SELF ASSESSMENT – MODULE D: PULMONARY EMBOLISM

1. Which of the following is a stationary clot developed in a lower extremity
   A. Thrombus
   B. Embolus

2. Name two reasons for an increased PVR in pulmonary embolism
   A. **DECREASED CROSS SECTIONAL AREA.**
   B. **VASOCONSTRICTION FROM HUMORAL AGENTS.**
   C. **VASOCONSTRICTION FROM ALVEOLAR HYPOXIA.**

3. Define pulmonary infarction **LUNG TISSUE NECROSIS.**

4. Pulmonary emboli always cause pulmonary infarction.
   A. True
   B. False

5. Which lobes are usually involved in PE
   A. Upper
   B. Middle
   C. Lower

   Define thrombophlebitis. **INFLAMMATION OF A VEIN CAUSED BY OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE FORMATION OF A BLOOD CLOT. CAUSES AN INCREASE IN THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE CALF.**

6. Ventilation with no perfusion is defined as **DEADSPACE**.

7. Which hemodynamic parameters are elevated in PE?
   A. **INCREASED CVP**
   B. **INCREASED PAP AND MPAP**
   C. **INCREASED PVR**

8. What is a positive Homan's sign? **THE OCCURRENCE OF PAIN WHEN THE PATIENT ASSUMES A SUPINE POSITION, LIFTS THE LEG, AND DORSIFLEXES THE FOOT.**

9. Where is the most common original site of a pulmonary embolism? **CALFS OF LEGS.**

10. Heparin is monitored by the
    A. PTT
    B. PT

11. What is a Greenfield Filter? **FILTER PLACED IN THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA TO "TRAP" THROMBUS BEFORE THEY REACH THE HEART/LUNGS.**

12. Name two thrombolytic agents used to break up (lyse) pulmonary embolism
    A. **UROKINASE**
    B. **STREPTOKINASE**

13. Absence of vascular markings on x-ray distal to the point of the pulmonary embolism is called **WESTERMARK'S SIGN**

14. How do you calculate the PVR?

$$\textbf{Pulmonary vascular resistance} = \frac{\textbf{MPAP - PCWP}}{\textbf{Cardiac Output}}$$

15. A wedged shaped density seen on chest x-ray in PE following a pulmonary infarction is called **WESTERMARK'S SIGN**

16. What is the mean pulmonary artery pressure? **14 – 15 mm Hg**

17. S_2 heart sound is louder in pulmonary embolism due to? **PULMONARY HYPERTENSION**

18. Which test can be used to diagnose a pulmonary embolism? **PULMONARY ANGIOGRAPHY**

19. PaO_2 may be normal in small pulmonary emboli
    A. True
    B. False