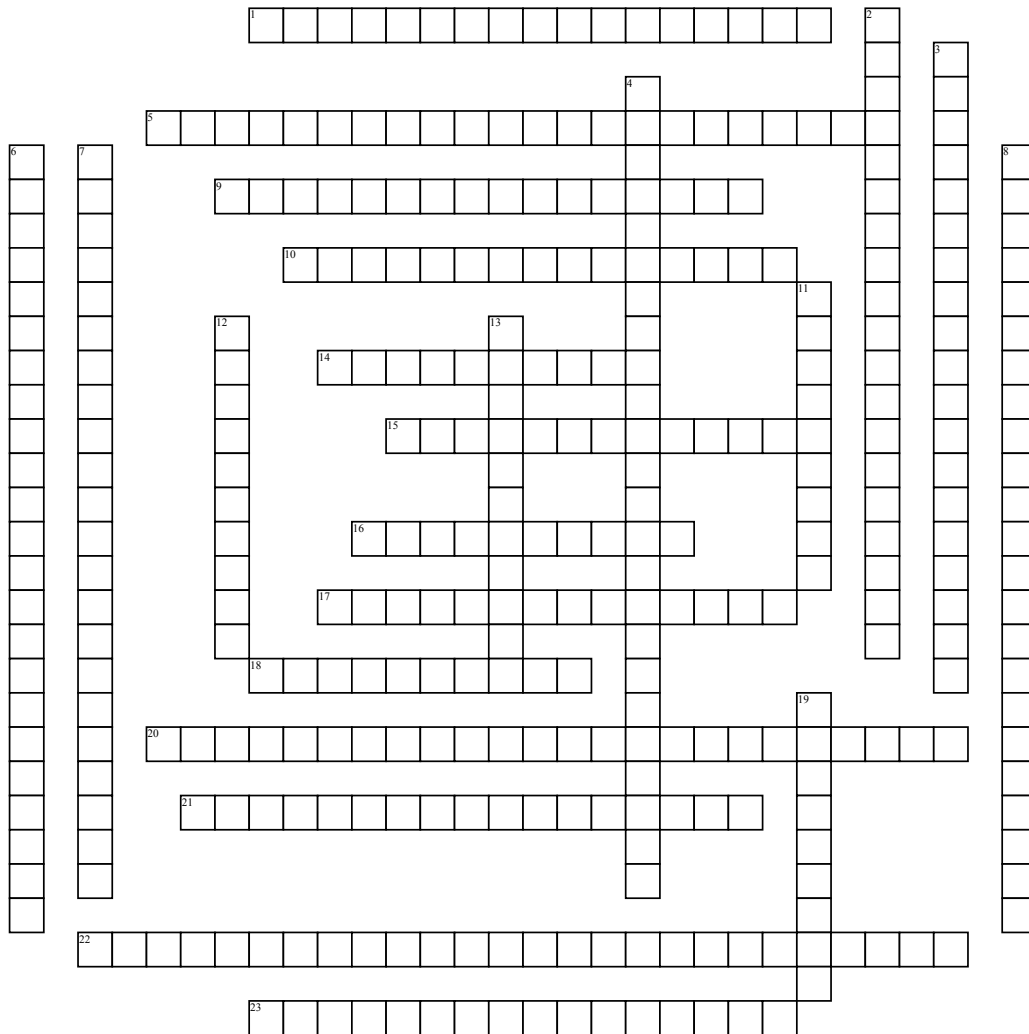


Respiratory System



Across

1. sum of all lung volumes is?
5. What integrates input from peripheral stretch and chemoreceptors in the medullary respiratory center?
9. What type of expiration requires additional energy and muscular activity?
10. What allows us to hold our breath or to take extra deep breaths when we desire?
14. The ability of the lungs to expand is called?
15. Total amount of exchangeable air is called?
16. Explains how a gas behaves when it is part of a mixture of gases is called?
17. Amount of air remaining in the lungs after forced expiration is called?
18. What is the result of pH on hemoglobin?

20. Amount of air that can be forcibly inspired past tidal volume

21. What type of inspiration requires additional energy and muscular activity

22. Amount of air remaining in the lungs after tidal expiration is called?

23. What type of expiration is a passive process and does not require energy?

Down

2. The amount of air inspired after tidal expiration is called?

3. Capillary gas exchange in the body tissues is called?

4. What smooths out transition between inspiration and expiration?

6. What is the rhythm generating and integrative center in the medullary respiratory center called?

7. Increased size of thorax causes decreased pressure in the pleural cavity and air rushes into lungs deal with what type of inspiration?

8. Amount of air that can be forced from the lungs after tidal expiration is called?

11. Explains the movement of gases into and out of solutions is called?

12. What reduces the attraction of water to water which decreases the amount of surface tension to expand the lungs?

13. The amount of air that moves into and out of the lungs with each breath of quiet breathing is called?

19. What defines the relationship between gas pressure and volume ($P=1/V$)

Word Bank

Boyles law

Surfactant

Residual volume

Compliance

expiratory reserve volume

Henrys law

Total lung capacity

Normal expiration

functional residual capacity

Cortical control

Bohr effect

Forced expiration

Normal quiet inspiration

Internal respiration

Inspiratory reserve volume

Dorsal respiratory group

forced inspiration

Ventral respiratory group

Vital capacity

Tidal volume

Inspiratory capacity

Pontine respiratory center

Daltons law