Basics & Beyond Session 1 Quiz Questions

P	acemaker Syndrome
	Is largely of historical interest
	Is unique to ventricular pacing modes
	Is minimized by ventricular pacing avoidance algorithms
	Is a result of loss of AV synchrony

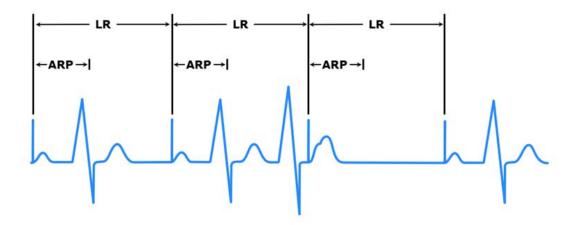
IC	ollowing?					
\bigcirc	Loss of atrial capture					
\bigcirc	Algorithm to promote intrinsic AV conduction					
\bigcirc	Persistent crosstalk in DDD PM dependent patient in absence of safety pacing					
\bigcirc	Noise sensing on atrial lead in DDD PM					
\bigcirc	Sinus arrest in VDD pacing mode					
60 re	6 yo with intermittent CHB; LV ejection fraction = 40%; you believe he will equire pacing <40% of the time. Which of the following would provide ptimal hemodynamics?					
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60 re	6 yo with intermittent CHB; LV ejection fraction = 40%; you believe he will equire pacing <40% of the time. Which of the following would provide ptimal hemodynamics? DDD with apical V lead DDD with LBBAP					

Which of the following defines the maximum tracking rate of a DDD pacemaker?

	PVARP
\bigcirc	VRP + AVI
	TARP

- AVI + Blanking Period
- TARP VRP

If the PM represented in this schematic is functioning normally, what is the pacing mode?

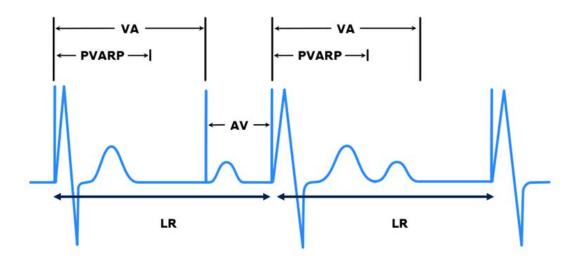


- ODD
- O AAI
- O VVI
- O VDD
- O VAT

•••

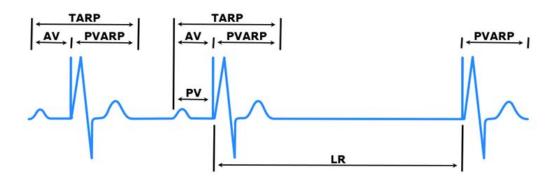
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If the PM represented in this schematic is functioning normally, what is the pacing mode?



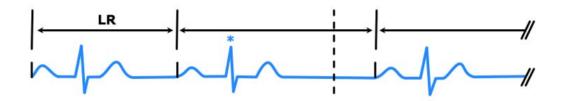
- ODD
- () AAI
- O VVI
- O VDD
- O DDI

If the PM represented in this schematic is functioning normally, what is the pacing mode?



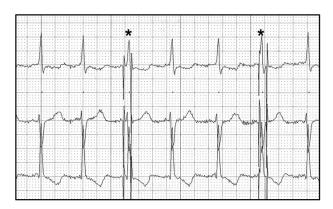
- O DDD
- () AAI
- () VVI
- () VDD
- O VAT

The Timing Cycle Is Compatible With:



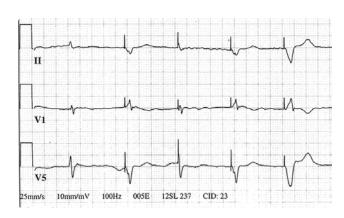
- AAI with far-field sensing
- VDD pacing mode
- Normal blanking
- Normal VVI

Programmed AV = 220; The labeled QRS complex (*) occurs in the:



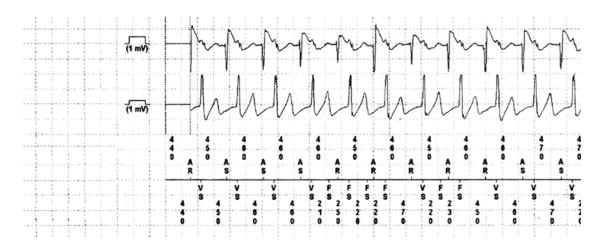
- Crosstalk sensing window
- Alert portion of AVI
- Post-atrial ventricular blanking period

The tracing includes:



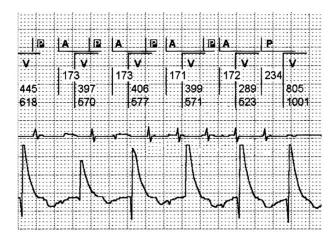
- Intrinsic beat
- Paced beat
- Fusion beat
- Pseudofusion beat
- All of the above

Tracing compatible with:



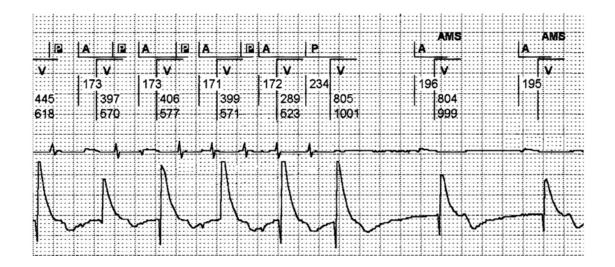
- Frequent ventricular extrasystoles
- Ventricular oversensing
- Pacemaker mediated tachycardia
- Ventricular fibrillation

Tracing demonstrates all BUT:



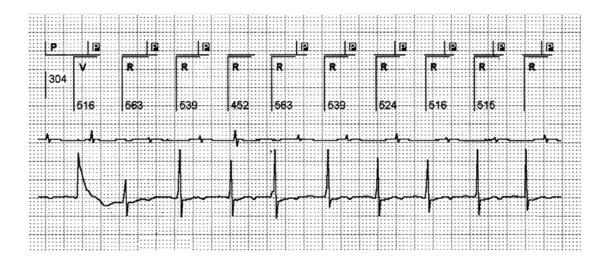
- Atrial pacing
- Atrial sensing
- Ventricular pacing
- Atrial event in refractory
- Ventricular event in refractory

Tracing compatible with:



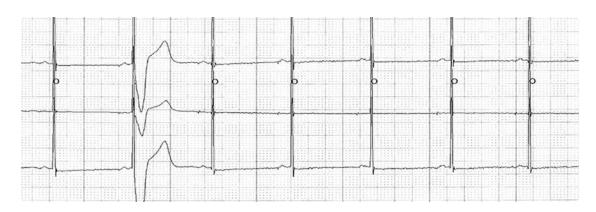
- Appropriate mode switching
- Far-field sensing
- Pacemaker mediated tachycardia
- Normal rate-adaptive pacing

Tracing compatible with:



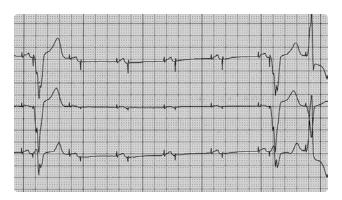
- Functional under-sensing
- Far-field sensing
- Crosstalk
- Pacemaker mediated tachycardia

66 year old female 1 wk post-implant. The only compatible etiology of the problem is:



- Crosstalk
- Ventricular lead dislodgement
- Ventricular avoidance pacing algorithm
- Ventricular oversensing
- Exit block

1 year after PPM, uneventful to date, patient presents with recurrent syncope. Etiology could be all but which of the following:



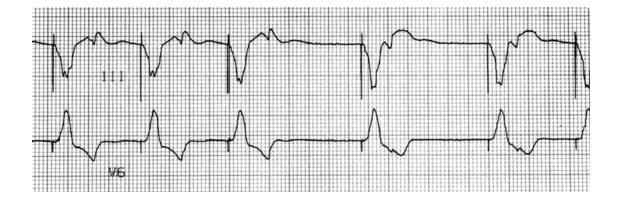
() Exit block

Threshold increase secondary to medications

Lead dislodgment

Complete fracture of the ventricular lead conductor coil

What is your ECG diagnosis?



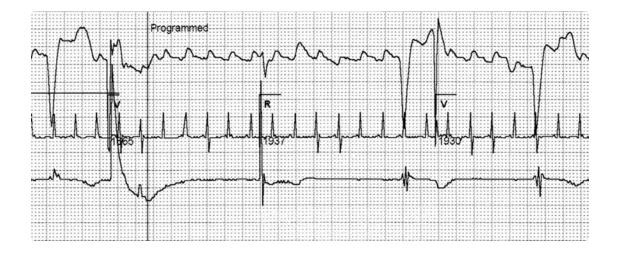
- Hysteresis
- Over-sensing retrograde events
- Fallback behavior
- Normal sensor-driven pacing

The ECG is obtained the morning after pacemaker implant. Which of the following is the most likely problem?



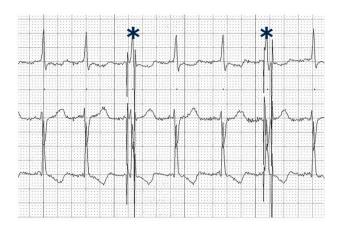
- Crosstalk in absence of safety pacing
- Ventricular lead dislodgement
- Artifact
- Ventricular lead fracture
- Myopotential over-sensing

What would correct the observed abnormality:



- Increase V pacing output
- Make V more sensitive
- Increase V pacing rate
- Lengthen the AV interval

The programmed P-AVI is 240 ms. Labeled QRS complex (*) occurs in:

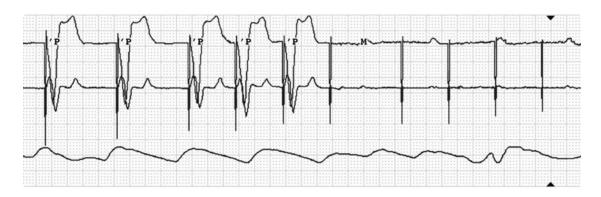


- Crosstalk sensing window
- Post-Atrial Ventricular blanking period
- Alert window

83-Year-Old Male with Increasing Dyspnea on Exertion: History of coronary artery disease status post stent placement x 2; Third-degree AV block, status post pacemaker placement 8 years earlier (Medtronic dual-chamber Kappa KDR 901, atrial lead 5568, ventricular lead 4076); Programmed DDDR, lower rate 60 bpm,

upper rate 130 bpm

Prior to pacemaker interrogation, rhythm was ventricular pacing at 65 bpm. This tracing obtained when the programming wand is placed on the pacemaker. Tracing can be explained by:



\bigcirc	Norma	l magnet	function	for t	his	pacemak	er
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Ventricular lead loose in header

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