

SELF ASSESSMENT – MODULE C: BRONCHIECTASIS

1. Name the three types of bronchiectasis.
 - A. **SACULAR**
 - B. **VARICOSE**
 - C. **CYLINIDRICAL**
2. Which of the following is/are a cause of **acquired** bronchiectasis (Circle all that apply)
 - A. Tuberculosis (TB)
 - B. Kartagener's Syndrome
 - C. Foreign Body
 - D. Cystic Fibrosis
3. The sputum of Bronchiectasis separates into **SEVERAL, DISTINCT** layers. Describe the three layers. **I'D RATHER NOT. JUST REALIZE THAT THE SPUTUM IS FOUL SMELLING, LARGE IN VOLUME, AND FREQUENTLY HAS BLOOD-STREAKING. CULTURE OF THE SPUTUM GROWS MULTIPLE ORGANISMS INCLUDING ANAEROBES.**
4. Kartagener's Syndrome is a triad of three conditions which include:
 - A. **BRONCHIEACTASIS**
 - B. **DEXTROCARDIA**
 - C. **PANSINUSITIS (ALL SINUS CAVITIES INVOLVED)**
5. Name three ways to diagnosis a patient with bronchiectasis
 - A. **BRONCHOGRAPHY**
 - B. **HIGH-RESOLUTION CT**
 - C. **CHEST X-RAY**
6. In a patient with long standing, severe, bronchiectasis and infection, which of the following would be elevated?
 - A. WBC
 - B. RBC
 - C. Hematocrit
 - D. All the above
7. A computerized enhancement of x-rays used to diagnose bronchiectasis because of the clear, concise look at internal anatomy is called **HIGH RESOLUTION CT SCAN.**

8. Name four types of retractions that may be observed in patients with increased WOB.
- A. **SUBSTERNAL**
 - B. **INTERCOSTAL**
 - C. **SUBSTERNAL**
 - D. **SUPRACLAVICULAR**
9. Describe a chest x-ray of a patient with obstructive lung disease (such as bronchiectasis) with severe hyperinflation and airtrapping.
- TRANSLUCENT (DARK) LUNG FIELDS**
DEPRESSED OR FLATTENED DIAPHRAGMS
LONG AND NARROW HEART
ENLARGED HEART
10. Bronchiectasis associated with TB is usually called dry bronchiectasis and is seen most commonly in the
- A. Lower lobes
 - B. **Upper lobes**
 - C. Middle lobes
11. Clubbing is a common sign seen in bronchiectasis
- A. **True**
 - B. False
12. Which of the following is elevated in Cor Pulmonale (Circle all that apply)
- A. **CVP (RAP)**
 - B. **PAP**
 - C. **MPAP**
 - D. **PCWP**
 - E. **PVR**
13. A type of bronchiectasis characterized by irregular patterns of alternating areas of constriction and dilation describes **VARICOSE**.
14. Areas of atelectasis and consolidation will show which of the following during clinical assessment of the thorax? (Circle all that apply)
- A. **Dull percussion note**
 - B. **Increased vocal and tactile fremitus**
 - C. **Bronchophony**
 - D. **Egophony**
 - E. **Whispered pectoriloquy**

15. Mucolytics agents are commonly used to enhance the mobilization of secretions in patients with bronchiectasis. Which of the following is/are classified as a mucolytic agent(s)?
- I. Acetylcysteine
 - II. Cromolyn Sodium
 - III. Beclomethasone
 - IV. Decadron
 - V. rhDnase
- A. I only
 - B. II, III
 - C. III, IV
 - D. I, V
 - E. IV, V
16. What is considered the “hallmark” of bronchiectasis? **A CHRONIC COUGH WITH PRODUCTION OF FOUL-SMELLING SPUTUM.**