**SEPTEMBER 2018 CLASS 3RD JULY 2019**

**PULMONARY NURSING TAKE AWAY CAT**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10MKS)**

Q1.A patient suffering from empyema presents with; -

A) Fever, pleural pain, weight loss

B) Breath sounds, fever pleural pain

C)weight loss, anorexia, breath sounds

D)Dyspnea, dysphagia, anorexia

Q2. Wheezing sounds produced in the bronchial tubes and heard on auscultation are called; -

A) Ronchi

B) Crepitations

C)Emphysema

D)Empyema

Q3) Extrinsic type of asthma; -

A) Tends to worsen in children with age

B) Tends to become less severe in children as the child grows

C)Is seen more common in adults as opposed to children

D)Is not related to allergens

Q4) A respiratory condition that is intervened with prolonged antibiotic therapy is;

A) Lung cancer

B) Pneumonia

C)Asthmatic attack

D)Atelexasis

Q5) Pleurisy is; -

A) Inflammation of the visceral and parietal pleurae

B) Accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity

C)Accumulation of pure blood within the pleural cavity

D)Inflammation of the lung tissue together with the visceral and parietal pleurae

Q6. An asthmatic attack is associated with; -

A) Irreversible narrowing of the airway and intermittent attacks of wheezing

B) Reversible narrowing of the airway and continuous attacks of wheezing

D)Irreversible narrowing of the airway and continuous attacks of wheezing

D)Reversible narrowing of the airway and intermittent attacks of wheezing.

Q7) Inflammation of the bronchial tubes is termed as; -

A) Bronchiectasis

B) Pneumonia

C)Bronchitis

D)Emphysema

Q8) Bronchiectasis is characterized by; -

A) Reversible dilatation of the bronchi as well as destruction of the bronchial walls

B) Permanent dilatation of the bronchi as well as destruction of the bronchial walls

C)Permanent dilatation of the bronchi without causing destruction of the bronchial walls

D)Reversible dilatation of the bronchi without causing destruction of the bronchial walls

Q9) The diseases classified under chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)include; -

A) Bronchiectasis, acute bronchitis, asthma

B) Chronic bronchitis, emphysema

C)Asthma, bronchiectasis, pleural effusion

D)Asthma. Bronchiectasis, emphysema

Q10) A pneumothorax refers to

1. A collection of air in the pleural cavity of the chest
2. Buildup of blood in the pleural cavity
3. Buildup of fluid in the pleural cavity
4. Buildup of lymph in the pleural cavity

**PART B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)**

Q1) State five complications of pneumonia (5)

Q2 State three differences between bronchopneumonia and lobar pneumonia (6)

Q3) State three differences between extrinsic and intrinsic asthma (6)

Q4.) State three complications of Broncho asthma (3)

Q5 Describe the physiology of respiration (5)

Q6) State two priority nursing diagnosis of a patient with status asthmaticus includes ((3)

Q7) Describe the pathophysiology of pneumonia (5)

Q8Outline three restrictive and three obstructive pulmonary diseases (3)

Q9) List eight common signs and symptoms in both restrictive and obstructive respiratory disorders (4)