1. Cardiovascular changes in the elderly are most frequently noted:
2. As a result of sleep interruption
3. In early morning when activity is initiated
4. During prolonged periods of inactivity
5. **Whenever added demands are placed on the heart**
6. Discontinuous rattling sounds more prominent with inspiration are known as:
	1. **Crackles**
	2. Fremitus
	3. Ronchi
	4. Wheezes
7. When a person is sitting upright, you would expect the jugular veins to:
	1. be fully distended
	2. **not be visible**
	3. be visible on the right side
	4. be visible on the left side
8. To auscultate breath sounds, you should:
	1. **Listen over intercostal spaces**
	2. Listen over the ribs as breath is drawn in
	3. Listen to one inspiration/ expiration cycle
	4. Place the stethoscope over a thin layer of clothing
9. The primary concern r/t age-related respiratory changes is:
	1. Abnormal blood gases
	2. Intolerance for normal activity
	3. Shortness of breath
	4. **↑ risk for pneumonia**
10. Mr. Deeds tells you he snores at night. This is associated with which of the following?
	1. ↑ risk for pneumonia
	2. Orthopnea
	3. **Sleep apnea**
	4. None of the above
11. Mrs. D’s pulse 30 min. after PT = 100. It is usually @ 72. You should:
	1. Cancel further PT sessions
	2. **Have her rest & recheck in 30 minutes**
	3. Call the NP or MD
	4. Do nothing; it’s normal change
12. When auscultating the lungs, you should:
	1. **Start at the apices of the lung**
	2. Start at the middle of the lung
	3. Move from lower to upper lobes
	4. Listen to all lobes on one side & repeat on opposite side
13. Vibrations felt when palpating the chest as the resident speaks are known as:
	1. Rhonchi
	2. Crackles
	3. Dyspnea
	4. **Fremitus**
14. When percussing the intercostal spaces in the chest, you expect to hear what sounds?
	1. flat
	2. dull
	3. **resonant**
	4. rales