

PRINTED TEST NOT UPDATED

NAME _____ 2010 DATE _____

Smith Seminars
Respiratory Disorders in Neonates and Infants

1. _____ Differences in the physiology of the respiratory system in infants compared with that of older children and adults include:
 - A) Less reliance on diaphragmatic excursions over intercostal muscles
 - B) More compliant collapsible chest wall
 - C) Less collapsible extrathoracic airways
 - D) All of the above

2. _____ Typical apnea monitors use:
 - A) A chest band to detect chest wall movements
 - B) Pulse oximetry to detect heart rate and O₂ saturation
 - C) A & B
 - D) None of the above

3. _____ Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
 - A) Is typically suspected when a ventilated infant is unable to wean from O₂ therapy, mechanical ventilation, or both.
 - B) Is caused by low concentrations of inspired O₂ typically in patients on prolonged mechanical ventilation
 - C) Incidence increases with degree of prematurity; increased airway resistance and pulmonary artery pressures, and female sex
 - D) All the above

4. _____ Meconium aspiration can cause
 - A) Chemical pneumonitis
 - B) Mechanical bronchial obstruction producing a syndrome of respiratory distress
 - C) Tachypnea, rales and rhonchi, and cyanosis or desaturation
 - D) All the above

5. _____ Diagnosis of persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn includes:
 - A) History and examination
 - B) Echocardiogram
 - C) Chest x-ray and response to O₂
 - D) All the above

6. _____ Pulmonary surfactant
 - A) Is a mixture of phospholipids and lipoproteins secreted by type II pneumocytes
 - B) Increases the surface tension of the water film that lines alveoli
 - C) A & B
 - D) None of the above

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7. _____ Symptoms and signs of respiratory distress syndrome include:
- A) Rapid, labored, grunting respirations appearing a few months after delivery
 - B) Suprasternal and substernal retractions and nasal flaring
 - C) No cyanosis, lethargy, irregular breathing, and apnea
 - D) All the above
8. _____ ECMO is a form of cardiopulmonary bypass
- A) Used for infants who cannot be adequately oxygenated or ventilated with conventional ventilators
 - B) Is indicated in infants < 34 weeks and/or < 2 kg
 - C) A & B
 - D) None of the above
9. _____ Chronic health conditions
- A) Are generally defined as those conditions that last > 12 months
 - B) Are severe enough to create some limitations in usual activity
 - C) Affect 10 to 30% of children, depending on the criteria
 - D) All the above
10. _____ A critically ill infant
- A) Is never separated from the parents during transport to a different hospital
 - B) Is never separated from their families because of hospitalization and treatment
 - C) Who experiences skin-to-skin contact gains weight faster when compared with those who do not receive such care
 - D) None of the above

Submission Instructions

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