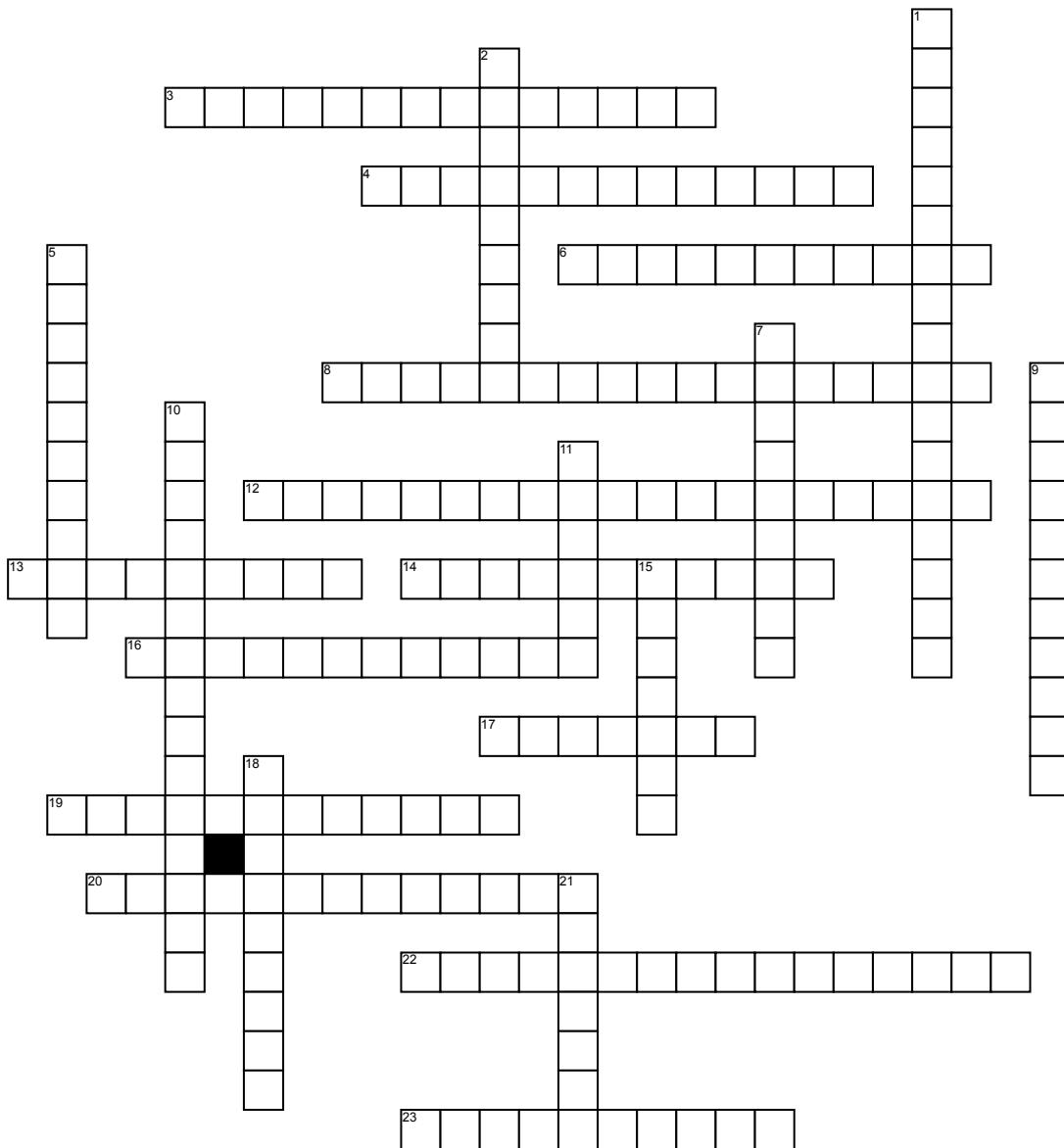


Name: _____

Chest tube



Across

3. Precise measure of the tube suction. The doctor might may order to use it or not
4. Refers to the stretchiness of the lung tissue(fiber) or the compliance of the lung
6. Accumulation of lymph fluid in the pleural cavity
8. Where fluid from the pleural cavity drain into
12. It compresses the heart and the major vessels and can be lethal in matter of minutes. It does not allow the heart to fill and pump the blood
13. Is referred as the window to the pleural cavity, monitors changes in the intra-thoracic pressure, detects air coming from the chest and is a one way valve
14. The area between the lungs. The organs in this area include the heart and its large veins and arteries, the trachea, the esophagus, the bronchi and lymph nodes

16. Fluid filled space between the outer layer of the lung membrane(parietal pleural) and the inner layer of the Lung (the visceral layer) that keeps the lung inflated

17. Helps fluid or air to evacuate as long as the chest drainage system is below the level of the chest

19. Collection of air in the pleural space

20. A plastic, portable one-way valve used for chest drainage

22. Blood and air in the pleural space

23. Decreases the surface tension in the alveoli as a result, it increases lung compliance

Down

1. The pleural space pushes everything towards the unaffected side

2. Trocar,Pigtail and Heimlich valve are all type of

5. Accumulation of blood in the pleural effusion

7. Catheter inserted though the thorax to remove/decompress, air and fluids from the pleural space in order to allow adequate lung expansion for ventilation.

9. During this cycle the diaphragm and the external intercostals muscle contracts that causes to increase the volume in thoracic cavity and decrease the pressure in the pleural cavity

10. Accumulation of fluid in the pleural space

11. Negative pressure causes the lung to do this

15. communication between the pleural cavity and the drainage system. Can be seen in the water seal chamber, when breathing in and out

18. The pressure and vloume are inversely related, if the prssure is high and the volume is low

21. Accumulation of pus or purulent in the pleural space