

Des Jardins & Burton: Clinical Manifestations and Assessment of Respiratory Disease, 5th Edition

Chapter 02: The Physical Examination and Its Basis in Physiology

Test Bank

MATCHING

Match each item with the correct description below. Items may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

- a. Bronchial breath sounds
- b. Vesicular breath sounds
- c. Diminished breath sounds
- d. No match

- 1. Pleural effusion
- 2. Atelectasis
- 3. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- 4. Alveolar consolidation
- 5. Pneumothorax

- 1. ANS: C
- 2. ANS: A
- 3. ANS: C
- 4. ANS: A
- 5. ANS: C

Match each item with the correct description below. Items may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

- a. Dull percussion note
- b. Hyperresonant percussion note
- c. No match

- 6. Pleural effusion
- 7. Atelectasis
- 8. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- 9. Alveolar consolidation
- 10. Pneumothorax

- 6. ANS: A
- 7. ANS: A
- 8. ANS: B
- 9. ANS: A
- 10. ANS: B

TRUE/FALSE

1. Atelectasis increases vocal fremitus.

ANS: T

2. Alveolar consolidation decreases vocal fremitus.

ANS: F

3. A pneumothorax increases vocal fremitus.

ANS: F

4. A dull or soft percussion note would likely be heard over a pneumothorax.

ANS: F

5. A dull or soft percussion note would likely be heard in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

ANS: F

6. A hyperresonant percussion note would likely be heard over atelectasis.

ANS: F

7. A hyperresonant percussion note would likely be heard over a pneumothorax.

ANS: T

8. Wheezing is generally auscultated during inspiration.

ANS: F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In which of the following pathologic conditions is transmission of the whispered voice of a patient through a stethoscope not very clear?

- I. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- II. Alveolar consolidation
- III. Atelectasis
- IV. Pneumothorax

- a. I only
- b. II and III only
- c. I and IV only

- d. I, II, and III only
- e. II, III, and IV only

ANS: C

2. Which of the following abnormal breathing patterns is associated with breathing in the upright position?
- a. Orthopnea
 - b. Kussmaul's respiration
 - c. Biot's respiration
 - d. Hypoventilation
 - e. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

ANS: A

3. When lung compliance decreases, which of the following is seen in the patient?
- I. Ventilatory rate usually decreases.
 - II. Tidal volume usually decreases.
 - III. Ventilatory rate usually increases.
 - IV. Tidal volume usually increases.

- a. I only
- b. II only
- c. III only
- d. II and III only
- e. I and IV only

ANS: E

4. The pathophysiology of some respiratory disorders causes a shuntlike effect, whereas some disorders feature a capillary shunt, and some a combination of both. Which of the following respiratory diseases causes a capillary shunt?
- I. Pneumonia
 - II. Asthma
 - III. Pulmonary edema
 - IV. Adult respiratory distress syndrome

- a. II only
- b. III only
- c. I and III only
- d. I, III, and IV only
- e. I, II, III, and IV

ANS: D

5. When the systemic blood pressure decreases, the aortic and carotid sinus baroreceptors initiate reflexes that cause which of the following?

- I. Increased heart rate
- II. Decreased ventilatory rate
- III. Increased ventilatory rate
- IV. Decreased heart rate

- a. I only
- b. II only
- c. III only
- d. II and IV only
- e. I and III only

ANS: D