



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE
INSTITUTO DE LETRAS E ARTES
PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LEITURA
DE TEXTOS EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

LÍNGUA INGLESA - 18 DE JUNHO DE 2022

Número de inscrição:

Tempo para a realização da prova: 2 horas e 30 minutos

Divulgação do resultado da prova: até 8 de julho de 2022

- Para cada questão objetiva, há apenas uma resposta correta.
- As respostas finais, sempre referentes ao texto-base, devem ser redigidas em língua portuguesa.
- Questões rasuradas e/ou com caligrafia ilegível não serão corrigidas.
- Usar caneta azul ou preta. Não é aconselhado o uso de corretivo líquido.
- Dicionários impressos - monolíngues ou bilíngues - podem ser consultados. Dicionário *on-line* e outros equipamentos eletrônicos não são permitidos.
- Não é permitido emprestar ou pedir material emprestado.
- O candidato poderá levar o papel almaço e o texto-base.

The EVALI outbreak and vaping in the COVID-19 era

01 In August, 2019, the first case of EVALI (e-cigarette, or vaping, product use-
02 associated lung injury) was reported to the US Centers for Disease Control and
03 Prevention (CDC). The number of cases peaked in Sept, 2019, and as of Feb 18,
04 2020, 2807 EVALI cases had been reported with 68 deaths. Owing to the declining
05 incidence of EVALI cases and the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the CDC
06 updates were stopped in February. However, more recently, concerns have been
07 raised about the convergence of vaping, and its effects, with COVID-19 infection—
08 especially in young people.

09 One of the main causes of the EVALI outbreak is thought to be vitamin E acetate,
10 which has been added to vaping products as a diluent. It has been found in the
11 bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of cases, but not in healthy control participants.
12 Tetrahydrocannabinol-containing products, and the purchase or obtaining of products
13 from informal sources, such as family and friends, have also been noted for many of
14 the cases. Unfortunately, although understandable in the current circumstances, as
15 new EVALI updates are not being issued by the CDC, and cases are declining, the
16 exact causes of the outbreak, which are probably multifactorial, are likely to remain
17 uncertain, although research is ongoing.

18 A study by Sarah Reagan-Steiner and colleagues published on Aug 4, 2020,
19 describes pathological findings from autopsy and lung biopsy samples from patients
20 with EVALI, submitted to the CDC, and provides valuable information to aid further
21 understanding of the outbreak. The paper emphasises that EVALI remains a diagnosis
22 of exclusion, highlighting the importance of thorough history taking, especially given
23 that symptoms and clinical manifestations overlap with those of some infectious
24 respiratory diseases, including COVID-19. The authors also note that autopsy case
25 series—which have proved to be valuable during the COVID-19 pandemic—can
26 enlighten in terms of alternative diagnoses, improving surveillance efforts, and can
27 provide insights into the clinical disease course and underlying pathology, which could
28 point to new treatment directions.

29 Of note, a recent population-based study published on Aug 11, 2020, which
30 surveyed 4351 adolescents and young adults aged 13–24 years, has highlighted how
31 the effects of vaping might now be colliding with the risk of COVID-19. Those reporting

32 use of e-cigarettes only, or dual use with tobacco, were at a five-times or seven-times
33 increased risk, respectively, of a COVID-19 diagnosis, compared with non-users.
34 These findings were adjusted for several major confounders, such as age, sex, and
35 obesity. Dual users within the past 30 days were also at an increased risk of having
36 COVID-like symptoms. Given the known damage to the lungs in EVALI cases,
37 highlighted in the autopsy series described above, the finding of an increased risk of a
38 COVID-19 diagnosis in those who vape is pertinent. Preliminary evidence has also
39 suggested that nicotine might upregulate the ACE2 receptor, the point of SARS-CoV-2
40 viral entry, and work is underway to study the effects of vaping on this receptor. The
41 accumulating evidence for risks of COVID-19 in those who use e-cigarettes has
42 prompted legislators to write a letter to the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
43 commissioner, Dr Stephen Hahn, earlier this week, asking for e-cigarettes to be
44 withdrawn from the market during the pandemic.

45 Although those of a younger age are generally thought to be at a lower risk of
46 developing COVID-19 disease than older age groups, all efforts should be made to
47 prevent a young and susceptible population from vaping. Steps in the right direction
48 have been made over the past year. These include raising the age at which e-
49 cigarettes can be bought, the US Tobacco 21 legislation, the FDA's measures in Feb,
50 2020, to reduce the number of flavours available, and appropriate taxing of these
51 products in the USA.

52 For many adults, the pandemic has been a time to stop smoking, and according to
53 a study from Action and Smoking for Health and University College London, more than
54 a million have quit in the UK during the pandemic. Public Health England recommends
55 e-cigarettes as an option to aid quitting; however, surely the precautionary principle
56 should be adopted to mitigate potential damage to the lungs and susceptibility to
57 infection in the COVID-19 era. Smoking cessation services should focus on traditional
58 aids to quitting while the level of evidence on long-term safety and a possible
59 interaction between COVID-19 and e-cigarette use remains uncertain, and while our
60 knowledge on the causes of EVALI continues to unfold.

1. Aponte o sinônimo que melhor corresponde ao substantivo “outbreak” no título do artigo:

- a) Rash
- b) Eruption
- c) Epidemic
- d) Explosion

2. As datas entre agosto de 2019 e 18 de fevereiro de 2020 referem-se ao período:

- a) em que casos de EVALI foram acompanhados pelos órgãos norte-americanos de prevenção e controle de doenças.
- b) em que foram registradas mortes por doenças pulmonares pelos órgãos norte-americanos de prevenção e controle de doenças.
- c) em que foram registrados casos concomitantes de EVALI e COVID-19 pelos órgãos norte-americanos de prevenção e controle de doenças.
- d) quando ocorreu o pico no número de doentes e mortos por EVALI, de acordo com os órgãos norte-americanos de prevenção e controle de doenças.

3. De acordo com o terceiro parágrafo, é correto afirmar que a principal dificuldade em diagnosticar a doença EVALI deve-se ao fato de que:

- a) os sintomas assemelham-se aos mesmos detectados em pacientes com COVID-19.
- b) os sintomas são próximas às manifestações clínicas de outras doenças pulmonares.
- c) há necessidade de estudos mais aprofundados através de autópsias e biópsias.
- d) não há informação suficiente sobre o histórico de doenças pulmonares dos pacientes.

4. A seguinte metodologia foi utilizada no estudo publicado em 11 de agosto de 2020:

- a) “preliminary evidence”
- b) “pathological findings”
- c) “accumulating evidence”
- d) “a population-based study”

5. Os pronomes “which” (l. 10), “which” (l. 25) e “those” (l. 31) referem-se respectivamente a:

- a) “vitamin E acetate”, “autopsy case series”, “the effects of vaping”.
- b) “the EVALI outbreak”, “autopsy case series”, “the effects of vaping”.
- c) “the EVALI outbreak”, “the authors”, “adolescents and young adults”.
- d) “vitamin E acetate”, “autopsy case series”, “adolescents and young adults”.

6. De acordo com a pesquisa realizada em 11 de agosto de 2020, é correto afirmar que:

- a) usuários de cigarro de tabaco e/ou eletrônico, entre 13-24 anos, são mais suscetíveis ao contágio de COVID-19.
- b) os elevados índices apontados pela pesquisa levaram à proibição da venda de cigarros eletrônicos nos Estados Unidos.
- c) o uso do cigarro de tabaco e/ou eletrônico favorece o contágio de COVID-19 entre adolescentes e jovens adultos.
- d) a população de adolescentes e adultos entre 13-24 anos têm maior risco de contágio de doença EVALI e COVID-19.

Número de inscrição:

Nota final (a ser preenchida pela banca):

CIRCULE A ALTERNATIVA CORRETA EM CADA QUESTÃO

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D

ESCREVA ABAIXO AS RESPOSTAS DE CADA QUESTÃO DISSERTATIVA

7. Destaque a importância do estudo realizado por Sarah Reagan-Steiner e seus colegas.

8. Cite possíveis medidas a serem adotadas para combater o surgimento de novos casos de EVALI.

9. Resuma como as evidências encontradas nos dois estudos mencionados podem contribuir com futuros estudos sobre EVALI.

10. Aponte a principal diferença entre ambos os estudos mencionados no artigo.
