

Defib Academy Ch. 16 Workbook Homework

Total points 88/100 ?

Chapter 16 (Respiratory Emergencies) Workbook Homework

Email *

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✓ Which of the following is NOT an indication of inadequate breathing? * 2/2

- ☒ A regular pattern of inspiration and expiration
- ☐ Accessory muscle use
- ☐ Cyanosis
- ☐ Unequal chest expansion



✓ A collection of fluid outside the lungs on one or both sides of the chest is * 2/2 called a:

- ☐ Tension pneumothorax
- ☐ Subcutaneous emphysema
- ☒ Pleural effusion
- ☐ Pulmonary edema



✓ Pulse oximeters measure the percentage of hemoglobin saturated with: * 2/2

- ☐ Iron
- ☒ Oxygen
- ☐ Carbon dioxide
- ☐ Carbon monoxide



✓ Fluid outside the lung: * 2/2

- ☐ Epiglottitis
- ☐ Hypoxia
- ☒ Pleural effusion
- ☐ Embolus



✗ An acute spasm of the smaller airways associated with excessive mucus *0/2
production and swelling is characteristic of:

- ☐ Emphysema
- ☒ Chronic bronchitis
- ☐ Asthma
- ☐ Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)



✗ Contraindications for CPAP include: *

0/2

- ☐ Hypotension
- ☐ Respiratory rate greater than 26 breaths/min
- ☒ Being alert and able to follow commands
- ☐ A pulse oximetry reading of less than 90%

✗

✓ Decreased breath sounds in asthma occur because fluid in the pleural space has moved the lung away from the chest wall.

*2/2

1. False
2. True

✓

✓ You respond to the home of a 78-year-old man having difficulty breathing. *2/2
He is sitting at the kitchen table in a classic tripod position, wearing a nasal cannula. He is cyanotic, smoking, and has his shirt unbuttoned. His respirations are 30 breaths/min and shallow, his pulse rate is 110 beats/min, and his blood pressure is 136/88 mm Hg. Proper management of this patient might include:

- ☐ Epinephrine
- ☒ Application of a CPAP device
- ☐ Suctioning
- ☐ Chest compressions

✓



✗ An acute spasm of the bronchioles, associated with excessive mucus production and swelling of the mucous lining: *0/2

- ☐ Hypoxia
- ☐ Emphysema
- ☒ Chronic bronchitis
- ☐ Asthma

✗

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- ☐ Assess vital signs every 2 minutes
- ☒ Repeat the primary assessment
- ☐ Reassess what time your shift ends
- ☐ Repeat the initial history

✓



✗ Fluid buildup within the alveoli and lung tissue: *

0/2

- ☐ Pulmonary edema
- ☒ Pneumonia
- ☐ Asthma
- ☐ Allergen

✗

✓ ____ is a sign of hypoxia of the brain. *

2/2

- ☐ Decreased pulse rate
- ☐ Decreased respiratory rate
- ☒ Altered mental status
- ☐ Delayed capillary refill time

✓

✓ An allergic response to certain foods or some other allergen may produce an acute:

*2/2

- ☒ Asthma attack
- ☐ Vasocostriction
- ☐ Bronchiodilation
- ☐ Insulin release

✓



✓ A prolonged asthma attack that is unrelieved by epinephrine may progress into a condition known as: *2/2

- ☐ Pleural effusion
- ☐ Reactive airway disease
- ☒ Status asthmaticus
- ☐ Status epilepticus



✓ The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide: 2/2

- ☒ Respiration
- ☐ Asthma
- ☐ Embolus
- ☐ Hypoxia



✓ Which of the following is a question you would NOT typically ask during the history taking of a patient with dyspnea? *2/2

- ☐ Does the patient have any allergies?
- ☐ Does the patient have a prescribed inhaler?
- ☒ What time did the patient wake up this morning?
- ☐ What has the patient already done for the breathing problem?



✓ Ongoing irritation of the trachea and bronchi: *

2/2

- ☒ Chronic bronchitis
- ☐ Epiglottitis
- ☐ Embolus
- ☐ Asthma



✓ A blood clot lodged in the pulmonary artery is referred to as a: *

2/2

- ☐ Pulmonary effusion
- ☒ Pulmonary embolism
- ☐ Stroke
- ☐ Myocardial infarction



✓ Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding influenza? *

2/2

- ☐ It may worsen chronic medical conditions
- ☒ It is primarily a human respiratory disease that has mutated to infect animals
- ☐ It is transmitted by direct contact with nasal secretions and aerosolized droplets
- ☐ It has the potential to become a pandemic



✓ A pneumothorax is a partial or complete accumulation of air in the: * 2/2

- ☒ Pleural space
- ☐ Abdomen
- ☐ Alveoli
- ☐ Subcutaneous tissue



✓ A disease that can lay dormant in the lungs for decades, then reactivate: * 2/2

- ☐ Chronic bronchitis
- ☐ Epiglottitis
- ☒ Tuberculosis
- ☐ Pneumonia



✗ Which of the following signs and symptoms will help distinguish chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) from congestive heart failure? *0/2

- ☐ Dyspnea
- ☐ Dependent edema
- ☐ Skin color changes
- ☒ Wheezing



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- ☐ Assess the airway status
- ☒ Apply a nonrebreathing mask at 15 L/min
- ☐ Determine scene safety
- ☐ Call for backup

✗

✓ A blood clot or other substance in the circulatory system that travels to a blood vessel where it causes a blockage: *2/2

- ☐ Pleural effusion
- ☐ Hypoxia
- ☐ Tuberculosis
- ☒ Embolus

✓



✓ The letter "S" in the pneumonic PASTE refers to: *

2/2

- ☐ Sickness
- ☐ Severity
- ☒ Sputum
- ☐ Symptoms



✓ An obstruction to the exchange of gases between the alveoli and the capillaries may result from:

*2/2

- ☐ A cold
- ☐ epiglottitis
- ☒ Pneumonia
- ☐ Croup



✓ A condition in which the body's cells and tissues do not have enough oxygen:

*2/2

- ☐ Emphysema
- ☒ Hypoxia
- ☐ Hyperventilation
- ☐ Asthma



✓ Accumulation of air in the pleural space: *

2/2

- ☐ Pneumonia
- ☐ Hypoxia
- ☒ Pneumothorax
- ☐ Dyspnea



Full Name (first and last) *

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✓ In most cases, what is the treatment of choice for anaphylaxis? *

2/2

- ☐ High-flow oxygen
- ☐ Antihistamines
- ☐ Albuterol
- ☒ Epinephrine



✓ Always consider ____ in patients who were eating just before becoming short of breath. *2/2

- ☐ Lower airway obstruction
- ☐ Spontaneous pneumothorax
- ☐ Bronchoconstriction
- ☒ Upper airway obstruction



✓ An infection of the lung tissue leading to impaired gas exchange: * 2/2

- ☐ Embolus
- ☒ Pneumonia
- ☐ Hypoxia
- ☐ Emphysema



✓ Overbreathing to the point that the level of carbon dioxide in the blood falls below normal: *2/2

- ☐ Chronic bronchitis
- ☐ Asthma
- ☒ Hyperventilation
- ☐ Tuberculosis



✓ Contraindications to helping a patient self-administer a metered-dose inhaler include all of the following EXCEPT: *2/2

- ☐ Failure to obtain permission from medical control
- ☒ Noticing that the patient is in the tripod position ✓
- ☐ Noticing that the patient has already taken the maximum dose of the medication
- ☐ Noticing that the medication has expired

✓ A disease of the lungs in which the alveoli lose elasticity due to chronic stretching: *2/2

- ☒ Emphysema ✓
- ☐ Hyperventilation
- ☐ Tuberculosis
- ☐ Dyspnea

✓ Chronic bronchitis is characterized by spasm and narrowing of the bronchioles due to exposure to allergens. *2/2

1. True

2. False ✓



✓ Inflammation and swelling of the pharynx, larynx, and trachea resulting in a "seal bark" is typically caused by: *2/2

- ☒ Croup
- ☐ Chronic bronchitis
- ☐ Emphysema
- ☐ Epiglottitis



✓ Difficulty breathing: *

2/2

- ☒ Dyspnea
- ☐ Hypoxia
- ☐ Hyperventilation
- ☐ Asthma



✓ If the level of carbon dioxide in the arterial blood rises above normal, the patient breathes: *2/2

- ☐ Slower and less deeply
- ☒ Rapidly and deeply
- ☐ Fast and shallow
- ☐ Normally



✓ The rate of breathing is typically increased when: *

2/2

- ☐ Oxygen levels increase
- ☐ Carbon dioxide levels decrease
- ☐ Oxygen levels decrease
- ☒ Carbon dioxide levels increase



✓ Anaphylactic reactions occur only in patients with a previous history of asthma or allergies. *2/2

1. True
2. False



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- ☐ Insulin
- ☐ Tobacco
- ☐ Oxygen
- ☒ Carbon dioxide



✓ Asthma produces a characteristic ____ as patients attempt to exhale through partially obstructed air passages. *2/2

- ☒ Wheezing
- ☐ Stridor
- ☐ Rattle
- ☐ Rhonchi



✓ ____ is defined as overbreathing to the point that the level of arterial carbon dioxide falls below normal. *2/2

- ☐ Reactive airway syndrome
- ☐ Tachypnea
- ☒ Hyperventilation
- ☐ Pleural effusion



✓ ____ is a loss of the elastic material around the air spaces as a result of chronic stretching of the alveoli. *2/2

- ☐ Bronchitis
- ☐ Pneumonia
- ☒ Emphysema
- ☐ Diptheria



✓ With pneumothorax, the lung collapses because the negative pressure in the pleural space is lost. *2/2

1. False

2. True



✓ ____ is a genetic disorder that affects the lungs and digestive system. * 2/2

☐ Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

☐ Pertussis

☒ Cystic fibrosis

☐ Bronchiolitis



✓ The oxygen-carbon dioxide exchange takes place in the: * 2/2

☒ Alveoli

☐ Bronchial tree

☐ Trachea

☐ Blood



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- ☐ He was in a tripod position
- ☐ His pulse rate was over 100 beats/min (tachycardia)
- ☐ He was cyanotic
- ☒ His blood pressure was 136/88



✓ Generic names for popular inhaled medications include: * 2/2

- ☐ Atrovent
- ☐ Flovent
- ☐ Ventolin
- ☒ Albuterol



✓ Pulmonary edema may be produced by: * 2/2

- ☐ Cigarette smoking
- ☐ Carbon monoxide poisoning
- ☒ Inhaling toxic chemical fumes
- ☐ Seasonal allergies



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