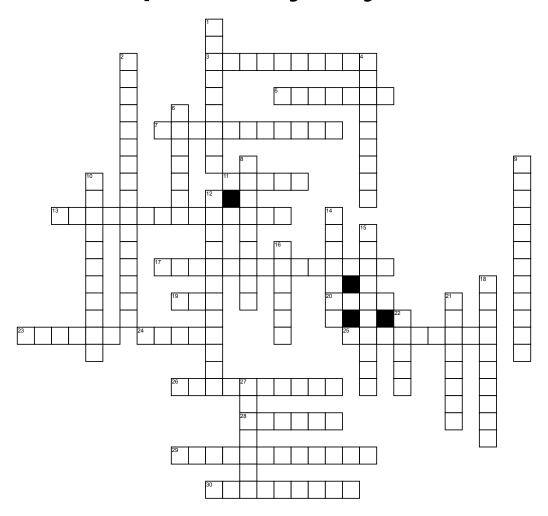
Name:	Date:	Period:

Respiratory System



Across

- 3. Closes the opening to the larynx when you swallow food and liquid.
- 5. passageway through which air and food and liquids travel
- 7. Smallest passageway of the lungs
- 11. How many lobes are in the right lung?
- **13.** Inherited disease that affects the respiratory system, pancreas, and sweat glands.
- 17. lungs are encased and protected by a watery membrane
- 19. How many lobes are in the left lung?
- 20. Large spongy, pinkish color, air filled organs
- 23. Voice box located in the neck.
- **24.** Infection of the Larynx trachea, and bronchial tubes has a type of "barking cough"

- **25.** Muscular structure between the thoracic and abdominal cavity
- 26. bloody fluid in the plerual cavity
- **28.** Chronic lung disease characterized by inflammation of the bronchial tubes can be caused by genetic or environmental factors.
- **29.** Surgical opening in the trachea to allow a patient to breath more easily.
- 30. Slower than normal breathing

Down

- 1. Infection in the lungs that can be caused by bacteria, fungus, drugs.
- 2. Condition in which breathing is faster and deeper than normal.
- 4. Inflammation of the sinus
- **6.** 2 air tubes that branch off from the trachea and carry air into the lungs.
- 8. Radiographic image of the lungs and heart

- **9.** Collection of free air in the thoracic cavity causing the lungs to collapse due to an underlying disease, injury.
- 10. The first region of the pharynx
- 12. Involuntary contractions in the bronchi.
- **14.** Cup shape structures found at the end of the terminal bronchioles
- 15. Inflammation of the larynx
- **16.** Thin layer of tissue that lines the lungs allowing the lungs to easily expand and contract.
- **18.** Acute inflammation of the respiratory mucous membranes
- 21. Condition of bluish tint to the skin due to lack of oxygen
- 22. Temporary interruption of breathing
- 27. Provides passage of air to enter or exit the lungs "windpipe"

Word Bank

SINUSITIS LARYNX **CROUP PNEUMONIA BRONCHOSPASM** LUNG **HYPERVENTILATION BRONCHIOLES HEMOTHORAX EPIGLOTTIS LARYNGITIS VISCERALPLEURA PNEUMOTHORAX PLEURA TWO CYANOSIS ASTHMA** DIAPHRAGM

P APNEA
TRACHEOSTOMY
THORAX ALVEOLI
RALPLEURA NASOPHARYNX
BRONCHI
RAGM BRADYPNEA

IEA THREE
CHEOSTOMY CYSTICFIBROSIS
EOLI CHESTXRAY
TRACHEA
ONCHI PHARYNX
DYPNEA COMMONCOLD