

What is the typical age of onset of emphysema?

- 50 - 75 years old
- 20 - 45 years old
- 30 - 40 years old
- 70 - 80 years old
- 60 - 85 years old

What signs and symptoms are noted in stages I- III emphysema? Select all that apply.

- Cor pulmonale
- Halitosis
- Hyperinflation
- Dyspnea
- Decreased breath sounds

Which of the following is a protease implicated in the pathogenesis of emphysema?

- Cystatin C
- Cathepsin G
- SERPINA 3
- SLPI
- TIMP 2

What is a structural lung change associated with emphysema?

- Increased number of goblet cells
- Hypoinflation of the lung
- Formation of fibrous scar tissue
- Alveolar wall destruction
- Narrowing of the trachea

Which statement is correct regarding panacinar emphysema?

- Panacinar emphysema is always associated with smoking.
- Panacinar emphysema is more common than centriacinar emphysema.

- Respiratory failure is not a complication of panacinar emphysema.
 - Panacinar emphysema progresses in the centrilobular region.
 - Panacinar emphysema is associated with AAT deficiency.
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Based on the given mortality rate, which category best describes the risk level for non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema?

- Low risk (5%–15% mortality)
 - Very low risk (less than 5% mortality)
 - Moderate risk (15%–30% mortality)
 - Very high risk (over 50% mortality)
 - High risk (30%–50% mortality)
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In the diagnosis of ARDS, which condition is most crucial to exclude due to its similar presentation?

- Bacterial pneumonia
 - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
 - Acute cardiogenic pulmonary edema
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Pneumothorax
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Which of the following components is a hallmark of the inflammatory process in ARDS and contributes to the compromised gas exchange?

- Red blood cells
 - Fibrin
 - Edema fluid
 - Neutrophils
 - Macrophages
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Which phase of ARDS is characterized by alveolar epithelial cell proliferation and new pulmonary surfactant production?

- Inflammatory phase
 - Proliferative phase
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