Syndromes of Bronchiolitis

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This month's quiz is based on the article "Syndromes of Bronchiolitis," which begins on page 9 of this issue. Choose the single best answer for each question.

1. **A 48-year-old man presented with cough and worsening exertional shortness of breath over a 2-month period. Symptoms included fever, malaise, and anorexia and weight loss. A chest radiograph showed patchy pulmonary infiltrates and irregular nodular opacities in both lungs. Bilateral patchy ground-glass opacities with a triangular area of consolidation with the base along the pleural surface were evident on high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT). Pneumonia was ruled out based on findings from bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL). What is the most likely presumptive diagnosis of this patient's pulmonary disease?**
   (A) Bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia (BOOP)
   (B) Diffuse alveolar damage
   (C) Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
   (D) Nonspecific interstitial pneumonitis
   (E) Usual interstitial pneumonitis

2. **Which of the following investigations is necessary to make a definitive diagnosis of cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (idiopathic BOOP)?**
   (A) Bronchoscopy and BAL
   (B) Gallium scan
   (C) Positron emission tomography
   (D) Surgical lung biopsy
   (E) Transbronchial lung biopsy

3. **Which of the following is a common sign and symptom of cryptogenic organizing pneumonia?**
   (A) Cough associated with sputum production
   (B) Hemoptysis
   (C) Pleuritic chest pain
   (D) Shortness of breath
   (E) Wheezing

4. **BOOP should be considered as a causative factor in which of the following patients admitted to the hospital with respiratory failure?**
   (A) A diabetic patient with chronic renal failure
   (B) An elderly man with hypertension and coronary artery disease
   (C) A multiple-trauma victim with systemic inflammatory response syndrome
   (D) A patient with exacerbation of longstanding cystic fibrosis
   (E) A transplant recipient with acute-onset shortness of breath

5. **What radiographic finding is the most common and suggestive of BOOP?**
   (A) Airway hyperinflation
   (B) Triangle-shaped densities along the pleural edges
   (C) Diffuse interstitial infiltrates
   (D) Multiple lung nodules
   (E) Pleural effusion

6. **The following radiographic findings are commonly seen in bronchiolitis obliterans EXCEPT**
   (A) Airspace opacities
   (B) Hyperinflation or reticulonodular pattern
   (C) Ill-defined centrilobular nodules on HRCT
   (D) Mosaic perfusion on HRCT
   (E) Normal chest radiograph

7. **Which of the following is the mainstay treatment for BOOP?**
   (A) Anti-infective agents
   (B) Inhaled corticosteroids
   (C) Inhaled cytotoxic drugs
   (D) Macrolide medications
   (E) Oral prednisone

8. **Once successful treatment for BOOP has been started, relapse occurs in approximately what percentage of patients?**
   (A) Less than 10%
   (B) 10% to 20%
   (C) 10% to 40%
   (D) 40% to 60%
   (E) 60%

For answers, see page 52.

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Answers to the Clinical Review Quiz, which appears on page 30. The article on bronchiolitis syndromes begins on page 9.

1. (A) BOOP
2. (D) Surgical lung biopsy
3. (D) Shortness of breath
4. (E) A transplant recipient with acute-onset shortness of breath
5. (B) Triangle-shaped densities along the pleural edges
6. (A) Airspace opacities
7. (E) Oral prednisone
8. (C) 10% to 40%

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