallots Tetrology
  - (B) VSD
  - (C) ASD
  - (D) Coartation of Aorta
27. Hernia of Bochdalek's arises from diaphragmatic defect-
- (A) Anterolaterally
  - (B) Posterolaterally
  - (C) Lateral
  - (D) Posterior
28. Hellers Oesophago-Cardio myotomy is done in-
- (A) Hiatus hernia
  - (B) Ca Oesophagus
  - (C) Diaphragmatic hernia
  - (D) Achalasia Cardia
29. Which valve is BICUSPID ?
- (A) Mitral
  - (B) Tricuspid
  - (C) Aortic
  - (D) Pulmonary
30. Sinotubular junction is found in-
- (A) Aorta
  - (B) Pulmonary trunk
  - (C) RVOT
  - (D) Septum

## S61A

31. 'Blue baby syndrome' is-
- (A) Coarctation of Aorta
  - (B) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
  - (C) Central Aortopulmonary Shunt
  - (D) Tetralogy of Fallot
32. Right Atrium receives blood from all except-
- (A) SVC
  - (B) IVC
  - (C) Coronary sinus
  - (D) Pulmonary veins
33. Pulmonary Capillary Wedge pressure normally is-
- (A) 0-4 mm H<sub>g</sub>
  - (B) 15-30 mm H<sub>g</sub>
  - (C) 5-12 mm H<sub>g</sub>
  - (D) 60-90 mm H<sub>g</sub>
34. Right border of Heart is formed by all except-
- (A) SVC
  - (B) Ascending Aorta
  - (C) Right Atrium
  - (D) Aortic Arch
35. Number of floating ribs in human are
- (A) Two pairs
  - (B) Three pairs
  - (C) Four pairs
  - (D) Five pairs
36. Indication of IABP could be
- (A) Acute MI
  - (B) Left Main Coronary Artery Disease
  - (C) LV Dysfunction with EF < 30%
  - (D) All of the above
37. Severe Aortic stenosis is considered when Aortic Valve area is-
- (A) 2.5 – 3.5 CM<sup>2</sup>
  - (B) 0.75 - 1.5 CM<sup>2</sup>
  - (C) < 0.75 CM<sup>2</sup>
  - (D) none of above
38. S.A. node is located in-
- (A) Left Atrium
  - (B) Right Atrium
  - (C) Inter Atrial Septum
  - (D) Atrio-Ventricular Septum

## S61A

39. Signs of Hypoxia

- (A) Headache
- (B) Malaise
- (C) Precordial pain
- (D) All of above

40. The PR interval of ECG corresponds to-

- (A) Ventricular repolarization
- (B) Ventricular depolarization
- (C) Atrial repolarization and conduction through AV node
- (D) Repolarization of AV node and bundle of His

41. Which of the following is not increased during exercise

- (A) Stroke Volume
- (B) Total peripheral resistance
- (C) Systolic BP
- (D) Heart rate

42. In a patient with mitral stenosis one would expect to hear

- (A) Continuous murmur
- (B) A systolic murmur loudest over the base of heart
- (C) A diastolic murmur loudest over the apex of heart
- (D) A diastolic murmur loudest over the base of heart

43. Lymph flow from the foot is-

- (A) Increased when an individual rises from the supine to standing position
- (B) Increased by massaging the foot
- (C) Increased when capillary permeability is decreased
- (D) Decreased by exercise

44. The pressure in the radial artery is determined by-

- (A) The degree of constriction of brachial vein
- (B) The rate of discharge in sympathetic nerve fibers to the arm
- (C) Pressure in the hepatic portal vein
- (D) Pressure in the brachial vein

## S61A

45. First Heart sound is produced by-
- (A) Closure of Aortic and Pulmonary Valve
  - (B) Opening of Aortic and Pulmonary Valve
  - (C) Closure of Mitral and Tricuspid Valve
  - (D) Opening of Mitral and Tricuspid Valve
46. Which of the following takes longest time to return to normal after one Liter of blood is removed from a normal individual-
- (A) Number of RBC's in peripheral blood
  - (B) Plasma volume
  - (C) Renin secretion
  - (D) Blood pressure
47. Most common cardiac tumors in children is.
- (A) Myxoma
  - (B) Rhabdomyoma
  - (C) Fibroma
  - (D) Hemangioma
48. Foramen of Morgagni is present in-
- (A) Base of Skull
  - (B) Diaphragm
  - (C) Pericardium
  - (D) Pelvis
49. Branch of the Left Circumflex coronary artery-
- (A) LAD
  - (B) RCA
  - (C) Obtuse Marginal
  - (D) Diagonal
50. De-Vega's Annuloplasty is done for.
- (A) Mitral Regurgitation
  - (B) Aortic Regurgitation
  - (C) Tricuspid Regurgitation
  - (D) Aortic Stenosis
51. Which of the following is not an indication for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG)?
- (A) Left main coronary disease with more than 70% stenosis
  - (B) One, Two or Three vessel disease with proximal LAD stenosis
  - (C) Triple Vessel disease with impaired ventricular function (Less than 50%)
  - (D) Single Vessel Disease with patent Left Anterior Descending artery.



## S61A

52. Which of the following is not a clinical feature of Coarctation of Aorta?
- (A) Low blood pressure in Right Arm
  - (B) Rib notching
  - (C) Radio Femoral Delay
  - (D) Prominent Pulsations under the ribs
53. Which of the following is not likely to be a manifestation of ischemic heart disease-
- (A) Myocardial infarction
  - (B) Angina Pectoris
  - (C) Sudden Cardiac Death
  - (D) Pericardium
54. The 'p' wave of the ECG represents
- (A) Ventricular depolarisation
  - (B) Atrial depolarisation
  - (C) Ventricular repolarisation
  - (D) Atrial repolarisation
55. An average Heart beat or cardiac cycle lasts approximately
- (A) 0.08 sec
  - (B) 0.18 sec
  - (C) 8.0 sec
  - (D) 0.8 sec
56. All of these are contents of posterior mediastinum Except
- (A) Thymus
  - (B) Esophagus
  - (C) Descending Aorta
  - (D) Thoracic Duct
57. Effect of Heparin is reversed with
- (A) Protamine
  - (B) Adrenaline
  - (C) Atropine
  - (D) Adenosine
58. Maze procedure is done for
- (A) Supra Ventricular Tachycardia
  - (B) Ventricular Tachycardia
  - (C) Atrial Fibrillation
  - (D) None of the above
59. Which of the following is not a sign of Aortic Regurgitation
- (A) De Musset's Sign
  - (B) Corrigan's Pulse
  - (C) Carvallo's Sign
  - (D) Duroziez Murmur

## S61A

60. Patient Prosthesis mismatch in valve replacement is most likely to occur with
- (A) Aortic Valve Replacement
  - (B) Mitral Valve Replacement
  - (C) Tricuspid Valve Replacement
  - (D) Pulmonary Valve Replacement
61. Most commonly used approach for Open Heart Surgery is
- (A) Axillary Thoracotomy
  - (B) Anterior Thoracotomy
  - (C) Median Sternotomy
  - (D) Bilateral Thoracosternotomy
62. Dose of Warfarin in patients after valve replacement surgery is monitored by-
- (A) Fibrin Stabilisation Test
  - (B) Thromboelastography
  - (C) Prothrombin time & INR
  - (D) Fibrin Degradation Products
63. In an infant with suspected PDA, which is the most commonly used method to confirm the diagnosis
- (A) Chest XRay
  - (B) Cardiac Catheterisation and Angiography
  - (C) Retrograde Aortography via an Umbilical Artery catheter
  - (D) Two Dimensional Echocardiography with Doppler study
64. Tetralogy of Fallot consists of all the following except
- (A) Right Ventricular Hypertrophy
  - (B) Dextroposition of Aorta
  - (C) Aortic Stenosis
  - (D) VSD
65. Gold standard for diagnosing Coronary Artery Disease is-
- (A) MDCT
  - (B) Coronary Angiography
  - (C) MRI
  - (D) Echocardiography
66. Complication of myocardial infarction is-
- (A) Mitral Stenosis
  - (B) Aortic Regurgitation
  - (C) Mitral Regurgitation
  - (D) Aortic Regurgitation

## S61A

67. Management of cyanotic spells in Tetralogy of Fallot includes all except one-
- (A) Propanolol
  - (B) Adrenaline
  - (C) Oxygen Therapy
  - (D) Morphine
68. Congenital heart diseases with left to right shunt include all except one-
- (A) ASD
  - (B) PDA
  - (C) VSD
  - (D) TOF
69. All of the following are indications for Aortic Valve Replacement for Aortic Stenosis except-
- (A) Syncopal Attacks
  - (B) Congestive Heart Failure
  - (C) Mild Aortic Stenosis
  - (D) Angina Pectoris
70. All of the following statements about Left Atrial Myxoma are true except-
- (A) This is the most common Primary Cardiac Tumor
  - (B) The findings on auscultation can be like Mitral Stenosis
  - (C) It grows in cavity only
  - (D) It is always two in number
71. In adults complete heart block can be because of
- (A) Ischemic heart disease
  - (B) Mitral Stenosis
  - (C) PDA
  - (D) Buerger's Disease
72. Intra Aortic Ballon Pump is placed through
- (A) Radial Artery
  - (B) Femoral Artery
  - (C) Pulmonary Artery
  - (D) Umbilical Artery
73. Who performed the first Heart Transplant-
- (A) Dr. Clarence Walter Lillehei
  - (B) Dr. John W. Kirklin
  - (C) Dr. Christian Bernard
  - (D) Dr. Denton Cooley
74. "Water Lilly Appearance" is a radiologic feature of-
- (A) Atrial Myxoma
  - (B) Lung Abscess
  - (C) Hydatid Cyst of the Lung
  - (D) Pulmonary Thromboembolism

## S61A

75. Anticoagulation during Cardiopulmonary bypass is achieved using-
- (A) Acid citrate dextrose (B) Heparin  
(C) Tranexamic acid (D) Aprotinin
76. In India, the most common cause of mitral valve disease in young adults is-
- (A) Degenerative (B) Rheumatic  
(C) Infective (D) Neoplastic
77. Most common type of oxygenator being used in Heart lung Machine these days is-
- (A) Membrane oxygenator (B) Film oxygenator  
(C) Mesh oxygenator (D) Bubble oxygenator
78. The most effective drug for Rheumatic Fever prophylaxis is
- (A) Benzathine penicillin  
(B) Penicillin v  
(C) Trimethoprim sulfomethoxaole  
(D) Erythromycin
79. Valve least involved by rheumatic fever
- (A) Aortic valve (B) Mitral valve  
(C) Tricuspid valve (D) Pulmonary valve
80. Critical Mitral stenosis is valve area less than
- (A) 4 cm<sup>2</sup> (B) 3 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(C) 2 cm<sup>2</sup> (D) 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
81. Optimal ACT for hypothermic CPB is
- (A) >180 seconds (B) >280 seconds  
(C) >380 seconds (D) >480 seconds
82. Loading Dose of heparin for CPB is
- (A) 100 – 200 units/kg (B) 200 – 300 units/kg  
(C) 300 – 400 units/kg (D) 400 – 500 units/kg

## S61A

83. Most common type of VSD requiring surgical closure is
- (A) Perimembranous VSD
  - (B) Muscular vsd
  - (C) Inlet septal vsd
  - (D) Subarterial vsd
84. All of the following are responsible for physiological closure of Ductus arteriosus except
- (A) Prostaglandins
  - (B) Acetylcholine
  - (C) Bradykinin
  - (D) Elevated oxygen saturations
85. Surgical treatment for TGA is all except
- (A) Jatene procedure (arterial switch)
  - (B) Senning procedure (atrial switch)
  - (C) Mustard procedure (atrial switch)
  - (D) Ross procedure
86. Drug contraindicated in HOCM is
- (A) Beta blockers
  - (B) Amiodarone
  - (C) Diltiazem
  - (D) Digoxin
87. Most common intra cardiac anomaly associated with coarctation of aorta is
- (A) Ventricular septal defect
  - (B) Atrial septal defect
  - (C) Mitral valve prolapse
  - (D) Aortic arch anomalies
88. All of the following are radiological features of coarctation of aorta except
- (A) Classic 3 sign on chest x ray
  - (B) Indentations on oesophagus on barium swallow
  - (C) Cardiomegaly with right ventricular hypertrophy
  - (D) Rib notching
89. Characteristic finding on Chest x ray in a patient of transposition of great arteries is
- (A) Egg shaped heart with a narrow mediastinum
  - (B) Massive cardiomegaly
  - (C) Boot shaped heart
  - (D) Snowman appearance

## S61A

90. Most Common site of atrial myxomas is
- (A) Left atrial side of interatrial septum
  - (B) Right atrial side of interatrial septum
  - (C) Left atrial appendage
  - (D) Right atrial appendage
91. Right atrial extension of infradiaphragmatic tumour is most commonly seen with
- (A) Renal tumours
  - (B) Uterine leiomyosarcoma
  - (C) Adrenal gland tumour
  - (D) Fibrosarcoma
92. All of the following are true about management of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy except
- (A) Verapamil
  - (B) Dual Chamber sequential pacing
  - (C) Septal myomectomy
  - (D) Aortic valve replacement
93. All of the following are accepted modalities of treatment of dilated end stage cardiomyopathy except
- (A) Partial left ventriculectomy
  - (B) Resynchronisation therapy using biventricular pacing
  - (C) Heart transplant
  - (D) Coronary artery bypass surgery
94. Surgical closure of isolated VSD is usually through
- (A) Right atrium
  - (B) Left atrium
  - (C) Left ventricle
  - (D) Right ventricle
95. All of the following are seen in patients with Marfans syndrome except
- (A) Aortic Dissection
  - (B) Aneurysm of Ascending aorta
  - (C) Aortic regurgitation
  - (D) Coarctation of aorta
96. All of the following are bioprosthetic valves except
- (A) Perimount valve
  - (B) Hancock valve
  - (C) Carpentier Edward valve
  - (D) Starr Edward valve (Ball & Cage valve)

## S61A

97. Most common solitary bone tumour of the chest wall is
- (A) Chondrosarcoma (B) Ewings sarcoma  
(C) Osteogenic sarcoma (D) Metastasis
98. Most common lobe involved in bronchieactasis is
- (A) Left Lower Lobe (B) Right Middle Lobe  
(C) Left Upper Lobe (D) Right Upper Lobe
99. Approach of choice in thoracic outlet syndrome is
- (A) Axillary approach (B) Posterior approach  
(C) Supraclavicular approach (D) Infraclavicular approach
100. Most common posterior mediastinal tumours are
- (A) Neurogenic (B) Lymphoma  
(C) Germ cell tumours (D) Thymoma
101. Lehigh syndrome is seen with block at the level of
- (A) Abdominal aorta at bifurcation  
(B) Abdominal aorta at renal artery origin  
(C) Descending thoracic aorta  
(D) Bilateral external iliac artery block
102. The most sensitive test to detect acute myocardial infarction is
- (A) Lactate dehydrogenase (B) Creatinine phosphokinase  
(C) Cardiac troponins (D) Aspartate aminotransferase
103. Protamine is derived from
- (A) Fish Sperm (B) Gut  
(C) Lung (D) Plants
104. Maximum safe period for circulatory arrest at NORMOTHERMIA is
- (A) 15 minutes (B) 30 minutes  
(C) 03 minutes (D) 120 minutes

## S61A

105. Viability of myocardium is best assessed by

- (A) PET scan
- (B) Echocardiography
- (C) Treadmill test
- (D) Angiography

106. Pulse pressure is

- (A)  $\frac{1}{3}$  diastolic +  $\frac{1}{2}$  systolic BP
- (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$  diastolic +  $\frac{1}{3}$  systolic BP
- (C) Systolic – diastolic BP
- (D) Diastolic +  $\frac{1}{2}$  systolic BP

107. Reverse splitting of first heart sound is heard in

- (A) RBBB
- (B) LBBB
- (C) Tricuspid stenosis
- (D) AR

108. All are elaborated by small cell carcinoma lung, except

- (A) ADH
- (B) ACTH
- (C) 5-HT
- (D) Noradrenaline

109. 'Snowman' appearance in the chest film is characteristic of

- (A) Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC)
- (B) Transposition of great arteries (TGA)
- (C) Eisenmenger's disease
- (D) Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)

110. Sudden death in acute myocardial infarction most frequently results from

- (A) Cardiac arrhythmia
- (B) Acute mitral incompetence
- (C) Acute left ventricular failure
- (D) Congestive heart failure

111. Subclavian flap aortoplasty is done in

- (A) ASD
- (B) Aortic atresia
- (C) Post-ductal type of coarctation aorta
- (D) PDA



## S61A

112. Rifampicin in pulmonary tuberculosis is always combined with  
(A) Ethambutol (B) Pyrazinamide  
(C) INH (D) Streptomycin
113. Which of the following relations of the structures in the costal groove is correct  
(A) Nerve, artery and vein (B) Vein, artery and nerve  
(C) Artery, nerve and vein (D) Vein nerve and artery
114. Thoracic duct enters mediastinum through which of the diaphragm openings  
(A) Aortic hiatus (B) Inferior venacaval hiatus  
(C) Oesophageal hiatus (D) Separate opening
115. Earliest valvular lesion in a case of acute rheumatic fever is  
(A) Mitral regurgitation (B) Aortic regurgitation  
(C) Mitral stenosis (D) Aortic stenosis
116. In Video Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery (VATS), for better vision the space in the operative field is created by  
(A) Self retaining retractor  
(B) CO<sub>2</sub> insufflations  
(C) Collapse of ipsilateral lung (Double Lumen Tube)  
(D) Rib spacing
117. Which figures are very important to the esophagoscopist  
(A) 10,20 and 30 (B) 15,25 and 40  
(C) 20,30 and 50 (D) 25,35 and 60

## S61A

118. In angina pectoris, the pain radiating down to which Limb
- (A) Right arm
  - (B) Right leg
  - (C) Left leg
  - (D) Left arm
119. Scimitar sign is seen in
- (A) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
  - (B) Atrial Septal Defect
  - (C) Transposition of Great Arteries
  - (D) Partial Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Connection
120. A young man with pulmonary tuberculosis presents with massive recurrent hemoptysis. For angiographic treatment, which vascular structure should be evaluated first
- (A) Coronary artery
  - (B) Bronchial artery
  - (C) Pulmonary vein
  - (D) Superior vena cava