**Answer Key**

**Airway & Breathing Quiz: (Please work on your own to answer)**

**Name:**

1. Which **one** of the following values would you be **most** concerned about?

a) **SpO2 of 85% in a 53 year old lady**

b) PaO2 of 68 mmHg in a 78 year old gentleman

c) PaO2 of 110 mmHg in a 10 year old

d) SpO2 of 90% in a patient with emphysema

2. Which of the following is a likely cause of airway obstruction specific to the geriatric population?

a. Goiter

b. **Displaced dentures**

c. Epiglottic inflammation

d. Tongue

3. Which of the following correctly describes PaO2?

a) it measures the percentage of oxygen attached to hemoglobin

b) it identifies the effectiveness of breathing

c**) it measures the amount of oxygen dissolved in blood plasma**

d) it is normal for patients of any age if it is > 60 mmHg

4. In a patient with COPD, the primary acid-base imbalance is likely to be:

a. Respiratory alkalosis

b. **Respiratory acidosis**

c. Metabolic alkalosis

d. Metabolic acidosis

5. The priority drug used to treat an acute allergic reaction with anaphylaxis is:

a**. Epinephrine (**Adrenalin)

b. Diphenhydramine (Benedryl)

c. Ranitidine (Zantac)

d. Methylprednisolone (Solu-medrol)

6. Which statement is true?

a) **an unstable patient should be accompanied by a nurse or physician**

b) **high flow or > 50% will consume oxygen from a portable tank at a much faster rate than common doses**

c**) all children on > 35% must be accompanied when off the unit**

d) **the need for accompaniment should be considered for all patients receiving >50%**

7. Biphasic positive airway pressure (BiPAP) can be an ideal therapy to use in a respiratory failure patient with:

a. Excessive oral secretions

b. Nasal deformity and bleeding

c. An absent gag reflex

d. **Crackles and distended neck veins.**

8. Adverse effects of Ventolin administration include:

a. Hyperkalemia

b. Heart block

c. **Palpitations**

d. Thrush

9. The purpose of a water seal in a chest tube drainage system is to:

a. Provide a fluctuating vacuum in the chest cavity

b. **Allow air out of the chest cavity, but not allow air to return**

c. Bubble after the air is expelled from the chest

d. Assess the effects of clamping during patient transport

10. A patient presents with a sudden onset of right-sided chest pain, SOB, diaphoresis and pallor. She denies trauma, fever, nausea or vomiting. Past medical history is unremarkable except that she is using oral contraception. Initial vital signs are BP 98/54, HR 128, RR 28. The nurse anticipates a workup for:

a. Pneumonia

b. **Pulmonary embolism**

c. Pleural effusion

d. Pneumomediatstinum

11. A patient in respiratory arrest is being ventilated with a laryngeal mask airway (LMA). What procedure will the nurse prepare for next to definitively manage this airway?

a. Bag-mask ventilation

b. **Endotracheal intubation**

c. Needle cricothyrotomy

d. Combitube ventilation

12. Acute epiglottis is a condition characterized by:

a. **Rapid onset of high fever and severe sore throat**

b. Low-grade fever and barking cough

c. Wheezing and chest tightness

d. Gradual respiratory difficulty and cough