

Respiratory System – Diseases/ Disorders

_____ : damage to the bronchi which makes it difficult to breath

= _____

_____ : inflamed and thickened airways with an increase in the size and # of mucous producing cells.

_____ : progressive loss of lung function characterized a decreased # of alveoli and enlargement and destruction of remaining alveoli

_____ : chronic allergic disorder with severe breathing difficulty from airway inflammation and bronchospasm

_____ : chronic dilation (enlargement) of the bronchi or bronchioles

(bronchi=_____ -ecstasis = _____

_____ : acute respiratory syndrome in children and infants; signs are obstruction of the larynx, hoarseness, and a barking cough

_____ : infections disease caused by bacteria; generally effects the lungs

Abbrev= _____

_____ : serious infection or inflammation of the lungs; air sacs fill with puss and other fluid

_____ : genetic disorder; lungs are clogged with large quantities of abnormally thick mucus

Abbrev = _____

Respiratory Disorders/ Diseases

_____ : acute, highly contagious viral infection of the respiratory tract;
spread by droplet and most common in winter months

_____ : _____

_____ : acute infectious disease of the throat and upper respiratory tract
caused by diphtheria bacteria; preventable with immunizations

_____ : contagious bacterial infection of the upper respiratory tract
characterized by a sudden or spasm like cough; preventable with
immunizations

Layman's Term= _____

_____ : loss of ability to produce normal speech sounds

(a= _____ phon/o= _____ -ia= _____)

_____ : inflammation of the visceral and parietal pleura in the thoracic
cavity

_____ : an accumulation of the air or gas in the pleural space causing the
lung to collapse; can be caused by external and internal factors

_____ : lung fails to expand because air cannot pass beyond the
bronchioles that are blocked by secretions

(atel/o = _____ -ecstasis = _____)

Layman's Term= _____

_____ : formation of scar tissue that replaces the pulmonary alveolar walls
resulting in decreased lung function and difficult breathing; can be
caused by autoimmune disorders, infections, dust, gases, asbestos,
toxins, or some drugs.

Diagnostic / Treatment Procedures

_____ : used to measure the capacity of the lungs to hold air as well as their ability move air in and out and to exchange O₂ and CO₂

_____ : visual examination of the bronchi using a bronchoscope; may be used in diagnosis or operative procedures such as tissue removal

_____ : visual examination of the larynx using a laryngoscope.

_____ : testing method that uses a spirometer to record the volume of air inhaled/ exhaled and the length of time each breath takes

_____ : test to detect TB; done by placing a small amount of harmless tuberculin protein just under the skin of the forearm.

_____ : medication that narrows the opening of the passages into the lungs

_____ : medication that expands (opens up) the opening of the passages into the lungs

_____ : passage of a tube through the nose or mouth into the trachea to establish an airway

_____ : creating an opening into the trachea and inserting a tube for breathing or to remove secretions. Resulting opening = stoma

_____ : surgical removal of the membrane that surrounds the lungs

_____ : puncture of the chest wall with a needle to obtain fluid from the pleural cavity for diagnostics/ drainage or re-expand a collapsed lung

Respiratory Equipment

Ventilator:

Respirator:

Respiratory Professions

Pulmonologist:

Otolaryngologist:

Respiratory Therapist:

Respiratory Therapy Technician: