Audio Tracklist for Comprehensive PlayAway
SECTION: A. PATIENT EVALUATION

TRACK #

1  Introduction
2  Introduction
3  Pre-test
4  Exam/Test Taking Strategy/Post Pre-test

5  I. **Patient Evaluation and the Exam**
   A. Review Patient Records and Clinical Data
   B. Bedside Interview and History
   C. Physical Examination of the Chest
   D. Imaging Studies
   E. Blood Tests
   F. Electrocardiogram
   G. Monitoring Data

6  II. **Assessment of a Patient**
   A. Life Functions - Getting oxygen from the air to all of the cells in the body.
   B. Four (4) Critical Life Functions
   C. Measuring These Four (4) Life Functions - Vital Signs

7  III. **Reviewing the Patient's Records**
   A. Patient Chart Review
   B. Respiratory Care Orders
   C. Patient Progress Notes
   D. Patient Laboratory Reports
   E. Intake and Output
   F. Fluid Balance

8  IV. **Bedside Interview and Medical History**
   A. Patient Interview
   B. Patient/Family History

9  V. **Physical Examination of the Patient**
   A. Assessment by Inspection - What you can see
   B. Assessment by Palpation - What you can feel
   C. Assessment by Percussion
   D. Assessment by Auscultation
VI. Imaging Studies - Chest X-ray, Radiogram, Roentgenogram
   A. Many pulmonary problems....
   B. Normal Chest X-ray/Radiograph
   C. Major Airway Patency
   D. Anatomical Landmarks - Chest X-ray
   E. Positions/Projections
   F. Position of Endotracheal or Tracheostomy Tube
   G. Evidence of Endotracheal or Tracheostomy Tube Cuff Hyperinflation
   H. Position of Pacemaker, Catheters, and Other Tubes
   I. Airway Narrowing
   J. Extrapulmonary Air
   K. Radiology Terminology and Interpretation
   L. Diagnostic Descriptions and Interpretation

VII. Other Imaging Procedures
   A. Computerized Tomography (CT)
   B. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
   C. Pulmonary Ventilation/Perfusion Scans (V/Q)
   D. Barium Swallow
   E. Positron Emission Tomography (PET-scan, PET Imaging)
   F. Bronchography (Bronchograms)

VIII. Special Diagnostic Studies
   A. Electroencephalography (EEG)
   B. Pulmonary Angiography
   C. Ultrasonography of the Heart (Echocardiogram)
   D. Intracranial Pressure Monitoring
   E. Exhaled Nitric Oxide (NIOX) Testing

IX. Lab Testing
   A. Complete Blood Count (CBC) - Measurement of all major ingredients of the blood
   B. Chemistry
   8. Sputum Analysis

X. Electrocardiogram
   A. The exam will test....
   B. Equipment
   C. Electrophysiology of the Heart
   D. ECG Electrodes/Leads
   E. Interpretation/Management of ECG Abnormalities
   5. Heart Blocks
   6. Axis
XI. Assessment of the Infant

A. Perinatal History
B. Terminology
C. APGAR Score
D. Transillumination
E. Vital Signs
F. Cyanosis
G. Retractions
H. Nasal Flaring
I. Grunting
J. Capillary Refill
K. Gestational Age
L. Pre- and Post-Ductal Blood Gas Studies
M. Blood Glucose
N. Lung Maturity Information

XII. Monitoring

A. Capnography - Monitoring of (ECO₂, ETCO₂, P_{ET}CO₂)
B. Oximetry (Non-invasive and Invasive)
C. Transcutaneous PO₂ and PCO₂ Measurement
D. Impedance Apnea Monitor/Pneumogram
E. Hemodynamic Monitoring
F. Physiology of Blood Pressure
G. Blood Pressure (BP)
H. Pressure Transducer
I. Review of the Heart Anatomy and Circulation
  5.e. Blood in the right atria…
  5.g. From the pulmonary arteries…
  5.a. Beginning with the left ventricle…
  5.d. The systemic venous blood…
J. Catheter Position and Waveforms
K. Clinical Assessment of Hemodynamics
L. Additional Hemodynamic Assessments

Section A wrap up
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>SECTION:</th>
<th>AIRWAY CARE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Pharyngeal Airways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Indications for Pharyngeal Airways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Complications of Pharyngeal Airways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Oral and Nasal Intubation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Indications for Pharyngeal Airways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Physiological and Psychological Alterations (Therapist Response)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Complications of Intubation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Assessment of Tube Position - note sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Tube Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Double lumen endotracheal tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Extubation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Tracheostomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Indications and Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Complications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>The Cuff Should Be Kept Inflated Whenever….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.</td>
<td>The Tracheostomy Tube Should be Changed if….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Care of Trach after Removal of the Tracheostomy Tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Tracheostomy Tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Perform Tracheostomy Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Laryngectomy &amp; Laryngectomy Tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Indications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Laryngectomy Tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>V.</td>
<td>Bronchial Hygiene Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Remove Bronchopulmonary Secretions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Postural Drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Chest Percussion (CPT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Vibration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Cough Control Techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Alternative Airway Clearance Techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Modifying Bronchial Hygiene Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Patient Assessment - to evaluate the effectiveness of bronchial hygiene therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Suctioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Intications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Hazards of Suctioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Modify Suctioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Troubleshooting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Humidity and Aerosol Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Humidity Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Aerosol Therapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIII.  **Humidity & Aerosol Devices**
   A.  Bubble Humidifier
   B.  Membrane Cartridge Systems (i.e., Vapotherm)
   C.  Passover or Blow-by Humidifier
   D.  Heat Moisture Exchanger/Hydrosopic Condenser Humidifier/Artificial Nose
   E.  Wick Humidifiers
   F.  Heated Wire Circuits
   G.  Aerosol Devices - Pneumatic Nebulizers
   H.  Electric Nebulizers
   I.  Metered Dose Inhalers (MDI)
   J.  Spacers and Holding Chambers
   K.  Dry Powder Inhalers (DPI)
   L.  Modify Therapy

IX.  **Pharmacology**
   A.  Pharmacology and the Exam
   B.  Drug Calculations
   C.  Beta₂ Adrenergic Bronchodilators - (Front Door Bronchodilators)
   D.  Parasympatholytics (anticholinergics) - (Back Door Bronchodilators)
   E.  Methylxanthines (phosphodiesterase inhibitors) - (Side Door Bronchodilators)
   F.  Corticosteroids
   G.  Combining Medications
   H.  Mucolytics
   I.  Surface Active Agents
   J.  Wetting Agents
   K.  Leukotriene Modifiers
   L.  IgE Blocker - Omalizumab (Xolair)
   M.  Mast Cell Stabilizers
   N.  Mucosal Vasoconstrictors
   O.  Cardiac Drugs
   P.  Vasopressors
   Q.  Diuretics
   R.  Neuromuscular Blocking Drugs:  Cause Paralysis of Skeletal Muscle
   S.  Sedatives:  Decrease Anxiety and Promote Relaxation
   T.  Anesthetics:  Reduces Patient's Ability to Perceive Sensations.
   U.  Analgesics:  Reduce Sensation of Pain
   V.  Surfactant Replacement Therapy
   W.  Respiratory Stimulants
   X.  Nicotine Therapy
   Y.  Anti-Infective Agents
   Z.  Vaccines

51  **Section wrap-up**
SECTION: C. RESPIRATORY SUPPORT

TRACK #

52  I. Breathing Techniques
    A. Ideal Breathing Pattern
    B. Patient Positioning
    C. Muscle Training
    D. Sustained Maximal Inspiration (SMI, Incentive Spirometry)

II. IPPB Therapy
    A. Indications (Desirable Physiologic Effects of IPPB)
    B. Contraindications
    C. Hazards of IPPB

III. Pressure - Cycled Ventilators (IPPB Therapy)
    A. Bird Mark 7
    B. Bennett PR-II Respirator
    C. Bennett AP-4 and AP-5 Ventilators
    D. Control Changes that Effect the $F_{O_2}$
    E. Control Changes that will Change the Volume
    F. Control Changes that Effect the I:E Ratio
    G. Changes in Delivered Volume with Changing Compliance and Airway Resistance
    H. Troubleshooting

53  IV. Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)
    A. Purpose
    B. Mask CPAP
    C. Nasal CPAP
    D. Endotracheal CPAP
    E. Troubleshooting

V. Non-Invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation (NPPV)
    A. Indications for Non-invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation
    B. Hazards/Contraindications of NPPV
    C. Modes of Support
    D. General Considerations
    E. Adjusting Settings

54  Section wrap-up
SECTION: D. PULMONARY DIAGNOSTIC TESTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>I. Arterial Blood Gases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. The Exam will Cover Six Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Blood Gas Sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>C. Blood Gas Analyzers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>D. Calculations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. PaO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. A-a Gradient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>3. Arterial Oxygen Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>4. Mixed-venous Oxygen Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>5. Arterial-venous Oxygen Content (Difference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>6. P/F Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>7. Cardiac Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>11., 12., 13. Vd/Vt Ratio, Desired Minute Volume, Desired PaO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>E. Interpretation and Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>2.c. Oxygenation - PaO2, FiO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>F. Acid Base Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.f. Special Pathologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>1.g. O2-Hb Dissociation Curve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>II. Pulmonary Function Testing (PFT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>A. The Exam will Cover Three Areas of Pulmonary Function Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Specific Questions will Deal With….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Pulmonary Function Testing: Indications and Uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Pulmonary Function Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>E. Testing and Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>F. Evaluation of Pulmonary Function Tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Quality Assurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>III. Bronchoscopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. A Bronchoscopy is a procedure that allows the therapist to visualize the trachea and bronchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. A Bronchoscope Contains Several Separate Lumina….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. A Bronchoscopy can be performed for both Diagnostic and Therapeutic reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Recommend Flexible Bronchoscopy for Intubating Patients with Suspected Neck fracture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Contraindications for Bronchoscopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Hazards and Complications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Section wrap-up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION: E. MECHANICAL VENTILATION

I. Mechanical Ventilation Terminology

76
A. Power
B. Inspiratory Phase Variables that Determine Inspiration - Types of Breaths
C. Trigger Variable - Begins Inspiration
D. Limit Variable - Limits Inspiratory Factors
E. Cycling Variable - Termination of the Inspiratory Phase
F. Expiratory Phase

77
II. Ventilator Classification
A. Negative Pressure Ventilators (Extrathoracic)
B. Positive Pressure Ventilators (Intrapulmonary Pressure)
C. Types of Positive Pressure Ventilators
D. Fluidic Ventilators
E. Home Ventilators
F. Transport Ventilators
G. Microprocessor Ventilators
H. Ventilator Circuits
I. Changing Ventilator Circuits
J. Ventilator Alarms
K. Time Cycled Pressure-Limited Ventilators

78
III. Clinical Application of Mechanical Ventilation
A. There are Three Phases to Mechanical Ventilation
B. Questions on the Exam will Deal with Each of These Phases of Mechanical Ventilation

IV. Phase I -- Initiating Mechanical Ventilation
A. Indications for Continuous Mechanical Ventilation
B. Patient Assessment - Clinical Data
C. Initial Settings for Mechanical Ventilation

80
V. Phase II - Caring for the Patient Receiving Mechanical Ventilation
A. Monitoring and Assessing the Ventilator Patient
B. Adjusting Ventilator Settings - Primary Controls
C. High Frequency Ventilation
D. Independent Lung Ventilation (ILV)
E. Correcting an Arterial Blood Gas (PaCO₂ and PaO₂)
F. Adjusting Ventilator Settings - Secondary Controls
G. Airway Graphic Waveforms
H. Pharmacology for Patients Receiving Mechanical Ventilation

87
VI. Phase III - Weaning from the Ventilator
A. Assessment for Weaning
B. Decreasing Ventilator Settings
C. Weaning Methods
D. Assessment of the Patient During Weaning

88
Section wrap-up
SECTION: F. EMERGENCY CARE

I. Basic Life Support (CPR)

89
A. Steps in Performing One Rescuer CPR for an Unwitnessed Cardiopulmonary Arrest in Adults and Children (8 years and older)
B. Methods of Establishing a Patent Airway
C. Complications of CPR
D. Evaluation of Effectiveness of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
E. Various Methods of Emergency Ventilation
F. Steps in Performing One Rescuer CPR for an Unwitnessed Cardiopulmonary Arrest in Children (1 to 8 years old)
G. Steps in Performing One Rescuer CPR for an Unwitnessed Cardiopulmonary Arrest in Infants (Less than 1 year old)
H. Steps in Performing Resuscitation for the Neonate (Birth to 1 month)
I. Difference in Performing CPR on the Adult, Child, Infant, and Newborn

II. Managing Acute Airway Obstruction

90
A. Mild Airway Obstruction
B. Severe Airway Obstruction
C. Causes of Upper Airway Obstruction
D. Steps for Treating Severe Airway Obstruction in an Infant
E. Steps for Treating Severe Airway Obstruction in Patients 1 Year and Older

III. Cardiovascular Collapse

91
A. Hypotension
B. Bradycardia
C. Ventricular Arrhthmias
D. Asystole

IV. Cardioversion

A. Cardioversion is a Therapeutic Procedure that Involves Administering a Low Voltage Current....
B. Make Sure Synchronizing Switch is ON Before Cardioverting
C. Begin with 50 -100 Joules (watt-seconds)....
D. Oxygen, Resuscitation Equipment and Emergency Drugs....
E. If Ventricular Fibrillation Occurs....
F. Modazolam (Versed)....

V. Defibrillation

A. Defibrillation is Similar to Cardioversion....
B. Indications for Defibrillation Include
C. Normally 360 Joules of Electrical Energy....
D. Synchronizing Switch is Turned OFF

VI. Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

A. Computerized Device that is Attached to a Pulseless Victim with Adhesive Pads
B. AED will Recommend Shock Delivery ONLY if the Victim's Heart Rhythm is one that a Shock can Treat
C. Indications for Defibrillation Include
D. Procedure
VII. Emergency Resuscitation Equipment
   A. Criteria for the Ideal Resuscitation Bag (Self-inflating)
   B. Troubleshooting Problems with Manual Ventilation (High Resistance - Low Compliance)
   C. Mouth-to-Valve Mask Ventilation
   D. Pneumatically Powered Resuscitation Device/Demand Valves

VIII. Disaster Plan
   A. The Purpose of a Disaster Plan...
   B. The Disaster Plan Should be Practiced Periodically
   C. Respiratory Therapy Role

IX. Medical Emergency Teams (Rapid Response Team)
   A. Group of Healthcare Workers Who Respond to Patients with Declining...
   B. Respiratory Therapists are Essential Members of These Teams

X. Transport
   A. Some Risk is Always Involved when Transporting Patients...
   B. Equipment Needed for Transport Includes
   C. Transport is Successful when Patient Arrives...
   D. Land/Air Transport

XI. Emergency Pathologies
   A. Pulmonary Edema/Congestive Heart Failure
   B. Pulmonary Embolism
   C. Pneumothorax
   D. Status Asthmaticus
   E. Trauma
   F. CO Poisoning

Section wrap-up
### SECTION: G. SPECIAL PROCEDURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>I. Percutaneous Lung Biopsy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>A. Percutaneous Lung Biopsy refers to...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. This is Particularly Helpful in Investigating...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. The Basic Principles of a Percutaneous Lung Biopsy...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>II. Thoracentesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Thoracentesis is a Diagnostic and/or Therapeutic Procedure...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. The Most Common Pleural Disorder...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. The Presence of a Pleural Effusion may be Established by...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Analysis of Pleural Fluid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>III. Sleep Apnea Studies (Polysomnography)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Sleep Apnea is a Condition...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. There are Three Types of Sleep Apnea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. History and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Observation in Sleep Lab (Polysomnography)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Treatment for Sleep Apnea Depends upon its Cause and Includes...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Inductive Plethysmography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. CPAP and Bi-Level (BPAP) (NPPV) (BiPAP®)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Non-invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation (BPAP) (NPPV) (BiPAP®) Titration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Supplemental O₂ During PAP Therapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>IV. Chest Tubes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Abnormal Conditions Requiring Chest Tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Chest Tube Placement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>V. Chest Drainage Systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Three Bottle Water-Seal Suction Drainate System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Disposable Drainage Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Volume Lost Through Chest Tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Removing the Chest Tube</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>VI. Exercise Tolerance Testing (ETT) or Stress Testing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Definitions/Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Indications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Procedure/Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Measurement/Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Test Interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Normal Response to Stress Testing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>VII. Bronchoalveolar Lavaage (BAL)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. This Procedure is for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Alveolar Filling Disorders</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. For Diagnostic Lavage...</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Therapeutic Lavage Uses Larger Volume of Saline...</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>VIII. Apnea Monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. An Apnea Monitor is Indicatied for an Infant who may be at Risk...</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. It is Also Indicated when an Infant is Considered at Risk for...</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Cause of Apnea Should be Determined to Identify Proper Treatment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. Send Baby Home with Apnea Monitor After Parents Learn CPR</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>E. Discontinuing Apnea Monitor</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK #</th>
<th>Section wrap-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
SECTION: H. MEDICAL GAS THERAPY

I. Oxygen Therapy
99
A. Physiologic Rationale for O₂ Therapy
B. Safety During Oxygen Therapy
C. Oxygen Administration Devices
D. Medical Gas Therapy Charting

II. Oxygen Administration Devices
100
A. Low Flow Devices: Provide Only PART of Total Inspired Volume
101
B. High Flow Devices: Provides Patient's Entire Inspired Volume
102
C. Oxygen Hood
D. Environmental Control Devices

III. Other Medical Gases
103
A. Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBO)
B. Helium/Oxygen Therapy (HE/O₂)
C. Nitric Oxide (NO) Therapy

IV. Gas Delivery Systems
104
A. Safety Systems
B. Attaching Regulators
C. Troubleshooting
D. Duration of Flow
E. Bulk Systems
F. Reducing Valves
G. Flowmeters
H. Air - Oxygen Proportioners (Blenders)
I. Air Compressor
105
J. Total Flow and Oxygen Percentage Calculations

106 Section wrap-up
SECTION: I. GENERAL PATIENT CARE

107 I. Basic Patient Care
A. Explain Therapy and Goals to the Patient and Family
B. Communicate Information to Members of Health Care Team
C. Coordinating Patient Care
D. Electronic Charting
E. Automated Medication Dispensing Systems (i.e. Pyxis)

II. Respiratory Care Plan
A. Definition
B. Developing the Care Plan
C. Respiratory Care Protocols/Therapist Driven Protocols (TDP)
D. Care Plans Should be Continually Reviewed and Revised if…
E. Disease Management
F. Assessment of the Quality of Care
G. Smoking Cessation Programs

108 III. Disinfection and Sterilization Techniques
A. Terminology
B. All Equipment Should be Adequately Cleaned by Removing Organic …
C. Physical Methods of Disinfection and Sterilization
D. Chemical Methods of Disinfection and Sterilization

109 IV. Microbiology and Infection Control
A. Common Respiratory Pathogens
B. Nosocomial Infections
C. Equipment Handling
D. Infection Control Procedures
E. Summary of Techniques Used to Prevent Nosocomial Infections
F. Monitoring Effectiveness of Infection Control Procedures
G. Bio-hazardous Materials
H. Prevention of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP)

110 V. Interdisciplinary Plan of Care
A. All Disciplines Involved in the Care of a Patient…
B. Input from each Healthcare Member…
C. Plan of Care Should be Documented…
D. The Patient Goal, Outcome or Plan of Action…
E. It is Acceptable to Team Members to Use Clinical Practice Guidelines…

111 VI. Pulmonary Rehabilitation
A. Definition
B. Three Settings Where Pulmonary Rehabilitation Can Be Utilized
C. Objectives
D. Basic Components of a Rehabilitation Program
E. Long Term Benefits/Goals of Pulmonary Rehabilitation
F. Pulmonary Rehabilitation Techniques
G. Plan/Conduct Patient Education
H. Plan/Conduct Exercise
VII. **Home Care**

A. The Ultimate Goal of any Home Care Program....
B. All of the Same Principles and Procedures....
C. Successful Home Care Requires....
D. The Respiratory Therapist Should Communicate....
E. Setting up a Home Care Program for a Patient Involves Several Steps
F. Oxygen Therapy

G. Oxygen Conservation Devices for the Home
H. Home Oxygen Delivery Systems

VIII. **Pathology**

A. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (C-BABE)
B. Acute Obstructive Diseases
C. Mycobacterium Disease - Tuberculosis
D. Pneumonia (Infectious Diseases)
E. Pleural Effusion
F. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
G. Neuromuscular Diseases
H. Asthma

3. Initial Therapy
4. Asthma Action Plan

Section wrap-up
SECTION: J. APPENDIX

TRACK #

118 General Comments - Appendix J /NBRC Exams/Keyboard Technique