SELF ASSESSMENT – MODULE C: BRONCHIECTASIS

1. Name the three types of bronchiectasis.
   A. SACCULAR
   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.**