

## Respiratory exam

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The most common of all the infections of the respiratory tract is:
- Upper respiratory infection
  - Laryngitis
  - Tracheitis
  - Pneumonia
  - Pleuritis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Bronchiolitis of children is in most instances caused by:
- Bacteria
  - Viruses
  - Fungi
  - Parasites
  - Pneumocystis carinii*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Lung infection that develops in patients who have heart failure and pulmonary edema is called:
- Interstitial pneumonia
  - Hypostatic pneumonia
  - Bronchiectasis
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
  - Lobar pneumonia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection usually causes:
- Lobar pneumonia
  - Lobular pneumonia
  - Aspiration pneumonia
  - Interstitial pneumonia
  - Abscesses
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Miliary tuberculosis is characterized by:
- Granuloma formation
  - Abscess formation
  - Lobar pneumonia
  - Acute bronchitis
  - Acute bronchiolitis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The major pulmonary complication of congenital alpha<sub>1</sub>-antitrypsin deficiency is:
- Chronic bronchitis
  - Bronchiectasis
  - Atelectasis
  - Emphysema
  - Mesothelioma

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The most important cause of emphysema is:
- a. Cigarette smoking
  - b. Air pollution in the cities
  - c. Tuberculosis
  - d. AIDS
  - e. Asthma
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Attacks of intrinsic asthma may be precipitated by:
- a. Exercise
  - b. Exposure to exogenous allergens
  - c. Daily use of Tylenol
  - d. Corticosteroids
  - e. Hay fever
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In lungs affected by sarcoidosis there are numerous granulomas and infiltrates of:
- a. T-suppressor lymphocytes
  - b. T-helper lymphocytes
  - c. B lymphocytes
  - d. Eosinophils
  - e. Plasma cells
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Coal-workers' lung disease is best classified as:
- a. Asbestosis
  - b. Pneumoconiosis
  - c. Acute hypersensitivity reaction
  - d. Chronic hypersensitivity reaction
  - e. Chronic bacterial pneumonitis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which one of the following lung lesions has been linked to asbestos exposure?
- a. Bronchial asthma
  - b. Pneumoconiosis
  - c. *Pneumocystis jiroveci*
  - d. Tuberculosis
  - e. Mesothelioma
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Fibrin-rich hyaline membranes and protein-rich intra-alveolar edema are features of:
- a. Atelectasis
  - b. Diffuse alveolar damage (DAD) in adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
  - c. Emphysema
  - d. Bronchiectasis
  - e. Aspiration pneumonia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Approximately 90% of all patients with lung cancer present with a history of:
- a. Alcoholism
  - b. Hereditary cancer syndromes
  - c. Cigarette smoking
  - d. Exposure to chemical carcinogens in food and water
  - e. Obesity

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The most common presenting symptom of lung cancer is:
- Prolonged coughing and expectoration
  - Bleeding
  - Chest pain
  - Pleural effusion
  - Hoarseness caused by nerve paralysis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Pleural tumors are usually associated with:
- Pneumothorax
  - Hemothorax
  - Pyothorax
  - Pleural effusion
  - Empyema
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Acute laryngotracheobronchitis that is most common in children younger than 3 years old and is associated with a “barking” cough is known as:
- Asthma
  - Interstitial pneumonia
  - Haemophilus influenzae*
  - Croup
  - Bronchiolitis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Potential pathogens located in the upper respiratory tract but that do not cause disease are known as:
- Pneumoniae*
  - Influenzae*
  - Staphylococcus*
  - Normal flora
  - Tonsils
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which form of pneumonia is caused by a fungus and is usually seen in patients who have been diagnosed with AIDS?
- Pseudomonas pneumoniae*
  - Pneumocystis jiroveci*
  - Atypical pneumonia
  - Staphylococcus aureus*
  - Escherichia coli*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Pulmonary tuberculosis can be identified with which laboratory test?
- Throat culture
  - Tuberculin test
  - Acid-fast bacilli sputum test
  - Fungal scraping
  - Candida albicans* sputum test

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