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