

## SELF ASSESSMENT – MODULE C: CROUP & EPIGLOTTITIS

1. A partial airway obstruction that develops from **subglottic** inflammation is called **CROUP**.
2. What is the typical finding on lateral neck x-ray in a patient with epiglottitis? **THUMB SIGN**
3. What is the typical finding on lateral neck x-ray in a patient with croup? **STEEPLE OR PENCIL SIGN**
4. Croup is viral in origin. **True** False
5. What is the most common organism causing croup? **PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS 1,2,3**
6. What is the most common organism causing epiglottitis? **HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA B**
7. Why is the incidence of epiglottitis declining in the pediatric population? **HIB VACCINE**
8. What does abduction of the vocal cords mean? **OPENING OR MOVING APART**
9. What is the narrowest portion of the upper airway in the infant? **CRICOID CARTILAGE**
10. All children intubated for epiglottitis need mechanical ventilation. True **False**
11. The first step in treating epiglottitis is to give the child oxygen and draw an ABG?  
True **False**
12. Symptoms such as lethargy, high fever, sore throat, drooling and stridor all point to the possibility of  
A. Croup  
B. **Epiglottitis**
13. What is the definitive treatment for Epiglottitis? **SECURE AIRWAY UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS**
14. Name two antibiotics identified in the chapter used to treat epiglottitis  
A. **AMPICILLIN**  
B. **CHLORAMPHENICOL**
15. Patients with epiglottitis can usually be extubated in **24-48** hours.
16. Upon admission to the ER, direct examination of the throat in epiglottitis will confirm the diagnosis.  
True **False**
17. How can you determine when it would be appropriate to extubate a patient intubated for epiglottitis?  
**LISTEN WITH A STETHOSCOPE AT THE NECK TO DETERMINE WHEN PATIENT CAN BE EXTUBATED. WHEN AIRFLOW AROUND THE TUBE CAN BE HEARD, THE EDEMA HAS RESOLVED.**
18. A slow onset, generally over a 24-48 hour period is indicative of  
A. **Croup**  
B. Epiglottitis