

Module 2 - Objective 2

To successfully complete this Learning Outcome Guide, you should be able to recognize the different types of multiple choice questions.

Lesson Presentation

There are two item types for multiple choice questions, these are stand-alone items and stimulus-based items.

Stand-alone items contain all of the information necessary to obtain the answer. The two examples in the previous section of this course were stand-alone items. Stimulus-based items are questions that refer to a stimulus (situation) provided to the student. The stimulus can be a chart, graph, image or a scenario. The items that follow the stimulus are based on the content of the information in the stimulus and the information in the question. Between 40%-50% of the CBRC examination is situation-based/case study items, with the remainder as independent items (stand-alone). The situation-based items are often referred to as Case Studies.

Let's explore another standalone question of a topic, asthma, which is then questioned as part of a Case Study.

Clinical Manifestations of asthma upon auscultation can include which of the following?

1. Expiratory wheezing
2. Grunting
3. Creaking
4. Stridor

The correct response is number 1, as the patient's airway is narrowed. Number 1 provides a description of the correct clinical manifestation of passive air movement through narrowed airways on expiration.

Case Study (refer to questions 1-4)

James Fischer is a 68 yr old pt you are asked to assess on Station 64 while you are on shift at the UofA hospital. The RN called you after the pt seemed to be in respiratory distress suddenly.

The pt has been released to the wards after a Coronary Artery Bypass Graft earlier in the week. Until today he has appeared quite stable and they were considering sending him home tomorrow.

HR 145,

BP 150/110,

Temp: 37.2,

SpO2: 86% on 2lpm nasal cannula,

RR: 36

RBC = $3.5 \times 10^6/L$

Pt shows accessory muscle usage and tracheal tug,

Trachea and sternum shifted,

Decreased bilateral chest expansion,

Color bluish tinged extremities and oral mucosa,

Mild Nail clubbing

Patient is expectorating moderate amounts gray/yellow sputum

He is extremely Short of breath, and has a frequent cough. You also notice that he is sitting up leaning on the bedside table and is using accessory muscles.

Vital signs:

Temperature = 38.3, RR = 38/min., HR = 128/min., B.P = 90/58, Saturation = 86%

CXR has ruled out a tumor.

1. On palpation you note the patient has normal tactile fremitus on left lower side and right lower side, but increased tactile fremitus over right upper lobe. What would be the most likely possible cause of the increased fremitus?
 - a. Consolidation
 - b. Hyperinflation
 - c. Decreased Raw
 - d. Obese pt
 - e. Pneumothorax
2. You notice that the patient has a flat or dull percussion note over his right upper lobe, but a resonant note over the rest of the lung fields. What is the possible cause of the flat/dull note in the right upper lobe in this case?
 - a. Pulmonary Edema
 - b. Consolidation
 - c. Decreased Raw
 - d. Pneumothorax
 - e. Air trapping

3. Upon palpation, you note the trachea is slightly shifted to the right side. What is the cause of the shift?
- a. Consolidation
 - b. Pulmonary edema
 - c. Pleural effusion
 - d. Tension Pneumothorax
 - e. Airtrapping
4. When auscultating this patient, you would expect to hear which of the following?
- a. Wheezes
 - b. Crackles
 - c. Stridor
 - d. Pleural Rub
 - e. Vesicular

End of Case Study

The information at the beginning of the case study sets the scenario for the items that follow. Please note that when reviewing the items within the Case Study, the bolded print indicates the best response.

Question 1 of the Case Study requires you to identify the abnormal findings by palpation

Question 2 of the Case Study requires that you identify the abnormal findings by percussion

Question 3 of the Case Study requires that you again identify abnormal findings by palpation but this time for tracheal deviation

Question 4 of the Case Study requires that you identify the abnormal findings by auscultation

At this point, you should recognize that a Case Study describes a situation with several questions that follow the description. Without the scenario information, you would be unable to respond to the questions.