

**32- Two patients are referred to the pulmonary diagnostic laboratory on the same day for pulmonary function testing. The first patient has advanced amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) while the second has idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. If you were to compare the pulmonary function tests obtained in these two patients, which of the following measurements would you expect to fall within the normal range in the patient with ALS and abnormal range in the patient with pulmonary fibrosis?**

- A. Diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide
- B. Forced expiratory volume in 1 second
- C. Forced vital capacity
- D. FEV1/FVC ratio
- E. Total lung capacity

**33- A 59-year-old woman with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease presents to the emergency department after developing the sudden onset of pleuritic left-sided chest pain and dyspnea. While she is being evaluated, she develops worsening dyspnea, tachycardia, and hypotension. On exam, her neck veins are distended, her trachea is deviated to the right, and she has absent breath sounds on the left side of her chest. Which of the following interventions is indicated at this time?**

- A. Electrocardiogram
- B. Inhaled bronchodilators
- C. Mechanical ventilatory support
- D. Needle decompression of the left chest
- E. Systemic corticosteroids

**34- A 38-year-old man obtains a chest radiograph as part of a preemployment screening program. After the radiograph reveals bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy but no parenchymal opacities, he is referred to the pulmonary clinic where he reports no symptoms and has a normal physical examination. He undergoes bronchoscopy with transbronchial biopsies, which reveal noncaseating granulomas. Which of the following is true regarding this patient?**

- A. He will likely have an increased arterial Pco<sub>2</sub> on arterial blood gas analysis.
- B. He is not at risk for involvement in any other organ systems.
- C. Pulmonary function tests will likely show no impairment.
- D. Spontaneous remission is uncommonly seen with this stage of the disease.
- E. Without treatment, he will develop significant pulmonary fibrosis.

**35- Increased movement of fluid from the lumen of pulmonary capillaries into the interstitium can be caused by:**

- A. Increased permeability of the alveolar epithelial cells.
- B. Reduced capillary hydrostatic pressure.
- C. Reduced colloid osmotic pressure of the blood.
- D. Increased hydrostatic pressure in the interstitial space.
- E. Reduced colloid osmotic pressure of the interstitial fluid.