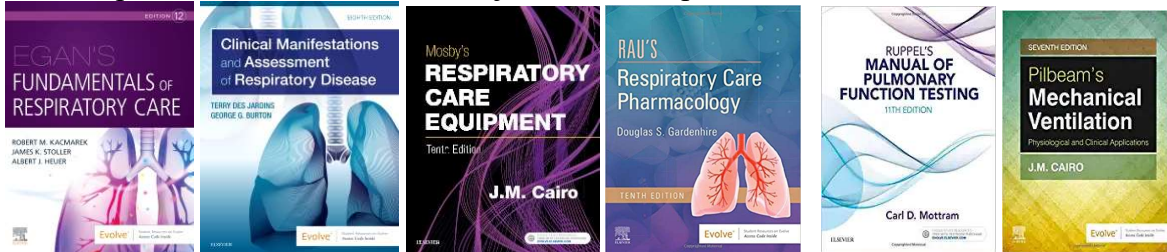


Part I & Part II -Due Saturday May 22nd, 2021@1159PM
Wk. 2 RET2941 Clinical Practicum II
Assignment INSTRUCTIONS:

(30 points) Part I: Watch video from the American Thoracic Society (ATS) and complete the steps listed below

- **WRITE** the listed objectives in the presentation: [Overview of Respiratory Anatomy](#)
- **READ:** Using your textbooks find the chapter, page, and paragraph that best displays the answers/proves of each of the three objectives in the presentation; referenceable in APA 7th Ed.



- Then summarize in your own words, why the answer is/are correct based on the information presented in both formats.

***Be sure to legible and readable **HANDWRITE** this assignment and upload the PDF to the assignment repository Link.

(70 points) Part II

- For each of the seven (7) questions presented below, **WRITE** the correct answer.

READ: Using your textbooks find the chapter, page, and paragraph that best answers/proves the question is correct; referenceable in APA 7th Ed.

- Then summarize in your own words, why the answer is correct based on the information presented in the question.

- Also include WHY the other choices were NOT the right answer and their possible clinical application and purpose.

***Be sure to legible and readable **HANDWRITE** this assignment and upload the PDF to the assignment repository Link.

See next page.

5/16/2021 1:32:46 PM Questions:

1. A patient's endotracheal tube cuff pressure is measured at 35 mmHg. The most appropriate immediate action to take is

- extubate the patient immediately.
- do nothing; this pressure is acceptable.
- add more volume to the cuff, and recheck pressure.
- remove some volume from the cuff, and recheck pressure.

2. Rapid feedback to confirm the correct placement of an endotracheal tube immediately after intubation is achieved by which of the following?

- a. Capnography
- b. Chest radiography
- c. CAT Scan
- d. Fiberoptic bronchoscopy

3. A therapist is monitoring a patient on the mechanical ventilator who is hemodynamically stable. The PetCO₂ is 48 mm Hg. If accurate, what should be the PaCO₂?

- a. 43 to 48 mm Hg
- b. 45 to 48 mm Hg
- c. 50 to 53 mm Hg
- d. Exactly the same as PetCO₂

4. Which of the following statements refers to the diagnostic procedure called transillumination?

- a. Place a light source between the surface of the bed and the patient's back and orient the patient in a supine position.
- b. Direct a light source toward the ipsilateral surface of the patient's thorax.
- c. Position a beam of light against a patient's chest wall in a well-lit room.
- d. Insert a fiberoptic light source down a patient's endotracheal tube and beyond the tube's distal tip.

5. How is the percentage of functional hemoglobin that is saturated with oxygen determined via pulse oximetry?

- a. The percentage of red light that lands on the photodiode represents the SpO₂ (oxygen saturation as determined by pulse oximetry).
- b. The percentage of infrared light that reaches the photodetector reflects the SpO₂.
- c. The ratio of the red and infrared light that reaches the photodiode signifies the SpO₂.
- d. The sum of the amount of red and infrared absorbed by the tissue determines the SpO₂.

6. What is the potential benefit of adding heliox to patients who have status asthmaticus while undergoing mechanical ventilation?

- a. To improve pulmonary compliance
- b. To reverse bronchospasm
- c. To minimize air trapping
- d. To facilitate the removal of tracheobronchial secretions

7. High positive airway pressure can be maintained with which of the following airways?

- a. Guedel airway
- b. Laryngeal mask airway
- c. Nasopharyngeal airway
- d. Endotracheal tube airway

