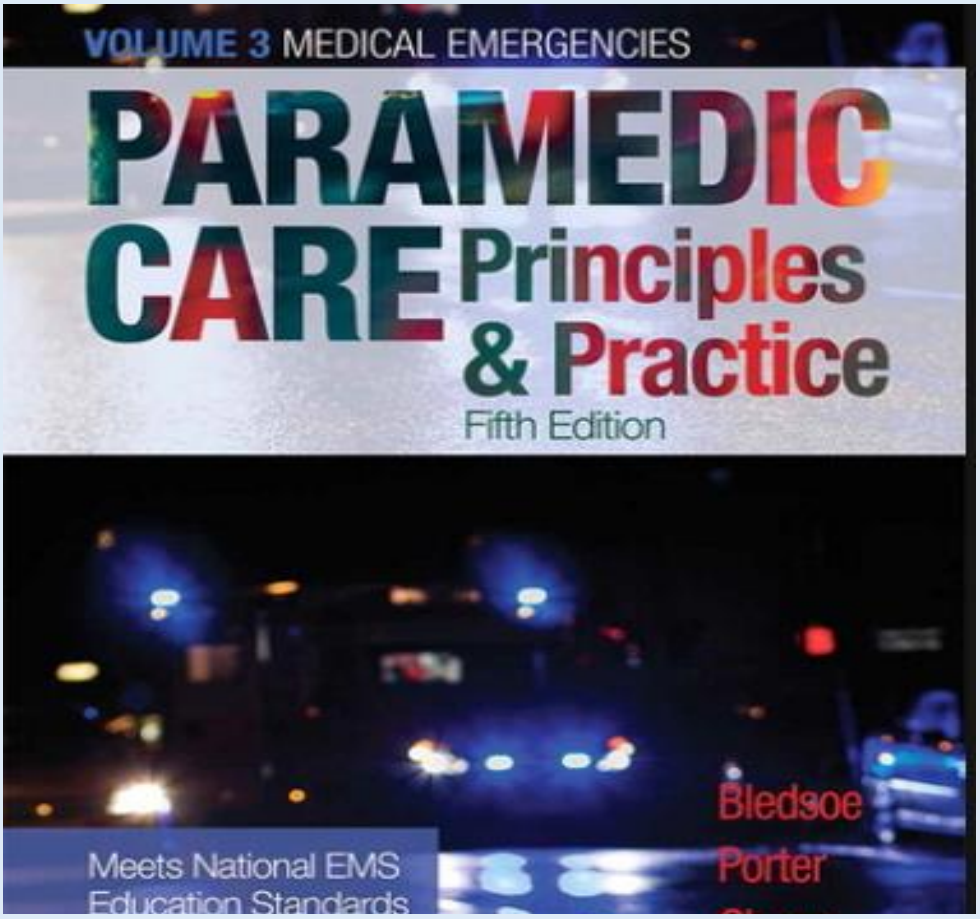
TEST BANK

PARAMEDIC CARE:

Principles & Practice

Volume 3: Medical Emergencies

5TH EDITION, BLEDSOE



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Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice V.3, 5e (Bledsoe)
Volume 3: Medical Emergencies

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Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice V.3, 5e (Bledsoe)

Volume 3: Medical Emergencies

Chapter 1: Pulmonology

1) Which of the following is the most important intrinsic risk factor for respiratory disease?
A) Environment
B) Smoking
C) Sedentary lifestyle
D) Family history
Answer: D
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 2

2) Air entering and leaving the lungs via inspiration and expiration is known as:
A) ventilation.
B) respirations.
C) perfusion.
D) oxygenation.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 1, 3

3) The diaphragm is controlled by the_____nerve.
A) vagus
B) olfactory
C) abducens
D) phrenic
Answer: D
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7-8
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 3, 4

4) An example of diffusion in the respiratory system is movement of:
A) oxygen from the alveoli into the pulmonary capillaries.
B) air from the outside environment into the lungs.
C) oxygen from the tissues into the systemic capillaries.
D) carbon dioxide from the alveoli into the pulmonary capillaries.
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 1, 4

5) Airway resistance is increased by:
A) sympathetic nervous system stimulation.
B) decreased elasticity of the chest wall.
C) anticholinergic drugs.
D) bronchospasm.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 4

6) Which of the following patients are at risk for the most common cause of upper airway obstruction?
A) 4-year-old male with croup
B) 21-year-old female unconscious and supine on the floor
C) 22-year-old female stung by a wasp
D) 5-year-old female with epiglottitis
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 7

7) Normal tidal volume in an average 70 kg adult is approximately_____e.
A) 1,500
B) 1,000
C) 750
D) 500
Answer: D
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 4

8) After a normal inspiration and expiration, an adult patient has about 2,400 mL of air remaining in the lungs, known as the:
A) expiratory reserve volume.
B) residual volume.
C) functional residual capacity.
D) vital capacity.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 4

9) A 19-year-old female with difficulty breathing produces a peak expiratory flow rate of 425 lpm, indicating:
A) moderate bronchoconstriction.
B) mild bronchoconstriction.
C) normal ventilatory state.
D) severe bronchoconstriction.
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21-22
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 5, 6

10) Stretch receptors in the lungs send a signal to the inspiratory center of the medulla, inhibiting its stimulation of the phrenic and intercostal nerves. This is called the_____reflex.
A) Cushing's
B) Hering-Breuer
C) Moro
D) Cheyne-Stokes
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 3

11) The most important factor in determining the respiratory rate is:
A) arterial pCO_2.
B) arterial pO_2.
C) alveolar pCO_2.
D) alveolar pO_2.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 3

12) You are working in the ED caring for a 55-year-old female with a long history of COPD. She is more short of breath today than usual and states she has an increased cough. She has a tympanic temperature of 99.8°F. You have drawn arterial blood gases with the patient on room air and when the report comes back, it shows that the patient has a pO_2 of 52 mmHg. Which of the following is most likely?
A) You have inadvertently drawn a venous sample.
B) The patient is critically hypoxic and requires assisted ventilation.
C) This is the typical value for this patient.
D) The lab performed the test incorrectly.
Answer: C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10-11
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 3

13) Your ICU patient has ARDS with a pO_2 of 62 mmHg, despite mechanical ventilation and oxygenation. Which of the following best explains this finding?
A) It is a problem with perfusion.
B) It is a problem with ventilation.
C) It is a problem with the blood gas sample collection.
D) It is a problem with gas diffusion in the lung.
Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26-27
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 1, 8

14) Most carbon dioxide from cellular metabolism reaches the alveoli by being transported:
A) bound to hemoglobin.
B) as bicarbonate ion.
C) dissolved in plasma.
D) as carbonic anhydrase.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 3

15) Pulmonary embolism is a problem of:
A) interstitial edema.
B) ventilation of lungs.
C) thickness of the respiratory membrane.
D) perfusion of the lungs.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14, 43
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 4

16) Normal exhalation involves all of the following EXCEPT:
A) decreased intrathoracic volume.
B) phrenic nerve stimulation.
C) relaxation of the diaphragm.
D) elastic recoil of lung tissue.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7-8, 8-9
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 3

17) Obstructive sleep apnea is a problem of the:
A) phrenic nerve.
B) upper airway.
C) medulla oblongata.
D) larynx and vocal cords.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 4

18) Which of the following provides evidence that a patient is using accessory muscles to breathe?
A) The patient is using his diaphragm with inspiration.
B) The patient's lips are pursed.
C) There is noticeable contraction of the intercostal muscles.
D) The patient is sitting up, leaning forward to breathe.
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 5

19) You have been called to treat a patient complaining of difficulty breathing. Which of the findings should concern you the most?
A) The patient is confused, agitated, and angry that you are trying to help him.
B) The patient is sitting in the "tripod" position.
C) The patient has a heart rate of 126.
D) The patient can speak only one to two words between breaths.
Answer: A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 6

20) Your patient complains of coughing up "greenish-brown" sputum. This is most consistent with:
A) cancer.
B) bronchitis.
C) seasonal allergies.
D) pulmonary edema.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17
Standard: Medicine (Respiratory)
Objective: 5, 6