

NR 507: Week 3: Alterations in Pulmonary Function

The NP is seeing a patient with chronic bronchitis that needs spirometry on today's visit. What pulmonary function test (PFT) findings are anticipated based on the diagnosis of chronic bronchitis?

- Decreased diffusing capacity.
- Decreased forced expiratory flow (FEV1).
- Decreased total lung capacity (TLC).
- Increased lung compliance.

Simple spirometry can be used to measure any of the following

- EXCEPT: Vital capacity.
- Tidal volume.
- Inspiratory reserve volume.
- Residual volume.

FEV1/FVC Ratio

The NP notes that a patient's FEV1/FVC ratio is severely reduced. Which of the following conditions is most likely the patient's pulmonary issue?

- Chronic asthma.
- Pulmonary hypertension.
- Pneumonia.
- Morbid obesity.

The NP reviews the results of a patient's pulmonary function tests and notes that the FEV1, FVC, and total lung capacity (TLC) are reduced. The FEV1/FVC ratio is normal. Based on interpretation, this reflects:

- Obstructive lung disease.
- The test is invalid.
- Restrictive lung disease.
- Combined obstructive-restrictive lung disease.

Forced Vital Capacity

A patient with normal lungs should be able to exhale of the forced vital capacity within the first second.

Which of the following would indicate obstructive lung disease?