

Lippincott Respiratory Problems Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What immediate action should the nurse take after assessing a child's airway following acetaminophen ingestion?**
 - A. Reassure the mother**
 - B. Administer activated charcoal**
 - C. Perform a physical exam**
 - D. Check serum acetaminophen levels**
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a recommended action for a child suffering from viral respiratory infection?**
 - A. Use of a cool mist vaporizer**
 - B. Offering soft-to-liquid diet**
 - C. Administering antibiotic therapy**
 - D. Providing acetaminophen for fever relief**
- 3. What is one way that environmental pollutants can affect lung function?**
 - A. They enhance lung tissue repair**
 - B. They help in oxygen delivery**
 - C. They may trigger lung damage or exacerbate existing conditions**
 - D. They increase lung capacity**
- 4. What is the primary purpose of pulmonary function tests?**
 - A. To assess lung function and diagnose respiratory diseases**
 - B. To measure blood pressure variations during respiration**
 - C. To evaluate cardiac output during physical activity**
 - D. To analyze the chemical composition of blood gases**
- 5. Which of the following is a common trigger for asthma attacks?**
 - A. Pollution**
 - B. Allergens**
 - C. Obesity**
 - D. High altitudes**

6. Which child is at the highest risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)?

- A. Infant who is 3 months old**
- B. 2-year-old who has apnea lasting up to 5 seconds**
- C. First-born child with parents in their early forties**
- D. 6-month-old who has had two bouts of pneumonia**

7. In assessing a 6-month-old infant with wheezing and retractions, what is the most appropriate action?

- A. Send the infant for a chest radiograph**
- B. Provide teaching about cold care to the mother**
- C. Administer a nebulizer treatment**
- D. Refer the infant to the emergency department**

8. What is one primary benefit of pulmonary rehabilitation for patients with COPD?

- A. Increased medication usage**
- B. Improves exercise capacity**
- C. Reduces risk of lung cancer**
- D. Enhances sleep quality**

9. What is a common emotional response of toddlers during hospitalization?

- A. Joyfulness**
- B. Withdrawal**
- C. Anger and protest**
- D. Contentment**

10. What is the proper technique for parents performing back slaps on an infant?

- A. Using the palm of the hand**
- B. Using the heel of the hand**
- C. Using fingertips**
- D. Using the entire hand**

Answers

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- 1. B**
- 2. C**
- 3. C**
- 4. A**
- 5. B**
- 6. A**
- 7. D**
- 8. B**
- 9. C**
- 10. B**

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Explanations

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1. What immediate action should the nurse take after assessing a child's airway following acetaminophen ingestion?

- A. Reassure the mother**
- B. Administer activated charcoal**
- C. Perform a physical exam**
- D. Check serum acetaminophen levels**

After assessing a child's airway following acetaminophen ingestion, administering activated charcoal is an appropriate immediate action if the ingestion was recent and the child is alert and able to protect their airway. Activated charcoal is commonly used in cases of poisoning or overdose because it can absorb the toxic substance, reducing its absorption into the bloodstream. In the case of acetaminophen, the timing of administration is critical; activated charcoal is most effective when given within one hour of the ingestion. While reassuring the mother may offer emotional support, it does not address the immediate medical concern regarding the child's safety and health after the ingestion. Performing a physical exam or checking serum acetaminophen levels are also essential steps in the management of potential overdose but would typically follow the immediate action of administering activated charcoal when indicated. The priority is to intervene quickly to limit the effects of the toxin and stabilize the child as necessary.

2. Which of the following is NOT a recommended action for a child suffering from viral respiratory infection?

- A. Use of a cool mist vaporizer**
- B. Offering soft-to-liquid diet**
- C. Administering antibiotic therapy**
- D. Providing acetaminophen for fever relief**

In the context of treating a child with a viral respiratory infection, utilizing antibiotic therapy is not recommended because antibiotics are designed to combat bacterial infections, not viral ones. Viral respiratory infections, such as the common cold or viral bronchitis, do not respond to antibiotics, and their inappropriate use can lead to antibiotic resistance and other adverse side effects. The other options represent appropriate and supportive care measures for a child experiencing viral respiratory infections. For instance, using a cool mist vaporizer can help alleviate congestion and promote moisture in the air, making breathing easier. Offering a soft-to-liquid diet can ensure the child remains well-nourished while also being easier to swallow if they are experiencing throat discomfort. Additionally, administering acetaminophen can help manage fevers and provide relief from discomfort. Each of these actions can support the child's recovery and enhance their comfort during illness.

3. What is one way that environmental pollutants can affect lung function?

- A. They enhance lung tissue repair**
- B. They help in oxygen delivery**
- C. They may trigger lung damage or exacerbate existing conditions**
- D. They increase lung capacity**

Environmental pollutants can significantly impact lung function through various mechanisms, and one prominent way is their potential to trigger lung damage or exacerbate existing respiratory conditions. Pollutants such as particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and volatile organic compounds can irritate the airways, leading to inflammation. This inflammatory response can worsen conditions like asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), causing symptoms such as increased breathlessness, wheezing, and coughing. Additionally, long-term exposure to these pollutants can contribute to structural changes in lung tissue, impairing its overall function. These effects can lead to decreased lung capacity and negatively impact oxygen transport and overall respiratory health. This understanding highlights the importance of addressing environmental factors to promote better lung health and prevent respiratory diseases.

4. What is the primary purpose of pulmonary function tests?

- A. To assess lung function and diagnose respiratory diseases**
- B. To measure blood pressure variations during respiration**
- C. To evaluate cardiac output during physical activity**
- D. To analyze the chemical composition of blood gases**

The primary purpose of pulmonary function tests is to assess lung function and diagnose respiratory diseases. These tests measure how well the lungs work by evaluating airflow, lung volume, and gas exchange capabilities. They provide critical information about the presence of conditions such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and other restrictive or obstructive lung diseases. By quantifying different aspects of lung function, healthcare providers can make accurate diagnoses, monitor the progression of lung diseases, evaluate the effectiveness of treatments, and plan appropriate interventions. The comprehensive data gathered from these tests aids in understanding the severity of respiratory conditions and assists in decision-making about potential therapies.

5. Which of the following is a common trigger for asthma attacks?

- A. Pollution**
- B. Allergens**
- C. Obesity**
- D. High altitudes**

Allergens are indeed a common trigger for asthma attacks because they can provoke bronchoconstriction and inflammation in individuals with asthma. Common allergens include pollen, dust mites, animal dander, mold spores, and certain foods. When a person with asthma is exposed to these allergens, their immune system may overreact, leading to symptoms such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness. While pollution, obesity, and high altitudes can have impacts on respiratory health and may exacerbate asthma symptoms, allergens are directly linked to the phenomenon known as allergic asthma. In this condition, the inflammation and constriction of airways occur specifically in response to exposure to those allergy-inducing substances. Understanding the role of allergens can help individuals manage their environment and reduce exposure to known triggers, which is crucial for effective asthma management.

6. Which child is at the highest risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)?

- A. Infant who is 3 months old**
- B. 2-year-old who has apnea lasting up to 5 seconds**
- C. First-born child with parents in their early forties**
- D. 6-month-old who has had two bouts of pneumonia**

The highest risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is observed in infants who are in the age group of 1 to 4 months. The onset of SIDS is most prevalent between 2 and 3 months, which makes an infant who is 3 months old particularly vulnerable due to a variety of factors such as developmental stage and sleep patterns. During this period, infants may experience greater fluctuations in breathing and an immature nervous system that affects their ability to arouse from sleep. While the other scenarios involve children who may present various health concerns, they do not align with the typical SIDS risk profile. A 2-year-old with apnea is beyond the primary age range for SIDS; typically, SIDS is a consideration for infants under the age of 1. The first-born child with older parents and the 6-month-old who has had bouts of pneumonia do not have as significant a correlation with the risk factors associated with SIDS as the 3-month-old infant does, given the timing and developmental vulnerabilities. Thus, the 3-month-old infant stands out as being at the highest risk for experiencing SIDS, highlighting the importance of understanding age-related risks when assessing infant safety during sleep.

7. In assessing a 6-month-old infant with wheezing and retractions, what is the most appropriate action?

- A. Send the infant for a chest radiograph**
- B. Provide teaching about cold care to the mother**
- C. Administer a nebulizer treatment**
- D. Refer the infant to the emergency department**

In the case of a 6-month-old infant exhibiting wheezing and retractions, it is crucial to prioritize the infant's safety and respiratory status. The presentation of wheezing and retractions suggests that the infant is experiencing respiratory distress, which may indicate a serious underlying condition such as bronchiolitis or asthma. Referring the infant to the emergency department is the most appropriate action in this scenario because it ensures that the infant receives immediate, comprehensive evaluation and management. In an emergency setting, healthcare professionals can perform advanced assessments, administer supplemental oxygen if needed, and provide specific treatments such as bronchodilators or corticosteroids, depending on the immediate needs of the infant. This level of care is vital for a young child who may have a rapidly changing clinical status. Other options, while they may have some relevance in different contexts, are not appropriate given the urgency of the situation. Sending the infant for a chest radiograph might provide useful information about the lungs, but it wouldn't address the immediate concern of respiratory distress. Teaching the mother about cold care is not relevant to the serious symptoms presented, and administering a nebulizer treatment might provide temporary relief but does not adequately address the need for a thorough evaluation and possible escalation of care for a young infant experiencing acute

8. What is one primary benefit of pulmonary rehabilitation for patients with COPD?

- A. Increased medication usage**
- B. Improves exercise capacity**
- C. Reduces risk of lung cancer**
- D. Enhances sleep quality**

Pulmonary rehabilitation is essential for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) as it primarily focuses on improving their physical fitness and overall well-being. One of the key benefits of this rehabilitation program is that it significantly improves exercise capacity. Patients with COPD often experience shortness of breath and fatigue, which can severely limit their ability to engage in physical activity. Through structured exercise training, education, and support, pulmonary rehabilitation helps patients to increase their stamina, strength, and overall endurance. This not only enhances their physical capabilities but also allows individuals to partake in daily activities with greater ease and confidence. While other options mentioned may have relevancy in some contexts, they do not encapsulate the primary objective and advantage of pulmonary rehabilitation as thoroughly as improved exercise capacity. This improvement in exercise capacity leads to better quality of life, reduced symptoms of COPD, and an overall enhancement of functional abilities in patients, making it a fundamental aspect of managing this chronic condition.

9. What is a common emotional response of toddlers during hospitalization?

- A. Joyfulness
- B. Withdrawal
- C. Anger and protest**
- D. Contentment

Toddlers often experience hospitalization as a stressful and unfamiliar environment, which can lead to various emotional responses. The common emotional response of anger and protest among toddlers during hospitalization is rooted in their developmental stage. At this age, children are learning to express their autonomy and have limited coping mechanisms to manage fear and discomfort. When separated from their caregivers or placed in an unfamiliar setting, toddlers may react with anger or protest as a way to communicate their distress and confusion. This behavior is a normal part of their emotional development as they struggle to cope with the changes and uncertainties surrounding their hospital stay. Additionally, they may not yet have the verbal skills to express their feelings adequately, leading to outbursts or negative behaviors as they seek to regain control and express their needs. Understanding this response is crucial for caregivers and healthcare professionals, allowing them to provide appropriate support to help alleviate the child's fears and promote a sense of security during their hospitalization.

10. What is the proper technique for parents performing back slaps on an infant?

- A. Using the palm of the hand
- B. Using the heel of the hand**
- C. Using fingertips
- D. Using the entire hand

The proper technique for performing back slaps on an infant is to use the heel of the hand. This method is advocated because the heel of the hand can effectively deliver the necessary force to help dislodge an obstruction in the airway without risking injury to the delicate structure of an infant's back. The heel is wider and flatter, which helps distribute the force more evenly and reduces the risk of causing harm compared to using other parts of the hand, like the palm or fingertips. Using the heel of the hand allows for controlled and effective thrusts that are essential in cases of choking. Additionally, this technique helps ensure that the pressure applied is firm enough to be effective, while still being gentle enough to prevent trauma to the infant's fragile body. Understanding this technique is vital for parents and caregivers to respond appropriately to emergencies involving choking.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://lippincottrespiratoryproblems.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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