

# NUR 2063 / NUR2063 Essentials of Pathophysiology Final Exam Review | Rated A Guide | Latest, 2021 / 2022 | Rasmussen College

1. How is TB transmitted?

- Airborne droplets

2. Pressure in pleural space is greater than atmospheric pressure due to trapped air in pleural space or entering air from a positive-pressure mechanical ventilator

- Tension pneumothorax

learnexams

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the brain's respiratory center.

- Medulla oblongata, or brainstem

4. \_\_\_\_\_ produces surface tension to alveoli to prevent them from collapsing.

- Surfactant

5. Appropriate nursing interventions for emphysema

- Maintain airway, controlled coughing, hug a pillow, high Fowler's, place pillows on OBT and have patient lean over, pursed-lip breathing, and conserving patient's energy.

6. Clinical manifestations of acute bronchitis

- **Productive and nonproductive cough, dyspnea, wheezing, low-grade fever, pharyngitis, malaise, and chest discomfort.**

7. Which lung disease causes destructive changes of the alveolar walls and enlargement of the distal air sacs?

- **Emphysema aka "pink puffers"**

8. Clinical manifestations of ARF (acute respiratory failure)

- **Shallow respirations, headache, tachycardia, dysrhythmias, lethargy, and confusion.**

9. In acute respiratory failure, \_\_\_\_\_ is low and \_\_\_\_\_ is high.

- **O<sub>2</sub> is low and CO<sub>2</sub> is high (d/t hypoventilation)**

10. Clinical manifestations of cystic fibrosis

- **Meconium ileum, salty skin, steatorrhea, chronic cough, hypoxia, fatigue, thick tenacious sputum, audible rhonchi, activity intolerance, fat-soluble vitamin deficiency**

11. Diet of patient with cystic fibrosis

- **High protein, low fat, increase fluid intake**

12. Normal blood pH