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