

# Acute Chest Syndrome

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This month's quiz is based on the article "Acute Chest Syndrome," which begins on page 15 of this issue. Choose the single best answer for each question.

- 1. Which of the following are believed to be the most common causes of acute chest syndrome (ACS)?**
  - (A) Excessive narcotic administration and excessive hydration
  - (B) Fat emboli and infection
  - (C) Infection and excessive hydration
  - (D) Rib infarction and infection
  - (E) Thromboembolism and rib infarction
- 2. Which of the following organisms are the most common infectious causes of ACS?**
  - (A) *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
  - (B) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and influenza virus
  - (C) *Staphylococcus aureus* and respiratory syncytial virus
  - (D) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
  - (E) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
- 3. What are the most common presenting symptoms of ACS in children?**
  - (A) Chest pain and fever
  - (B) Cough and hemoptysis
  - (C) Fever and cough
  - (D) Hemoptysis and extremity pain
  - (E) Shortness of breath and chest pain
- 4. Which laboratory abnormality is associated with worse outcomes in patients with ACS?**
  - (A) Decreased hemoglobin concentration
  - (B) Decreased platelet count
  - (C) Decreased potassium level
  - (D) Elevated sodium level
  - (E) Elevated white blood cell count
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a treatment modality for ACS?**
  - (A) Antibiotics
  - (B) Bronchodilators
  - (C) Incentive spirometry
  - (D) Nitroglycerin
  - (E) Transfusion therapy
- 6. Which therapy initiated in patients with painful crisis upon admission to the hospital has been shown to decrease the incidence of ACS?**
  - (A) Antibiotics
  - (B) Corticosteroids
  - (C) Hydroxyurea
  - (D) Incentive spirometry
  - (E) Nitric oxide
- 7. Which of the following are TRUE statements regarding chest radiography and ACS?**
  - (A) A new infiltrate on chest radiograph in conjunction with one other clinical sign or symptom (chest pain, cough, fever, wheezing, tachypnea) defines ACS
  - (B) The clinical severity of disease and the patient's degree of hypoxia may not be appreciated on the initial chest radiograph
  - (C) A single negative chest radiograph excludes the diagnosis of ACS
  - (D) A and B
  - (E) All of the above

For answers, see page 26.

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**Answers to the Clinical Review Quiz which appears on page 38. The article on acute chest syndrome begins on page 15.**

1. (B) Fat emboli and infection
2. (A) *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
3. (C) Fever and cough
4. (B) Decreased platelet count
5. (D) Nitroglycerin
6. (D) Incentive spirometry
7. (D) A and B

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