Across

1. Collection of free air in the thoracic cavity causing the lungs to collapse due to an underlying disease, injury, or can occur without an underlying cause ("spontaneous"); treatment may include insertion of chest/tracheal tube to aspirate air

3. Type of respiration that occurs when the exchange of gases is between the blood in the capillaries & the tissues of the body; movement of O2 into the tissues & CO2 into the blood

5. Condition where one or more areas of the lungs collapse due to blockage of the air passage or pressure outside the lungs
7. Large, spongy, pinkish-gray, air-filled organs (pair) located in the thorax lateral to the heart & above
   the diaphragm; main organ of respiration
8. "CXR"; most common non-invasive imaging test that takes pictures of the structures inside the chest
   used for diagnosing health problems
14. Air tubes (2) that branch off from the trachea & carry air into the lungs
17. Cup-shaped structures found at the end of the terminal bronchioles surrounded by capillaries; allow
   the exchange of gases (O2 & CO2) while the blood is passing through the capillaries; about 600
   million in an average adult
18. Thin-walled tubular passageway of air that are extensions of the bronchi; smallest passageway of
   the lungs; types are terminal, lobular, & respiratory
19. Membrane or a thin layer of tissue that lines the lungs allowing the lungs to easily expand & contract
21. "Voice box"; part of the upper respiratory tract that serves as a passageway of air to & from the
   lungs; also functions in vocalization
22. "Pink puffers"
23. Widening & destruction of the large airways (bronchial tubes) due to recurrent infections & other
   conditions; can be present at birth (congenital) or occur later in life (acquired); some s/s are cough,
   dyspnea, "blood-streaked" sputum
26. "Mucoviscidosis"; life-threatening genetic disorder of the mucus & sweat glands that cause damage
   to the lungs, digestive system & sex organs; most common among the white race; hallmark s/s
   include accumulation of thick & sticky mucus, cough, shortness of breath, lung infections, poor
   weight gain & growth, salty tasting skin
27. Surgical procedure to provide airway & remove secretions from the lungs by creating an opening in
   the neck & inserting a tube (tracheal)

Down

2. "PPD"; test for screening TB; positive result is measured by the size of the induration (in mm)
4. Contagious infection caused by a bacteria (Mycobacterium sp.) that involves the lungs & can spread
   to other organs; spread by air droplets; diagnostic tests include PPD, x-ray & culture; prevention by
   BCG vaccination
6. "Pleural tap"; surgical procedure to remove fluid or air from the pleural space; done for therapeutic or
   diagnostics purposes
9. Infections of the lungs (primarily the alveoli) can caused by virus, bacteria, fungus, drugs, or
   conditions like chemical inhalation, autoimmune disorders; s/s include fever, cough, fatigue,
   shortness of breath, "rusty/green" sputum, nausea & vomiting
10. "Blue bloaters"
11. Infection of the bronchioles usually caused by a virus (i.e. RSV), primarily affects infants & young
    kids; s/s include; fever, cough, runny nose, wheezing, shortness of breath
12. Number of lobes in the right lung
13. Muscular structure between the thoracic & abdominal cavity; its contraction allows the chest to
    expand during inhalation, & its relaxation allows the chest to contract during exhalation
15. "Laryngotracheobronchitis"; infection of the larynx, trachea & bronchial tubes; classic symptoms
    include "barking" cough, stridor, hoarseness; can be caused by viral or bacterial infection, allergies,
    or acid reflux
16. "Windpipe"; tube made up of C-shaped hyaline cartilage rings that provides passage of air to enter &
    exit the lungs; connects the larynx to the bronchi
20. Type of respiration where the exchange of gases occurs between the lungs & the environment;
    movement of O2 from the air into the blood & CO2 from the blood into the air
24. "Reactive Airway Disease"; chronic lung disease characterized by inflammation of the bronchial
    tubes caused by genetic & environmental factors; characterized by flare-ups or exacerbations;
    symptoms include wheezing, shortness of breath, cough, chest tightness
25. Number of lobes in the left lung