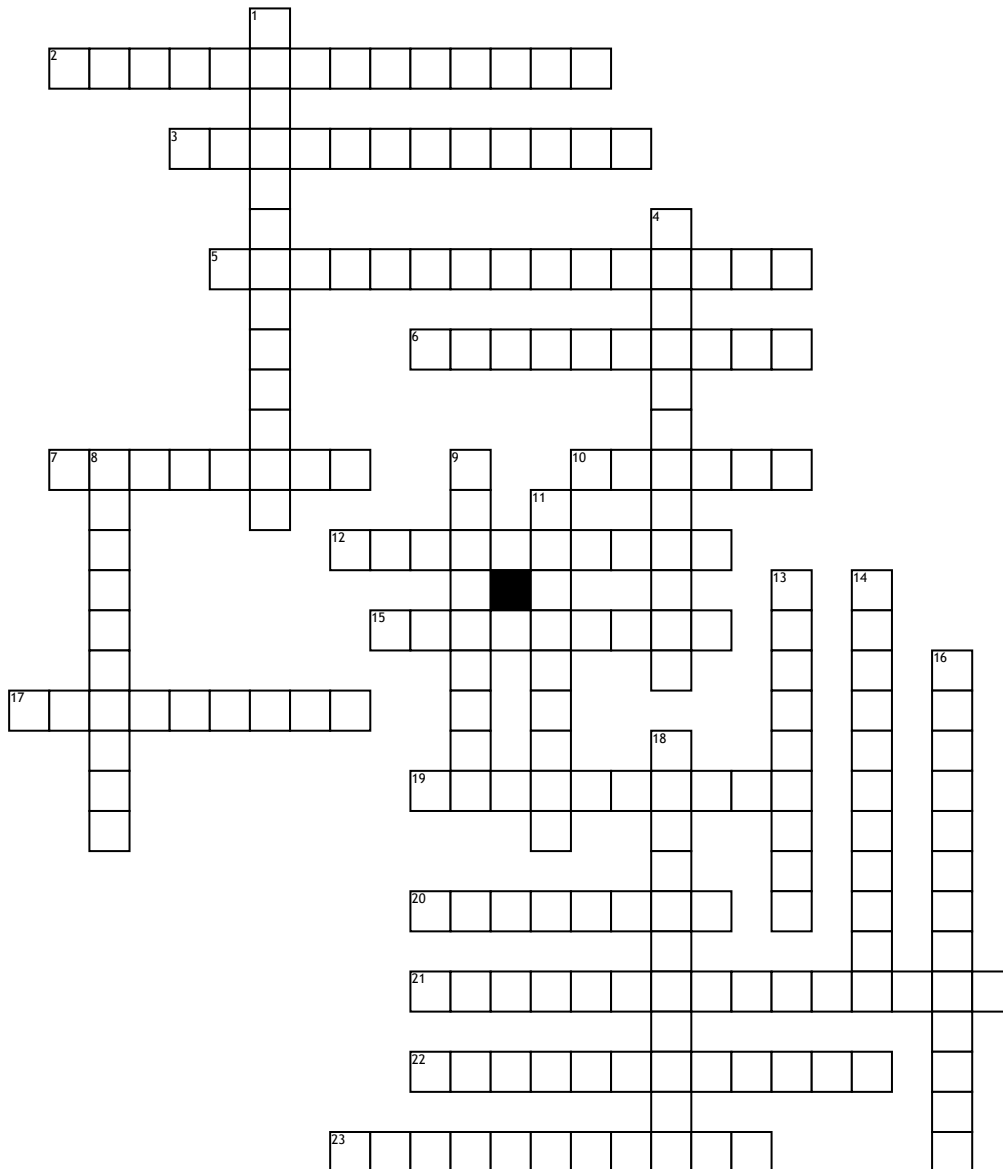


Respiratory system terms



Across

2. chronic dilation of a bronchus or bronchi; the dilated airways become saccular and are a medium for chronic infection.
 3. enlargement of the right ventricle from hypertrophy or dilation or as a secondary response to disorders that affect the lungs
 5. bluish discoloration of the skin or mucous membranes due to hemoglobin carrying reduced amounts of oxygen
 6. the coughing up of blood from the lower respiratory tract
 7. inflammation of both layers of the pleurae (parietal and visceral).
 10. a disease with multiple precipitating mechanisms resulting in a common clinical outcome of reversible airflow obstruction

12. drainage of a large amount of fluid from the nose

15. difficulties in swallowing
 17. hemorrhage from the nose due to rupture of tiny, distended vessels in the mucous membrane
 19. a disease characterized by diffuse pulmonary fibrosis from the inhalation of asbestos dust.
 20. inflammation and irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose
 21. a collection of fluid in the pleural space,
 22. partial or complete collapse of the lung due to positive pressure in the pleural space
 23. closure or collapse of alveoli

Down

1. insertion of a needle into the pleural space to remove fluid that has accumulated and decrease pressure on the lung tissue
 4. increase in the red blood cell concentration in the blood
 8. inflammation of the larynx
 9. inflammation of the sinuses; may be acute or chronic;
 11. shortness of breath when reclining or in the supine position
 13. a disease of the airways characterized by destruction of the walls of overdistended alveoli
 14. inflammation of the throat;
 16. chemoreceptors are sensitive to this substance
 18. inflammation of the tonsils,