



RPFT^{Q&As}

Registry Examination for Advanced Pulmonary Function Technologists

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QUESTION 1

Prior to performing a multiple-breath U2 washout test, a pulmonary function technologist is unable to zero the H2 gas analyzer. Which of the following may be responsible?

- A. Inadequate vacuum
- B. Exhausted fuel cell
- C. Chopper motor failure
- D. Condensation of water

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

A comparison of two techniques for measuring Rawis shown below:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>R_{aw} Panting (cm H₂O/L/sec)</u>	<u>R_{aw} Quiet Breathing (cm H₂O/L/sec)</u>
1	0.8	2.1
2	2.4	3.2

Which of the following should a pulmonary function technologist conclude?

- A. Subject 1 panted too forcefully.
- B. The system was calibrated for quiet breathing.
- C. Subjects 1 and 2 both have reactive airways.
- D. Results are consistent with the two methodologies.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

The following test results are available for a 35-year-old subject who is applying for disability: These findings are consistent with



	<u>% Predicted</u>	<u>Blood Gas Values</u>	
VC	60%	pH	7.42
FRC	65%	PaCO ₂	36 torr
FEV ₁	70%	PaO ₂	65 torr
FVC	60%	HCO ₃ ⁻	23 mEq/L
MVV	88%	BE	-1 mEq/L
		Hb	14 g/dL

- A. A paralyzed hemidiaphragm
- B. Occupational asthma
- C. Pulmonary fibrosis
- D. Poor effort

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

During a bronchial provocation study, a patient has the following spirometric values after a 0.25 mg/mL dose of methacholine:

	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Observed</u>
FVC (L)	5.0	4.9
FEV ₁ (L)	4.0	3.7
FEF _{max} (L/sec)	9.0	5.0

Based on these results, a pulmonary function technologist should

- A. Instruct the patient to blow out longer and repeat the effort.
- B. Stop the test and immediately administer a bronchodilator.
- C. Instruct the patient to blow out harder and repeat the effort.
- D. Reduce the concentration of methacholine on the next trial.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which of the following problems may be identified by using an isothermal lung analog to perform quality control on a body plethysmograph?

1.

Improperly calibrated mouth pressure transducer



2.

Obstructed or perforated pneumotachometer

3.

Increase in mechanical resistance

4.

Malfunctioning box pressure transducer

A. 3 and 4 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 4 only

D. 1 and 2 only

Correct Answer: C

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