

Name: _____

RADI 131 Ch 17 The Pathology Problem

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| 1. A collapse of the lung resulting in airlessness of all or part of the lung | A. Empyema |
| 2. Chronic dilation of the bronchi, can result in peribronchial thickening | B. Cardiomegaly |
| 3. Enlargement of the heart | C. Emphysema |
| 4. Pus in the thoracic cavity causes an increase in tissue density | D. Chronic Osteomyelitis |
| 5. Pleural cavity fills with serous fluid | E. Osteoblastic Metastases |
| 6. Inhalation of dust particles causing fibrotic (scarring) changes | F. Bowel Obstruction |
| 7. The removal of a lung | G. Tuberculosis |
| 8. Inflammation of the lung tissue causing fluid to fill alveolar spaces | H. Pneumothorax |
| 9. Fluid fills interstitial lung tissues and alveoli | I. Fibrosarcoma |
| 10. Mycobacteria infection causing inflammation | J. Pulmonary Edema |
| 11. Fluid accumulation within the peritoneal cavity | K. Hydrocephalus |
| 12. Fibrotic changes in the liver causing enlargement | L. Paget's Disease (OD) |
| 13. Chronic bone infection resulting in new bone growth at infected site | M. Ascites |
| 14. Dilatation of the fluid-filled cerebral ventricles causing enlargement of head | N. Osteomalacia |
| 15. Spread of cancer to bone, can result in uncontrolled new bone growth | O. Pleural Effusions-Hydrothorax |
| 16. Tumor arising in the bone and cartilage | P. Atrophy |
| 17. Increase in bone cell activity, leading to new bone growth | Q. Bronchiectasis |
| 18. Defect in bone mineralization | R. Cirrhosis |
| 19. Wasting away of body tissue with diminished cell proliferation | S. Atelectasis |
| 20. Generalized wasting away of body tissue | T. Pneumonia |
| 21. Overdistention of the lung tissues by air (enlarged aveoli) | U. Pneumoconiosis |

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| 22. Free air in the pleural cavity displacing normal lung tissue | V. Pneumonectomy |
| 23. Obstruction due to abnormal accumulation of air and fluid in bowel | W. Emaciation |
| 24. Bone infection, initial loss of bone tissue | X. Active Osteomyelitis |
| 25. Malignant tumor of metaphysis of bone causing osteolytic lesions "moth-eaten" appearance | Y. Osteochondroma |