

COPD

MCQs

- initial investigation (asthma or COPD one of them not sure) : **Spirometry ✓?**
- Which is False in a predominant 'blue bloater' COPD patient? Select one:
 - a. They are overweight and have a chronic cough with sputum.
 - b. They have an elevated carbon dioxide and low oxygen in the blood .
 - c. Pulmonary hypertension does not complicate the disease.**
 - d. The patients have polycythaemia and are cyanosed .
 - e. Patients usually respond very well to long term oxygen therapy.
- COPD differs from asthma in one of the following aspects?
Select one:
 - a. COPD is characterized by irreversible airway obstruction.**
 - b. Airway inflammation with many eosinophils renders COPD highly responsive toinhaled steroids
 - c. COPD is NOT considered as a preventable or treatable disease
 - d. COPD usually presented by intermittent symptoms of wheezing, chest tightness, and coughing
 - e. COPD is common at any age.
- Each of the following is a correct statement about COPD except?
 - a. The type of emphysema associated with smoking is usually centriacinar
 - b. Clubbing is not a clinical feature
 - c. Long-term oral steroids should be avoided
 - d. Smoking cessation does not lead to improvement ofpulmonary function
 - e. The aim of supplemental O2 therapy is to provide relief of shortness of breath**
- in the ttt of COPD ? except ?
 - a- Most patient require maintenance of oral corticosteroid
 - b- The dosage of oral theophylline needs to be reduced in patients commenced on erythromycin
 - c- Long term oxygen therapy is indicated in a stable patient with a PaO2 of 63 mmhg
 - d- Long acting b2 agonists are a first line treatment for breathlessness**
 - e- Non invasive ventilation should be part of the first line treatment of exacerbation
- wrong about COPD answer
(o2 doesn't affect life expectancy)
- Increase life expectancy in COPD patients:
A. O2 therapy & smoking cessation

• one of the following is not cause of pericarditis ?

- a- TB
- b- SLE
- c- Lymphoma
- d- COPD**
- e- Uremia

• One is true about COPD:

- a. Prophylactic antibiotics reduce the incidence of exacerbations
- b. A patient with PaO₂ <60 who want to air travel, must have O₂ therapy

• correct about the exacerbation of COPD:

- a. Mechanical ventilation maybe helpful in management if pH is <7.15**
- b. ?

• Obesity is associated with an increased risk of, except:

- A. Cancer
- B. Diabetes
- C. Hypertension
- D. Biliary disease
- E. COPD**

• Noninvasive intermittent positive pressure ventilation (NIIPPV) in acute exacerbations of COPD patients improves all of the followings except :

- a. Blood gases and pH.
- b. Airway secretions .**
- c. In-hospital mortality.
- d. The need for invasive mechanical ventilation .
- e. The length of hospital stay.

• One of the following treatment for patients with advanced COPD may improve their survival

- a. Exercise and rehabilitation.
- b. Nocturnal O₂ therapy .
- c. Long term O₂ therapy (more than 15Hrs) .**
- d. Prophylactic nebulized antibiotics .
- e. Nebulized steroids (budesonide).

- A 55-year-old man with a history compatible with chronic bronchitis presents to your office with shortness of breath. In the history, all of the following would be anticipated except?
 - a. A 20-year history of smoking
 - b. Worsening of symptoms with exposure to smog
 - c. Worsening of symptoms with acute respiratory infections
 - d. Recurrent episodes of pleurisy**
 - e. Increased incidence of chronic respiratory disease in family members

- Which of the following statements about chronic bronchitis is false?
 - a) It is defined as presence of chronic productive cough for 3 months during each of 2 consecutive years
 - b) It usually occurs after 35 years of age
 - c) It is associated with periodic exacerbation
 - d) It is associated with a reduction in total lung capacity and residual volume**
 - e) It is commonly complicated by central cyanosis

Obstructive lung diseases, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, and bronchiectasis, are characterized by airway inflammation, easily collapsible airways, expiratory flow obstruction, and air trapping that results in elevated RV relative to healthy lungs, decrease in restrictive lung diseases

- Which ONE of the following Arterial Blood Gases is most likely to be found in a 60-year-old heavy smoker man, He has chronic bronchitis, peripheral edema and cyanosis?
 - a- pH 7.50, PO₂ 75, PCO₂ 28
 - b- pH 7.15, PO₂ 78, PCO₂ 92
 - c- pH 7.06, PO₂ 36, PCO₂ 95 ?**
 - d- pH 7.06, PO₂ 108, PCO₂ 213
 - e- pH 7.39, PO₂ 48, PCO₂ 54

severe respiratory acidosis (low pH), hypoxemia (low PO₂), and hypercapnia (high PCO₂)

Mini-OSCE

Q13)

Smoking patient for long time

ABGs result : Respiratory acidosis (from Table)

What is presentation of patient in PFTs is wrong?

a) $FEV1/FVC \geq 70\%$

b) FVC1 changes less than 12%

c) $FEV1/FVC \leq 70\%$

d) Irreversible condition

نص السؤال غير دقيق ولكن معطيات السؤال ونتائج الـ ABGs كانت تدل على إنه مريض COPD و irreversible changes