

Chronic Cough

September, 2008

1. True or false: cough which last for 6-8 wks is consistent with diagnosis of chronic cough.
2. Etiologies of Chronic cough include
 - a) Sinusitis
 - b) Asthma
 - c) Lung abscess
 - d) Laryngitis
 - e) All of the above
 - f) a, b and d
3. Most common cause of chronic cough is?
 - a) Asthma
 - b) Upper airway cough syndrome
 - c) GERD
4. 29 yr old women who has past medical history of sickle cell dz and childhood asthma(now controlled), presents to the office for a follow up visit . Pt was seen 3 months ago for intermittently productive cough of clear phlegm and night time heart burn. She was prescribed OTC antitussive and PPI. Today, pt states that her Heartburn has improved quite a bit, however cough still bothers her on and off, denies having symptoms suggestive of Asthma exacerbation. Exam is normal. Pt looks frustrated and request a specialist referral. What will u do next?
5. True or false: In pt with persistent cough, the presence of reversible airflow obstruction or a positive bronchoprovocation test doesnt necessarily proves that the cough is secondary to Asthma.
6. Highlight the major differences in between gastroesophageal reflux and laryngopharyngeal reflux (LPR, as the cause of chronic cough)?
7. Select the best answer

Bronchogenic Carcinoma should be top differential diagnosis for chronic cough in current or former smokers with:

- a) A new cough or a recent change in chronic smokers cough.
 - b) Hemoptysis that does not occur in setting of airway infection
 - c) A cough that persists more than one month following smoking cessation.
 - d) All of the above
 - e) A + C
8. Best initial treatment for Upper airway cough syndrome is?
- a) Antihistamine-decongestant combo using older sedating H1 blockers
 - b) Antihistamine-decongestant combo using non-sedating H1 blockers
 - c) Ipratropium nasal spray