

What is the primary function of the bronchi

- A. To produce hormones
- B. To digest food
- C. To filter blood
- D. To carry air to the lungs

How many primary bronchi are there in the human respiratory system

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 4
- D. 3

What is the medical term for inflammation of the bronchi

- A. Bronchitis
- B. Emphysema
- C. Asthma
- D. Pneumonia

What is the difference between the right and left primary bronchi

- A. The right primary bronchi is narrower than the left primary bronchi.
- B. The right primary bronchi is located more superiorly than the left primary bronchi.
- C. The right primary bronchi is longer than the left primary bronchi.
- D. The right primary bronchi is wider and shorter than the left primary bronchi.

What is the purpose of the bronchial tree

- A. To produce hormones

- B. To filter blood
- C. To deliver air to the lungs
- D. To help with digestion

What is the role of ciliated cells in the bronchi

- A. To help move mucus and foreign particles out of the airways
- B. To regulate blood pressure
- C. To produce hormones
- D. To store nutrients

What is the function of mucus in the bronchi

- A. To regulate body temperature
- B. To trap and remove foreign particles
- C. To aid in digestion
- D. To produce oxygen

What is bronchial hyperreactivity

- A. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes
- B. Decrease in lung capacity
- C. Tightening of the chest
- D. Increased sensitivity of the bronchial tubes

What is bronchial asthma

- A. A chronic inflammatory disease of the airways
- B. A skin condition
- C. A type of heart disease
- D. An autoimmune disorder

What are the symptoms of bronchiectasis

- A. Sore throat
- B. Coughing up large amounts of mucus
- C. Feeling tired
- D. Runny nose

How does smoking impact the bronchi

- A. Smoking damages the bronchi lining
- B. Smoking makes the bronchi stronger
- C. Smoking improves bronchi function
- D. Smoking has no effect on the bronchi

What is bronchitis and how is it treated

- A. Bronchitis is a type of skin rash treated with antibiotics.
- B. Bronchitis is inflammation of the bronchial tubes and is treated with rest and plenty of fluids.
- C. Bronchitis is a tooth infection treated with surgery.
- D. Bronchitis is a bone fracture treated with physical therapy.

What is the relationship between bronchi and bronchioles

- A. Bronchi and bronchioles are unrelated.
- B. Bronchi are smaller branches of the bronchioles.
- C. Bronchi and bronchioles serve the same function.
- D. Bronchioles are smaller branches of the bronchi.

What is the function of smooth muscle in the bronchi

- A. Regulates air flow

- B. Secretes mucus
- C. Produces sound
- D. Provides oxygen

What is bronchial thermoplasty and how does it work

- A. It is a procedure that uses heat to reduce airway smooth muscle, helping to decrease asthma symptoms.
- B. It is a type of therapy that increases airway inflammation in asthma patients.
- C. It is a type of medication used to treat asthma.
- D. It is a surgical procedure to remove blockages in the bronchial tubes.

What is the importance of bronchial hygiene in maintaining respiratory health

- A. Reduces risk of heart disease
- B. Increases lung capacity
- C. Improves digestion
- D. Prevents mucus buildup

What is the difference between bronchiolitis and bronchitis

- A. Bronchiolitis affects small airways, bronchitis affects larger airways
- B. Bronchiolitis occurs in adults, bronchitis occurs in children
- C. Bronchiolitis is chronic, bronchitis is acute
- D. Bronchiolitis is caused by bacteria, bronchitis is caused by viruses

How does bronchial stenting help treat certain respiratory conditions

- A. It provides medication directly to the lungs
- B. It removes excess mucus from the lungs
- C. It reduces inflammation in the airways

- D. It helps keep airways open and improve breathing

What is bronchial lavage and when is it performed

- A. A medical procedure to collect fluid from the lungs
- B. A surgical treatment for bronchitis
- C. A type of breathing exercise
- D. A diagnostic test for asthma

How do bronchi play a role in the body's defense against respiratory infections

- A. By trapping and removing pathogens from the air
- B. By causing inflammation in response to infections
- C. By producing antibodies to fight off infections
- D. By dilating to allow more pathogens to enter the lungs

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