|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Which of the following are primary components of the upper airway?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nose, oral cavity, pharynx | |  | b. | larynx, trachea, and bronchi | |  | c. | nose, oral cavity, larynx and trachea | |  | d. | nose, oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, and trachea |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The nose, oral cavity, and pharynx are the primary structures that compose the upper airway | |  | b. | The trachea and bronchi and subglottic portion of the larynx are located in the lower aiway | |  | c. | The trachea and subglottic part of the larynx are located in the lower airway. | |  | d. | The trachea and subglottic portion of the larynx are located in the lower airway. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Upper Airway | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 1 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 10:57 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:00 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the nose?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humidfy inspired gas | |  | b. | conduct gas and food to lower airway | |  | c. | filter the inspired gas | |  | d. | warm the inspired gas |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The nose humidifies, warms, and filters the inspired gas. | |  | b. | The nose serves as passageway for gas, not food, to the lower airway. | |  | c. | The nose humidifies, warms, and filters the inspired gas. | |  | d. | The nose humdifies, warms, and filters the inspired gas. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 3 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:05 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:09 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Which of the following are functions of the upper airway?         I. Conduction of gas to lower airway       II. Prevent foreign materials from entering lower airway      III. Warm, filter, and humidify inspired gas      IV. Aid in speech and smell     |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | I, II, III, and IV | |  | b. | I,  III, and IV only | |  | c. | I, II, and III only | |  | d. | I,  II, and IV only |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The upper airway performs all of the listed functions | |  | b. | The upper airway performs all of the listed functions | |  | c. | The upper airway performs all of the listed functions | |  | d. | The upper airway performs all of the listed functions | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Upper Airway | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:10 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 11:24 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. Which structures form the upper third of the nose? I. Nasal bones II. Frontal process of maxilla III. Lateral nasal cartilage IV. Greater alar cartilage   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Nasal bones | |  | b. | Frontal process of maxilla | |  | c. | Lateral nasal cartilage | |  | d. | Greater alar cartilage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The upper third of the nose is composed of the nasal bones and frontal process of the maxilla. | |  | b. | The upper third of the nose is composed of the nasal bones and frontal process of the maxilla. | |  | c. | The upper third of the nose is composed of the nasal bones and frontal process of the maxilla. | |  | d. | The upper third of the nose is composed of the nasal bones and frontal process of the maxilla. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 4 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:25 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 8:31 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. Which structure form the lower two-thirds of the nose? I. Lateral nasal cartilage II. Lesser and greater alar cartilages III. Septal cartilage IV. Fibrous fatty tissue  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Lateral nasal cartilage | |  | b. | Lesser and greater alar cartilages | |  | c. | Septal cartilage | |  | d. | Fibrous fatty tissue |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | All of the listed structures compose the lower two-thirds of the nose | |  | b. | All of the listed structures compose the lower two-thirds of the nose | |  | c. | All of the listed structures compose the lower two-thirds of the nose | |  | d. | All of the listed structures compose the lower two-thirds of the nose | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 4 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:28 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 8:32 AM | | *DISTRACTOR INFO:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. |  | |  | b. |  | |  | c. |  | |  | d. | I, II, and IV only | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. What is the term for widening of the nostrils that can occur during respiratory distress?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | grunting | |  | b. | retractions | |  | c. | alar collapse | |  | d. | nasal flaring |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Nasal flaring is the term for the widening of the nostrils, especially seen in respiratory distress in newborns | |  | b. | Nasal flaring is the term for the widening of the nostrils, especially seen in respiratory distress in newborns | |  | c. | Nasal flaring is the term for the widening of the nostrils, especially seen in respiratory distress in newborns | |  | d. | Nasal flaring is the term for the widening of the nostrils, especially seen in respiratory distress in newborns | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose|Clinical Connection 1-1: Flaring Nostrils | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 5 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:31 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:33 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Which of the following structures form the anterior nasal septum? I. Septal cartilage II. Vomer III. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone IV. Frontal process of maxilla  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Septal cartilage | |  | b. | Vomer | |  | c. | Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone | |  | d. | Frontal process of maxilla |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The anterior portion of the nasal septum if formed by the septal cartilage | |  | b. | The anterior portion of the nasal septum if formed by the septal cartilage | |  | c. | The anterior portion of the nasal septum if formed by the septal cartilage | |  | d. | The anterior portion of the nasal septum if formed by the septal cartilage | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:34 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 8:34 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. The lymphatic channels are larger and more numerous in what location?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | upper lobes | |  | b. | right lower lobe | |  | c. | left lower lobe | |  | d. | middle lobes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The lymphatic channels on the left lower lobe are more numerous and larger in diameter than the lymphatic vessels on the surface of the right lower lobe. | |  | b. | The lymphatic channels on the left lower lobe are more numerous and larger in diameter than the lymphatic vessels on the surface of the right lower lobe. | |  | c. | The lymphatic channels on the left lower lobe are more numerous and larger in diameter than the lymphatic vessels on the surface of the right lower lobe. | |  | d. | The lymphatic channels on the left lower lobe are more numerous and larger in diameter than the lymphatic vessels on the surface of the right lower lobe. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Lymphatic System | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:36 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:38 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. What is the term for the openings created by the alae nasi and septal cartilage?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nares | |  | b. | glottis | |  | c. | vestibule | |  | d. | choana |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The nares or nostrils are the openings formed by the alae nasi and septal cartilage. | |  | b. | The nares or nostrils are the openings formed by the alae nasi and septal cartilage. | |  | c. | The nares or nostrils are the openings formed by the alae nasi and septal cartilage. | |  | d. | The nares or nostrils are the openings formed by the alae nasi and septal cartilage. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:39 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:41 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. What type of epithelium lines the anterior third of the nasal cavity?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cuboidal | |  | b. | pseudostratified ciliated columnar | |  | c. | stratified squamous | |  | d. | pseudostratified ciliated squamous |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The anterior third of the nasal cavity id lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | b. | The anterior third of the nasal cavity id lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | c. | The anterior third of the nasal cavity id lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | d. | The anterior third of the nasal cavity id lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:42 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:43 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. In which structure would vibrissae normally be found?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | oropharynx | |  | b. | laryngopharynx | |  | c. | nasal cavity | |  | d. | trachea |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Vibrissae are normally found in the vestibule of the nasal cavity. | |  | b. | Vibrissae are normally found in the vestibule of the nasal cavity. | |  | c. | Vibrissae are normally found in the vestibule of the nasal cavity. | |  | d. | Vibrissae are normally found in the vestibule of the nasal cavity. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:47 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:49 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. What is the submucosal layer of the tracheobronchial tree?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | lamina propria | |  | b. | cartilaginous layer | |  | c. | epithelial lining | |  | d. | mucous blanket |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The lamina propria is the submucosal layer of the tracheobronchial tree. | |  | b. | The lamina propria is the submucosal layer of the tracheobronchial tree. | |  | c. | The lamina propria is the submucosal layer of the tracheobronchial tree. | |  | d. | The lamina propria is the submucosal layer of the tracheobronchial tree. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Tracheobronchial Tree | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:50 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:52 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. What is another term for conchae?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | alae | |  | b. | choana | |  | c. | vestibule | |  | d. | turbinates |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The conchae in the nasal cavity are also called nasal turninates. | |  | b. | The conchae in the nasal cavity are also called nasal turninates. | |  | c. | The conchae in the nasal cavity are also called nasal turninates. | |  | d. | The conchae in the nasal cavity are also called nasal turninates. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:52 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:54 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. Where is the olfactory region located in the nasal cavity?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | choana | |  | b. | vestibule | |  | c. | superior and middle turbinates | |  | d. | middle and inferior turbinates |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The olfactory region is located near the superior and middle turbinates. | |  | b. | The olfactory region is located near the superior and middle turbinates. | |  | c. | The olfactory region is located near the superior and middle turbinates. | |  | d. | The olfactory region is located near the superior and middle turbinates. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:55 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/28/2019 11:56 PM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. Which of the following sinuses are considered to be paranasal sinuses? I. Maxillary II. Frontal III. Ethmoid IV. Sphenoid  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Maxillary | |  | b. | Frontal | |  | c. | Ethmoid | |  | d. | Sphenoid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The paranasal sinuses include the maxillary, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinuses. | |  | b. | The paranasal sinuses include the maxillary, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinuses. | |  | c. | The paranasal sinuses include the maxillary, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinuses. | |  | d. | The paranasal sinuses include the maxillary, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinuses. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 6 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/28/2019 11:57 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 8:37 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. What effect, if any, would be expected from the topical application of phenylephrine on the nasal mucosa?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vasoconstriction | |  | b. | vasodilation | |  | c. | no known effect | |  | d. | bronchospasm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | When phenylephrine is applied to the nasal mucosa, vasoconstriction should occur. | |  | b. | When phenylephrine is applied to the nasal mucosa, vasoconstriction should occur. | |  | c. | When phenylephrine is applied to the nasal mucosa, vasoconstriction should occur. | |  | d. | When phenylephrine is applied to the nasal mucosa, vasoconstriction should occur. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose|Clinical Connection 1-2: The Nose: An Excellent Route for Administration of Topical Agents | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 7 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:00 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:01 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. Among pediatric patients, in which age range is epistaxis most prevalent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10-14 years | |  | b. | 2-10 years | |  | c. | 8-16 years | |  | d. | newborn -2 years |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In pediatric patients, nosebleeds are most prevalent among the 2-10 year olds. | |  | b. | In pediatric patients, nosebleeds are most prevalent among the 2-10 year olds. | |  | c. | In pediatric patients, nosebleeds are most prevalent among the 2-10 year olds. | |  | d. | In pediatric patients, nosebleeds are most prevalent among the 2-10 year olds. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose|Clinical Connection 1-3: Nosebleeds (Epistaxis) | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 8 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:02 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:04 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. Approximately what portion of the sense of taste is reliant upon the sense of smell?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 60% | |  | b. | 80% | |  | c. | 40% | |  | d. | 20% |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Approximately 80% of the sense of taste is reliant upon the sense of smell. | |  | b. | Approximately 80% of the sense of taste is reliant upon the sense of smell. | |  | c. | Approximately 80% of the sense of taste is reliant upon the sense of smell. | |  | d. | Approximately 80% of the sense of taste is reliant upon the sense of smell. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose|Clinical Connection 1-4: Nasal Congestion and Its Influence on Taste | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 9 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:05 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:07 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. Which of the following can cause sinusitis? I. Upper respiratory infection II. Dental infection III. Air travel IV. Scuba diving  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Upper respiratory infection | |  | b. | Dental infection | |  | c. | Air travel | |  | d. | Scuba diving |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | All of the listed factors can cause sinusitis | |  | b. | All of the listed factors can cause sinusitis | |  | c. | All of the listed factors can cause sinusitis | |  | d. | All of the listed factors can cause sinusitis | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Nose|Clinical Connection 1-6: Sinusitis | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 10 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:07 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 8:39 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. In the oral cavity, what is the term for the space between the teeth and lips?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vibrissae | |  | b. | ventricle | |  | c. | vallecula | |  | d. | vestibule |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The space between the teeth and lips is called the vestibule. | |  | b. | The space between the teeth and lips is called the vestibule. | |  | c. | The space between the teeth and lips is called the vestibule. | |  | d. | The space between the teeth and lips is called the vestibule. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Oral Cavity | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 11 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:10 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:12 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. What is the name of the structure that secures the tongue to the floor of the mouth?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | uvula | |  | b. | extrinsic lingual muscles | |  | c. | instrinsic lingual muscles | |  | d. | lingual frenulum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The lingual frenulum secures the tongue to the floor of the mouth. | |  | b. | The lingual frenulum secures the tongue to the floor of the mouth. | |  | c. | The lingual frenulum secures the tongue to the floor of the mouth. | |  | d. | The lingual frenulum secures the tongue to the floor of the mouth. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Oral Cavity | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 11 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:12 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:14 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. How many ribs are identified as true ribs, attached directly to the sternum?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | seven | |  | b. | eight | |  | c. | four | |  | d. | six |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The first seven ribs are referred to as true ribs. | |  | b. | The first seven ribs are referred to as true ribs. | |  | c. | The first seven ribs are referred to as true ribs. | |  | d. | The first seven ribs are referred to as true ribs. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Thorax | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 11 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:15 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:17 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. To what structure is the uvula attached?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hard palate | |  | b. | palatopharyngeal arch | |  | c. | palatoglossal arch | |  | d. | soft palate |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The uvula is attached to the soft palate. | |  | b. | The uvula is attached to the soft palate. | |  | c. | The uvula is attached to the soft palate. | |  | d. | The uvula is attached to the soft palate. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Oral Cavity | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 11 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:17 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:19 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. What is another name for the palatine tonsils?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | adenoids | |  | b. | faucial | |  | c. | lingual | |  | d. | pharyngeal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The palatine tonsils are also called faucial tonsils. | |  | b. | The palatine tonsils are also called faucial tonsils. | |  | c. | The palatine tonsils are also called faucial tonsils. | |  | d. | The palatine tonsils are also called faucial tonsils. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Oral Cavity | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 11 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:20 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:21 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. Which structure extends from the posterior nares to the superior portion of the soft palate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | oropharynx | |  | b. | palatine tonsils | |  | c. | nasopharynx | |  | d. | tongue |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The nasopharynx extends from the posterior portion of the nasal cavity to the superior portion of the soft palate. | |  | b. | The nasopharynx extends from the posterior portion of the nasal cavity to the superior portion of the soft palate. | |  | c. | The nasopharynx extends from the posterior portion of the nasal cavity to the superior portion of the soft palate. | |  | d. | The nasopharynx extends from the posterior portion of the nasal cavity to the superior portion of the soft palate. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Nasopharynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 12 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:22 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:23 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. Which epithelium is present in the nasopharynx?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pseudostratified squamous | |  | b. | stratified squamous | |  | c. | cuboidal | |  | d. | pseudostratified ciliated columnar |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The nasopharynx is lined with pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium. | |  | b. | The nasopharynx is lined with pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium. | |  | c. | The nasopharynx is lined with pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium. | |  | d. | The nasopharynx is lined with pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Nasopharynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 12 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:24 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:25 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. What is another name for pharyngeal tonsils?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | palatine tonsils | |  | b. | lingual tonsils | |  | c. | faucial tonsils | |  | d. | adenoids |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The pharyngeal tonsils are also called adenoids. | |  | b. | The pharyngeal tonsils are also called adenoids. | |  | c. | The pharyngeal tonsils are also called adenoids. | |  | d. | The pharyngeal tonsils are also called adenoids. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Nasopharynx|Clinical Connection 1-7: Infected and Swollen Pharyngeal Tonsils (Adenoids) | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 13 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:26 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:28 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. What is another name for the pharyngotympanic tubes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | adenoids | |  | b. | conchae | |  | c. | auditory | |  | d. | faucial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The pharyngotympanic tubes are also called auditory tubes. | |  | b. | The pharyngotympanic tubes are also called auditory tubes. | |  | c. | The pharyngotympanic tubes are also called auditory tubes. | |  | d. | The pharyngotympanic tubes are also called auditory tubes. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Nasopharynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 12 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:28 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:30 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. What is the most frequent cause of hearing loss in young children?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tonsillitis | |  | b. | pharyngitis | |  | c. | sinusitis | |  | d. | otitis media |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Otitis media is the most frequent cause of hearing loss in young children. | |  | b. | Otitis media is the most frequent cause of hearing loss in young children. | |  | c. | Otitis media is the most frequent cause of hearing loss in young children. | |  | d. | Otitis media is the most frequent cause of hearing loss in young children. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Nasopharynx|Clinical Connection 1-8: Otitis Media | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 14 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:30 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:32 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. Which structure extends from the soft palate to the base of the tongue?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nasopharynx | |  | b. | oropharynx | |  | c. | uvula | |  | d. | laryngopharynx |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The oropharynx extends from the soft palate to the base of the tongue. | |  | b. | The oropharynx extends from the soft palate to the base of the tongue. | |  | c. | The oropharynx extends from the soft palate to the base of the tongue. | |  | d. | The oropharynx extends from the soft palate to the base of the tongue. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Oropharynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 12 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:33 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:34 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. What type of epithelium is found in the oropharynx?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stratified squamous | |  | b. | pseudostratified squamous | |  | c. | pseudostratified ciliated columnar | |  | d. | cuboidal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The oropharynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | b. | The oropharynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | c. | The oropharynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | d. | The oropharynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Oropharynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 12 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:36 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. What structure is located between the glossoepiglottic folds in the posterior oropharynx?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vallecula epiglottica | |  | b. | lingual tonsils | |  | c. | rima glottidis | |  | d. | palatine tonsils |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The vallecula epiglottica is located between the glossoepiglottic folds in the posterior oropharynx. | |  | b. | The vallecula epiglottica is located between the glossoepiglottic folds in the posterior oropharynx. | |  | c. | The vallecula epiglottica is located between the glossoepiglottic folds in the posterior oropharynx. | |  | d. | The vallecula epiglottica is located between the glossoepiglottic folds in the posterior oropharynx. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Oropharynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 12 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:37 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:39 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. What spoon-shaped fibrocartilaginous structure covers the opening of the larynx during swallowing?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vocal folds | |  | b. | base of the tongue | |  | c. | vallecula | |  | d. | epiglottis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The epiglottis is a broad, spoon-shaped fibrocartilaginous structure that prevents the aspiration of foods and liquids by covering the opening of the larynx during swallowing. | |  | b. | The epiglottis is a broad, spoon-shaped fibrocartilaginous structure that prevents the aspiration of foods and liquids by covering the opening of the larynx during swallowing. | |  | c. | The epiglottis is a broad, spoon-shaped fibrocartilaginous structure that prevents the aspiration of foods and liquids by covering the opening of the larynx during swallowing. | |  | d. | The epiglottis is a broad, spoon-shaped fibrocartilaginous structure that prevents the aspiration of foods and liquids by covering the opening of the larynx during swallowing. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 12 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:40 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:42 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. What is a common site for misplacement of endotracheal tubes during emergency intubation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stomach | |  | b. | left mainstem bronchus | |  | c. | esophagus | |  | d. | left upper lobar bronchus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | During emergency intubation, the endotracheal tube could be misplaced into the esophagus | |  | b. | During emergency intubation, the endotracheal tube could be misplaced into the esophagus | |  | c. | During emergency intubation, the endotracheal tube could be misplaced into the esophagus | |  | d. | During emergency intubation, the endotracheal tube could be misplaced into the esophagus | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Laryngopharynx|Clinical Connection 1-9: Endotracheal Tube | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 15 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:42 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:44 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. Which structure extends from the base of the tongue to the upper end of the trachea?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | laryngopharynx | |  | b. | thyroid gland | |  | c. | larynx | |  | d. | rima glottidis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The larynx extends from the base of the tongue to the trachea. | |  | b. | The larynx extends from the base of the tongue to the trachea. | |  | c. | The larynx extends from the base of the tongue to the trachea. | |  | d. | The larynx extends from the base of the tongue to the trachea. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 17 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:45 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:46 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. Which of the following are functions of the larynx? I. Passageway for gas II. Protects against aspiration III. Generation of sounds for speech IV.Warming and filtration of inspired gas  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Passageway for gas | |  | b. | Protects against aspiration | |  | c. | Generation of sounds for speech | |  | d. | Warming and filtration of inspired gas |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The larynx conducts gas between the phaynx and trachea, protects against aspiration, and generates sound for speech. | |  | b. | The larynx conducts gas between the phaynx and trachea, protects against aspiration, and generates sound for speech. | |  | c. | The larynx conducts gas between the phaynx and trachea, protects against aspiration, and generates sound for speech. | |  | d. | The larynx conducts gas between the phaynx and trachea, protects against aspiration, and generates sound for speech. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 21 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:47 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 8:41 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. Which of the cartilages of the larynx are unpaired?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | thyroid, epiglottis, and arytenoid | |  | b. | artyenoid, cuneiform, and corniculate | |  | c. | thyroid, cricoid, and cuneiform | |  | d. | thyroid, epiglottis, and cricoid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The unpaired laryngeal cartilages are the epiglottis, thyroid, and cricoid cartilages. | |  | b. | The unpaired laryngeal cartilages are the epiglottis, thyroid, and cricoid cartilages. | |  | c. | The unpaired laryngeal cartilages are the epiglottis, thyroid, and cricoid cartilages. | |  | d. | The unpaired laryngeal cartilages are the epiglottis, thyroid, and cricoid cartilages. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Cartilages of the Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 16 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:50 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:52 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. To what structure does the upper portion of the thyroid cartilage attach by a membrane?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mandible | |  | b. | hyoid bone | |  | c. | epiglottis | |  | d. | tongue |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The upper portion of the thyroid cartilage attaches by a membrane to the hyoid bone. | |  | b. | The upper portion of the thyroid cartilage attaches by a membrane to the hyoid bone. | |  | c. | The upper portion of the thyroid cartilage attaches by a membrane to the hyoid bone. | |  | d. | The upper portion of the thyroid cartilage attaches by a membrane to the hyoid bone. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Cartilages of the Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 16 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:53 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:55 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. Which laryngeal cartilage is primarily responsible for preventing food, liquids, and foreign bodies from entering the lower airways?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cricoid | |  | b. | epiglottis | |  | c. | thyroid | |  | d. | corniculate |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The epiglottis normally protects the lower airway from aspiration. | |  | b. | The epiglottis normally protects the lower airway from aspiration. | |  | c. | The epiglottis normally protects the lower airway from aspiration. | |  | d. | The epiglottis normally protects the lower airway from aspiration. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Cartilages of the Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 16 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:55 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 12:57 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. Which laryngeal cartilage is shaped like a signet ring and forms a large portion of the posterior laryngeal wall?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | epiglottis | |  | b. | cricoid | |  | c. | cuneiform | |  | d. | corniculate |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The cricoid cartilage is shaped like a signet ring and forms most of the posterior laryngeal wall. | |  | b. | The cricoid cartilage is shaped like a signet ring and forms most of the posterior laryngeal wall. | |  | c. | The cricoid cartilage is shaped like a signet ring and forms most of the posterior laryngeal wall. | |  | d. | The cricoid cartilage is shaped like a signet ring and forms most of the posterior laryngeal wall. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Cartilages of the Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 16 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 12:58 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:00 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. Which of the laryngeal cartilages are single? I. Cuneiform II. Thyroid III. Epiglottis IV. Cricoid  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cuneiform | |  | b. | Thyroid | |  | c. | Epiglottis | |  | d. | Cricoid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The thyroid cartilage, cricoid cartilage, and epiglottis are single cartilages of the larynx. | |  | b. | The thyroid cartilage, cricoid cartilage, and epiglottis are single cartilages of the larynx. | |  | c. | The thyroid cartilage, cricoid cartilage, and epiglottis are single cartilages of the larynx. | |  | d. | The thyroid cartilage, cricoid cartilage, and epiglottis are single cartilages of the larynx. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Cartilages of the Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 16 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:04 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 8:44 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. What is the space between the true vocal cords called?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vallecula | |  | b. | vestibule | |  | c. | rima glottidis | |  | d. | choana |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The space between the vocal cords is called the rima glottidis or glottis. | |  | b. | The space between the vocal cords is called the rima glottidis or glottis. | |  | c. | The space between the vocal cords is called the rima glottidis or glottis. | |  | d. | The space between the vocal cords is called the rima glottidis or glottis. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Interior of the Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 17 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:07 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:09 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. What is **not** a common cause of posterior nosebleeds?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nasal tumors | |  | b. | serious nose trauma | |  | c. | high altitude | |  | d. | drug abuse |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Common causes of posterior nosebleeds include serious nose trauma, nasal mucosal infections, high blood pressure, nasal tumors, atherosclerosis, drug abuse, and leukemia. | |  | b. | Common causes of posterior nosebleeds include serious nose trauma, nasal mucosal infections, high blood pressure, nasal tumors, atherosclerosis, drug abuse, and leukemia. | |  | c. | Common causes of posterior nosebleeds include serious nose trauma, nasal mucosal infections, high blood pressure, nasal tumors, atherosclerosis, drug abuse, and leukemia. | |  | d. | Common causes of posterior nosebleeds include serious nose trauma, nasal mucosal infections, high blood pressure, nasal tumors, atherosclerosis, drug abuse, and leukemia. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Nosebleeds (Epistaxis) | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 18 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:10 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:12 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. Which of the following is a subglottic airway obstruction usually caused by the parainfluenza virus?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pharyngitis | |  | b. | laryngotracheobronchitis (LTB) | |  | c. | epiglottitis | |  | d. | tonsillitis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | LTB is a subglottic airway obstruction usually caused by a parainfluenza virus. | |  | b. | LTB is a subglottic airway obstruction usually caused by a parainfluenza virus. | |  | c. | LTB is a subglottic airway obstruction usually caused by a parainfluenza virus. | |  | d. | LTB is a subglottic airway obstruction usually caused by a parainfluenza virus. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Interior of the Larynx|Clinical Connection 1-11: Croup Syndrome | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 19 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:13 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:15 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. What is causative agent in the majority of cases of acute epiglottitis?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Streptococcus | |  | b. | MRSA | |  | c. | Parainfluenza virus | |  | d. | Haemophilus influenzae type B |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The majority of acute epiglotittis cases is caused by Haemophilus inflenzae type B. | |  | b. | The majority of acute epiglotittis cases is caused by Haemophilus inflenzae type B. | |  | c. | The majority of acute epiglotittis cases is caused by Haemophilus inflenzae type B. | |  | d. | The majority of acute epiglotittis cases is caused by Haemophilus inflenzae type B. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Interior of the Larynx|Clinical Connection 1-11: Croup Syndrome | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 19 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:16 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:18 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. Which type of epithelium is present in the larynx above the vocal cords?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pseudostratified squamous | |  | b. | stratified squamous | |  | c. | cuboidal | |  | d. | pseudostratified ciliated columnar |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Above the cords, the larynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | b. | Above the cords, the larynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | c. | Above the cords, the larynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | |  | d. | Above the cords, the larynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Interior of the Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 17 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:19 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:21 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. Which laryngeal muscles are primarily responsible for adduction of the vocal cords?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transverse arytenoid | |  | b. | lateral cricoarytenoid | |  | c. | posterior cricoarytenoid | |  | d. | thyroarytenoid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The lateral cricoarytenoid muscles cause the vocal cords to move together. | |  | b. | The lateral cricoarytenoid muscles cause the vocal cords to move together. | |  | c. | The lateral cricoarytenoid muscles cause the vocal cords to move together. | |  | d. | The lateral cricoarytenoid muscles cause the vocal cords to move together. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Laryngeal Musculature | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 20 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:21 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:23 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. Which of the following muscles pull the larynx and hyoid downward?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | suprahyoid group | |  | b. | cricothyroid muscles | |  | c. | posterior cricoarytenoid muscles | |  | d. | infrahyoid group |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The infrahyoid muscle group pull the larynx and hyoid downward. | |  | b. | The infrahyoid muscle group pull the larynx and hyoid downward. | |  | c. | The infrahyoid muscle group pull the larynx and hyoid downward. | |  | d. | The infrahyoid muscle group pull the larynx and hyoid downward. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Laryngeal Musculature | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 20 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:24 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:26 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. What is the secondary vital function of the larynx?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gag reflex | |  | b. | Babinski reflex | |  | c. | Valsalva’s maneuver | |  | d. | Moro maneuver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Effort closure during exhalation (Valsalva’s maneuver) is an important secondary function of the larynx. | |  | b. | Effort closure during exhalation (Valsalva’s maneuver) is an important secondary function of the larynx. | |  | c. | Effort closure during exhalation (Valsalva’s maneuver) is an important secondary function of the larynx. | |  | d. | Effort closure during exhalation (Valsalva’s maneuver) is an important secondary function of the larynx. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Ventilatory Function of the Larynx | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 21 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:26 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:28 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. What type of epithelium extends from the trachea to the respiratory bronchioles?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stratified squamous | |  | b. | pseudostratified squamous | |  | c. | cuboidal | |  | d. | pseudostratified ciliates columnar |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium extends from the trachea to the respiratory bronchioles. | |  | b. | Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium extends from the trachea to the respiratory bronchioles. | |  | c. | Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium extends from the trachea to the respiratory bronchioles. | |  | d. | Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium extends from the trachea to the respiratory bronchioles. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Histology of the Tracheobronchial Tree | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:29 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:31 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. What is the primary component of the mucous blanket in the tracheobronchial tree?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | glycoproteins | |  | b. | water | |  | c. | lipids | |  | d. | DNA |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The mucous blanket is approximately ninety-five percent water. | |  | b. | The mucous blanket is approximately ninety-five percent water. | |  | c. | The mucous blanket is approximately ninety-five percent water. | |  | d. | The mucous blanket is approximately ninety-five percent water. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Histology of the Tracheobronchial Tree | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:32 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:34 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 52. At what level in the tracheobronchial tree are cilia completely absent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | respiratory bronchioles | |  | b. | bronchioles | |  | c. | lobar bronchi | |  | d. | mainstem bronchi |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cilia are absent from the epithelial cells of the respiratory bronchioles. | |  | b. | Cilia are absent from the epithelial cells of the respiratory bronchioles. | |  | c. | Cilia are absent from the epithelial cells of the respiratory bronchioles. | |  | d. | Cilia are absent from the epithelial cells of the respiratory bronchioles. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Histology of the Tracheobronchial Tree | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:34 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:36 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 53. Which cranial nerve innervates the submucosal glands?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tenth | |  | b. | ninth | |  | c. | seventh | |  | d. | eighth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The tenth cranial nerve (vagus) innervates the submucosal glands. | |  | b. | The tenth cranial nerve (vagus) innervates the submucosal glands. | |  | c. | The tenth cranial nerve (vagus) innervates the submucosal glands. | |  | d. | The tenth cranial nerve (vagus) innervates the submucosal glands. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Histology of the Tracheobronchial Tree | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:48 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:49 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. What is the term for the viscous layer of the mucous blanket?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gel | |  | b. | epoxic | |  | c. | basal | |  | d. | sol |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The thicker layer of the mucous blanket is called the gel layer. | |  | b. | The thicker layer of the mucous blanket is called the gel layer. | |  | c. | The thicker layer of the mucous blanket is called the gel layer. | |  | d. | The thicker layer of the mucous blanket is called the gel layer. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Histology of the Tracheobronchial Tree | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:50 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:51 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 55. How many times per minute do the cilia in the tracheobronchial tree move?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1500 times | |  | b. | 2500 times | |  | c. | 500 times | |  | d. | 50 times |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The cilia in the tracheobronchial tree move approximately 1500 times per minute. | |  | b. | The cilia in the tracheobronchial tree move approximately 1500 times per minute. | |  | c. | The cilia in the tracheobronchial tree move approximately 1500 times per minute. | |  | d. | The cilia in the tracheobronchial tree move approximately 1500 times per minute. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Histology of the Tracheobronchial Tree | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:56 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 1:58 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 56. When excessive secretions are present in the lungs, what term describes the sound heard by ascultation over large airways during exhalation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | crackles | |  | b. | stridor | |  | c. | rhonchi | |  | d. | wheeze |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Rhonchi are heard over large airways during exhalation when secretions are present | |  | b. | Rhonchi are heard over large airways during exhalation when secretions are present | |  | c. | Rhonchi are heard over large airways during exhalation when secretions are present | |  | d. | Rhonchi are heard over large airways during exhalation when secretions are present | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Histology of the Tracheobronchial Tree |Clinical Connection 1-12: Excessive Airway Secretions | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 23 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 1:58 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 2:02 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 57. Which of the following factors can alter the mucociliary transport mechanism? I. Excessive bronchial secretions II. Tobacco smoke III. Hypoxia IV. Air pollution  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Excessive bronchial secretions | |  | b. | Tobacco smoke | |  | c. | Hypoxia | |  | d. | Air pollution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | All of the listed factors can alter the mucociliary transport mechanism. | |  | b. | All of the listed factors can alter the mucociliary transport mechanism. | |  | c. | All of the listed factors can alter the mucociliary transport mechanism. | |  | d. | All of the listed factors can alter the mucociliary transport mechanism. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Histology of the Tracheobronchial Tree |Clinical Connection 1-13: Abnormal Mucociliary Transport Mechanism | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 24 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 2:02 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 9:05 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 58. Where are mast cells located in the tracheobronchial tree? I. Lamina propria II. Intra-alveolar septa III. Sub-mucosal glands  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Lamina propria | |  | b. | Intra-alveolar septa | |  | c. | Sub-mucosal glands | |  | d. | ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mast cells are scattered throughout the lamina propria, intralveolar septa, and submucosal glands. | |  | b. | Mast cells are scattered throughout the lamina propria, intralveolar septa, and submucosal glands. | |  | c. | Mast cells are scattered throughout the lamina propria, intralveolar septa, and submucosal glands. | |  | d. | Mast cells are scattered throughout the lamina propria, intralveolar septa, and submucosal glands. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Immune Response | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 2:05 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 9:07 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 59. Approximately how many IgE receptor sites are present on a single mast cell?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1,000 - 5,000 | |  | b. | 1,000,000 - 5,000,000 | |  | c. | 100 - 500 | |  | d. | 100,000 - 500,000 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | There are approximately 100,000 - 500,000 IgE receptor sites on the surface of each mast cell. | |  | b. | There are approximately 100,000 - 500,000 IgE receptor sites on the surface of each mast cell. | |  | c. | There are approximately 100,000 - 500,000 IgE receptor sites on the surface of each mast cell. | |  | d. | There are approximately 100,000 - 500,000 IgE receptor sites on the surface of each mast cell. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Immune Response | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 2:13 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 2:16 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 60. When degranulation of mast cells occurs and chemical mediators are released, which of the following would occur in the lungs? I. Increased vascular permeability II. Increased mucus production III. Smooth muscle relaxation IV. Vasodilation with edema  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Increased vascular permeability | |  | b. | Increased mucus production | |  | c. | Smooth muscle relaxation | |  | d. | Vasodilation with edema |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Of the listed changes, only increased vascular permeability, increased mucus production, and vasodilation with edema would occur when mast cells degranulate. | |  | b. | Of the listed changes, only increased vascular permeability, increased mucus production, and vasodilation with edema would occur when mast cells degranulate. | |  | c. | Of the listed changes, only increased vascular permeability, increased mucus production, and vasodilation with edema would occur when mast cells degranulate. | |  | d. | Of the listed changes, only increased vascular permeability, increased mucus production, and vasodilation with edema would occur when mast cells degranulate. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Immune Response | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 22 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 2:17 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 9:10 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 61. What is the term for the cartilaginous airways?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | respiratory unit | |  | b. | acinus | |  | c. | conducting zone | |  | d. | tracheobronchial tree |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The cartilaginous airways are collectively known as the conducting zone. | |  | b. | The cartilaginous airways are collectively known as the conducting zone. | |  | c. | The cartilaginous airways are collectively known as the conducting zone. | |  | d. | The cartilaginous airways are collectively known as the conducting zone. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 25 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 2:27 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 2:29 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 62. In cm, what is the average diameter of the adult trachea?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 0.5 - 1.5 cm | |  | b. | 2.0-3.5 cm | |  | c. | 0.75 - 1.0 cm | |  | d. | 1.5 - 2.5 cm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The diameter of an adult trachea is between 1.5 and 2.5 cm. | |  | b. | The diameter of an adult trachea is between 1.5 and 2.5 cm. | |  | c. | The diameter of an adult trachea is between 1.5 and 2.5 cm. | |  | d. | The diameter of an adult trachea is between 1.5 and 2.5 cm. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 25 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 3:33 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 3:35 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 63. What is the term for the bifurcation of the trachea?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hilum | |  | b. | carina | |  | c. | concha | |  | d. | choana |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The carina is the point of bifurcation of the trachea. | |  | b. | The carina is the point of bifurcation of the trachea. | |  | c. | The carina is the point of bifurcation of the trachea. | |  | d. | The carina is the point of bifurcation of the trachea. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 25 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 3:36 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 3:39 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 64. In an adult, at what angle does the left mainstem bronchus branch from the trachea?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 40-60 degrees | |  | b. | 10-15 degrees | |  | c. | 60-75 degrees | |  | d. | 25-40 degrees |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In the adult, the left mainstem bronchus branches from the trachea at an angle between 40 and 60 degrees. | |  | b. | In the adult, the left mainstem bronchus branches from the trachea at an angle between 40 and 60 degrees. | |  | c. | In the adult, the left mainstem bronchus branches from the trachea at an angle between 40 and 60 degrees. | |  | d. | In the adult, the left mainstem bronchus branches from the trachea at an angle between 40 and 60 degrees. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 25 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 3:44 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 3:46 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 65. What is the recommended “safe range” for endotracheal tube cuff pressures?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 30-35 mm Hg | |  | b. | 45-50 mm Hg | |  | c. | 20-25 mm Hg | |  | d. | 35-40 mm Hg |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The recommended safe range for cuff pressure is 20-25 mm Hg. | |  | b. | The recommended safe range for cuff pressure is 20-25 mm Hg. | |  | c. | The recommended safe range for cuff pressure is 20-25 mm Hg. | |  | d. | The recommended safe range for cuff pressure is 20-25 mm Hg. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways|Clinical Connection 1-14: Hazards Associated with Endotracheal Tubes and Tracheostomies | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 26 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 3:52 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 3:54 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. Which vessel is the most commonly associated with massive hemorrhage following a tracheostomy?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pulmonary artery | |  | b. | subclavian artery | |  | c. | carotid artery | |  | d. | innominate artery |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The innominate artery is most commonly associated with massive hemmorhage following a tracheostomy. | |  | b. | The innominate artery is most commonly associated with massive hemmorhage following a tracheostomy. | |  | c. | The innominate artery is most commonly associated with massive hemmorhage following a tracheostomy. | |  | d. | The innominate artery is most commonly associated with massive hemmorhage following a tracheostomy. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways|Clinical Connection 1-14: Hazards Associated with Endotracheal Tubes and Tracheostomies | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 26 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 3:55 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 3:59 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 67. In the newborn, at what angles do the right and left mainstem bronchi form with the trachea?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | both form a 55 degree angle | |  | b. | right forms a 60 degree angle, left forms a 25 degree angle | |  | c. | right forms a 25 degree angle, left forms a 60 degree angle | |  | d. | both form a 40 degree angle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In the newborn, both mainstem bronchi form a 55 degree angle with the trachea. | |  | b. | In the newborn, both mainstem bronchi form a 55 degree angle with the trachea. | |  | c. | In the newborn, both mainstem bronchi form a 55 degree angle with the trachea. | |  | d. | In the newborn, both mainstem bronchi form a 55 degree angle with the trachea. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 25 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:01 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 4:03 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 68. In an adult, into which structure would an endotracheal tube likely enter if the tube is inadvertently advanced too far?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | left lower lobar bronchus | |  | b. | left mainstem bronchus | |  | c. | right mainstem bronchus | |  | d. | right middle lobar bronchus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | An ET tube is likely to enter the right mainstem bronchus if advanced too far in an adult. | |  | b. | An ET tube is likely to enter the right mainstem bronchus if advanced too far in an adult. | |  | c. | An ET tube is likely to enter the right mainstem bronchus if advanced too far in an adult. | |  | d. | An ET tube is likely to enter the right mainstem bronchus if advanced too far in an adult. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Application | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways|Clinical Connection 1-15: Inadvertent Intubation of Right Mainstem Bronchus | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 27 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:04 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 4:06 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 69. How many second generation bronchi would you find in a healthy adult tracheobronchial tree?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 3 | |  | b. | 2 | |  | c. | 6 | |  | d. | 5 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | There are 5 lobar or second generation bronchi in the tracheobronchial tree. | |  | b. | There are 5 lobar or second generation bronchi in the tracheobronchial tree. | |  | c. | There are 5 lobar or second generation bronchi in the tracheobronchial tree. | |  | d. | There are 5 lobar or second generation bronchi in the tracheobronchial tree. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 25 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:08 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 4:13 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 70. How many segmental bronchi are found in each of the lungs?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | each lung has 8 | |  | b. | 8 in right lung, 10 in left lung | |  | c. | 10 in right lung, 8 in left lung | |  | d. | each lung has 10 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | There are 10 segmental bronchi in the right lung and 8 in the left lung. | |  | b. | There are 10 segmental bronchi in the right lung and 8 in the left lung. | |  | c. | There are 10 segmental bronchi in the right lung and 8 in the left lung. | |  | d. | There are 10 segmental bronchi in the right lung and 8 in the left lung. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Cartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 25 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:14 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 4:16 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 71. What is another term for *primary lobule*?  I. Acinus  II. Functional units  III. Terminal respiratory unit  IV. Lung parenchyma  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Acinus | |  | b. | Functional units | |  | c. | Terminal respiratory unit | |  | d. | Lung parenchyma |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Synonyms for primary lobule include acinus, terminal respiratory unit, lung parenchyma, and functional units. | |  | b. | Synonyms for primary lobule include acinus, terminal respiratory unit, lung parenchyma, and functional units. | |  | c. | Synonyms for primary lobule include acinus, terminal respiratory unit, lung parenchyma, and functional units. | |  | d. | Synonyms for primary lobule include acinus, terminal respiratory unit, lung parenchyma, and functional units. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Gas Exchange | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 28 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:30 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 9:16 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 72. At which airway generation do Canals of Lambert appear?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 12-15 | |  | b. | 16 - 19 | |  | c. | 6-9 | |  | d. | 20-26 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The Canals of Lambert are present in the terminal bronchioles between the 16th and 19th airway generation. | |  | b. | The Canals of Lambert are present in the terminal bronchioles between the 16th and 19th airway generation. | |  | c. | The Canals of Lambert are present in the terminal bronchioles between the 16th and 19th airway generation. | |  | d. | The Canals of Lambert are present in the terminal bronchioles between the 16th and 19th airway generation. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Noncartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 28 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:40 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 4:42 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 73. At what point in the tracheobronchial tree are Clara cells present?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bronchioles | |  | b. | respiratory bronchioles | |  | c. | subsegmental bronchi | |  | d. | terminal bronchioles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Clara cells are found in the terminal bronchioles. | |  | b. | Clara cells are found in the terminal bronchioles. | |  | c. | Clara cells are found in the terminal bronchioles. | |  | d. | Clara cells are found in the terminal bronchioles. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Noncartilaginous Airways | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 28 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:43 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 4:45 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 74. How does the total cross-sectional area of the tracheobrochial tree change from the trachea to the respiratory zone?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It increases steadily to the terminal bronchioles then increases significantly in the respiratory zone | |  | b. | It decreases slightly to the terminal bronchioles then decreases significantly | |  | c. | It remains steady throughout the tracheobronchial tree | |  | d. | It increases steadily through the lobar bronchi then increases significantly through the remaining airway generations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The total cross-sectional area increases steadily to the terminal bronchioles then increases significantly in the respiratory zone. | |  | b. | The total cross-sectional area increases steadily to the terminal bronchioles then increases significantly in the respiratory zone. | |  | c. | The total cross-sectional area increases steadily to the terminal bronchioles then increases significantly in the respiratory zone. | |  | d. | The total cross-sectional area increases steadily to the terminal bronchioles then increases significantly in the respiratory zone. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Bronchial Cross Sectional Area | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 29 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:49 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 4:50 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 75. Which structures are nourished by the bronchial arteries?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | trache through the terminal bronchioles | |  | b. | respiratory zone | |  | c. | noncartilaginous airways only | |  | d. | trachea and mainstem bronchi only |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The brachial arteries nourish the tracheobronchial tree from the trachea through terminal bronchioles. | |  | b. | The brachial arteries nourish the tracheobronchial tree from the trachea through terminal bronchioles. | |  | c. | The brachial arteries nourish the tracheobronchial tree from the trachea through terminal bronchioles. | |  | d. | The brachial arteries nourish the tracheobronchial tree from the trachea through terminal bronchioles. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Bronchial Blood Supply | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 30 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 4:54 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 4:56 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 76. In the adult male, approximately how many alveoli are present in the lungs?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 180 million | b. | 300 million | |  | c. | 600 million | d. | 130 million |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In the adult male lungs, approximately 300 million alveoli are present. | |  | b. | In the adult male lungs, approximately 300 million alveoli are present. | |  | c. | In the adult male lungs, approximately 300 million alveoli are present. | |  | d. | In the adult male lungs, approximately 300 million alveoli are present. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Sites of Gas Exchange | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 31 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 5:06 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 9:26 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 77. What type of epithelium composes 95% of the alveolar surface?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Type IV (pseudostratified squamous) | b. | Type I (squamous pneumocyte) | |  | c. | Type II (cuboidal) | d. | Type III (macrophages) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ninety-five percent of the alveolar surface is lined with squamous or Type I pneumocytes. | |  | b. | Ninety-five percent of the alveolar surface is lined with squamous or Type I pneumocytes. | |  | c. | Ninety-five percent of the alveolar surface is lined with squamous or Type I pneumocytes. | |  | d. | Ninety-five percent of the alveolar surface is lined with squamous or Type I pneumocytes. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Sites of Gas Exchange | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 31 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 5:21 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 9:25 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 78. In the lungs of a healthy young adult male, what is the average surface area available for gas exchange?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 50 square meters | b. | 100 square meters | |  | c. | 300 square meters | d. | 70 square meters |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In a healthy young male, there are approximately 70 square meters of surface area available for gas exchange. | |  | b. | In a healthy young male, there are approximately 70 square meters of surface area available for gas exchange. | |  | c. | In a healthy young male, there are approximately 70 square meters of surface area available for gas exchange. | |  | d. | In a healthy young male, there are approximately 70 square meters of surface area available for gas exchange. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Sites of Gas Exchange | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 31 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 6:17 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 6:21 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 79. Which alveolar cells are considered to be the source of pulmonary surfactant?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Type I | b. | Type II | |  | c. | Type III | d. | Type IV |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Type II pneumocytes are considered to be the source of pulmonary surfactant. | |  | b. | Type II pneumocytes are considered to be the source of pulmonary surfactant. | |  | c. | Type II pneumocytes are considered to be the source of pulmonary surfactant. | |  | d. | Type II pneumocytes are considered to be the source of pulmonary surfactant. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Sites of Gas Exchange | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 32 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 6:25 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 6:30 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 80. What is the term for the openings in the walls of interalveolar septa?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Loose space | b. | Clara cells | |  | c. | Canals of Lambert | d. | Pores of Kohn |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Pores of Kohn are openings in the walls of interalveolar septa. | |  | b. | Pores of Kohn are openings in the walls of interalveolar septa. | |  | c. | Pores of Kohn are openings in the walls of interalveolar septa. | |  | d. | Pores of Kohn are openings in the walls of interalveolar septa. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Pores of Kohn | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 32 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 6:30 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 6:32 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 81. What is the average thickness of the Type I alveolar cell?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1-5 mm | b. | 0.1-0.5 mm | |  | c. | 1-5 microns | d. | 0.1-0.5 microns |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The average thickness of the Type I pneumocyte is 0.1 - 0.5 microns. | |  | b. | The average thickness of the Type I pneumocyte is 0.1 - 0.5 microns. | |  | c. | The average thickness of the Type I pneumocyte is 0.1 - 0.5 microns. | |  | d. | The average thickness of the Type I pneumocyte is 0.1 - 0.5 microns. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Alveolar Epithelium | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 32 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 6:33 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 6:35 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 82. Which alveolar cells are macrophages?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Type IV | b. | Type III | |  | c. | Type I | d. | Type II |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Macrophages are Type III alveolar cells. | |  | b. | Macrophages are Type III alveolar cells. | |  | c. | Macrophages are Type III alveolar cells. | |  | d. | Macrophages are Type III alveolar cells. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Alveolar Macrophages | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 32 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 6:36 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 6:39 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 83. In which portion of the primary lobule does the majority of gas exchange occur?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Type II pneumocyte | b. | loose space of intestitium | |  | c. | Pores of Kohn | d. | tight space of interstitium |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The majority of gas exchange occurs in the tight space between the alveolar epithelium and capillary endothelium. | |  | b. | The majority of gas exchange occurs in the tight space between the alveolar epithelium and capillary endothelium. | |  | c. | The majority of gas exchange occurs in the tight space between the alveolar epithelium and capillary endothelium. | |  | d. | The majority of gas exchange occurs in the tight space between the alveolar epithelium and capillary endothelium. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Intersitium | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 33 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 6:39 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 6:41 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 84. Which is **not** a wall layer for pulmonary arteries?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tunica intima | b. | tunica externicus | |  | c. | tunica adventitia | d. | tunica media |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The pulmonary arteries have three layers of tissue in their walls: tunica intima, tunica media, and tunica adventitia. | |  | b. | The pulmonary arteries have three layers of tissue in their walls: tunica intima, tunica media, and tunica adventitia. | |  | c. | The pulmonary arteries have three layers of tissue in their walls: tunica intima, tunica media, and tunica adventitia. | |  | d. | The pulmonary arteries have three layers of tissue in their walls: tunica intima, tunica media, and tunica adventitia. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Arteries | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 34 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 6:43 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 6:45 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 85. What type of epithelium is present in the pulmonary capillaries?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cuboidal | b. | pseudostratified columnar | |  | c. | squamous | d. | pseudostratified squamous |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The pulmoary capillaries are composed of squamous epithelial cells. | |  | b. | The pulmoary capillaries are composed of squamous epithelial cells. | |  | c. | The pulmoary capillaries are composed of squamous epithelial cells. | |  | d. | The pulmoary capillaries are composed of squamous epithelial cells. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Capillaries | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 34 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 6:54 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:02 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 86. How many pulmonary veins empty into the left atrium?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 8 | b. | 4 | |  | c. | 2 | d. | 0 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Four pulmonary veins empty into the left atrium. | |  | b. | Four pulmonary veins empty into the left atrium. | |  | c. | Four pulmonary veins empty into the left atrium. | |  | d. | Four pulmonary veins empty into the left atrium. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Venules and Veins | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 34 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:02 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:06 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 87. From what area deep in the lungs do lymphatic vessels arise?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Type II alveolar cells | b. | tight space of interstitium | |  | c. | Type III alveolar cells | d. | loose space of interstitium |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Lymphatic vessels arise from the loose space of the interstitium. | |  | b. | Lymphatic vessels arise from the loose space of the interstitium. | |  | c. | Lymphatic vessels arise from the loose space of the interstitium. | |  | d. | Lymphatic vessels arise from the loose space of the interstitium. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Lymphatic System | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 35 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:08 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:10 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 88. On which portion(s) of the right lung surfaces would the majority of lymphatic vessels be located?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | upper lobes | b. | Lymphatic vessels are distributed equally on all lobes | |  | c. | middle lobe | d. | lower lobes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The majority of lymphatic vessels are located over the surfaces of the lower lobes of the lungs. | |  | b. | The majority of lymphatic vessels are located over the surfaces of the lower lobes of the lungs. | |  | c. | The majority of lymphatic vessels are located over the surfaces of the lower lobes of the lungs. | |  | d. | The majority of lymphatic vessels are located over the surfaces of the lower lobes of the lungs. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Lymphatic System | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 35 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:11 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:13 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 89. What is the term for the vessels adjacent to peribronchovascular lymphatic vessels?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tertiary lymphatics | b. | cardinal lymphatics | |  | c. | Type IV lymphatics | d. | juxta-alveolar lymphatics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The vessels adjacent to the peribronchovascular lymphatics are called juxta-alveolar lymphatics. | |  | b. | The vessels adjacent to the peribronchovascular lymphatics are called juxta-alveolar lymphatics. | |  | c. | The vessels adjacent to the peribronchovascular lymphatics are called juxta-alveolar lymphatics. | |  | d. | The vessels adjacent to the peribronchovascular lymphatics are called juxta-alveolar lymphatics. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Lymphatic System | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 35 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:14 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:16 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 90. What effect does stimulation of the beta 2 receptors have on the pulmonary system?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bronchdilation | b. | vasoconstriction | |  | c. | vasodilation | d. | bronchoconstriction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Stimulation of the beta 2 receptors of the sympathetic nervous system results in bronchial smooth muscle relaxation (bronchdilation). | |  | b. | Stimulation of the beta 2 receptors of the sympathetic nervous system results in bronchial smooth muscle relaxation (bronchdilation). | |  | c. | Stimulation of the beta 2 receptors of the sympathetic nervous system results in bronchial smooth muscle relaxation (bronchdilation). | |  | d. | Stimulation of the beta 2 receptors of the sympathetic nervous system results in bronchial smooth muscle relaxation (bronchdilation). | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Neural Control of the Lungs | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 36 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:17 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:19 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 91. Which neurotransmitter is released when the parasympathetic system is activated?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prostaglandin | b. | epinephrine | |  | c. | norepinephrine | d. | norepinephrine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Acetylcholine is the neurotransmitter released when the parasympathetic nervous system is activated. | |  | b. | Acetylcholine is the neurotransmitter released when the parasympathetic nervous system is activated. | |  | c. | Acetylcholine is the neurotransmitter released when the parasympathetic nervous system is activated. | |  | d. | Acetylcholine is the neurotransmitter released when the parasympathetic nervous system is activated. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Neural Control of the Lungs | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 36 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:20 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:22 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 92. What is the general term for drugs that block the effects of the parasymphathetic nervous system on the bronchial smooth muscle?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | anticholinergic | b. | parasympathomimetic | |  | c. | sympathomimetic | d. | beta adrenergic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Drugs that block the parasympathetic system’s effect of constriction of the bronchial smooth muscle are called anticholinergic or parasympatholytic. | |  | b. | Drugs that block the parasympathetic system’s effect of constriction of the bronchial smooth muscle are called anticholinergic or parasympatholytic. | |  | c. | Drugs that block the parasympathetic system’s effect of constriction of the bronchial smooth muscle are called anticholinergic or parasympatholytic. | |  | d. | Drugs that block the parasympathetic system’s effect of constriction of the bronchial smooth muscle are called anticholinergic or parasympatholytic. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Neural Control of the Lungs|Clinical Connection 1-16: The Role of Neural Control Agents in Respiratory Care | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 38 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:24 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:26 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 93. What effect does stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system have on the body? I. Dilates the pupils II. Causes bronchodilation III. Increases rate and force of cardiac contractions  ​   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dilates the pupils | b. | Causes bronchodilation | |  | c. | Increases rate and force of cardiac contractions | d. | ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | When the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated, the pupils dilate, bronchodilation occurs and the heart beats faster and with more force. | |  | b. | When the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated, the pupils dilate, bronchodilation occurs and the heart beats faster and with more force. | |  | c. | When the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated, the pupils dilate, bronchodilation occurs and the heart beats faster and with more force. | |  | d. | When the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated, the pupils dilate, bronchodilation occurs and the heart beats faster and with more force. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Neural Control of the Lungs | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 37 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:27 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 9:23 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 94. When an acute asthma episode occurs, which quick relief agent is most commonly administered?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | formoterol | b. | arformoterol | |  | c. | albuterol | d. | salmeterol |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Albuterol is the quick relief agent most commonly administered to provide quick relief of acute asthma symptoms. | |  | b. | Albuterol is the quick relief agent most commonly administered to provide quick relief of acute asthma symptoms. | |  | c. | Albuterol is the quick relief agent most commonly administered to provide quick relief of acute asthma symptoms. | |  | d. | Albuterol is the quick relief agent most commonly administered to provide quick relief of acute asthma symptoms. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Neural Control of the Lungs|Clinical Connection 1-17: An Asthmatic Episode and the Role of Bronchodilator and Anti-Inflammatory Drugs | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 39 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:33 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:36 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 95. In the healthy adult, what are the normal anterior boundaries of the lungs?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Between first and eigth ribs | b. | Between the second and eleventh ribs | |  | c. | Between first and sixth ribs | d. | Between the second and ninth ribs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In the healthy adult, the lungs extend anteriorly between the first and sixth ribs. | |  | b. | In the healthy adult, the lungs extend anteriorly between the first and sixth ribs. | |  | c. | In the healthy adult, the lungs extend anteriorly between the first and sixth ribs. | |  | d. | In the healthy adult, the lungs extend anteriorly between the first and sixth ribs. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Lungs | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 40 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:37 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:57 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 96. What is the term for the uppermost portion of the upright lung?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hilum | b. | lingula | |  | c. | apex | d. | base |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The apex is the uppermost portion of the upright lung. | |  | b. | The apex is the uppermost portion of the upright lung. | |  | c. | The apex is the uppermost portion of the upright lung. | |  | d. | The apex is the uppermost portion of the upright lung. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Lungs | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 40 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:39 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:42 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 97. How many bronchopulmonary segments are located in the lower lobe of the right lung?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 4 | b. | 5 | |  | c. | 2 | d. | 3 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | There are five bronschopulmonary segments in the lower lobe of the right lung. | |  | b. | There are five bronschopulmonary segments in the lower lobe of the right lung. | |  | c. | There are five bronschopulmonary segments in the lower lobe of the right lung. | |  | d. | There are five bronschopulmonary segments in the lower lobe of the right lung. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Lungs (Figure 1-41) | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 41 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:43 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:45 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 98. What is the term for the therapeutic positional measures which utilize gravity to assist in secretion removal from the lungs?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | chest wall oscillation | b. | percussion | |  | c. | postural drainage | d. | vibration |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Postural drainage uses gravity to assist with secretion removal from the lungs | |  | b. | Postural drainage uses gravity to assist with secretion removal from the lungs | |  | c. | Postural drainage uses gravity to assist with secretion removal from the lungs | |  | d. | Postural drainage uses gravity to assist with secretion removal from the lungs | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Lungs|Clinical Connection 1-18: Postural Drainage Therapy | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 42 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:46 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:48 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 99. Which structures are contained in the mediastinum? I. Trachea II. Great vessels III. Portions of the esophagus IV. Pituitary gland  ​   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Trachea | b. | Great vessels | |  | c. | Portions of the esophagus | d. | Pituitary gland |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The trachea, great vessels, and portions of the espohagus are contained in the mediastinum. | |  | b. | The trachea, great vessels, and portions of the espohagus are contained in the mediastinum. | |  | c. | The trachea, great vessels, and portions of the espohagus are contained in the mediastinum. | |  | d. | The trachea, great vessels, and portions of the espohagus are contained in the mediastinum. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Mediatinum | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 43 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:49 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 9:28 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 100. What is the term for the potential space between the visceral and parietal pleura?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pericardial cavity | b. | thoracic cavity | |  | c. | pleural cavity | d. | mediatinum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The potential space between the pleura is called the pleural cavity. | |  | b. | The potential space between the pleura is called the pleural cavity. | |  | c. | The potential space between the pleura is called the pleural cavity. | |  | d. | The potential space between the pleura is called the pleural cavity. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Pleural Membranes | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 44 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:53 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 7:56 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 101. What is the superior portion of the sternum called?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | manubrium sterni | b. | body | |  | c. | maxilla sterni | d. | xiphoid process |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The superior portion of the sternum is the manubrium sterni. | |  | b. | The superior portion of the sternum is the manubrium sterni. | |  | c. | The superior portion of the sternum is the manubrium sterni. | |  | d. | The superior portion of the sternum is the manubrium sterni. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Thorax | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 47 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 7:58 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 8:01 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 102. What is the term for inflammation of the pleural membranes?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pleurisy | b. | empyema | |  | c. | pneumothorax | d. | pleural effusion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Inflammation of the pleural membranes is called pleurisy. | |  | b. | Inflammation of the pleural membranes is called pleurisy. | |  | c. | Inflammation of the pleural membranes is called pleurisy. | |  | d. | Inflammation of the pleural membranes is called pleurisy. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Pleural Membranes|Clinical Connection 1-19: Abnormal Conditions of the Pleural membranes | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 45 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 8:02 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 8:04 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 103. What is the term for the abnormal collection of fluid in the pleural cavity?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | empyema | b. | hemothorax | |  | c. | pneumothorax | d. | pleural effusion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity is called pleural effusion. | |  | b. | The abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity is called pleural effusion. | |  | c. | The abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity is called pleural effusion. | |  | d. | The abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity is called pleural effusion. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Pleural Membranes|Clinical Connection 1-19: Abnormal Conditions of the Pleural membranes | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 45 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 8:21 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 8:24 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 104. In a pneumothorax, where does the abnormal collection of air accumulate?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pleural cavity | b. | mediastinum | |  | c. | thoracic cavity | d. | pericardium |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A pneumothorax is an abnormal accumulation of air in the pleural cavity. | |  | b. | A pneumothorax is an abnormal accumulation of air in the pleural cavity. | |  | c. | A pneumothorax is an abnormal accumulation of air in the pleural cavity. | |  | d. | A pneumothorax is an abnormal accumulation of air in the pleural cavity. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Pleural Membranes|Clinical Connection 1-20: Pneumothorax | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 46 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 8:25 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 8:27 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 105. What is one of the most common iatrogenic complications from a thoracentesis?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pleural effusion | b. | empyema | |  | c. | pneumothorax | d. | hemorrhage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | An iatrogenic pneumothorax is one of the most common complication from a thoracentesis. | |  | b. | An iatrogenic pneumothorax is one of the most common complication from a thoracentesis. | |  | c. | An iatrogenic pneumothorax is one of the most common complication from a thoracentesis. | |  | d. | An iatrogenic pneumothorax is one of the most common complication from a thoracentesis. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Thorax|Clinical Connection 1-21: Puncture Site for a Thoracentesis | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 48 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 8:29 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 8:31 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 106. Which two muscles come together at the central tendon?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sternum | b. | trapezius | |  | c. | external intercostals | d. | hemidiaphragm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The right and left hemidiaphragms merge into a broad connective sheet called the central tendon. | |  | b. | The right and left hemidiaphragms merge into a broad connective sheet called the central tendon. | |  | c. | The right and left hemidiaphragms merge into a broad connective sheet called the central tendon. | |  | d. | The right and left hemidiaphragms merge into a broad connective sheet called the central tendon. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Diaphragm | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 47 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 8:32 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 8:34 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 107. Which nerves supply the primary motor innervation to the right and left hemidiaphragms?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vagus | b. | phrenic | |  | c. | Thoracic nerves 1-3 | d. | IX cranial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The hemidiaphragms receive their primary motor innervation from the terminal branches of the phrenic nerves. | |  | b. | The hemidiaphragms receive their primary motor innervation from the terminal branches of the phrenic nerves. | |  | c. | The hemidiaphragms receive their primary motor innervation from the terminal branches of the phrenic nerves. | |  | d. | The hemidiaphragms receive their primary motor innervation from the terminal branches of the phrenic nerves. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Muscles of Ventilation|Clinical Connection 1-22: Spinal Cord Trauma and Diaphragmatic Paralysis | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 50 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 8:34 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 8:36 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 108. Which structure moves in a “pump handle-like motion” during inspiration?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | diaphragm | b. | sternum | |  | c. | external intercostals | d. | internal intercostals |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The sternum moves up in a pump handle-like motion during inspiration and increases the anterior-posterior portion of the thorax. | |  | b. | The sternum moves up in a pump handle-like motion during inspiration and increases the anterior-posterior portion of the thorax. | |  | c. | The sternum moves up in a pump handle-like motion during inspiration and increases the anterior-posterior portion of the thorax. | |  | d. | The sternum moves up in a pump handle-like motion during inspiration and increases the anterior-posterior portion of the thorax. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Muscles of Ventilation | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 47 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 8:37 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/29/2019 8:39 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 109. Which of the following are scalene muscles? I. Anterior II. Exterior III. Medial IV. Posterior  ​   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Anterior | b. | Exterior | |  | c. | Medial | d. | Posterior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The anterior, medial, and posterior scalene muscles function as a unit. | |  | b. | The anterior, medial, and posterior scalene muscles function as a unit. | |  | c. | The anterior, medial, and posterior scalene muscles function as a unit. | |  | d. | The anterior, medial, and posterior scalene muscles function as a unit. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | The Accessory Muscles of Inspiration | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 51 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 9:08 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 9:33 AM | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 110. Which of the following are accessory muscles of expiration? I. Rectus abdominis II. Transverse abdominis III. Internal intercostals IV. Pectoralis major  ​   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Rectus abdominis | b. | Transverse abdominis | |  | c. | Internal intercostals | d. | Pectoralis major |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *FEEDBACK:* | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Of the listed muscle groups, only the pectoralis major muscle is NOT an accessory muscle of expiration. | |  | b. | Of the listed muscle groups, only the pectoralis major muscle is NOT an accessory muscle of expiration. | |  | c. | Of the listed muscle groups, only the pectoralis major muscle is NOT an accessory muscle of expiration. | |  | d. | Of the listed muscle groups, only the pectoralis major muscle is NOT an accessory muscle of expiration. | | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Recall | | *REFERENCES:* | Accessory Muscles of Expiration | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 52 | | *DATE CREATED:* | 1/29/2019 9:18 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/30/2019 9:35 AM | |