(a) The patient should be switched to an angiotensin receptor blocker to prevent further deterioration in renal function

(b) In cardiac failure, renal responsiveness to diuretics is improved by giving larger doses

(c) In renal failure, renal responsiveness to diuretics is improved by giving larger doses

(d) The maximal natriuretic response to frusemide in renal insufficiency occurs with 160–200 mg given orally

(e) If the diuretic response to a maximal dose of frusemide is inadequate, a thiazide should be added in renal failure

Q10 A 75 year old woman was admitted with chest pain due to inferior MI on a background of hypertension and stable angina. Serum creatinine was 120 µmol/l. She was discharged on ramipril, but readmitted two months later with shortness of breath and pulmonary oedema. Her blood pressure at the time of the second admission was 147/82 mmHg and her serum creatinine 293 µmol/l.
Which of the following statements about this woman's management are correct?

(a) Coronary revascularisation is likely to lead to resolution of her cardiorenal failure

(b) The angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor should be stopped, at least temporarily

(c) Treatment of her heart failure with oral hydralazine and nitrate will improve exercise performance and left ventricular (LV) function to the same extent as an ACE inhibitor

(d) She should have a renal ultrasound

(e) She should have an urgent renal biopsy

CME Intensive Care Medicine SAQs

Answers to the CME SAQs published in *Clinical Medicine* March/April 2002

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
a) T	a) F	a) F	a) T	a) F
b) F	b) F	b) T	b) F	b) F
c) F	c) F	c) F	c) F	c) F
d) F	d) T	d) F	d) T	d) F
e) F	e) F	e) T	e) T	e) T

Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
a) F	a) T	a) F	a) F	a) T
b) T	b) T	b) F	b) F	b) F
c) T	c) F	c) F	c) F	c) T
d) T	d) T	d) F	d) F	d) T
e) T	e) F	e) F	e) F	e) F