

QUIZ 4

Which of the following changes in the airways is most likely responsible for the reversible airflow limitation seen in asthma?

Group of answer choices

Fibrosis of the interstitial tissue

Overexpansion of the alveoli

Collapse of the small airways during expiration

Accumulation of inflammatory cells in the bronchial walls

Which of the following statements best distinguishes bronchiectasis from other obstructive lung diseases?

It is characterized by reversible airway obstruction responsive to bronchodilators.

It is often a result of alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency.

It primarily affects the terminal bronchioles leading to airflow limitation.

It manifests as irreversible dilatation of bronchi due to chronic inflammation and infection.

An adult man presents with excessive daytime sleepiness. His wife reports that he snores loudly every night. The patient's BMI is 32 kg/m². He denies any history of smoking or alcohol consumption. Which of the following pathophysiologic mechanisms is the primary factor contributing to his likely diagnosis?

Group of answer choices

Absence of neural input leading to cessation of respiratory effort

Decreased diaphragmatic excursion leading to reduced inspiratory

volume Parasympathetic overactivity leading to bronchoconstriction

Increased pharyngeal tissue mass leading to partial or complete airway obstruction

A patient with emphysema undergoes pulmonary function testing. When assessing their lung mechanics, you would expect to find:

Group of answer choices

Decreased airway resistance

Normal diffusion capacity

Increased lung compliance

Reduced total lung capacity

An adult patient presents to the nurse practitioner with symptoms of a pulmonary embolism. Which physiologic changes are likely occurring?