

RPTH 450

Study Guide

Module 1: Infectious Pulmonary Diseases

1. Define the following infectious pulmonary diseases:
 - a. Lobar and bronchopneumonia
 - b. Immunocompromised Pneumonia
 - i. Pneumocystis carini Pneumonia
 - c. Lung abscess
 - d. Tuberculosis
 - e. Fungal Diseases of the lungs
2. Identify etiology, pathophysiology, differential diagnosis, therapeutic modalities for the various infectious pulmonary diseases.
3. Recognize changes in chest radiographs and pulmonary function testing as they pertain to the various infectious pulmonary diseases.
4. Assess differential white blood cell counts and recognize common causes of increase as they relate to infectious pulmonary diseases.
5. Assess sputum samples and identify characteristic changes in amount, color, consistency, and smell as they apply to following bacterial organisms:
 - a. Gram +
 - b. Gram –
 - c. Aerobic
 - d. Anerobic
6. Apply the following microbiology tests to effectively identify micro-organisms for proper medication treatment:
 - a. Gram stain
 - b. Culture and sensitivity
 - c. Acid fast bacillus
 - d. PCP
7. Identify indications, contraindications, and goals when treating patients with infectious pulmonary diseases and apply the following therapies effectively:
 - a. Oxygen Delivery
 - b. Bland Aerosol
 - c. Medication Aerosol
 - d. Alveolar recruitment
 - e. Airway clearance

8. Identify and apply proper infection control guidelines for the following infectious pulmonary diseases:
 - a. Bacterial pneumonia
 - b. Immunocompromised patients
 - c. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
 - i. Health care providers
 - ii. Patients
 - d. Fungal diseases of the lung
 - e. Lung abscess

Terminology List

Acid-fast stain

Air bronchograms

Aspiration pneumonia

Bronchopleural fistula

Bronchopneumonia

Calcification

Community-acquired

Consolidation

Culture and Sensitivity

Disseminated TB

Effusion

Empyema

Exudates

Gram-negative organisms

Gram-positive organisms

Granuloma

Hemoptysis

Human immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV)

Lobar pneumonia

Lung abscess

Myalgia

Necrosis

Nosocomial

Opportunistic infection

Parenchyma

Pneumonitis

Purulent

Putrid

Pyogenic

Refractory

Thoracentesis

Thrush

Tubercle

Walking Pneumonia