Chapter 14

Caring for Respiratory Emergencies

1. What condition results from too little oxygen in the blood?
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A.) Crepitus
B.) Hyperoxia
C.) Dyspnea
*D.) Hypoxia

2. How much longer than inhaling should exhaling take?
p. 293

*A.) Two times as long to exhale
B.) Two and one-half times as long to exhale
C.) Three times as long to exhale
D.) One and one-half times as long to exhale

3. What is probably the most common form of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?
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A.) Bronchiectasis
B.) Chronic bronchitis
*C.) Asthma
D.) Emphysema

4. Where does the trachea split into the right and left main stem bronchi?
p. 290

A.) Venule
*B.) Carina
C.) Larynx
D.) Alveoli

5. Which of the following is NOT a sign or symptom of emphysema?
p. 298

A.) Moderate to severe shortness of breath
*B.) Extended inhalations
C.) Nonproductive cough
D.) Pursed-lip breathing

6. Which structure is located in the lower airway?
p. 290

A.) Larynx
B.) Nasopharynx
C.) Throat
*D.) Trachea

7. What should you NOT do if the patient's breathing is rapid?
p. 294

*A.) Slow his breathing down
B.) Get him in a position of comfort
C.) Keep him calm
D.) Administer oxygen

8. Which of the following is considered a late sign of inadequate breathing?
p. 293

A.) Increased work of breathing
*B.) Decreased respiratory rate
C.) Irregular breathing rhythm
D.) Audible breath sounds

9. What is the cause of most cases of hyperventilation?
p. 298

A.) COPD
*B.) Anxiety
C.) Asthma
D.) Heart attack

10. What should the treatment of the patient who is hyperventilating focus upon?
p. 299

A.) Oxygenating the patient
*B.) Calming the patient
C.) Supplementing the patient
D.) Slowing the patient's breathing

11. Which of the following is seen once the COPD is in an advanced stage?
p. 294-295

A.) Pursed-lip breathing
B.) Chronic shortness of breath
*C.) Barrel-chest appearance
D.) Persistent cough

12. What must you do if you determine an unresponsive patient's breathing is inadequate?
p. 299

A.) Provide negative pressure ventilation
B.) Provide blow-by ventilation
C.) Intubate the patient according to protocol
*D.) Provide positive pressure ventilation

13. What sound is heard with asthma?
p. 295

A.) Gurgling
B.) Stridor
C.) Snoring
*D.) Wheezing

14. Which of the following is NOT a classic sign and symptom of chronic bronchitis?
p. 297

A.) Pale complexion
B.) Mild to moderate shortness of breath
C.) Productive cough
*D.) Underweight

15. Which of the following is a symptom of COPD?
p. 292

*A.) Cough
B.) Noisy breathing
C.) Rapid, deep breathing
D.) Slow pulse

16. What position should you place the patient suffering from respiratory compromise?
p. 300

*A.) Position of comfort
B.) Recovery position
C.) Trendelenburg position
D.) Laying supine

17. What is the most obvious signs of inadequate breathing in most patients?
p. 293

*A.) Increase in work of breathing
B.) Respirations that are too deep or too shallow
C.) Increased respiratory rate
D.) Audible breath sounds

18. Which of the following is NOT a description of adequate breathing?
p. 291

A.) The diaphragm should move smoothly down when we inhale
B.) There should be a normal rate and depth
C.) A complete sentence should be spoken without having to catch their breath
*D.) Some work should be involved in breathing

19. Once the patient has inhaled the asthma medication, what should you instruct them to do?
p. 297

*A.) Hold their breath as long as is comfortable
B.) Hold their breath for 20 seconds
C.) Let their breath out forcibly
D.) Let their breath out slowly over 10 seconds

20. How many consecutive months must there be a productive cough for the patient to get a diagnosis of chronic bronchitis?
p. 296

*A.) Three
B.) Two
C.) One
D.) Four

21. Which parts of the skin in particular tend to change color during respiratory compromise?
p. 294

A.) Gums
*B.) Nail beds
C.) Palms
D.) Eyelids