Across

1. **PNEUMOTHORAX**—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. **INTERNAL**—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. **ATELECTASIS**—Condition where one or more areas of the lungs collapse due to blockage of the air passage or pressure outside the lungs
7. **LUNGS**—Large, spongy, pinkish-gray, air-filled organs (pair) located in the thorax lateral to the heart & above the diaphragm; main organ of respiration

8. **CHESTXRAY**—"CXR"; most common non-invasive imaging test that takes pictures of the structures inside the chest used for diagnosing health problems

14. **BRONCHI**—Air tubes (2) that branch off from the trachea & carry air into the lungs

17. **ALVEOLI**—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. **BRONCHIOLES**—Thin-walled tubular passageway of air that are extensions of the bronchi; smallest passageway of the lungs; types are terminal, lobular, & respiratory

19. **PLEURA**—Membrane or a thin layer of tissue that lines the lungs allowing the lungs to easily expand & contract

21. **LARYNX**—"Voice box"; part of the upper respiratory tract that serves as a passageway of air to & from the lungs; also functions in vocalization

22. **EMPHYSEMA**—"Pink puffers"

23. **BRONCHIECTASIS**—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. **CYSTICFIBROSIS**—"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. **TRACHEOSTOMY**—Surgical procedure to provide airway & remove secretions from the lungs by creating an opening in the neck & inserting a tube (tracheal)

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2. **MANTOUX**—"PPD"; test for screening TB; positive result is measured by the size of the induration (in mm)

4. **TUBERCULOSIS**—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. **THORACENTESIS**—"Pleural tap"; surgical procedure to remove fluid or air from the pleural space; done for therapeutic or diagnostics purposes

9. **PNEUMONIA**—Infections of the lungs (primarily the alveoli) can be 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. **CHRONICBRONCHITIS**—"Blue bloaters"

11. **BRONCHIOLITIS**—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

13. **DIAPHRAGM**—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. **CROUP**—"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. **TRACHEA**—"Windpipe"; tube made up of C-shaped hyaline cartilage rings that provides passage of air to enter or exit the lungs; connects the larynx to the bronchi

20. **EXTERNAL**—Type of respiration where the exchange of gases occurs between the lungs & environment; movement of O2 from the air into the blood & CO2 from the blood into the air

24. **ASThma**—"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. **TWO**—Number of lobes in the left lung