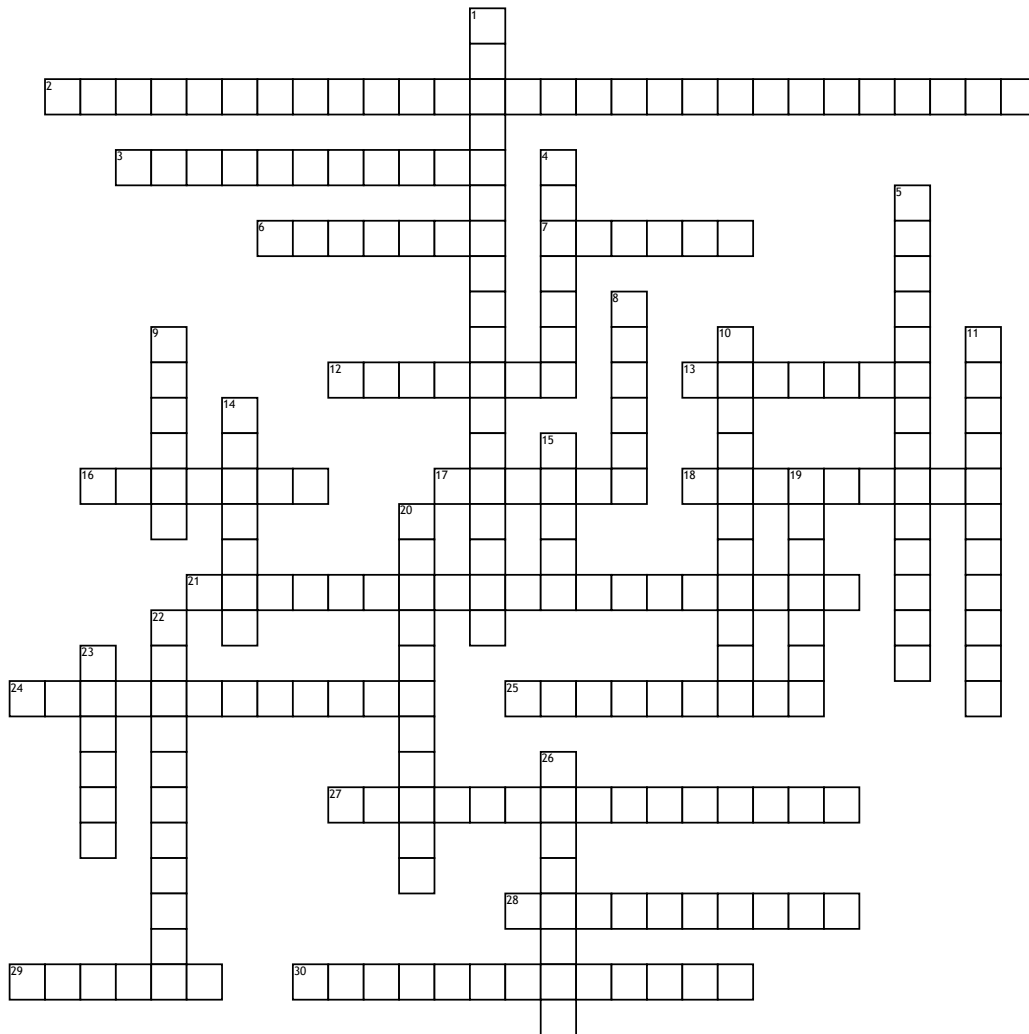


Name: _____

Date: _____

Respiratory system



Across

- 2. Two cone shaped lungs fill the chest cavity
- 3. Any stopping of respocased by strangulation
- 6. Air passes from larynx into the ?
- 7. Diffuse into the capillaries is bound to hemoglobin in capillary blood
- 12. Function unit of lung that ads in gas exchange
- 13. Automatically controls depth and rate of respiration
- 16. Drain directly into the nasal cavities which drain into the throat
- 17. Two layers one covers the lung the other lines the chest wall
- 18. Which side is more susceptible to aspiration

- 21. Exchange of oxygen for co2 with in cells
- 24. Air our fluid accumulation in the pleural space can cause what?
- 25. Dyspnea relived by sitting up
- 27. Lower respiratory tract
- 28. Cartilage that guards the entrance to the larynx
- 29. Normal breathing
- 30. The max of air that can be expelled from the lungs after the deepest possible inspiration

- 8. Normal breathing
- 9. Your voice box
- 10. Exchange of gases between a person external environment and the body's internal cells
- 11. Collapsed lungs
- 14. Difficult breathing
- 15. Humans have two of them they are cone shaped and fills the chest
- 19. Decreased amount of oxygen reaching body cells
- 20. Blocked airway what may be needed
- 22. 75 percent carbon dioxide combined with water to form what ?
- 23. Lack of absence of oxygen
- 26. Trachea also can be called

- Down**
- 1. In between the epiglottis and the trachea is the ?
 - 4. Trachea enters the chest cavity divides into two smaller tubes
 - 5. One side of the nasal area

Word Bank

Lungs
 Visceral pleura parietal pleura
 Dyspnea
 Bronchi and lungs
 Medulla
 Epiglottis
 Sinuses
 Frontal sinuses

Larynx
 Bicarbonate
 Larynx and vocal cord
 Anoxia
 Lung collapse
 Cellular respiration
 Windpipe
 Tracheotomy

Atelectasis
 Orthopnea
 Bronchi
 Hypoxia
 Trachea
 Respiration
 Alveoli

Vital capacity
 Pleura
 Right side
 Suffocation
 Oxygen
 Euprea
 Eupnea