

## FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 124/2024/OL

Paper Code:

Category 693/2022

Code:

Exam: Respiratory Technician Gr.II

Date of Test 26-11-2024

Department Medical Education

Question1:-All the following are features of right lung except

A:-Shorter and wider than the left lung

B:-Has 3 lobes and 2 fissures

C:-Presence of cardiac notch

D:-Absence of lingula

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-The volume of air that remains in the lungs after maximum forceful expiration is called

A:-Tidal volume

B:-Inspiratory Reserve volume

C:-Expiratory Reserve volume

D:-Residual volume

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question3:-Which of the following muscle is the abductor of vocal cord?

A:-Lateral cricoarytenoid

B:-Posterior cricoarytenoid

C:-Oblique arytenoid

D:-Cricothyroid

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:-All the following statements are true regarding right lung-except

A:-Impression of arch of aorta is seen on the right lung

B:-Impression of arch of azygos vein is seen on the right lung

C:-Impression of superior venacava is seen on the right lung

D:-Impression of inferior venacava is seen on the right lung

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-Which of the following cells produce surfactant?

A:-Type 1 alveolar cells

B:-Type 2 alveolar cells

C:-Type 3 alveolar cells

D:-Clara cells

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-N-95 air filter respirator can filter particles of size

A:-0.6 micron

B:-0.3 micron

C:-0.5 micron

D:-0.1 micron

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question7:-Solution used for cleaning the tracheostomy tube

A:-Betadine

B:-Potassium permanganate

C:-Savlon

D:-Hydrogen peroxide

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question8:-According to WHO, duration of entire hand washing procedure is

A:-40-60 seconds

B:-2-3 minutes

C:-3-4 minutes

D:-4-5 minutes

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question9:-Where would you put a soiled sponge after respiratory care?

A:-White container

B:-Grey container

C:-Yellow container

D:-Red container

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question10:-Selvon solution contains

A:-Cetrimide + Chlorhexidine

B:-Cetrimide + Butyl alcohol

C:-Cetrimide + Cetavlon

D:-Cetrimide + Cetavlon + Butyl alcohol

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-Process by which water and medicated solution are broken down to small droplets for inhalation.

A:-Humidification

B:-Nebulisation

C:-Oxygenation

D:-Hydration

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-Non aerosol powdered medication are delivered by

A:-Diskus inhalers

B:-Nebulizers

C:-Nasal sprays

D:-Intradermal patches

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question13:-Use of spacer with inhaler will

A:-Produce negative pressure for effective inhalation

B:-Ensure availability of  $O_2$

C:-Ensure backflow of  $CO_2$

D:-Increase the effectiveness of inhalation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question14:-Clients are asked to shake the inhaler well before use to

A:-Condense the particles

B:-Solve drug in the liquid

C:-Aerosolise the particles

D:-Empty the outlet

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-Inhalers administer drugs to \_\_\_\_\_ part of respiratory system.

A:-Bronchi

B:-Lower airways

C:-Upper airways

D:-Trachea

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question16:-Which using metered dose inhalers, how much time a client has to hold the medication in respiratory tract?

A:-5 seconds

B:-7 seconds

C:-10 seconds

D:-15 seconds

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-Amount of medication left in the inhaler can be determined by

A:-The number of sprays remaining as marked in the container

B:-Placing the container in bowl of water

C:-Both (A) and (B)

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-Turbuhaler is an example of

A:-Dry powder inhaler

B:-Wet inhaler

C:-Ultrasonic device

D:-Diskhaler

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-While doing nebulisation, the drug used is commonly diluted in normal saline because it results in

A:-More absorption

B:-Less damage to lung tissue

C:-Increased half life of the drug

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-Which among the following is the most suitable position for nebulisation?

A:-Supine

B:-Sims

C:-Fowlers

D:-Trendelenberg

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-For acceptable repeatability of spirometry, value of two largest FVC should be within

A:-100 ml

B:-150 ml

C:-200 ml

D:-50 ml

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-In an obstructive type of spirometry, results are

A:-FEV1 ratio-normal, FVC-reduced, FEV1-reduced

B:-FEV1 ratio-reduced, FVC-reduced, FEV1-normal

C:-FEV1 ratio-reduced, FVC-normal, FEV1-reduced

D:-FEV1 ratio-reduced, FVC-reduced, FEV1-reduced

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-Variability of obstruction in bronchodilator reversibility testing as per BTS guidelines.

A:-12% FVC and 200 ml

B:-15% FEV1 or 150 ml

C:-15% FVC or 150 ml

D:-12% FEV1 and 200 ml

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-All the following tests assess small airway function except

A:-Nitrogen washout (single breath)

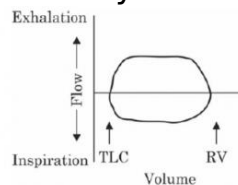
B:-Forced oscillation technique (impulse oscillometry)

C:-Helium oxygen flow volume curves

D:-DLco

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-A patient with noisy breathing has following flow volume curve



A:-Variable intrathoracic obstruction

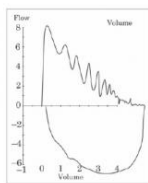
B:-Variable extrathoracic obstruction

C:-Fixed obstruction

D:-Muscle weakness

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-What does the flow volume loop imply



A:-Vocal cord dysfunction

B:-Expiratory muscle weakness

C:-Cough during procedure

D:-Variable inspiratory effort

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Following spirometry results are suggestive of

Test	Predicted	Bronchodilator		Change
		Before	After	
FVC	3.38L	1.53	1.56	
FVC% (obs/pred)		45%	46%	
FEV1	2.94L	1.5	1.55	+3%-50ml
FEV1 % (obs-pred)		51%	57%	
FEV1/ FVC%		98%	99%	
PEF	4.2L/s	3.51 L/s	4.22L/s	

A:-Obstruction

B:-Mixed pattern

C:-Restriction

D:-Normal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question28:-Following are the values from a spirometry report of a 40 year old male patient with cough and recent onset dyspnoea. Probable diagnosis will be

Test	Predicted	Bronchodilator		Change
		Before	After	
FVC	5 L	4.2	4.5	
FVC% (obs/pred)		84%	90%	
FEV1	4.5 L	2.15	2.95	+37%-800 ml
FEV1 % (obs-pred)		47%	65%	
FEV1/ FVC%		51%	65%	
PEF	5.76 L/s	4.80 L/s	5.20 L/s	

A:-Acute bronchitis

B:-COPD

C:-Asthma

D:-Interstitial lung disease

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-A patient with a VC of 2.0L performs several DLCO-SB manoeuvres with these results

Trial	DLCO	DL/VA	V1
1	8.0	4.0	1.8
2	7.4	3.8	1.4
3	7.3	3.6	1.4
4	6.9	4.0	1.0

The pulmonary function technologist should

A:-Average the first two trials and report the result

B:-Report the DLCO as 8.0

C:-Average all trials and report the result

D:-Perform one more trial

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question30:-A pulmonary function technician has reported that the back extrapolation of FVC is more than 5% FVC in his report

A:-There is a slow start of the expiratory effort and the PFT should be discarded

B:-There is slow start of the inspiratory effort but the PFT can be accepted

C:-Peak expiratory flow is affected and the test can be accepted

D:-Shows poor expiratory effort, but can be accepted if FEV1 % is normal

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-While doing a spirometry, the technician wrongly selected the race caucasian for a South Indian patient

A:-The result will be acceptable

B:-FEV1/FVC values will be reported as low

C:-The FVC percentage predicted will be reported as low

D:-The FVC percentage predicted will be reported as high

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-Correct performance of DLCO (single breath) requires that the subject inspire atleast

A:-90% of TLC

B:-85% of VC

C:-80% of inspiratory capacity

D:-2-3 times VT

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question33:-While doing DLCO procedure by single breath hold, all are true except

A:-While doing the DLCO, valsalva manoeuvre during breathhold will improve the results

B:-Single breath intake should start from a relaxed normal breathing

C:-A wait period of 2 minutes is required before you repeat the DLCO procedure

D:-Both inspiration and expiration should be rapid

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-Regarding CPET (Cardio Pulmonary Exercise Test)

(i) Expired ventilation (VE) increases linearly with  $\dot{V}O_2$  till  $\dot{V}O_2$  max is reached

(ii) A failure to reach Anaerobic threshold is common in cardiac failure

(iii) In a normal person anaerobic threshold occurs at about 35% of  $\dot{V}O_2$  max

(iv) Blood lactate levels increase towards the late phase of CPET

A:-All are correct

B:-Only (ii) and (iv) are correct

C:-Only (i) and (iii) are correct

D:-Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question35:-Regarding calibration of a spirometer, identify the wrong statement

A:-A calibration syringe should have minimum of 3 litres

B:-Calibration should be done daily for quality control

C:-Calibrations syringe volume measured should be within 5%

D:-Calibration error can be due to a leak in syringe

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-Regarding FeNO (Fraction of eNO in exhaled breath) estimation, all are true EXCEPT

A:-FeNO correlates with eosinophilic inflammation

B:-FeNO values are lower in children

C:-FeNO values are higher in smokers

D:-FeNO values can be affected by steroid intake

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-All of the following are indications for terminating an exercise test for CPET EXCEPT :

A:-A systolic pressure of 180 mm Hg on exercise

B:-A drop of 10 mm Hg in systolic pressure an increasing work load

C:-A diastolic pressure of 130 mm Hg

D:-Muscle cramps

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-Which of the following pulmonary functions can be used for assessing respiratory impairment and disability?

A:-VO<sub>2</sub> max

B:-DLCO

C:-FEV<sub>1</sub>

D:-MVV

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question39:-In a polysomnography, for data collection following recordings are done except

A:-Bilateral frontal, central, occipital EEG

B:-Surface chin and leg EMG

C:-LEFT AND RIGHT Eye Oculogram (EOG)

D:-End Tidal CO<sub>2</sub> (ETCO<sub>2</sub>) recordings

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question40:-Which of the following physical measurement is least important for a sleep study

A:-Weight

B:-Collar size

C:-Head circumference

D:-Height

Correct Answer:- Option-C



Question41:-The proposed benefits of postural drainage therapy are all except

- A:-Mobilisation of Bronchial secretions
- B:-Matching of ventilation and perfusion
- C:-Improve the  $FEV_1$  and FVC
- D:-Normalise the functional residual capacity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-Postural drainage therapy include

- A:-Percussion and cough
- B:-Turning and vibration
- C:-1 only
- D:-1 and 2

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-If Right lung secretions has to be drained during percussion

- A:-patient should lie in (R) lateral position
- B:-patient should lie in (L) lateral position
- C:-patient, should lie supine
- D:-patient, should lie prone

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-Tapotiment is also called

- A:-Forced cough
- B:-Whistling breath
- C:-Percussion
- D:-Oscillation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-Percussion is contraindicated in all except

- A:-ICT > 20 mm Hg
- B:-Hemoptysis with hemodynamic instability
- C:-Atelectasis of unilateral lung
- D:-Empyema

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-Following postural drainage therapy, the improvement benefit can be assumed by all except

- A:-Improvement of hypoxemia
- B:-Resolution of chest x-ray shadows
- C:-Increase in Adventitious sounds in areas of diminished sounds
- D:-Sputum production <25ml/day after good hydration of patient

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question47:-Effective cough requires all except

A:-Forced inspiration

B:-Inspiratory gap

C:-Compressive phase with sudden glottis closure

D:-Expressive phase with glottis opening of expiration

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-Mechanism that primary help to clear out secretions include

A:-Diaphragm breathing

B:-Tripod breathing

C:-Oscillating PEP devices

D:-Relaxation techniques

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Primary components, of pulmonary rehabilitation exercise include all except

A:-Jogging

B:-Resistance training

C:-Flexibility training

D:-Transcutaneous neuromuscular electrical stimulation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question50:-Examples of oscillating PEP devices for forcing out secretion include

A:-Acapella

B:-Hemlich's valve

C:-Non invasive ventilator

D:-Transcutaneous neuromuscular electrical stimulation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-High flow oxygen devices includes all except

A:-face mask simple

B:-non rebreathing reservoir mask

C:-venturi mask

D:-HFNC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-Non rebreathing reservoir masks have to be started at  $O_2$  flow rates of

A:-2-4 l/mte

B:-5-8 l/mte

C:-10-15 l/mte

D:-1-2 l/mte

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-Essential components of pulmonary rehabilitation are

A:-Exercise programme

B:-Nutritional support

C:-Psychologic support

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-Following are contraindications of rehabilitation except

A:-unstable angina

B:-exercise induced desaturation

C:-lack of motivation

D:-severe cognitive illness or psychiatric illness

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-Dyspnoea scores used in endurance training are all except

A:-Borg scale

B:-Visual analogue scale

C:-Short form 36

D:-10 mte shuffle walk test

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question56:-Significant proven benefits of pulmonary rehabilitation are all except

A:-Improved functional capacity

B:-Reduced dyspnoea

C:-Improved health specific quality of life

D:-Mortality benefit

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-Venturi mask with 60%  $O_2$  delivery is

A:-Blue

B:-Orange

C:-Green

D:-White

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Rox index is used for tapering off (weaning off) patient from

A:-NRBM

B:-Non invasive ventilator

C:-HFNO

D:-Invasive ventilator

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-Monitoring of patients on  $O_2$  therapy include

A:-Arterial blood gas analysis

B:-Respiratory rate

C:-Consciousness level of patient

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question60:-Target oxygen saturation for chronic respiratory illness

A:-88-92%- $SpO_2$

B:- $SpO_2$  90-94%

C:- $SpO_2 > 95\%$

D:- $SpO_2 > 98\%$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question61:-Which of the following is not a cause of metabolic alkalosis?

A:-Chronic aldosterone deficiency

B:-Thiazide diuretics

C:-Loop diuretics

D:-Post hypercapnic alkalosis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question62:-Which of the following regarding anion gap is false?

A:-Anion gap = Unmeasured anions-unmeasured cations

B:-Anion gap =  $(Na^{++} + Ca^{2+}) - (Cl^{-} + HCO_3^{-})$

C:-Normal value of anion gap is  $12 \pm 2$  mEq/L

D:-Renal tubular acidosis is a cause of normal anion gap metabolic acidosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-Choose the correct response regarding urine anion gap

A:-The usual value is negative (between - 25 and - 50 mEq/L)

B:-Urine anion gap =  $(Urine Na^{+} + Urine Ca^{2+}) - (Urine Cl^{-} + Urine HCO_3^{-})$

C:-Urine anion gap =  $(Serum Na^{+} + Serum Ca^{2+}) - (Serum Cl^{-} + Serum HCO_3^{-})$

D:-In cases of metabolic acidosis due to diarrhoea, the urine anion gap will be typically negative

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question64:-Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding acid-base disorders?

- i. In metabolic alkalosis expected compensation is calculated using Winter's formula
- ii. In metabolic acidosis the compensatory response is decreased  $P_{CO_2}$
- iii. In acute respiratory acidosis  $HCO_3^-$  increase 1mEq/L per 10 mmHg rise in  $P_{CO_2}$
- iv. In metabolic acidosis  $P_{CO_2}$  decreases 0.6 mmHg per mEq/L rise in  $HCO_3^-$

A:-i, ii, iii and iv

B:-only i and iii

C:-i, ii and iii

D:-only ii and iii

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question65:-Which of the following is a cause of normal anion gap metabolic acidosis?

A:-Diarrhea

B:-Isotonic saline infusion

C:-End stage renal failure

D:-Both 1 and 2

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-The frequent use of nasogastric suction causes which acid-base disorder?

A:-High anion gap metabolic acidosis

B:-Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis

C:-Low anion gap metabolic acidosis

D:-Metabolic alkalosis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-In the presence of a high anion gap metabolic acidosis a gap-gap ratio >1 indicates the coexistence of which acid-base disorder?

A:-Metabolic alkalosis

B:-Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis

C:-Low anion gap metabolic acidosis

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-Choose the correct statement regarding corrected anion gap (AGc).

A:-AGc = AG + 4.5 x (2.5 - [albumin in g / dl])

B:-AGc = AG + 2.5 x (4.5 - [albumin in g / dl])

C:-AGc = AG + 2.5 x (4.5 + [albumin in g / dl])

D:-AGc = AG + 4.5 x (2.5 + [albumin in g / dl])

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-The normal  $[H^+]$  is maintained at

A:-1 nEq/L

B:-20 nEq/L

C:-40 nEq/L

D:-100 nEq/L

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Metabolic alkalosis is characterized by

A:- $\text{pH} > 7.45$ ,  $\uparrow$  plasma  $[\text{HCO}_3^-]$ ,  $\uparrow P_{\text{CO}_2}$

B:- $\text{pH} > 7.45$ ,  $\downarrow$  plasma  $[\text{HCO}_3^-]$ ,  $\downarrow P_{\text{CO}_2}$

C:- $\text{pH} > 7.45$ ,  $\uparrow$  plasma  $[\text{HCO}_3^-]$ ,  $\downarrow P_{\text{CO}_2}$

D:- $\text{pH} > 7.45$ ,  $\downarrow$  plasma  $[\text{HCO}_3^-]$ ,  $\uparrow P_{\text{CO}_2}$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Which of the following is not a mechanism of PEEP?

A:-Redistribution of fluid within the lung

B:-Recruitment of collapsed lung units

C:-Decrease in cardiac output

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question72:-Which of the following is not an absolute contraindication to NIV?

A:-Respiratory arrest

B:-Unco-operative patient

C:-Facial trauma

D:-Acute pulmonary edema

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-In which of the following conditions a CPAP is used

A:-OSA (Obstructive Sleep Apnoea)

B:-COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)

C:-CSA (Central Sleep Apnea)

D:-Hypoventilation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-The maximum evidence for use of NIV exist for

A:-Acute exacerbation of COPD

B:-Acute exacerbation of asthma

C:-Acute exacerbation of interstitial lung disease

D:-Hospital acquired pneumonia

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-Which of the following is an inappropriate NIV setting in acute exacerbation of COPD?

- A:-Slow rise time
- B:-Short inspiratory time
- C:-High cycle sensitivity
- D:-Decreased I:E ratio

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question76:-The term "iron lung" in relation to mechanical ventilation refers to

- A:-Invasive mechanical ventilation
- B:-Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation
- C:-Negative pressure ventilation
- D:-HFNC

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-Symptoms of chronic hypoventilation include all except

- A:-Morning headache
- B:-Fatigue
- C:-Cognitive dysfunction
- D:-Diplopia

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-Which of the following is not a beneficial effect of NIV?

- A:-Provides intermittent rest for the respiratory muscles
- B:-Reduces severity of sleep disordered breathing
- C:-Eliminates auto-PEEP thereby reducing work of breathing
- D:-Reduces chances of pneumothorax in a COPD patient

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-The advantages of nasal mask over full face mask include all except

- A:-Less feeling of a claustrophobia
- B:-Reduce mouth leak
- C:-Low risk for aspiration
- D:-Less mechanical dead space

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Which of the following interventions is inappropriate in a patient who develops mucus plugging while on NIV?

- A:-Increasing oxygen flow rate
- B:-Adequate patient hydration
- C:-Adequate humidification
- D:-Allow short breaks from NIV to permit coughing

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-Which of the following is not a complication associated with NIV therapy?

A:-Excessive leaks

B:-Aerophagia

C:-Hypotension

D:-Increased risk of respiratory tract infection as compared to invasive mechanical ventilation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-A patient with COPD exacerbation was put on NIV and maximal medical therapy. The initial ventilator settings include IPAP of 8 cm of water and EPAP of 5 cm of water.  $FIO_2$  kept at 0.5. ABG repeated after 30 minutes revealed pH of 7.30.  $PaCO_2$  of 70 mm Hg.  $PaO_2$  of 60 mm Hg. No significant leaks were present and patient's respiratory rate is 30/min. Choose the most appropriate ventilator setting in this case.

A:-Change in invasive mechanical ventilation

B:-Increase EPAP to 8 cm of  $H_2O$

C:-Increase IPAP level to 10 cm of  $H_2O$

D:-Decrease IPAP level to 6 cm of  $H_2O$

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question83:-Which of the following is not the anticipated effect by increasing EPAP in NIV?

A:-Increased in FRC

B:-Increase in  $PaO_2$

C:-Increase in tidal volume

D:-Improved patient-ventilator synchrony

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-The benefits of using heated humidifiers in a patient on CPAP include all except

A:-Decreased nasal and oral dryness

B:-Decreased nasal obstruction

C:-Improved tidal volume

D:-Improved compliance

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-A 70 year old male COPD patient presented to ER in acute hypercarbic exacerbation. The respiratory therapist put the patient on NIV. The interventions that will reduce intrinsic PEEP in this patient include all except

A:-Reduce respiratory rate

B:-Nebulisation with bronchodilators

C:-Decrease I:E ratio



D:-Decrease inspiratory flow

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question86:-An appropriate intervention when low pressure alarm is seen for a patient on mechanical ventilator is

A:-Check for kinking of tube

B:-Check for water in the tube

C:-Check for biting on tube

D:-Check for underinflated cuff

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question87:-Cuff pressure in the tracheostomy tube is maintained at \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the risk for tracheal damage

A:-Less than 20 cm  $H_2O$

B:-20-30 cm  $H_2O$

C:-30-40 cm  $H_2O$

D:-40-50 cm  $H_2O$

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-Mallampatti airway classification scale to predict relative difficulty of intubation shows a score of three. Finding indicates

A:-Entire posterior pharynx is fully exposed

B:-No posterior pharyngeal structures can be seen

C:-Posterior pharynx is exposed partially

D:-Posterior pharynx cannot be seen, base of uvula is exposed

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question89:-Murphy's eye on endotracheal tube is useful to

A:-Enable ventilation if tip is occluded

B:-Prevent backflow of oxygen

C:-Measure pressure on tracheal tissue

D:-Drain gastric content

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question90:-Critical step before intubating a patient is

A:-Mark the endotracheal tube with ink or tape

B:-Attach end tidal carbondioxide detector to tube

C:-Preoxygenate the patient with 100% oxygen

D:-Inject 3-5 ml sterile water to loosen thick pulmonary secretions

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-Tracheostomy tube that permits speech through upper airway is

A:-Fenestrated tube

B:-Cuffed tube

C:-Uncuffed tube

D:-Foam cuff tracheostomy tube

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:-Ventilatory mode that augments inspiration for a spontaneously breathing patient is

A:-Pressure controlled ventilation

B:-Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation

C:-Positive end expiratory pressure

D:-Pressure support ventilation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question93:-When doing tracheostomy suctioning,

A:-Apply suction while withdrawing catheter

B:-Apply suction intermittently during catheter insertion

C:-Apply suction continuously while inserting catheter

D:-Apply suction continuously while inserting and withdrawing catheter

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-An appropriate measure to prevent ventilator associated pneumonia is

A:-Keep the client in flat position

B:-Avoid frequent position change

C:-Do endotracheal suctioning frequently

D:-Provide mouth care using chlorhexidine every fourth hourly

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-Continuous suction should not be applied for more than \_\_\_\_\_ during tracheostomy suctioning.

A:-3-5 sec

B:-10-15 sec

C:-20-30 sec

D:-60 sec

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-\_\_\_\_\_ is seen when laryngoscope blade is properly placed for endotracheal intubation

A:-Esophagus

B:-Vocal cords

C:-Tongue

D:-Vallecula

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-Standard first line therapy in patients with obstructive lung disease

- A:-Noninvasive ventilation
- B:-Positive end expiratory pressure
- C:-High frequency oscillation
- D:-Inverse ratio ventilation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-Medication that is used as induction agent for rapid sequence intubation is

- A:-Lidocaine hydrochloride
- B:-Atropine sulfate
- C:-Etomidate
- D:-Fentanyl

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question99:-Most reliable method of monitoring the correct placement of endotracheal tube is

- A:-Auscultation of breath sounds
- B:-Visible chest rise
- C:-Presence of water vapor in the tube
- D:-Continuous waveform capnography

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question100:-If arterial blood gas of patient on mechanical ventilator shows low pH and low HCO<sub>3</sub>, which action would be appropriate

- A:-Increase tidal volume and increase respiratory rate
- B:-Decrease tidal volume and decrease respiratory rate
- C:-Increase sedation
- D:-Decrease minute volume

Correct Answer:- Option-A