

QUESTION

1. A 65-year-old male patient with a long history of hypertension and hyperlipidemia presents to the emergency department with acute chest pain. The patient reports a sharp, tearing pain that radiates to his back. His vital signs are stable, and physical examination is unremarkable. An electrocardiogram (ECG) shows sinus tachycardia. Laboratory tests reveal elevated troponin levels. The patient is diagnosed with aortic dissection. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management?

- A. Administer aspirin and nitroglycerin
- B. Administer beta-blockers and pain relief
- C. Administer morphine and aspirin
- D. Administer morphine and nitroglycerin
- E. Administer morphine and beta-blockers

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: The patient has aortic dissection, which is a medical emergency. The most appropriate initial management is to administer beta-blockers and pain relief.

QUESTION

2. A 45-year-old male patient with a long history of hypertension and hyperlipidemia presents to the emergency department with acute chest pain. The patient reports a sharp, tearing pain that radiates to his back. His vital signs are stable, and physical examination is unremarkable. An electrocardiogram (ECG) shows sinus tachycardia. Laboratory tests reveal elevated troponin levels. The patient is diagnosed with aortic dissection. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management?

- A. Administer aspirin and nitroglycerin
- B. Administer beta-blockers and pain relief
- C. Administer morphine and aspirin
- D. Administer morphine and nitroglycerin
- E. Administer morphine and beta-blockers

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: The patient has aortic dissection, which is a medical emergency. The most appropriate initial management is to administer beta-blockers and pain relief.