RSPT 1140 EXAM III STUDY GUIDE

- 50 multiple-choice questions.
- 40% from material covered on 1st 2 exams.
- 60% on material from Croup/Epiglottitis on to current material.
- Look to objectives:

    - Define the following. By define I mean know what the distinguishing factor is (are).
        - Chronic Bronchitis
        - Emphysema
        - Bronchiectasis
        - Asthma
        - Cystic Fibrosis
        - Croup
        - Epiglottitis
        - Acute Myocardial Infarction
        - Congestive Heart Failure
        - Pulmonary Edema
        - Pulmonary Embolism/Infarction
        - Flail Chest
        - Pneumothorax
        - Pleural Effusions
        - Kyphoscoliosis
        - Guillian-Barré Syndrome
        - Myasthenia Gravis
        - Sleep Apnea

    - Describe the anatomic alterations and etiology of the lungs in each disease. Think of what has changed from a normal anatomy. If there is some distinguishing factor that precipitates the disease, you may want to know it.
    - List the clinical manifestations seen in each of the diseases. Is there some factor in the patient's appearance that distinguishes it from the other diseases? I definitely would know if it is restrictive and obstructive and if a specific disease has some unique PFT value (e.g. reduced D$_{LCO}$ in Emphysema).
    - Describe the management of each of the diseases covered. What treatment is appropriate for each disease? This means, you probably should have some idea of how each treatment works. It also means that you should have some idea on what ventilatory strategy would be appropriate for a given patient type.
        - Obstructive – prolong expiratory time (give them time to exhale)
        - Increase alveolar minute volume to decrease PaCO$_2$ (increase rate, increase tidal volume)
        - Increase F$_{IO_2}$ or add PEEP/CPAP to increase PaO$_2$.
    - Given a smoking history, calculate a pack year.
    - Indicate the lab test used to evaluate a patient for cystic fibrosis and give normal values and values used to identify cystic fibrosis.
    - Given a pre- and post-bronchodilator FEV$_1$, calculate the % improvement and determine if the value is considered a significant response.