

PRINTED TEST NOT UPDATED

NAME _____ 2010 DATE _____

Smith Seminars
Status Asthmaticus Online Test

1. _____ Status Asthmaticus
 - A) is an acute exacerbation of asthma that remains unresponsive to initial treatment with bronchodilators
 - B) can vary from a mild form to a severe form
 - C) can include airway inflammation and mucus plugging
 - D) All the above

2. _____ Air trapping results in
 - A) Lung hyperinflation
 - B) Decreased dead space ventilator
 - C) A & B
 - D) None of the above

3. _____ Factors associated with the increased prevalence of asthma include
 - A) indoor pollution and overcrowding
 - B) increased incidence of viral infections and allergens
 - C) cockroach allergy and possibly a decrease in breastfeeding
 - D) All the above

4. _____ As the degree of airway obstruction worsens there may be
 - A) use of abdominal muscles on inspiration
 - B) improved V/Q mismatching
 - C) respiratory distress, including retractions
 - D) none of the above

5. _____ Oxygen is the primary therapeutic modality and
 - A) can be provided via nasal cannula or face masks
 - B) helps to correct V/Q mismatch
 - C) must be provided in any patient who presents with status asthmaticus
 - D) All the above

6. _____ Beta-agonist agents are the mainstays of acute therapy in asthma because:
 - A) They act via stimulation of cyclic AMP-mediated bronchodilation
 - B) They prevent relaxation of the airway smooth muscles
 - C) The nebulized inhaled route of administration is generally the less effective route of delivery
 - D) All the above

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7. _____ The administration of a helium-oxygen mixture (heliox) reduces turbulent airflow across narrowed airways and
- A) does not relieve the work of breathing
 - B) can result in improved gas exchange, pH, and clinical symptoms
 - C) improves the caliber of the narrowed airways
 - D) A & B
8. _____ In the face of high peak airway pressures, the principle of mechanical ventilation of status asthmaticus is
- A) controlled hypoventilation, tolerating higher levels of PCO₂ in order to minimize tidal volume and peak inspiratory pressures
 - B) permissive hypercapnia can be tolerated as long as the patient remains adequately oxygenated
 - C) A longer I:E ratio, often greater than 1:3-4, helps allow slow but complete emptying of the lungs during exhalation, facilitating ventilation and avoiding excessive further air-trapping (auto-PEEP)
 - D) All the above
9. _____ During mechanical ventilation you need to monitor:
- A) flow-volume loops
 - B) exhaled tidal volume
 - C) auto PEEP
 - D) All the above
10. _____ Cardiac output may be decreased because of decreased preload that results from
- A) air trapping
 - B) auto-PEEP
 - C) A & B
 - D) None of the above

Submission Instructions

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

Submission Method #1 – Fax to us at 972-759-9791

Submission Method #2 – Smith Seminars, PO Box 516, Paradise, TX 76073

Submission Method #3 – Go to www.smithseminars.com online tests and enter answers

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