

PULMONOLOGIC EMERGENCIES

1. The severity of pulmonary injury resulting from aspiration of foreign material is determined by all of the following factors except:
 - (a) The presence of bacterial contamination
 - (b) The pH and volume of the aspirate
 - (c) The presence of particulate matter
 - (d) The position of the patient at the time of aspiration
2. A small pneumothorax in a hypotensive patient may be detected on a chest film.
 - (a) Inspiratory
 - (b) Expiratory
 - (c) Lordotic
 - (d) Supine
3. Signs and symptoms of a tension pneumothorax may include all of the following except:
 - (a) JVD, cyanosis and dyspnea
 - (b) Hypertension
 - (c) Hyperresonance to percussion and absence of BS on the affected side
 - (d) Deviation of the trachea to the contralateral side
4. Which modality assesses the degree of airflow obstruction in the asthmatic patient?
 - (a) ABGs
 - (b) PFTs (PEFR or FEV1)
 - (c) Pulse oximetry
 - (d) CXR
5. The initial treatment of choice for the asthmatic patient is:
 - (a) Corticosteroids
 - (b) Atropine
 - (c) Inhaled beta-adrenergic agents
 - (d) Subcutaneous beta-adrenergic agents
6. All of the following are accurate indicators of a severe asthmatic attack except:
 - (a) The presence of wheezing
 - (b) The use of accessory muscles
 - (c) The presence of diaphoresis and cyanosis
 - (d) The presence of a pulsus paradoxus > 12mmHg
7. The most common cause of community acquired bacterial pneumonia is:
 - (a) *Group A strep*
 - (b) *Hemophilus influenza*
 - (c) *Strep pneumoniae*
 - (d) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
8. An adequate sputum specimen is characterized by:
 - (a) > 5 epithelial cells, few PMNs and many bacterial forms
 - (b) > 5 epithelial cells, > 25 PMNs and a predominant bacterial form

- (c) < 5 epithelial cells, few PMNs and many bacterial forms
 - (d) < 5 epithelial cells, > 25 PMNs and a predominant bacterial form
9. A sputum gram stain revealing encapsulated gram-positive lancet-shaped diplococci is most consistent with:
- (a) *Staph. aureus*
 - (b) *Hemophilus influenza*
 - (c) *Mycoplasma pneumonia*
 - (d) *Strep. pneumoniae*
10. Although abscess formation is not frequent, it can be seen in association with each of the following causes of pneumonia except:
- (a) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
 - (b) *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
 - (c) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - (d) *Staph. aureus*
11. The antiviral agent used to treat infants and children with severe RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) pneumonia or bronchiolitis is:
- (a) Rimantadine
 - (b) Ribavirin
 - (c) Adenosine Arabinoside
 - (d) Amantadine
12. All of the following statements regarding the use of beta-adrenergic agonists in the treatment of asthma are accurate except:
- (a) Their primary effect is on the large central airways.
 - (b) They promote bronchodilation by increasing cyclic AMP.
 - (c) Their onset of action is < 5 minutes.
 - (d) Agents with beta2-selectivity are preferred.
13. Which of the following statements is true regarding the role of steroids in the treatment of PCP pneumonia?
- (a) They have no role.
 - (b) They are beneficial as adjunctive therapy in patients with moderate to severe PCP pneumonia.
 - (c) They are beneficial as adjunctive therapy in patients with mild PCP pneumonia.
 - (d) They should be used as a primary therapeutic modality in all patients with PCP pneumonia.
14. Frequent metabolic derangements in near-drowning victims include all of the following except:
- (a) Hypoxemia
 - (b) Acidosis
 - (c) Serum electrolyte abnormalities
 - (d) Hypercapnia
15. All of the following are causes of noncardiogenic pulmonary edema except:
- (a) Fat embolus

- (b) Fluid overload
- (c) Drug overdose
- (d) Multiple trauma

16. All of the following statements regarding noncardiogenic pulmonary edema are true except:

- (a) The heart size is small or normal
- (b) PAWP is elevated
- (c) CXR shows bilateral pulmonary infiltrates
- (d) Lung compliance is reduced

17. Pneumonia is most commonly acquired via

- (a) Hematogenous spread from another site
- (b) Direct introduction of organisms into the pleura or lungs
- (c) Aspiration of oropharyngeal secretions
- (d) None of the above