

## **Alterations of Pulmonary Function and Alterations of Pulmonary Function in Children**

1. Define the terms used in describing the signs and symptoms of pulmonary disease: dyspnea, orthopnea, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, hyperpnea, Cheyne-Stokes respirations, hypoventilation, hyperventilation, hypercapnia, hypocapnia, coughing, hemoptysis, cyanosis, pain, clubbing, and sputum.
2. Characterize the following lung conditions that are caused by pulmonary disease or injury: pulmonary edema, aspiration, atelectasis, bronchiectasis, bronchiolitis, bronchiolitis obliterans, pneumothorax, pleural effusion, empyema, pleurisy, abscess, fibrosis, chest wall restriction, flail chest, toxic gas exposure, pneumoconiosis, and allergic alveolitis.
3. Interrelate the pathogenic factors in adult respiratory distress syndrome.
4. Compare and contrast the obstructive pulmonary diseases: asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis.
5. Define pneumonia and describe its causes, manifestations, and treatment.
6. Describe the pathogenesis of tuberculosis.
7. Compare and contrast pulmonary embolism, pulmonary hypertension, and cor pulmonale.
8. Describe laryngeal cancer.
9. Describe the four major histologic types of lung cancer.

## **Alterations of Pulmonary Function in Children**

1. Characterize croup and epiglottitis.
2. Describe the pathophysiologic processes involved in respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn.
3. Describe bronchopulmonary dysplasia.
4. Describe the pulmonary pathophysiology associated with cystic fibrosis.
5. Identify the most common etiologic agent of bronchiolitis; describe the pathophysiology and the unusual clinical course of the disease.