Coronary Stenosis Insights

1. The visual estimation of coronary stenosis may vary _____ among readings by experienced angiographers.
   a. 15%
   b. 20%
   c. 25%
   d. 30%

2. What is an invasive index calculated from coronary pressure measurements used to identify a stenosis responsible for reversible ischemia?
   a. CFR
   b. PCI
   c. FFRmyo
   d. CCS

3. Intra-coronary flow velocity can be measured with a _____ inch doppler guide wire.
   a. 0.014
   b. 0.015
   c. 0.016
   d. 0.018

4. An FFRmyo value of _____ distinguishes stenoses associated with inducible ischemia.
   a. 0.75
   b. 0.80
   c. 0.85
   d. 0.90

5. Which of the following factors contribute to impaired exercise capacity?
   a. Increasing age
   b. Sedentary lifestyle
   c. Depression
   d. All the above

6. True or false. The initial management strategy of patients with stenosis on coronary angiography should be to reduce not only the risks for major cardiac events but also to eliminate angina and allow a return to normal activity.
   a. True
   b. False

7. What is triggered by microscopic ulcerations of vulnerable atherosclerotic plaques?
   a. Acute coronary syndrome
   b. Peripheral vascular disease
   c. Aortic dissection
   d. Mitral valve disease

8. What is considered a significant stenosis?
   a. Stenosis greater than 50%
   b. Stenosis greater than 65%
   c. Stenosis greater than 70%
   d. Stenosis greater than 75%