Non Invasive Ventilation (NIV)

Questions

1) Which of the following interfaces is commonly used in non-invasive ventilation to deliver positive pressure to the airway?
   A) Endotracheal tube
   B) Nasal cannula
   C) Full-face mask
   D) Venturi mask

2) Which of the following is a contraindication for non-invasive ventilation in patients with acute respiratory failure?
   A) Hypoxemia
   B) Hypercapnia
   C) Hemodynamic instability
   D) Agitation and non-cooperation

3) In which clinical scenario would non-invasive ventilation be considered a first-line intervention?
   A) Severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
   B) Post-operative recovery following general anesthesia
   C) Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
   D) Spontaneous breathing trials in the ICU

4) What are the potential benefits of non-invasive ventilation compared to invasive mechanical ventilation?
   A) Lower cost and reduced risk of infection
   B) Faster recovery time and longer-term use
   C) No need for medical supervision and lower patient comfort
   D) Higher oxygen concentrations and fewer complications
5) For cardiogenic pulmonary edema, effects of NIV include all except?

1) Improved FRC
2) Improved oxygenation
3) Reduction of afterload
4) Increase preload

6) Oral diet or Naso-gastric feedings are absolutely contraindicated during NIPPV

A) True
B) False

7) Stand alone (Dedicated) NIV are superior to NIV modes on the new generation critical care ventilators

A) True
B) False

8) The setting of 5/5 on the NIV means 5cmH2O of Pressure support and 5 cmH2O of PEEP on all the commercially available ventilators

A) True
B) False

9) In the S/T mode of NIV, the Inspiratory time is always flow cycled

A) True
B) False

10) Asynchronies are uncommon during NIV

A) True
B) False