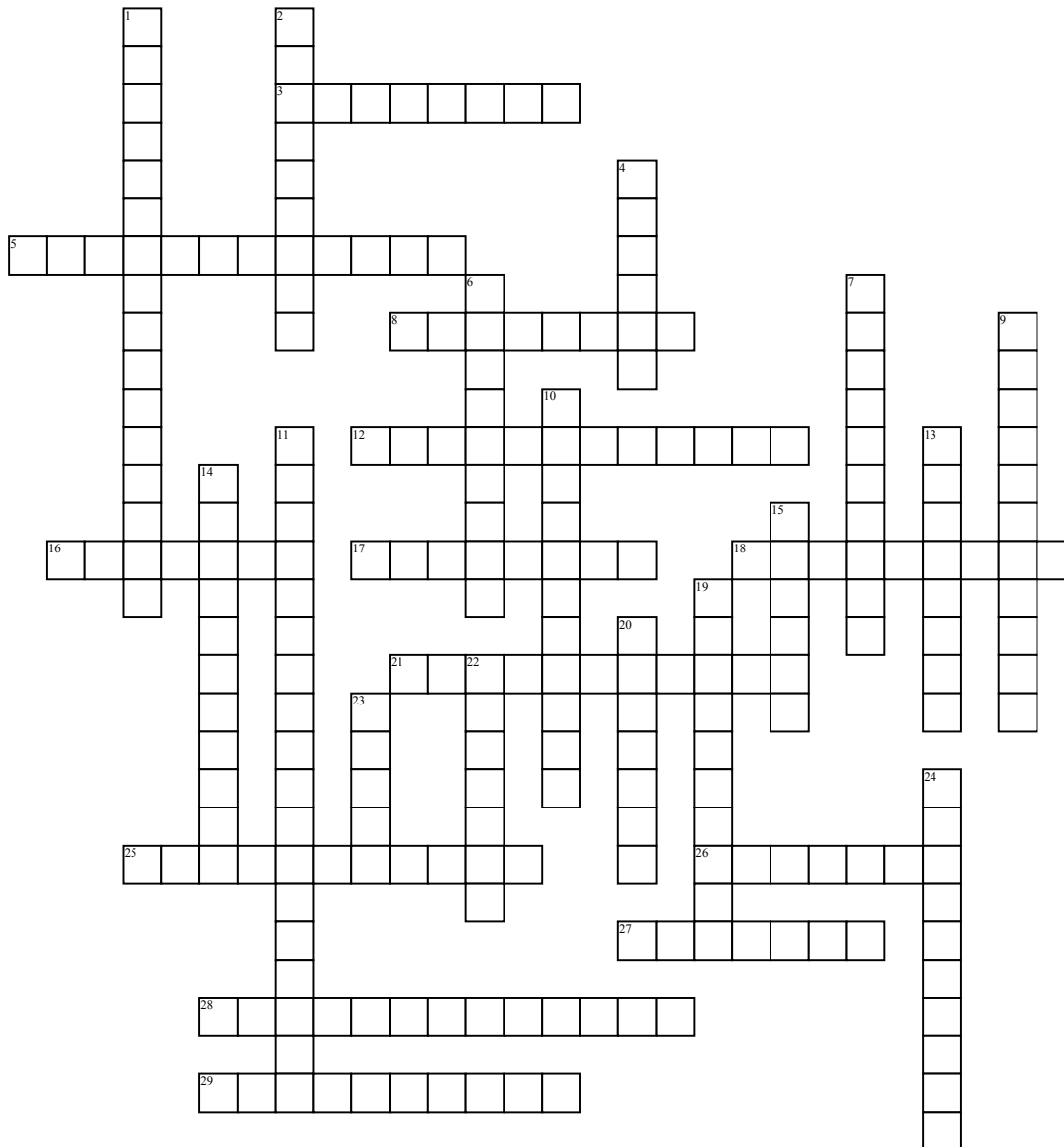


# Homework number 1



## Across

3. without fever  
 5. This is a body temperature much higher than normal  
 8. these breath sounds are often heard in presence of increased mucus production  
 12. Breathing pattern of alternating periods of apnea and deep rapid breathing.  
 16. This type of breath sound is similar to wheezing but lower in pitch  
 17. This abnormal breath sound is usually heard on expiration  
 18. This term is used to describe a hypertensive pulse  
 21. This is a body temperature lower than normal  
 25. Heart rate lower than 60 BPM  
 26. Abnormal high pitched sound caused by obstruction in the trachea or larynx

27. this is the contraction of the heart, driving blood into the aorta and pulmonary arteries

28. This is the act of listening for sounds within the body to evaluate the condition the cardiopulmonary system

29. This part of patient assessment begins before you walk into the door

## Down

1. increased rate and depth of breathing leading to decreased PaCO<sub>2</sub>  
 2. Respiratory rate less than 12 BPM  
 4. normal breathing is called  
 6. respiratory rate higher than 20 BPM  
 7. This type of patient assessment requires examiner to feel certain sites with their hands  
 9. This is when the systolic arterial blood pressure falls below 90 mmHg

10. This is the exchange of O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> within the body

11. Extremities turning a blue-ish color

13. This is a sign, usually shown in COPD patient's fingers

14. heart rate faster than 100 BPM

15. This term is used to describe a hypotensive pulse

19. This term is used when there is blood present in sputum

20. the patient is this when a fever is present

22. This is an elevation of body temperature above normal range

23. complete absence of spontaneous ventilation

24. This type of patient assessment is used to hear resonant and dull sounds