

- 36- Concerning the blood-gas barrier in the normal lung:**
- A. Fluid can drain through the interstitium of the thick side of the blood-gas barrier.
 - B. The alveolar epithelium has a high permeability for water.
 - C. The strength of the barrier on the thin side is mainly attributable to the endothelial cells.
 - D. No protein normally crosses the capillary endothelium.
 - E. Water is actively transported into the alveolar spaces by alveolar epithelial cells.
- 37- Which of the following statements is true regarding the earliest stages of pulmonary edema?**
- A. Fluid tracks through the interstitium of the thin side of the blood- gas barrier to the perivascular and peribronchial spaces.
 - B. There is no increase in lung lymph flow.
 - C. Fluid floods the alveoli one by one.
 - D. The hydrostatic pressure in the interstitium probably falls.
 - E. Cuffs of fluid collect around the small arteries and veins.
- 38- Interstitial pulmonary edema (in the absence of alveolar edema) typically results in:**
- A. Septal lines on the chest radiograph.
 - B. Increased lung compliance.
 - C. Reduced lymph flow from the lungs.
 - D. Severe hypoxemia.
 - E. Fluffy shadowing on the chest radiograph.
- 39- Concerning severe pulmonary edema with alveolar filling:**
- A. Lung compliance is increased.
 - B. Airway resistance is not affected.
 - C. The arterial hypoxemia cannot be abolished by breathing 100% oxygen.
 - D. Respiration is deep and labored.
 - E. The alveolar edema causes chest pain.
- 40- Moderately large pulmonary emboli often cause:**
- A. CO₂ retention.
 - B. Increased physiologic dead space.
 - C. Pulmonary hypotension.
 - D. Rhonchi.
 - E. Increased cardiac output.
- 41- A 41-year-old man presents with a sudden onset of severe dyspnea accompanied by pleuritic left-sided chest pain that began several hours after a transoceanic flight. There is no fever, cough, or hemoptysis. On examination, he has clear breath sounds on auscultation and a normal cardiac examination but leg edema that is greater on the right than the left. Which is the most appropriate initial diagnostic test?**
- A. Bronchoscopy
 - B. CT of the chest with contrast
 - C. Echocardiogram
 - D. Pulmonary angiography
 - E. Spirometry