

Fellow Exam-First year

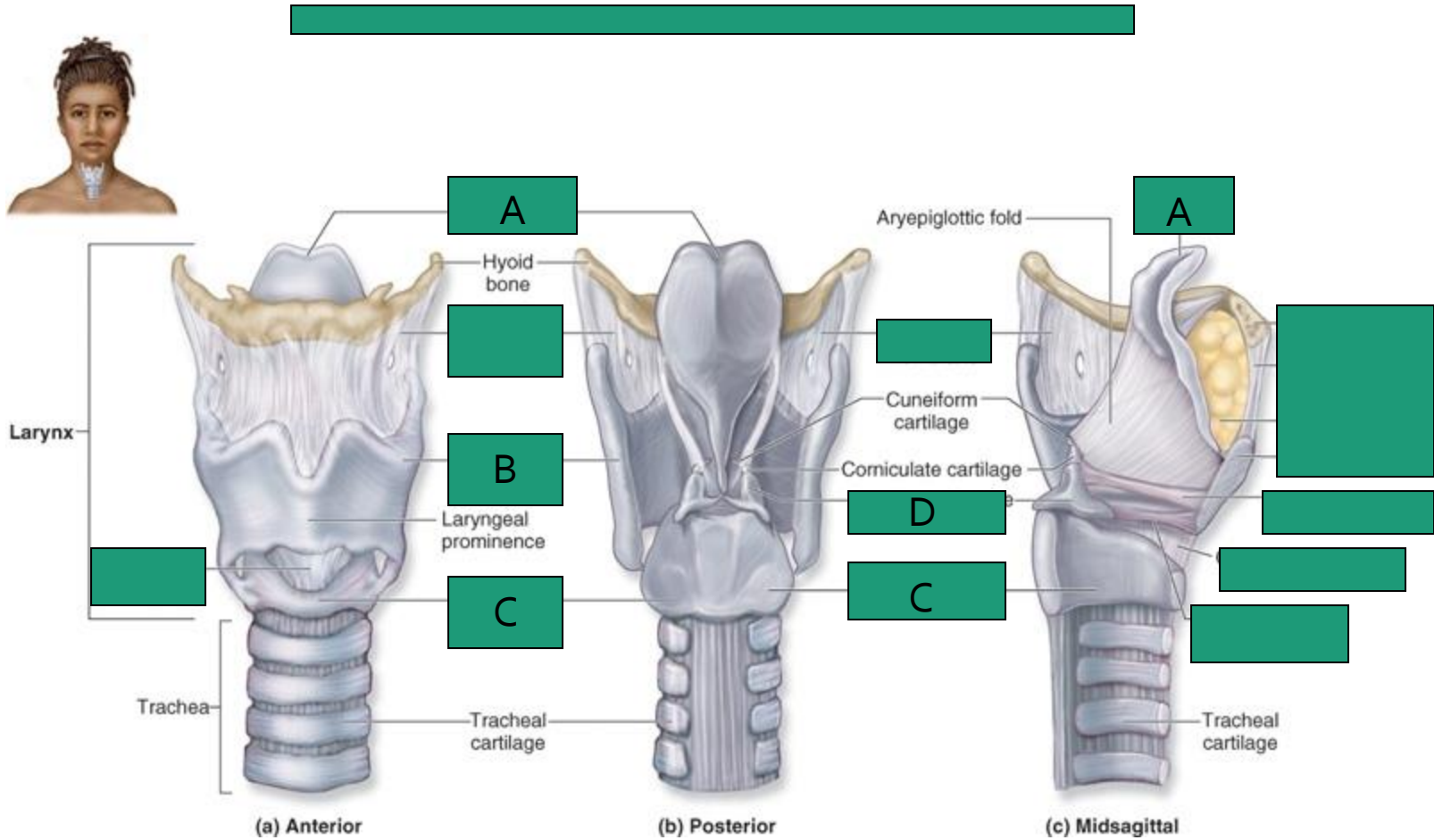
1. Mark the incorrect statement

- A. Paralyzed vocal cords rest in adduction position
- B. The false vocal cords are located right below the true vocal cords
- C. Innervation of the vocal cords come from branches of the vagus nerve
- D. The vallecula is formed between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis

2. Laryngeal closure occurs during Valsalva maneuvers (e.g. cough)

- A. True
- B. False

3. Anatomy of Larynx (Cartilages)



3. Based on the previous diagram, mark the correct answer

- A. Cricoid
- B. Epiglottis
- C. Thyroid
- D. Arytenoid

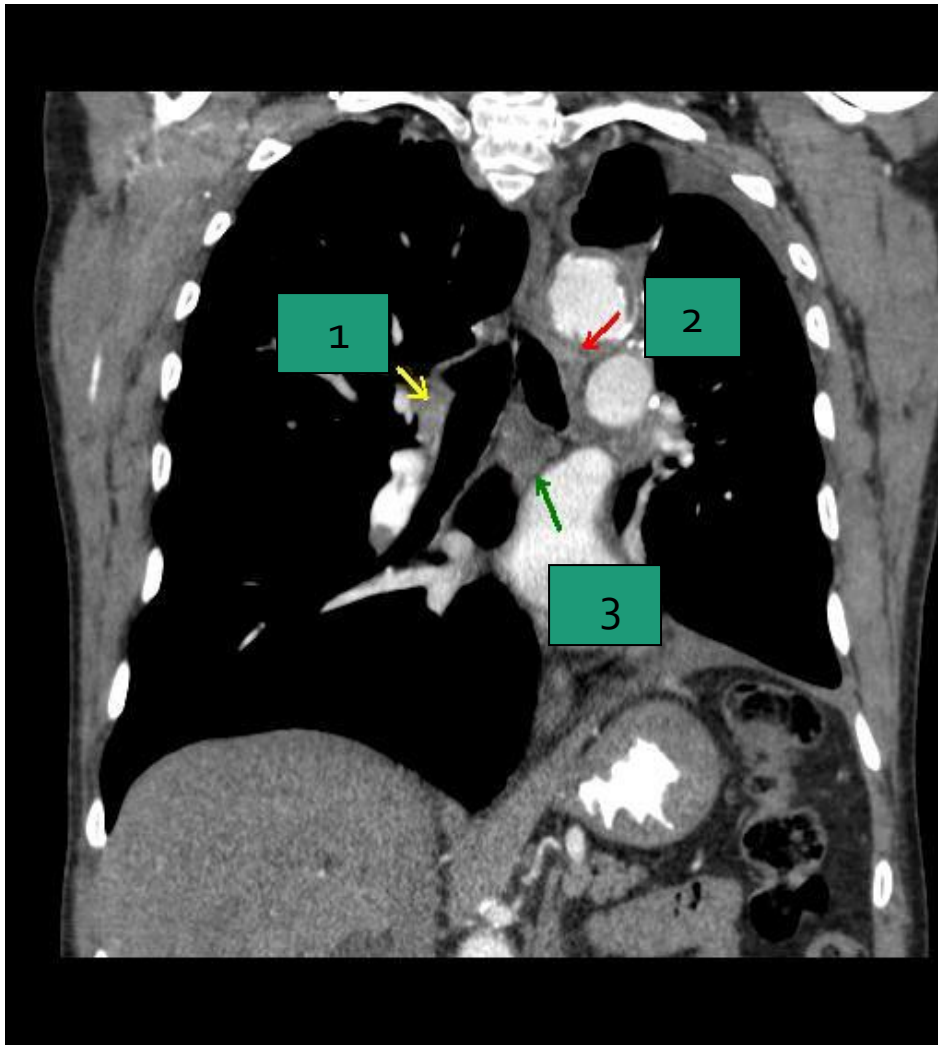
4. By the Jackson-Huber's nomenclature of airways, the upper division of the left upper lobe includes the following segments:

- A. Apical, anterior, posterior
- B. Superior, inferior
- C. Anterior, lateral, posterior
- D. Apico-posterior, anterior
- E. Apico-anterior, posterior

5. Mark the correct answer about airway anatomy

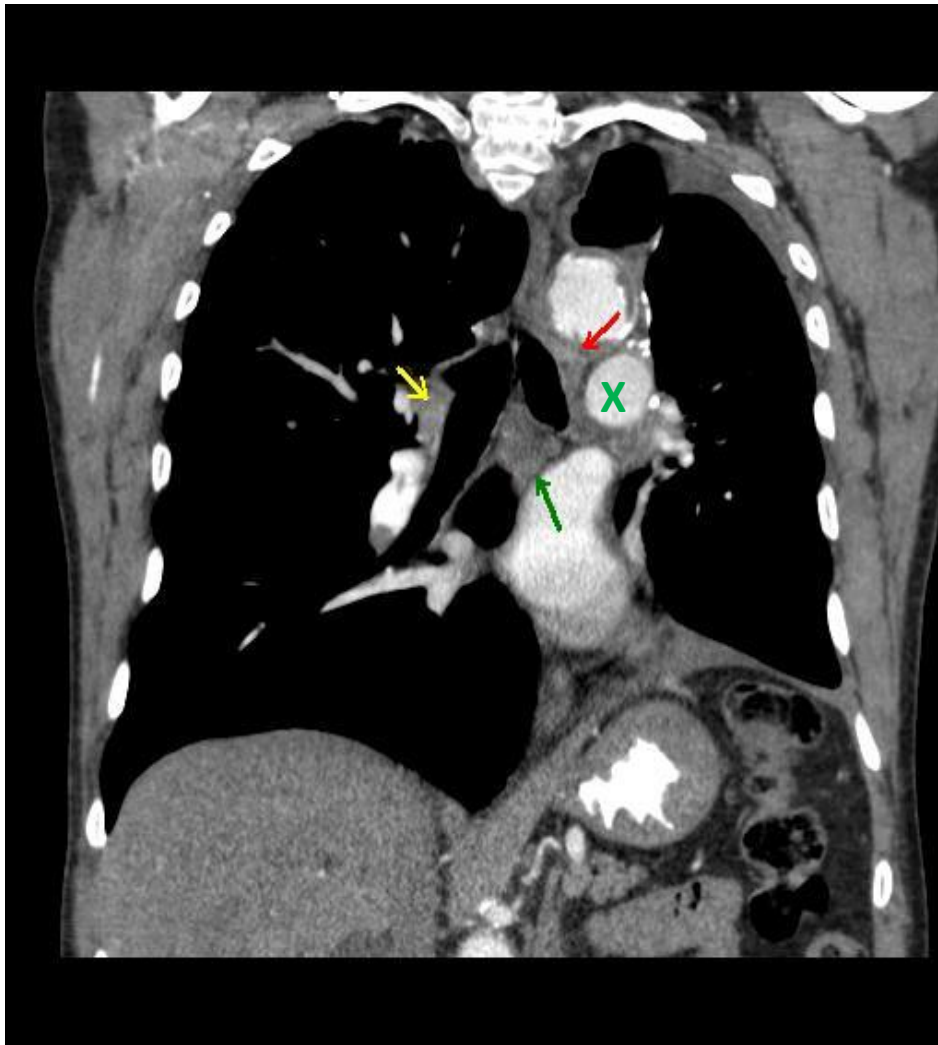
- A. The lingula has 2 segments: medial and lateral
- B. The left lower lobe and the right lower lobe have the same amount of segments
- C. During bronchoscopy, the first visualized segment of the right lower lobe is the superior segment
- D. The left airways have 3 lobar divisions

6. Based on Mountain-Dressler's classification of lymph nodes, mark the correct statement



- A. #1 is station 11 Rs
- B. #2 is station 2 L
- C. #3 is station 5

7. What is the name of the structure marked with an “X” on the CT scan



- A. Aorta
- B. Azygos Vein
- C. Station 4L lymph node
- D. Pulmonary Artery

8. Mark the correct statement about topical anesthesia during bronchoscopy

- A. Lidocaine has been frequently associated with methemoglobinemia
- B. The main side effect of lidocaine is bradyarrhythmia
- C. Benzocaine should never be used as topical anesthetic for bronchoscopy
- D. Topical lidocaine inhibits cell depolarization and blocks nerve conduction

9. The maximum dose of lidocaine as a topical anesthetic is:

- A. 200 mg
- B. 800 mg
- C. 1 g
- D. 400 mg

10. What is correct about Bronchoalveolar Lavage (BAL)

- A. The most common complication of obtaining a BAL sample is bleeding
- B. BAL has the same value as bronchial wash to help diagnosing pulmonary infections
- C. BAL is most commonly performed with D5W
- D. All answers are false

11. What is the most common cell type found in a normal BAL:

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Eosinophils
- C. Macrophages
- D. Basophils

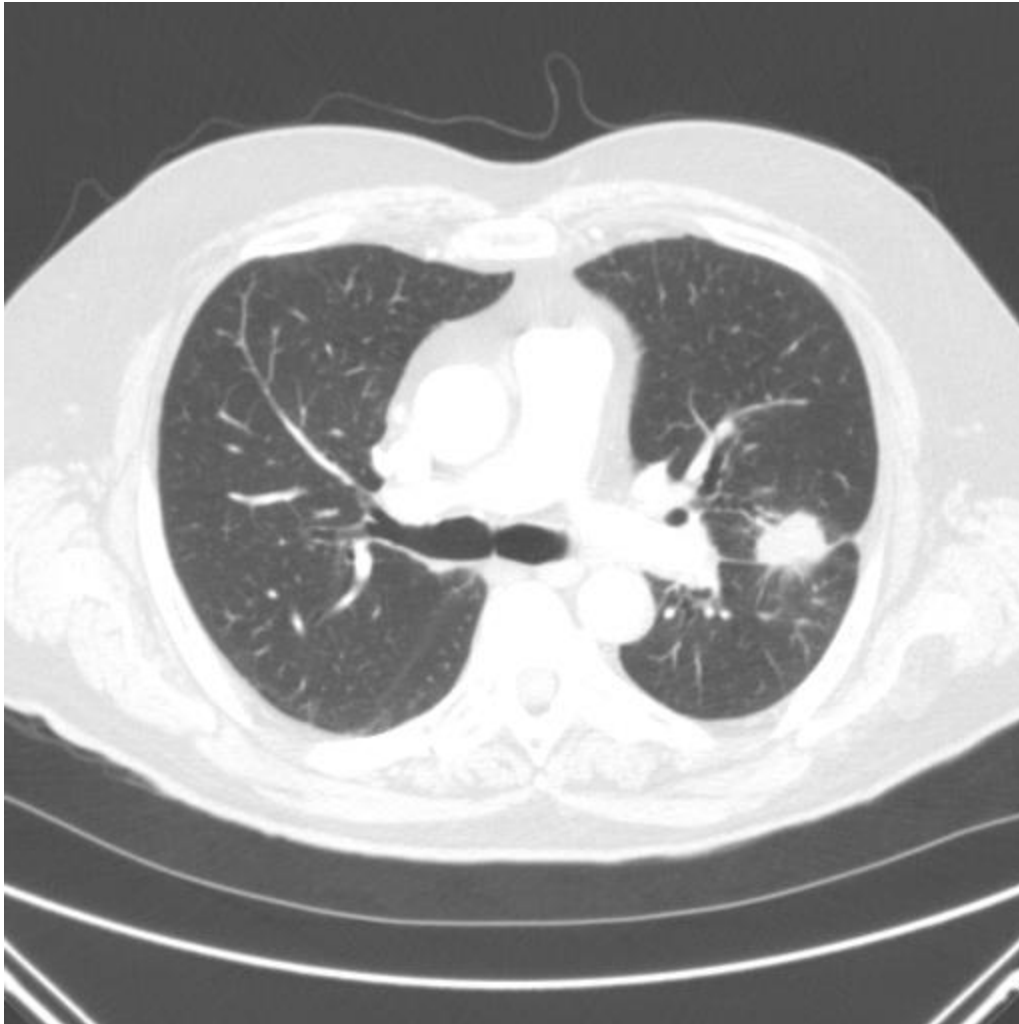
12. Mark the correct statement about bronchoscopy and the risk of bleeding

- A. The use of Aspirin increases the risk of significant bleeding during bronchoscopy
- B. The use of subcutaneous unfractionated heparin increases the risk of bleeding during bronchoscopy
- C. Low-molecular-weight heparin used as anticoagulation, has to be stopped for at least 2 doses prior to scheduled bronchoscopy with biopsies
- D. The platelet count should be $>100,000$ in order to avoid bleeding when performing a simple bronchoscopic airway exam

13. Studies have shown that the use of clopidrogel (Plavix):

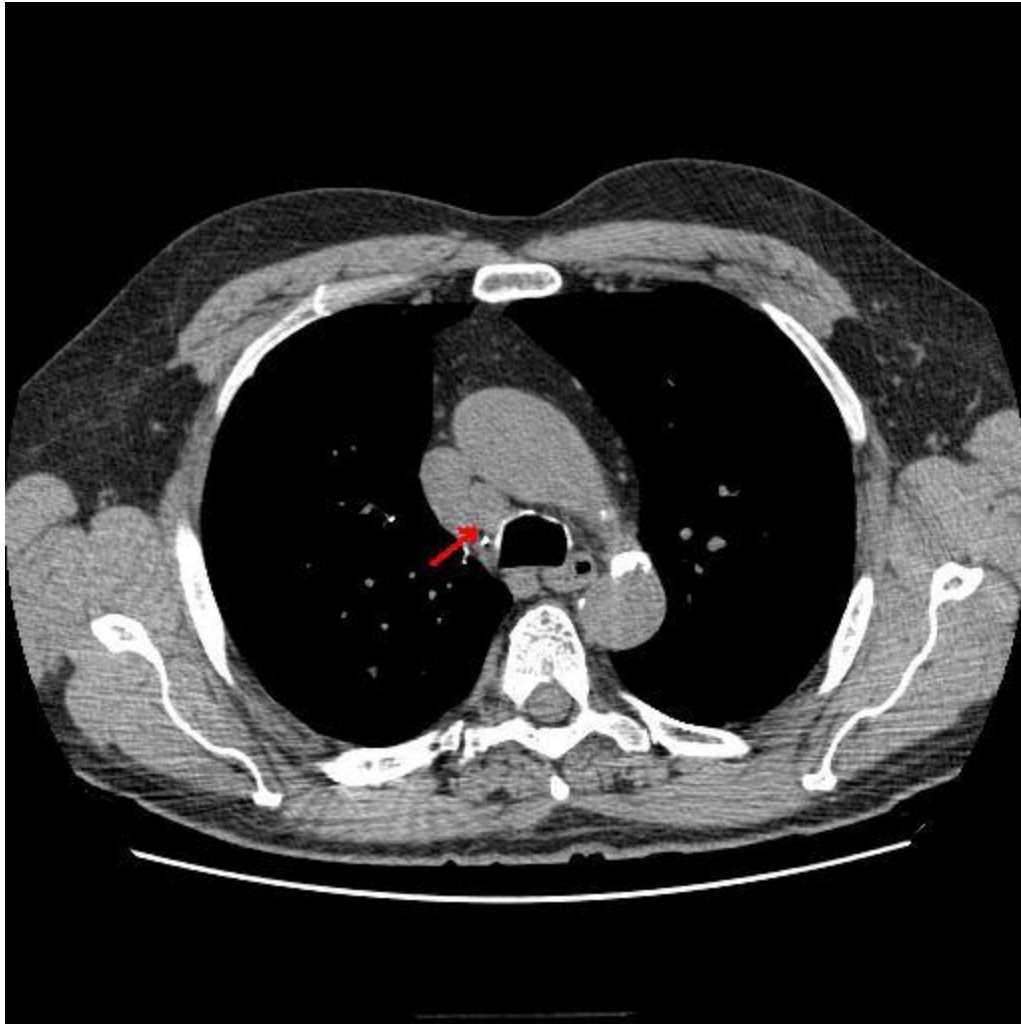
- A. Increases the risk of significant bleeding during bronchoscopy with BAL
- B. Does not increase the risk of significant bleeding during bronchoscopic airway exam
- C. Does not increase the risk of bleeding for endobronchial biopsies
- D. Increases the risk of significant bleeding for transbronchial biopsies (TBBX)

14. Where is the nodule located?



- A. Left upper lobe
- B. Left lower lobe

15. Name the structure with the arrow



- A. Superior vena cava
- B. Esophagus
- C. Lymph node 4R
- D. Brachio-cephalic artery
- E. Pulmonary artery