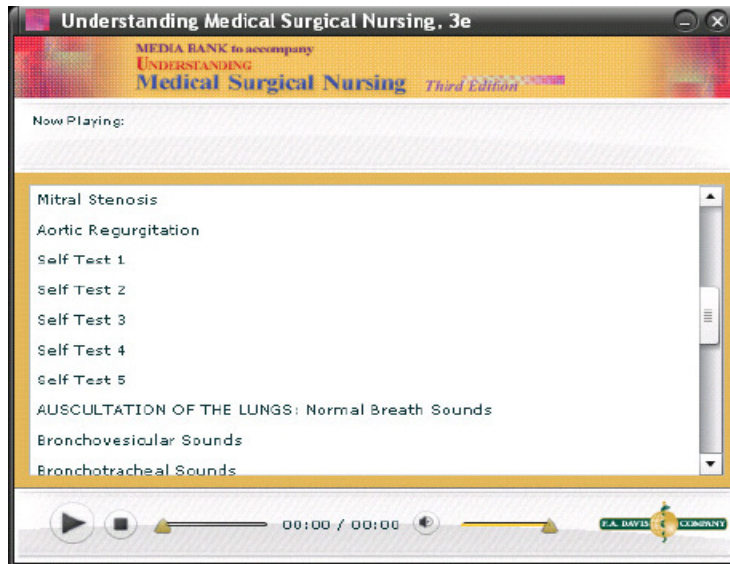


Understanding Medical Surgical Nursing, 3rd Edition
Student CD-ROM

MEDIA BANK – Self Test Answers



Test	Answer
SELF-TEST 1	S ₁ sounds as a rippled sound rather than a single sound as if you can hear the mitral valve close then the tricuspid valve close, and is heard best over the left lateral sternal border. Split S ₁ .
SELF-TEST 2	The mid-systolic click associated with MVP results as the chordae tendineae snap as the mitral valve leaflets billow into the left atrium during systole. The click is high pitched, short duration heard during systole sound. Mid-systolic click.
SELF-TEST 3	A low-pitched, short-duration, late diastolic sound is heard at the apex with the bell. S ₄ gallop.
SELF-TEST 4	A blowing, long-duration sound is heard during systole. Late systolic murmur.
SELF-TEST 5	A high-pitched, scratchy, leathery sound accompanied with sharp, knifelike, lancing chest pain is heard at the mid-precordium. Triple component pericardial friction rub.
SELF-TEST 6	Breath sounds are low pitched, soft, long in duration with the inspiratory phase greater than the expiratory. This is the normal breath sound heard over most of the lung fields. Vesicular breath sounds.
SELF-TEST 7	Breath sounds are medium in pitch, intensity, and duration with the inspiratory and expiratory phases being equal. This breath sound is normally heard over the main stem bronchi. Bronchovesicular breath sounds.
SELF-TEST 8	The extra sound is more predominant on expiration over the larger airways and may be affected by coughing. Rhonchi.
SELF-TEST 9	A crackly sound, more predominant during inspiration in the periphery of the lung and affected by coughing. Crackles.
SELF-TEST 10	A high-pitched, musical extra sound heard at the beginning during the expiratory phase. Expiratory wheezes.
SELF-TEST 11	The unaffected right lung has normal breath sounds as compared with the left, which has an abnormal bronchial breath sound typically associated with lobar pneumonia. Right, normal; left, bronchial.

