

## SELF ASSESSMENT – MODULE E: PLEURAL DISEASE

1. Define a pleural effusion: **ACCUMULATION OF FLUID IN THE INTRAPLEURAL SPACE.**
2. Name two categories of pleural effusions:
  - A. **TRANSUDATES**
  - B. **EXUDATES**
3. Which type is seen in Congestive Heart Failure/Pulmonary Edema?  
**TRANSUDATIVE**
4. What type of x-ray should be taken to evaluate a pleural effusion? **LATERAL DECUBITIS**
5. What x-ray findings would indicate a pleural effusion?
  - A. **BLUNTING OF COSTOPHRENIC ANGLE.**
  - B. **PLEURAL MENISCUS SIGN.**
  - C. **MEDIASTINAL SHIFT AWAY FROM AFFECTED SIDE.**
  - D. **DEPRESSED DIAPHRAGM.**
  - E. **A MINIMUM OF 200 – 300 ML OF FLUID IS NECESSARY TO SEE A PLEURAL EFFUSION IN AN UPRIGHT FILM.**
  - F. **LATERAL DECUBITUS FILM CAN PICK UP SMALLER AMOUNTS OF FLUID (AS LITTLE AS 5CC OF FLUID).**
  - G. **ATELECTASIS**
6. What type of percussion note would be heard with pleural effusion? **DULL**
7. What would your findings be when assessing for tactile and vocal fremitus?  
**INCREASED**
8. What type of ABG would you see? **MILD DISEASE:**
9. Which way would the mediastinum be shifted in a pleural effusion? **AWAY FROM THE AFFECTED SIDE**
10. What is the treatment of pleural effusions?
  - A. **THORACENTESIS**
  - B. **CHEST TUBE**
11. Name two types of pleural effusions.
  - A. **TRANSDATE**
  - B. **EXUDATE**
12. Effusions that occur as a result of inflammation and infection are called
  - A. Transudates
  - B. **Exudates**

13. Mesotheliomas often result in exudative pleural effusions. Name a **two** causes of mesotheliomas.
  - A. **ASBESTOS INHALATION**
14. A serosanguineous pleural effusion is also called a **HEMOTHORAX**.
15. Large pleural effusions shift the mediastinum (towards/**away from**) the affected side.
16. How is suction controlled in the suction chamber of a chest tube drainage system. **THE SUCTION LEVEL IS REGULATED BY THE DEPTH OF THE CENTER TUBE IN THE SUCTION CONTROL BOTTLE.**
17. Exudates have a protein content greater than **3** gm/dL and a pH of less than **7.3**.
18. The most common transudative pleural effusion is caused from **CHF (LEFT HEART FAILURE)**.
19. An empyema is also called a **PYOTHORAX** and is described as **AN ACCUMULATION OF PUS IN THE PLEURAL CAVITY**.
20. Large pleural effusions are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ diseases
  - A. Obstructive
  - B. **Restrictive**
21. A pleural meniscus sign on chest x-ray is often indicative of **PLEURAL EFFUSION**.
22. Which type of x-ray is better at detecting small pleural effusions?
  - A. AP
  - B. PA
  - C. Lateral neck
  - D. Apical lordotic
  - E. **lateral decubitus**
23. Withdrawing too much pleural fluid, too fast can result in **RE-EXPANSION PULMONARY EDEMA**.
24. A high amylase concentration in the pleural fluid suggests **EMPYEMA**.
25. If a patient complains of pain in the shoulder after a pleural effusion, what happened? **NEEDLE IS PIERCING THE DIAPHRAGMATIC PLEURA**

26. What are the treatment options for pleural effusions?
- A. **OXYGEN THERAPY**
  - B. **THORACENTESIS**
  - C. **CHEST TUBE**
  - D. **PLEURODESIS**
  - E. **ANTIBIOTICS**
  - F. **HYPERINFLATION PROTOCOL**
27. Explain the difference between pleural effusions, pulmonary edema and pneumonia.
- A. **PLEURAL EFFUSION: ACCUMULATION OF FLUID IN THE INTRAPLEURAL SPACE.**
  - B. **PULMONARY EDEMA: ABNORMAL ACCUMULATION OF FLUID IN THE LUNGS**
  - C. **PNEUMONIA: AN ACUTE DISEASE MARKED BY INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CAUSED BY VIRUSES, BACTERIA, OR OTHER MICROORGANISMS AND SOMETIMES BY PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL IRRITANTS.**
28. Name the **two** three basic components of a chest tube drainage system.
- A. **DRAINAGE CHAMBER**
  - B. **WATER-SEAL CHAMBER**
  - C. **SUCTION CONTROL CHAMBER**
29. Define Pleurodesis. **CHEMICAL SCLEROSIS OF THE PLEURAL SPACE THROUGH THE CHEST TUBE AFTER REEXPANSION**
30. A large hole in the pleura which results in a constant air leak, is difficult to treat and results in constant bubbling in the water seal is called **BRONCHOPLEURAL FISTULA.**