

PRINTED TEST

NAME _____

2010

DATE _____

Smith Seminars
Mechanisms of COPD

1. _____Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease or COPD:
 - A) Is highly reversible
 - B) Is characterized by slowly progressive development of airflow limitation
 - C) Is identical to asthma
 - D) None of the above

2. _____Mechanisms of airflow limitation of the small airways include:
 - A) Narrowing of small airways in patients with COPD
 - B) An increase in the thickness of small airways with increased formation of lymphoid follicles
 - C) Deposition of collagen in the outer airway wall that may restrict airway opening
 - D) All the above

3. _____An increase in the inflammatory cell types implicated in COPD includes:
 - A) Macrophages
 - B) T- and B-lymphocytes
 - C) Neutrophils
 - D) All the above

4. _____Neutrophils
 - A) Have the capacity to induce tissue damage through the release of serine proteases and oxidants
 - B) Recruited to the airways of COPD patients are deactivated granule proteins in the sputum
 - C) A & B
 - D) None of the above

5. _____Macrophages
 - A) May be activated by cigarette smoke extract
 - B) Secrete more inflammatory proteins
 - C) Have a long survival time so this is difficult to measure directly
 - D) All the above

6. _____The airways and lungs contain a rich network of dendritic cells
 - A) That are localized near the surface
 - B) Are ideally located to signal the entry of foreign substances that are inhaled
 - C) That can activate a variety of other inflammatory and immune cells
 - D) All the above

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7. _____ Airway epithelial cells:
- A) Secrete dextrose and other catabolic proteins with antimicrobial effects
 - B) Secrete antioxidants and transport immunoglobulin Z
 - C) Are important in defense of the airways
 - D) All the above
8. _____ The increased oxidative stress in the airways of COPD patient:
- A) May play an important pathophysiological role in the disease by amplifying the inflammatory response in COPD
 - B) May impair the function of proteases and decelerate the breakdown of elastin in lung parenchyma
 - C) A & B
 - D) None of the above
9. _____ High doses of corticosteroids
- A) Cause an increase in histone deacetylase activity in macrophages
 - B) Fail to reduce cytokine and chemokines that should be suppressed by corticosteroid treatment
 - C) A & B
 - D) None of the above
10. _____ Persistence of certain bacteria in the lower respiratory tract of COPD patients
- A) May be due to localization to protected sites
 - B) Is always susceptible to antibiotics or antibody-mediated defense mechanisms when they are located between airway epithelial cells
 - C) Is associated with decreased concentrations of inflammatory mediators in COPD patients
 - D) None of the above

Submission Instructions

Print the test, answer the questions, and fill out personal information.

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