



## Esophageal Balloon

1) The esophageal balloon is a surrogate of:

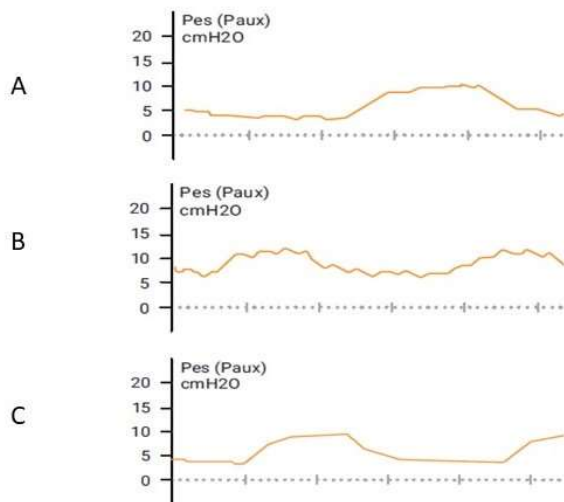
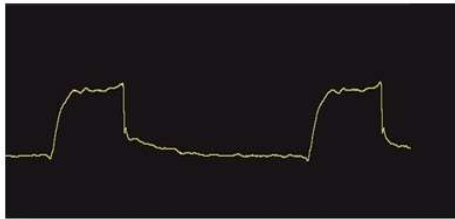
- A) Pleural pressure
- B) Alveolar pressure
- C) Trans-pulmonary pressure

2) Trans-pulmonary pressure  $P_{PL}$  is the difference between:

- A) Peak airway pressure and esophageal pressure
- B) Plateau airway pressure and esophageal pressure
- C) Esophageal pressure and plateau airway pressure

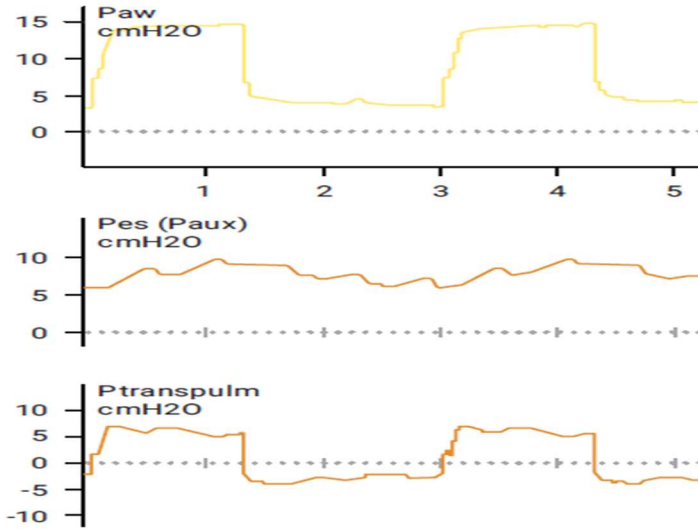
3) In the figure below, which one is represent the correct position of the catheter

Airway pressure



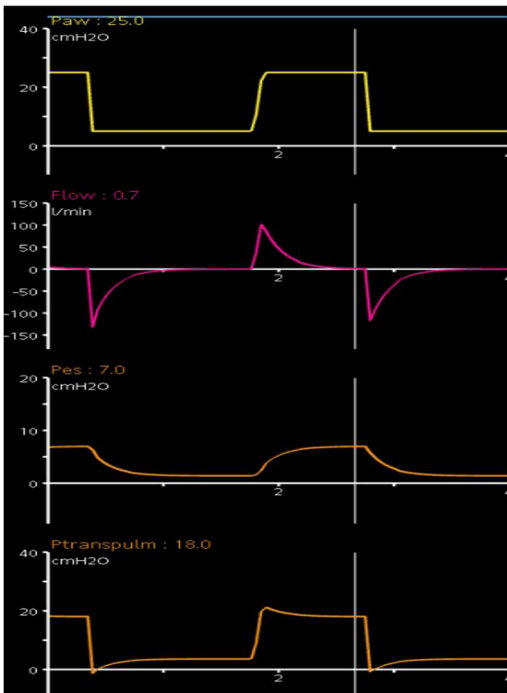
- A) A
- B) B
- C) C

4) In the figure below, what would you do about the PEEP level?



- A) Increase
- B) Decrease
- C) No change

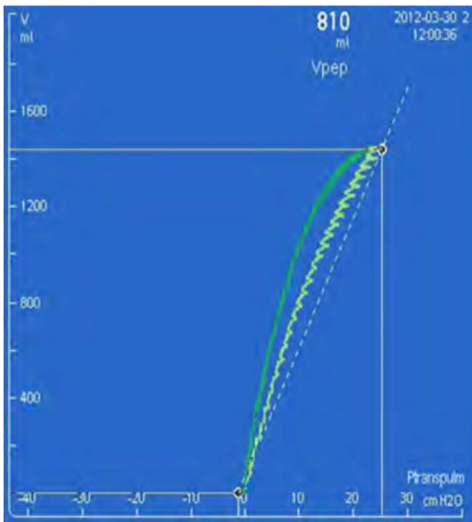
5) In the figure below, what would you do about the Inspiratory pressure (Driving Pressure)?



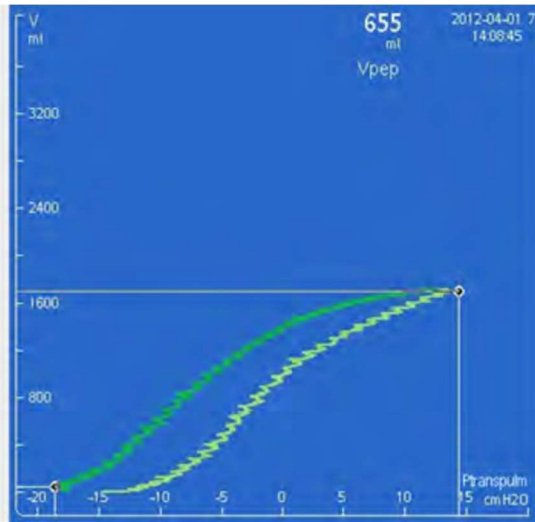
- A) Increase
- B) Decrease
- C) No change

6) In the figures below displaying Trans-Pulmonary pressure – Volume curve, which statement is correct?

A

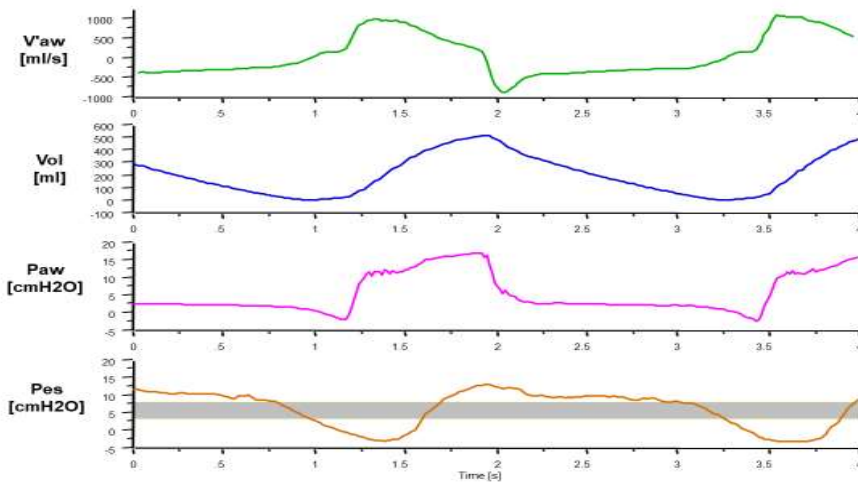


B



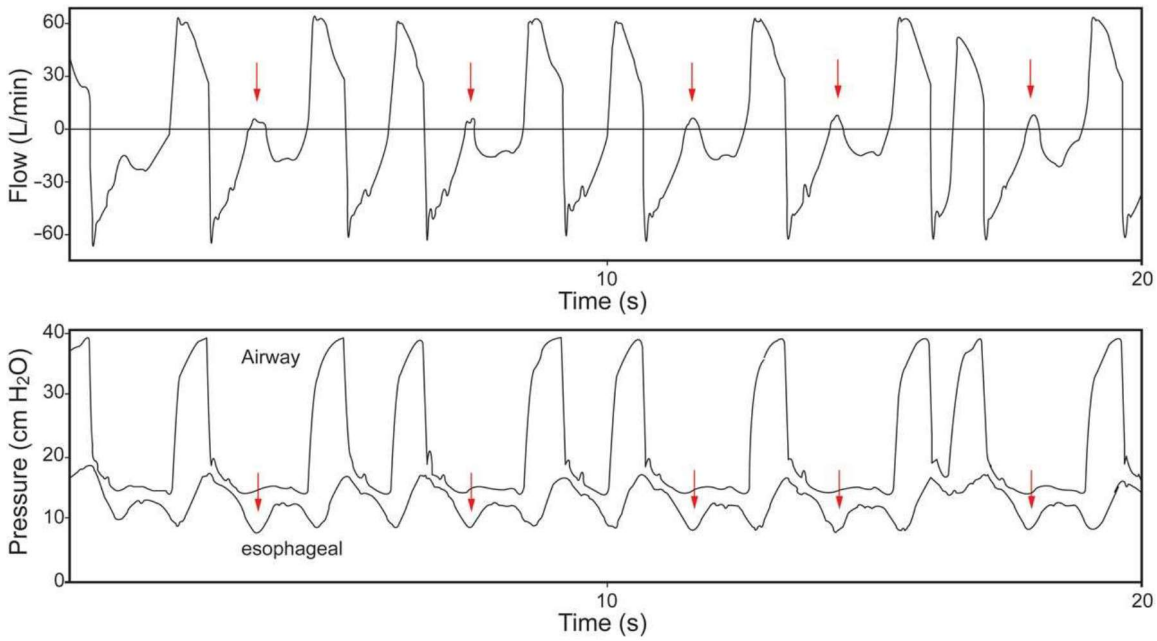
- A) A is a recruitable lung – B is non recruitable
- B) B is a recruitable lung – A is non recruitable
- C) Both recruitable
- D) Both non recruitable

7) In the figure below, what kind of patient ventilator asynchrony that can be assessed with the esophageal balloon?



- A) Early trigger and early cycling
- B) Delayed trigger and delayed cycling
- C) Early trigger and delayed cycling

8) The waveforms below (red arrows) represent?

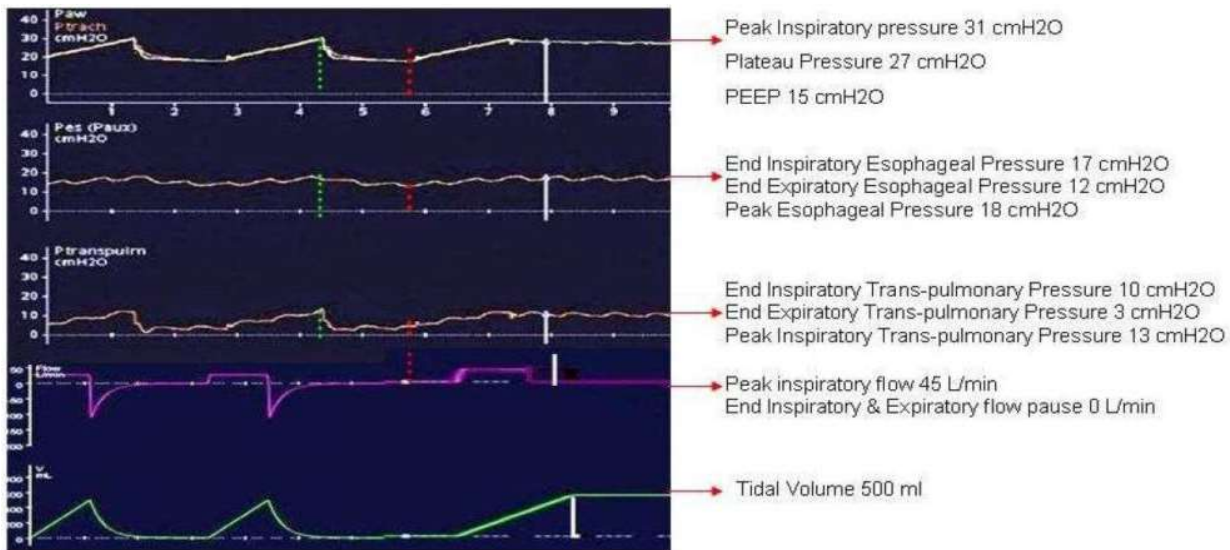


- A) Missed efforts
- B) Early trigger
- C) Delayed trigger

9) The Esophageal pressure – Volume curve represents:

- A) Total respiratory compliance
- B) Lung compliance
- C) Chest wall compliance

10) In the figure below, what is the calculated Lung compliance



- A) 30 ml/cmH<sub>2</sub>O
- B) 50 ml/cmH<sub>2</sub>O
- C) 70 ml/cmH<sub>2</sub>O