

Test For Problems Affecting Alveolar Function

1. Air entering the lungs through a sucking chest wound rather than normal airway passages will compromise air exchange at the alveoli.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. The highest priority on any patient encountered will always be:
 - a. Observe and record LOC
 - b. Check and record pulse rate
 - c. Ensure a patent airway
 - d. Confirm whether patient is an executive officer at UMC

3. Alveoli occurs when the atelectasis collapse.
 - a. true
 - b. false

4. Management of a sucking chest wound would include the following:
 - a. Administer oxygen
 - b. cover the wound with occlusive dressing
 - c. monitor patient for signs of tension pneumothorax
 - d. all of the above

5. Treatments for a hemothorax would include:
 - a. High concentrate oxygen
 - b. intubate all patient's with suspected hemothorax
 - c. intubate patient's who cannot maintain a patent airway
 - d. rapid transport of patient's who show signs of shock
 - e. a, c and d

6. Your patient is a 25 year old male who is tall and thin. patient reports he was exposed to dust and coughed violently with a sudden onset of sharp pain to his chest. The patient states he is also short of breath. Your treatments would include:

- a. ensure a patent airway
- b. administer oxygen, transport patient in a position of comfort and watch for progressive worsening of condition
- c. treat patient for hyperventilation syndrome and clear on N-6
- d. be prepared to take aggressive action should patient show signs of a tension pneumothorax
- e. all except c

7. Your patient is a 56 male who was thrown from a motorcycle that impacted a car, he then struck another car with his left side. He has obvious signs of flail chest including paradoxical movement of left chest, hyper-resonance to percussion and severe respiratory distress. Vital signs are B/P of 142/88, pulse rate of 110 with respirations of 36. A cause of the respiratory distress would be:

- a. severe pain is causing rapid breathing syndrome
- b. pneumothorax secondary to flail chest causing collapsed alveoli leading to atelectasis
- c. massive hemothorax leading to hypotension and a collapsed alveoli leading to atelectasis
- d. atelectasis caused by pus on the alveoli preventing gas exchange

8. A tension pneumothorax can put pressure on the superior and inferior venae cavae causing blood flow to the right side of the heart to be reduced.

- a. True
- b. False

9. Rib fractures can lead to a pneumothorax or hemothorax:

- a. True
- b. False

10. Shunt is the effect of blood with a low PO₂ returning to the right side of the heart.

- a. True
- b. False