

Name: _____ Date: _____

Respiratory Review

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| 1. Filters, moistens, and warms air | A. Incentive spirometer |
| 2. Contains C-shaped cartilaginous rings | B. right lung |
| 3. Airtight vacuum with negative pressure; keeps lungs inflated | C. oxygen tent/hood |
| 4. Has 3 lobes | D. gauze/vaseline gauze |
| 5. Where gas exchange occurs | E. Nasal/Oropharyngeal suction |
| 6. Moves air into and out of lung | F. Postural drainage |
| 7. Exchange of gases at the cellular level | G. Internal respirations |
| 8. Mucous will be left in the lung without | H. Nasal Cavity |
| 9. Chest physiotherapy method to be done every 2 hours | I. trachea |
| 10. Patient should inhale to use this physiotherapy device | J. Percussion |
| 11. Provides hyperinflation therapy | K. bubbles in water seal chamber |
| 12. Loosen mucus from airway walls | L. Alveoli |
| 13. Drains secretions towards trachea away from other areas of the lung so that it can be coughed up | M. Endotracheal (ET) tube |
| 14. Suctioning that is NOT sterile | N. Oxygen therapy |
| 15. Should be obtained before starting ABX | O. adequate lung expansion |
| 16. Treated like a drug | P. IPPB |
| 17. Oxygen administration that allows patient to eat/talk | Q. specimens |
| 18. Oxygen delivery method that provides a high concentration of oxygen in a mist at a constant temperature | R. External respirations |
| 19. Delivers oxygen directly into the trachea by the second and third tracheal cartilage | S. Pleural cavity |
| 20. Artificial airway for short term use that is usually cuffed | T. Nasal cannula |
| 21. Normal assessment findings around a stoma | U. Transtracheal oxygen |
| 22. Test that detects hypoxia before patient becomes clinically cyanotic | V. Pulse oximetry (O2 sat) |

23. Alerts nurse to air leaks in a chest tube

W. Ecchymosis

24. What do you apply to dislodged chest tube insertion site

X. TCDB