

ARDS/Acute Lung Injury
Quiz

Directions: Select the letter corresponding to the MOST CORRECT response.

1. Which of the following characteristics differentiates acute lung injury (ALI) from acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)?
 - A. chest radiograph
 - B. pulmonary artery occlusion pressure
 - C. PaO₂/FIO₂
 - D. static lung compliance

2. Which of the following conditions produces direct pulmonary injury that predisposes to ALI/ARDS?
 - A. inhalation injury
 - B. pneumonia
 - C. aspiration
 - D. all of the above

3. All of the following correctly characterize the exudative stage of ALI/ARDS, EXCEPT:
 - A. initial injury to alveolar epithelium or capillary endothelium
 - B. leakage of transudate (non-proteinacious) fluid into alveolar space
 - C. release of cytokines by alveolar macrophages
 - D. neutrophils release free oxygen radicals and tumor necrosis factor

4. The manifestations of ARDS/ALI include all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - A. increased lung compliance (CL)
 - B. crackles, rhonchi, bronchial sounds
 - C. refractory hypoxemia
 - D. supraclavicular retractions

5. Typical radiographic findings in ARDS/ALI include which of the following?
 - A. cardiomegaly
 - B. prominent pulmonary vasculature
 - C. air bronchograms
 - D. interstitial infiltrates

6. Clinical assessments that are helpful in differentiation of ARDS/ALI from cardiogenic pulmonary edema include all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - A. pulmonary artery occlusion (wedge) pressure
 - B. brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) level
 - C. cardiac size on radiograph
 - D. transudate, vs. exudate fluid in bronchiolar lavage sample

7. Computerized tomographic (CT) chest imaging may be helpful in determining whether which of the following management strategies will be effective in patients with ARDS/ALI?
 - A. pressure-controlled inverse ratio ventilation (PCIRV)
 - B. airway pressure release ventilation (APRV, bilevel ventilation)
 - C. permissive hypercapnea
 - D. pronation

8. Research has found which management strategy for ARDS/ALI effective for pediatric patients; but, not for adults?
- A. surfactant instillation
 - B. permissive hypercapnea
 - C. pronation
 - D. high-frequency oscillatory ventilation
9. Pharmacologic agents that have been determined to have no benefit in patients with ARDS/ALI include which of the following?
- A. albuterol
 - B. corticosteroids
 - C. n-acetylcysteine
 - D. all of the above
10. Appropriate ventilation technique for patients with ALI/ARDS include all of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. pressure control ventilation
 - B. optimal PEEP
 - C. tidal volume 8-10 mL/kg IBW
 - D. recruitment maneuvers