Chapter 13 Review

Fill-in-the-Blank

As a result of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process and natural physiologic changes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ patients have greater difficulties with the exchange of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are sounds heard by auscultation of abnormal lungs. These sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Being able to hear and distinguish different kinds of breath sounds can give you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as to what is wrong with your patient.

Never compromise the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of airway and breathing problems to conduct a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ examination.

It is important to aware of conditions that can skew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can cause errors in readings. Remember that it only measures the percentage of hemoglobin that is saturated with oxygen.

Some states allow EMTs to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the administration of their own inhalers. With this increased scope of practice comes an increased responsibility to know the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the numerous inhalers available for a variety of conditions.

Most geriatric patients take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sometimes many to treat various ailments that are part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some of these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will blunt the body’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and the mechanisms the body uses to compensate for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in respiration. **A.** Oxygen passes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to tissue cells. Carbon dioxide passes from tissue cells though capillaries to the blood. **B.** In the lungs,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and carbon dioxide is given off.

Many different medical problems may cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You need to be aware that if the patient’s problem is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he or she may not be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to complain about shortness of breath.

Match the following words with the correct definition

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Allergen \_\_\_\_\_  Anaphylaxis\_\_\_\_\_  Asthma\_\_\_\_\_  Bronchitis\_\_\_\_\_  COPD\_\_\_\_\_  Embolus\_\_\_\_\_  Emphysema\_\_\_\_\_  Hypoxic Drive\_\_\_\_\_  Rales\_\_\_\_\_  Rhonchi\_\_\_\_\_  Stridor\_\_\_\_\_  Wheezing\_\_\_\_\_ | A. an acute spasm of the smaller air passages, called bronchioles, associated with excessive mucus production and with swelling of the mucous lining of the respiratory passages  B. occurs when new cases of a disease occur in a human population and substantially exceed what is expected based on recent experience  C. crackling, rattling breath sounds signaling fluid in the air spaces of the lungs  D. a blood clot or other substance in the circulatory system that travels to a blood vessel where it causes a blockage E.  E. a harsh, high pitched, barking inspiratory sound often heard in acute laryngeal obstruction F. a substance that causes an allergic reaction  G. coarse breath sounds heard in patients with chronic mucus in the airways  H. an acute or chronic inflammation of the lung that may damage lung tissue; usually associated with cough and production of sputum and depending on its cause sometimes fever  I. an extreme, life threatening systematic allergic reaction that may include shock and respiratory failure J.  J. a high pitched whistling breath sound characteristically heard on expiration in patients with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease  K. backup system to control respirations when oxygen levels fall  L. a slow process of dilation and disruption of the airways and alveoli caused by chronic bronchial obstruction |

Multiple Choice

1. A normal breathing rate is

A. Between 8 and 22 breaths a minute

B. Between 10 and 20 breaths a minute

C. Between 12 and 20 breaths a minute

D. Between 12 and 22 breaths a minute

2. Signs and Symptoms of bronchitis are

A. Chronic cough, stridor, cyanosis, dyspnea

B. Chronic cough, wheezing, cyanosis, productive cough

C. Chronic cough, stridor, cyanosis, bronchospasms

D. Fever, wheezing, cyanosis, bronchospasms

3. Dyspnea from an upper airway infection may be from all of the following EXCEPT

A. Pertussis

B. Epiglottitis

C. Pneumonia

D. Croup

4. Which of the following is NOT a major difference between COPD and CHF

A. Cough with COPD and chronic cough with CHF

B. Sputum is thick with COPD and pink and frothy with CHF

C. SOB on exertion with COPD and SOB all the time with CHF

D. Barrel chest with COPD and distended abdomen with CHF

5. Which of the following is not a sign or symptom of pulmonary emboli

A. Wheezing

B. Cyanosis

C. Tachypnea

D. Dyspnea

6. What lung sounds are heard with asthma

A. Wheezing and rhonchi

B. Wheezing and rales

C. Wheezing and stridor

D. Wheezing and absent breath sounds

7.Which of the following is not a Trade name for albuterol

A. Proventil

B. Ventom

C. Ventolin

D. Volmax