15 ACID BASE DISTURBANCES

أسئلة امتحانات السنين السابقة (نظام جديد)

1. Alkalosis means the PH of arterial blood: A. Less than 7.35 B. More than 7.45 C. Equals to 8. D. Between 7.35-7.45 E. Less than 7.1 راوند 57	B
2. Normal serum HCO3 in arterial plasma is: A. 12-22 mE/L. B. 15-24 mEq/L. C. 18-32 mEq/L. D. 24-28 mEq/L. E. 30-24 mE/L. راوند 57	D
3. Which of the following conditions is associated with normal anion gap metabolic acidosis? A. Salicylate overdose. B. Acidosis associated with shock. C. Diabetic ketoacidosis. D. Hyperseptation. E. Diarrhea راوند 57	E
4. Normal arterial plasma pH is: A. 7.22-7.32 B. 7.28-7.38 C. 7.35-7.45 D. 7.45-7.54 راوند 57	C
5. Normal anion gap of the arterial plasma is: A. 2-4 mEq/L. B. 4-8 mEq/L. C. 8-16 mEq/L. D. 16-20 mEq/L راوند 57	C
6. Which one of the following represents a cause of normal anion gap metabolic acidosis? A. Diabetic ketoacidosis B. Methanol intonation C. Uremia D. Renal tubular acidosis E. Lactic acidosis راوند 57	D
7. Which one of the following ions is most helpful in assessment of the acid base status of the plasma? A. [CL-] B. [H+] C. [Ca+] D. [Mg+] E. [Na+] راوند 57	B

8. Which of the following is a cause of high anion-gap metabolic acidosis: A. Diabetic ketoacidosis B. Diarrhea C. Vomiting D. Renal tubular acidosis E. Hyperventilation راوند 57	**A**
9. Which of the following laboratory results below indicates simple metabolic alkalosis? A. Low PCO_2, normal bicarbonate, and high pH B. Low PCO_2, low bicarbonate, low pH C. High PCO_2, normal bicarbonate, and low pH D. High PCO_2, high bicarbonate, and high pH E. Low PCO_2, high bicarbonate, high pH فاينال 59	**D**
10. A 24-year-old female presents with a 48-hour history of vomiting and epigastric pain. She has vomited over ten times on the last day. There is no history of diarrhea, and the presumed diagnosis is viral gastroenteritis. What is the most likely picture of her acid base status? A. Mixed metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalo B. Primary metabolic acidosis C. Primary metabolic alkalosis D. Primary respiratory acidosis E. Primary respiratory alkalosis فاينال 60	**C**

11. Which of the following conditions is a probable cause of hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis? A. Liver cell failure B. Chronic respiratory faiture C. Status epilepticus D. Primary hyperaldosteronism E. Hypertensive acute pulmonary edema راوند 57	**D**
12. Which of the following accords with metabolic acidosis? base balance acid A. It can result from the loss of bicarbonate ions from the body. B. It can result from the ingestion of alkali. C. It will be compensated by the decrease in ventilation. D. It is characterized by low plasma pH, high plasma bicarbonate, and low PCO_2. E. It can be caused by diarrhea. فاينال 59	**A**