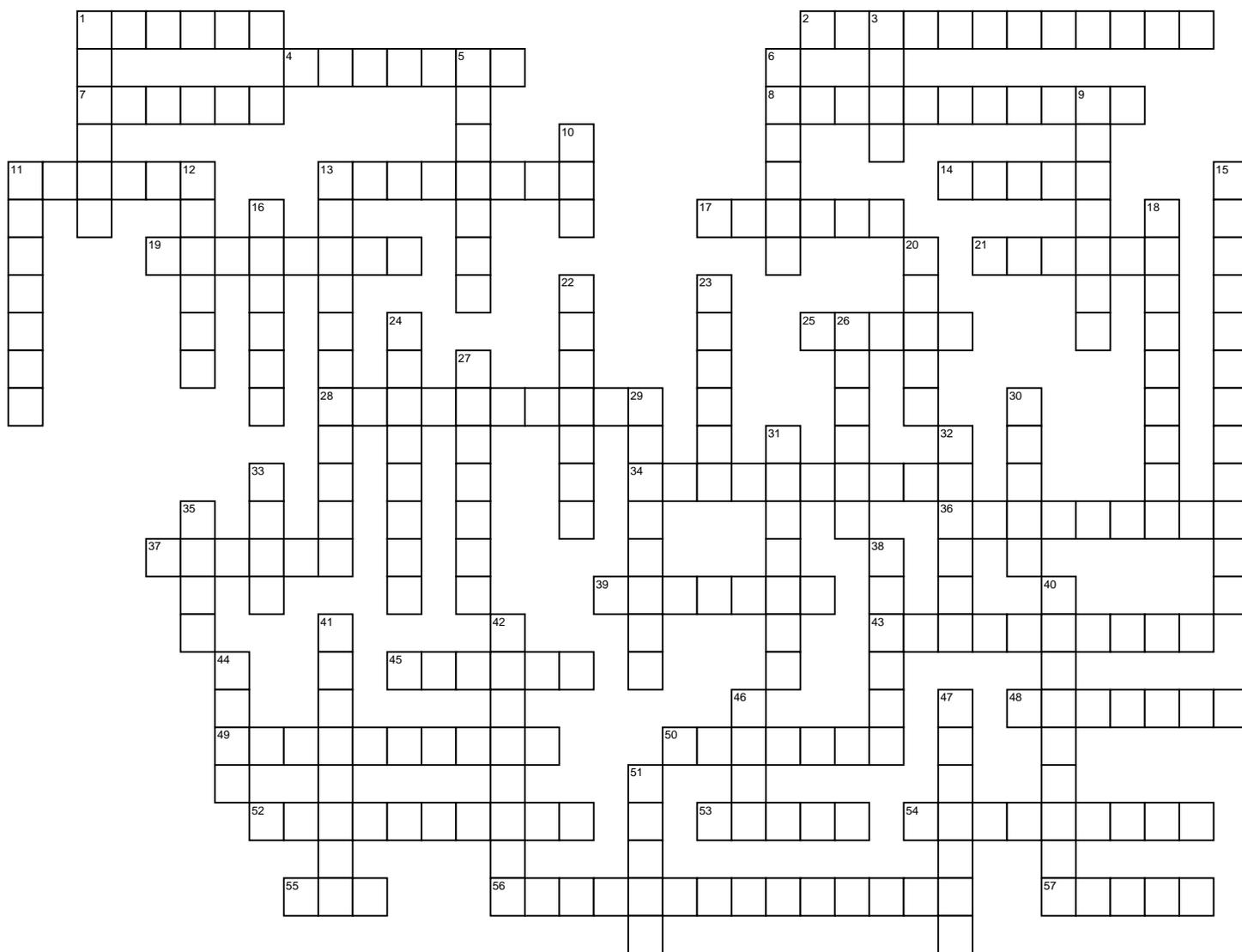


General 1



Dr.J.E. Bruni B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., University of Manitoba

ACROSS

- 1 Plane dividing body into halves
- 2 Surgical removal of uterus
- 4 Nerve supplying quadriceps femoris
- 7 Terminal nerve of posterior cord of brachial plexus
- 8 Term for "on the same side"
- 11 Location of the palatine tonsils
- 13 Closes the jaws
- 14 Duodenal lesion
- 17 Paralysis (suffix)
- 19 Processes of death
- 21 Wrist (L.)
- 25 Hangs from soft palate
- 28 Islets of _____
- 34 Hip bone socket
- 36 End of a long bone
- 37 Fused vertebrae
- 39 Upper jaw

43 Thyroid cartilage (common name)

- 45 Brain cell
- 48 Largest nerve in the body
- 49 Leakage of CSF from the nose
- 50 Colonic sacculations
- 52 Neuroglial cells
- 53 Santiago Ramon y _____
- 54 Dampens movement of auditory ossicles
- 55 Cerebrospinal fluid: abbr.
- 56 Nose-brain (Gr.)
- 57 Cranium

DOWN

- 1 " _____ vivo docent" (L.)
- 3 Largest organ of the body
- 5 Loss of memory
- 6 Condition of scapula when serratus anterior is paralyzed

9 Muscle wasting

- 10 Magnetic resonance imaging: abbr.
- 11 Discoverer of Penicillin
- 12 Ureteric calculi (common name)
- 13 ligament of uterine tube
- 15 Protrudes tongue
- 16 Implantation site
- 18 Gullet
- 20 Female external genitalia
- 22 Opening through bone
- 23 Fertilized ovum
- 24 Fluid containing joint cavity
- 26 Bowlegged (clinical term)
- 27 Attaches muscle to bone
- 29 Lordosis (common name)
- 30 Shin bone
- 31 Knee cap
- 32 Peritoneum connecting stomach with certain viscera
- 33 Nobel Laureate for olfactory

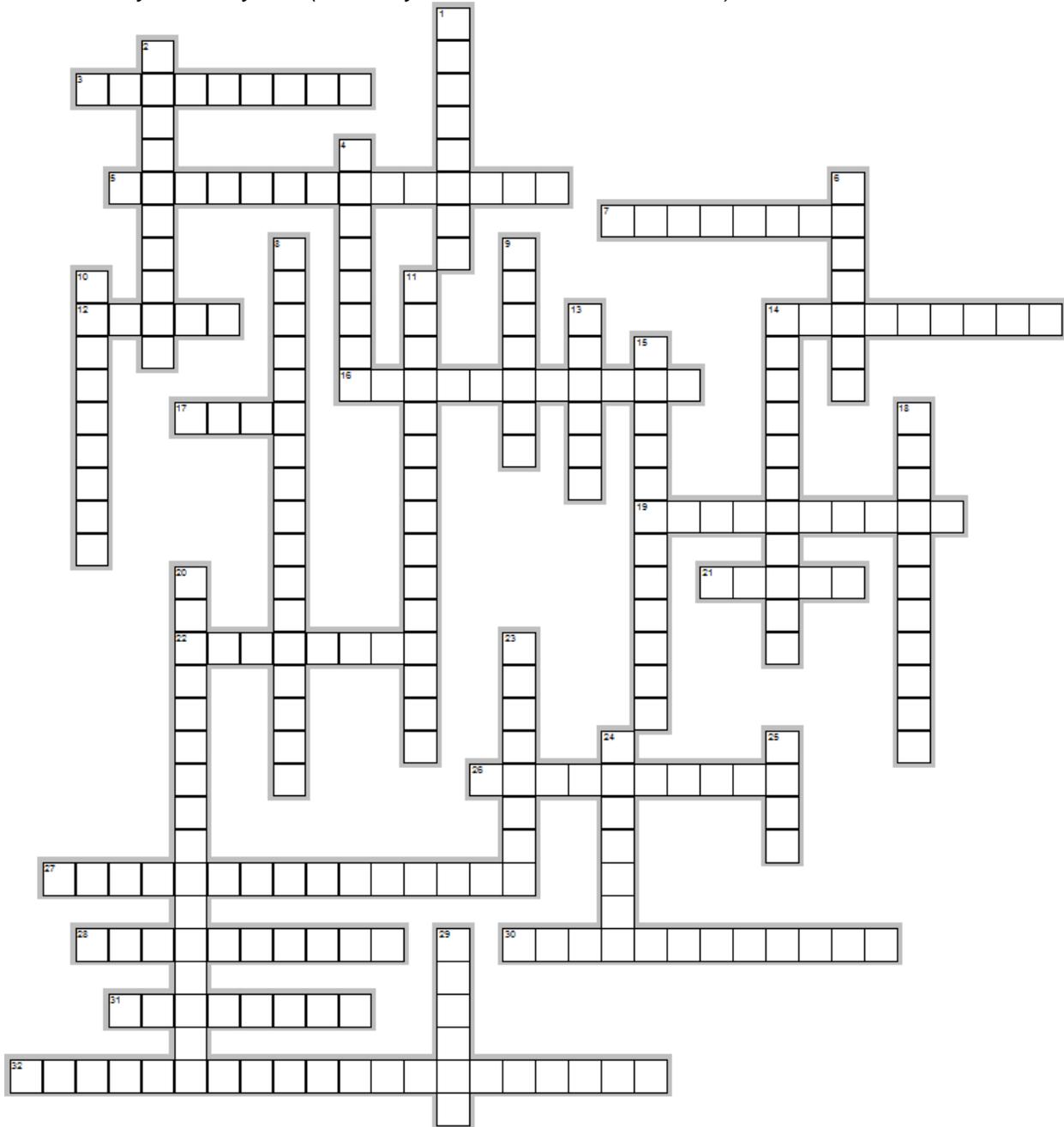
system discoveries

- 35 Uterus (common name)
- 38 Defective muscular coordination
- 40 Heel bone
- 41 Ringing in the ear
- 42 _____ pili muscles
- 44 Around (prefix)
- 46 Pachymeninx
- 47 Diabetes laureate
- 51 Hemorrhoids (common name)

WORD BANK: Acetabulum, adamsapple, amnesia, arrector, astrocytes, ataxia, atrophy, banting, buck, cajal, calcaneus, carpus, coccyx, csf, dura, epiphysis, esophagus, fauces, femoral, fleming, foramen, genioglossus, haustra, hysterectomy, ipsilateral, langerhans, masseter, maxilla, median, mesosalpinx, mortises, mortui, mri, neuron, omenta, patella, peri, piles, plegia, radial, rhinencephalon, rhinorrhea, sciatic, skin, skull, stapedius, stones, swayback, synovial, tendons, tibia, tinnitus, ulcer, uterus, uvula, valgus, vulva, winged, womb, zygote.

Cardiovascular System Crossword Puzzle

By [Maria A. Reed](#), CCA, CPC, CPC-H, medical coder, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe Health & Human Services and University Health System (University of Nevada School of Medicine)



Across

- Heart valve that separates the right atrium from the right ventricle
- Sometimes referred to as "*enlarged heart*"; disease of the heart muscles; types include *hypertrophic, idiopathic, constrictive, restrictive*
- Phase of the cardiac cycle, occurs when the heart is in the state of relaxation & dilatation (expansion) & blood is refilling in the chambers

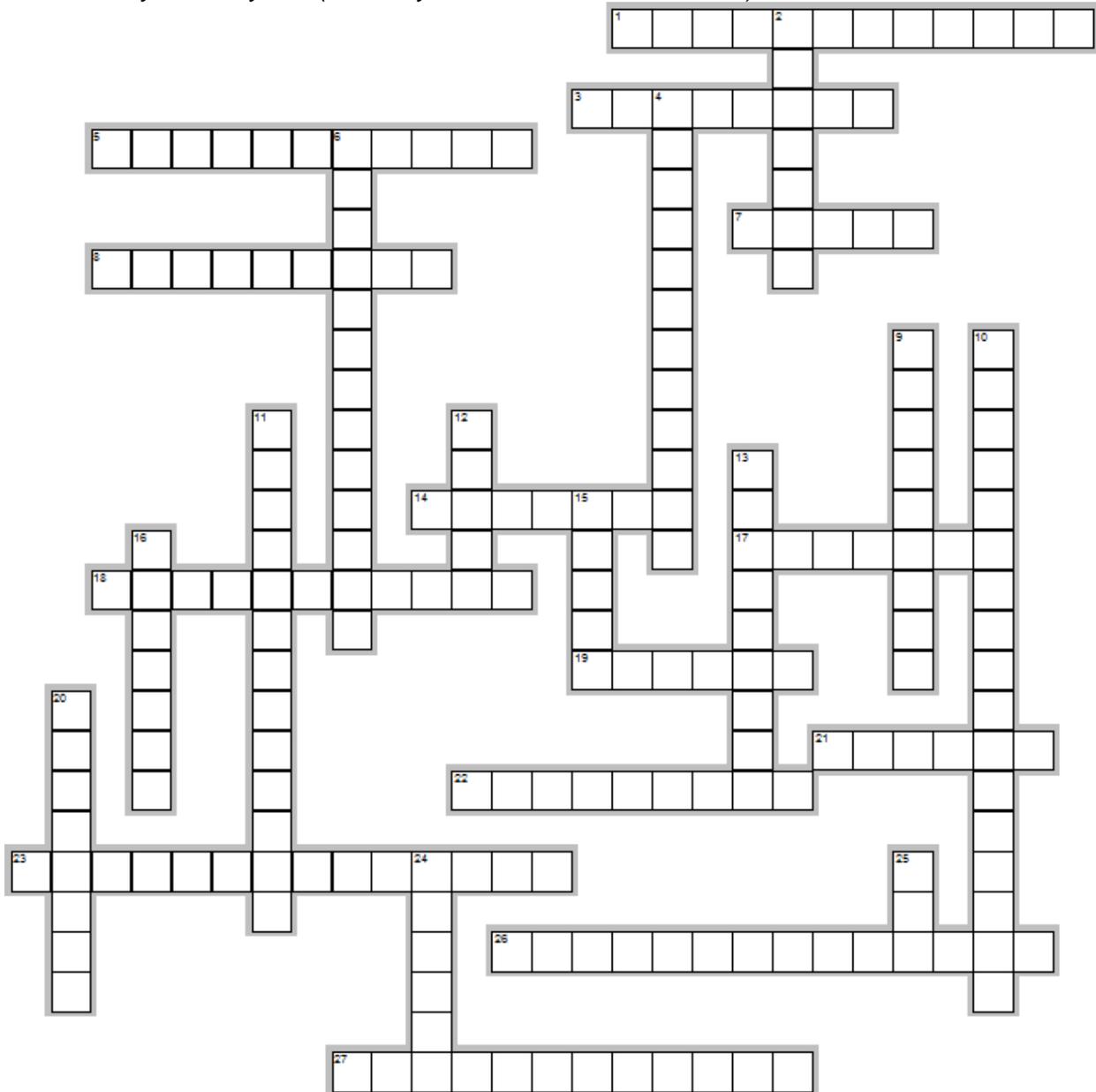
12. Major (hollow & muscular) organ that propels blood throughout the circulatory system; about the size of one's fist & weighs about 10.5 oz.
14. Type of circulation that transports deoxygenated blood from the right side of the heart to the lungs, & and returns oxygenated blood to the left side of the heart
16. Smallest & thinnest of the blood vessels; connect arterioles to venules; where O₂, CO₂, nutrients & wastes are exchanged between blood and tissue cells
17. Number of chambers in the heart
19. Narrower arteries that branch off from the arteries & carry oxygenated blood to the capillaries
21. Large blood vessels that return deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart; their walls are much thinner, less muscular & elastic than the walls of the arteries
22. Blood clot in the vein
26. Irregular heart rate & rhythm; can be too fast (*tachycardia*), too slow (*bradycardia*); too early (*premature contraction*), too irregular (*fibrillation*)
27. Hardening of the arteries due to buildup of plaque in the walls of the arteries
28. Heart muscle
30. High blood pressure, where blood pressure is > 140/80 most of the time; increases risk for heart disease & stroke
31. Heart valve that separates the right ventricle from the pulmonary artery
32. "*Heart attack*"; occurs when the blood flow to a part of the heart is blocked for a period of time leading to muscular damage & death; s/s can range from chest tightness or heavy pressure, dizziness, palpitations, sweating, shortness of breath, cough

Down

1. Type of circulation that supplies the heart muscles
2. "*Pacemaker of the heart*"; node / small area of tissue located in the wall of the right atrium that sends out electrical signals that start the contraction of the heart
4. Type of circulation that carries highly oxygenated blood from the left side of the heart to all the tissues of the body & back to the heart
6. Smaller veins that collect blood from the capillaries & return it to the larger veins
8. Non-invasive test that measures the electrical activity (i.e. rate, rhythm, orientation) of the heart to detect underlying heart conditions; leads are attached to all extremities & chest
9. Part of particle (i.e. talc, cotton), air, fluid (amniotic), or part of a blood clot (breaks off from the blood vessel wall) that travels through the blood vessel leading to blockage of the vessel
10. Inflammation of the veins
11. Part of the circulatory system consisting of a vascular network of ducts & tubules that collect, filter, & return lymph to the blood circulation
13. Heart valve that separates the left ventricle from the aorta
14. Lining that surrounds the heart
15. Inflammation of the lining of the heart; often caused by infection
18. Septum / wall that divides the right & left atria of the heart
20. Septum / wall that divides the right & left ventricles of the heart
23. Type of blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart; they have thick, muscular walls; 3 layers are *endothelium*, *media*, & *adventitia*
24. Phase of the cardiac cycle, occurs when the ventricles contract sending blood to the pulmonary & systemic circulation
25. Surgical procedure done when there is a significant narrowing or blockage of a coronary artery; a normal vein from the leg (*saphenous*) or an artery from the chest (*internal mammary*) is used to bypass the blocked portion of the coronary artery
29. Heart valve that separates the left atrium from the left ventricle

Respiratory System Crossword Puzzle

By Maria A. Reed, CCA, CPC, CPC-H, medical coder, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe Health & Human Services and University Health System (University of Nevada School of Medicine)



Erigo.com

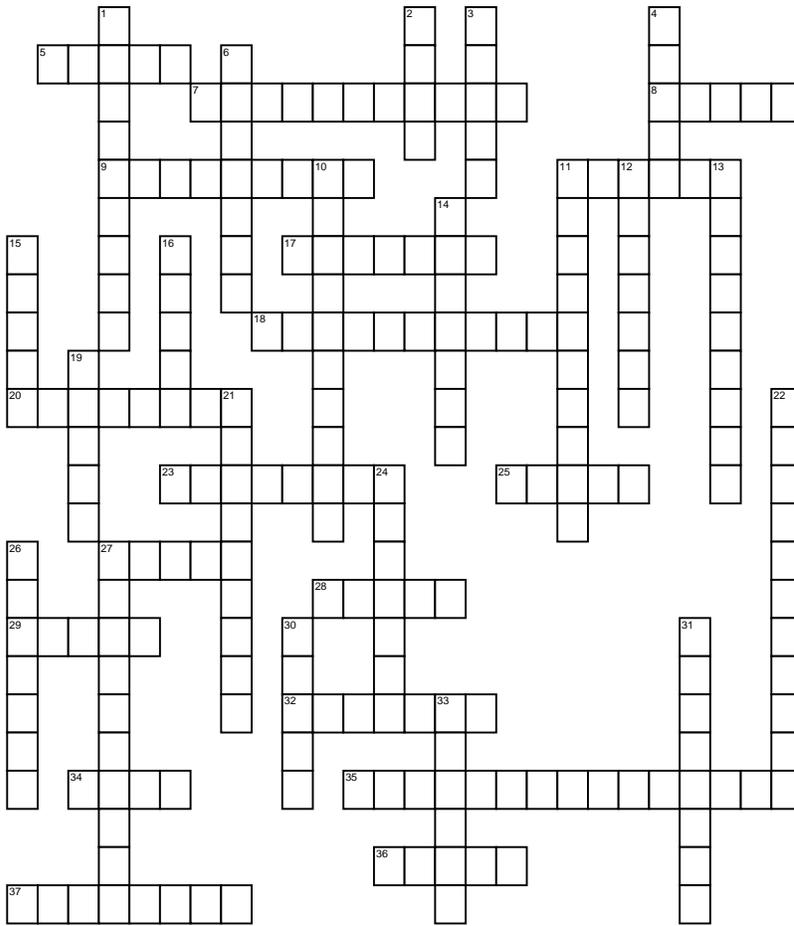
Across

1. Collection of free air in the thoracic cavity causing the lungs to collapse due to an underlying disease, injury, or can occur without an underlying cause ("*spontaneous*"); treatment may include insertion of chest/tracheal tube to aspirate air
3. Type of respiration that occurs when the exchange of gases is between the blood in the capillaries & the tissues of the body; movement of O₂ into the tissues & CO₂ into the blood
5. Condition where one or more areas of the lungs collapse due to blockage of the air passage or pressure outside the lungs

7. Large, spongy, pinkish-gray, air-filled organs (pair) located in the thorax lateral to the heart & above the diaphragm; main organ of respiration
8. "CXR"; most common non-invasive imaging test that takes pictures of the structures inside the chest used for diagnosing health problems
14. Air tubes (2) that branch off from the trachea & carry air into the lungs
17. Cup-shaped structures found at the end of the terminal bronchioles surrounded by capillaries; allow the exchange of gases (O₂ & CO₂) while the blood is passing through the capillaries; about 600 million in an average adult
18. Thin-walled tubular passageway of air that are extensions of the bronchi; smallest passageway of the lungs; types are *terminal*, *lobular*, & *respiratory*
19. Membrane or a thin layer of tissue that lines the lungs allowing the lungs to easily expand & contract
21. "Voice box"; part of the upper respiratory tract that serves as a passageway of air to & from the lungs; also functions in vocalization
22. "Pink puffers"
23. Widening & destruction of the large airways (bronchial tubes) due to recurrent infections & other conditions; can be present at birth (congenital) or occur later in life (acquired); some s/s are cough, dyspnea, "blood-streaked" sputum
26. "Mucoviscidosis"; life-threatening genetic disorder of the mucus & sweat glands that cause damage to the lungs, digestive system & sex organs; most common among the white race; hallmark s/s include accumulation of thick & sticky mucus, cough, shortness of breath, lung infections, poor weight gain & growth, salty tasting skin
27. Surgical procedure to provide airway & remove secretions from the lungs by creating an opening in the neck & inserting a tube (tracheal)

Down

2. "PPD"; test for screening TB; positive result is measured by the size of the induration (in mm)
4. Contagious infection caused by a bacteria (*Mycobacterium sp.*) that involves the lungs & can spread to other organs; spread by air droplets; diagnostic tests include PPD, x-ray & culture; prevention by BCG vaccination
6. "Pleural tap"; surgical procedure to remove fluid or air from the pleural space; done for therapeutic or diagnostics purposes
9. Infections of the lungs (primarily the alveoli) can caused by virus, bacteria, fungus, drugs, or conditions like chemical inhalation, autoimmune disorders; s/s include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, "rusty/green" sputum, nausea & vomiting
10. "Blue bloaters"
11. Infection of the bronchioles usually caused by a virus (i.e. RSV), primarily affects infants & young kids; s/s include; fever, cough, runny nose, wheezing, shortness of breath
12. Number of lobes in the right lung
13. Muscular structure between the thoracic & abdominal cavity; its contraction allows the chest to expand during inhalation, & its relaxation allows the chest to contract during exhalation
15. "Laryngotracheobronchitis"; infection of the larynx, trachea & bronchial tubes; classic symptoms include "barking" cough, stridor, hoarseness; can be caused by viral or bacterial infection, allergies, or acid reflux
16. "Windpipe"; tube made up of C-shaped hyaline cartilage rings that provides passage of air to enter & exit the lungs; connects the larynx to the bronchi
20. Type of respiration where the exchange of gases occurs between the lungs & the environment; movement of O₂ from the air into the blood & CO₂ from the blood into the air
24. "Reactive Airway Disease"; chronic lung disease characterized by inflammation of the bronchial tubes caused by genetic & environmental factors; characterized by flare-ups or exacerbations; symptoms include wheezing, shortness of breath, cough, chest tightness
25. Number of lobes in the left lung



ACROSS

- 5 Gastric _____ is a strong acidic liquid, pH 1 to 3 in humans, released by gastric glands in the lining of the stomach. Its main components are digestive enzymes pepsin and rennin, hydrochloric acid, and mucus.
- 7 _____ is the rhythmic contraction of smooth muscles to propel contents through the digestive tract.
- 8 The _____ intestine, commonly referred to by its Greek name, the colon, is the last part of the digestive system: the final stage of the alimentary canal in vertebrate animals.
- 9 In the gastrointestinal tract, the _____ is the layer of loose connective tissue that supports the mucosa, as well as joins the mucosa to the bulk of underlying smooth muscle.
- 11 _____ is a digestive protease released by the chief cells in the stomach that functions to degrade food proteins into peptides.
- 17 _____ acid is one of the main secretions of the stomach, an acid solution consisting mainly of hydrochloric acid, and small quantities of potassium chloride and sodium chloride.
- 18 The _____, or cholecyst, is a pear-shaped organ that stores

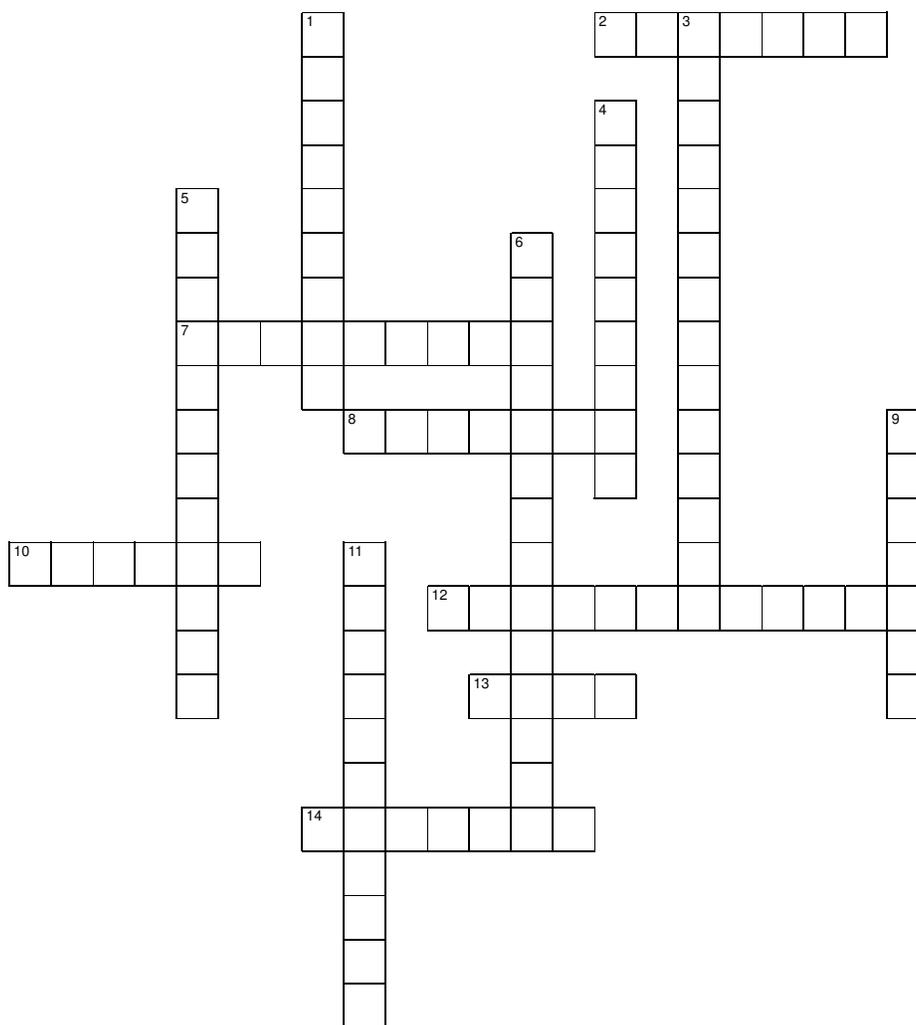
- about 50 ml of bile until the body needs it for digestion.
- 20 _____ glands are glands that secrete their products into ducts.
- 23 The _____ is a hollow jointed tube about 25-30 cm long connecting the stomach to the jejunum.
- 25 Pancreatic _____ is produced by the pancreas, containing a variety of enzymes including trypsinogen, chymotrypsinogen, elastase, carboxypeptidase, pancreatic lipase, and amylase.
- 27 The _____, also known as the buccal cavity or the oral cavity, is the orifice through which an organism takes in food and water.
- 28 The _____ is the final section of the small intestine.
- 29 The gastrointestinal _____ is the system of organs within multicellular animals that takes in food, digests it to extract energy and nutrients, and expels the remaining waste.
- 32 _____ is the name given to glycoside hydrolase enzymes that break down starch into glucose molecules.
- 34 Released from the gall bladder, _____ acids serve multiple functions including elimination of cholesterol from the body, elimination of catabolites from the liver, and emulsifying lipids and fat soluble vitamins in the intestine.

- 35 _____ is a peptide hormone of the gastrointestinal system responsible for stimulating the digestion of fat and protein.
- 36 In addition to being the largest gland in the human body, producing bile for example, the _____ plays a major role in metabolism.
- 37 _____ cells are the stomach epithelium cells which secrete gastric acid and intrinsic factor.

DOWN

- 1 _____ is the process of metabolism whereby a biological entity processes a substance in order to chemically and mechanically convert the substance for the body to use.
- 2 _____ is a bitter, yellow or green alkaline fluid secreted by hepatocytes from the liver with components including cholesterol, lecithin, bilirubin, biliverdin, sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate.
- 3 A gastric _____ cell is a cell in the stomach that releases pepsinogen and rennin.
- 4 A _____ is a round mass of organic matter moving through the digestive tract.
- 6 The _____ is the central of the three divisions of the small intestine and lies between the duodenum and the ileum.
- 10 _____, known scientifically as deglutition, is the reflex in the human body that makes something pass from the mouth, to the pharynx, into the esophagus, with the shutting of the epiglottis.
- 11 The _____ duct is a duct joining the pancreas to the common bile duct.
- 12 The _____ is the part of the neck and throat situated immediately posterior to the mouth and nasal cavity, and cranial, or superior, to the esophagus, larynx, and trachea.
- 13 _____ is a science that examines the relationship between diet and health.
- 14 A _____ is a nutrient that is an organic compound required in tiny amounts for essential metabolic reactions in a living organism.
- 15 _____ is the liquid substance found in the stomach before passing through the pyloric valve and entering the duodenum.
- 16 Intestinal _____ are tiny, finger-like structures that protrude from the wall of the intestine.
- 19 The _____ is another name for the large intestine.
- 21 The _____ or gullet is an organ in vertebrates which consists of a muscular tube through which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach.
- 22 _____ or chewing is the process by which food is mashed and crushed by teeth.
- 24 Dietary _____s are the chemical elements required by living organisms, other than the four elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen which are present in common organic molecules.
- 26 A _____ is an essential human nutrient. In foods of animal origin, the major form of this vitamin is retinol, but all forms have a beta-ionone ring to which an isoprenoid chain is attached.
- 27 The _____ are structures that increase the surface area of cells by approximately 600 fold, thus facilitating absorption and secretion.
- 30 The _____ intestine is where the majority of digestion takes place, the part of the gastrointestinal tract (gut) between the stomach and the large intestine which includes the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.
- 31 A _____ is a substance used in an organism's metabolism or physiology which must be taken in from the environment.
- 33 _____ is the watery and usually frothy substance produced in the mouths of humans and some animals.

Urinary system crossword!



Across:

- 2. last part of the urinary system where urine flows
- 7. muscle that keeps bladder from leaking
- 8. filter the blood
- 10. type of muscle that forces urine into bladder

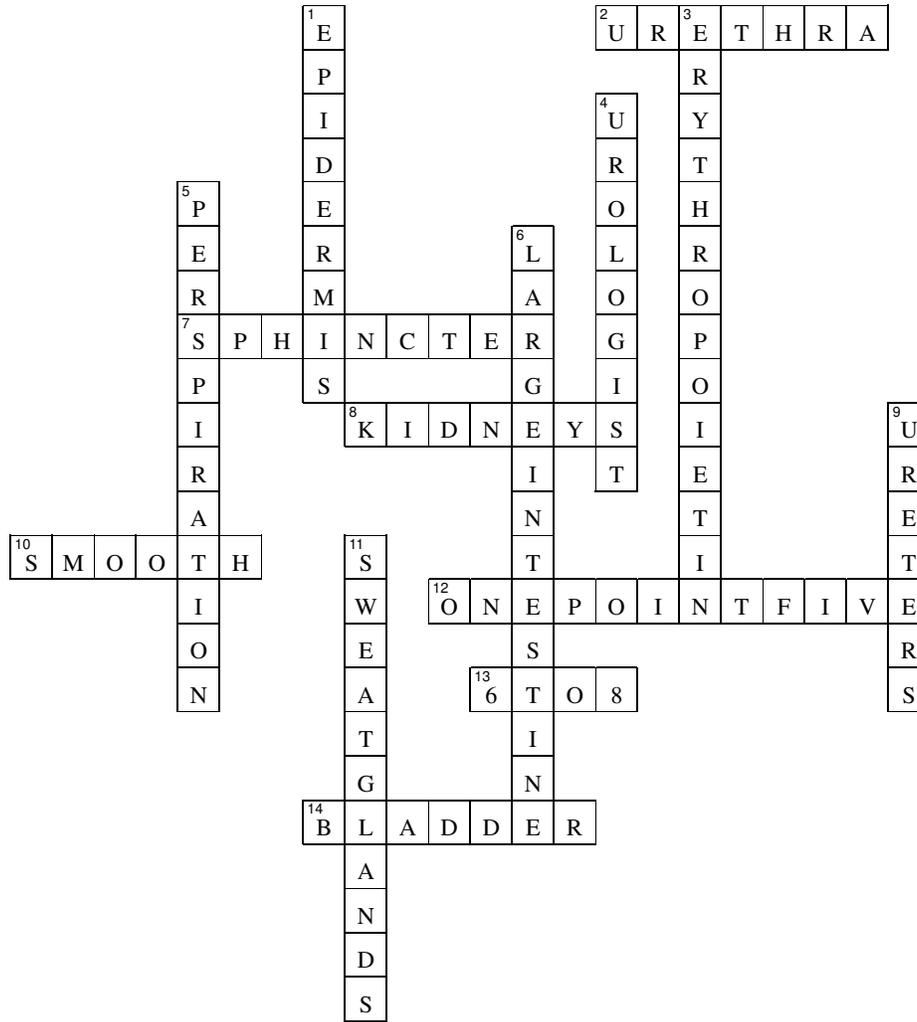
- 12. average length of female urethra
- 13. average male length of urethra
- 14. muscular organ that holds urine

Down:

- 1. outer layer of skin
- 3. hormone produced by the kidneys
- 4. specialist that deals with urinary system.
- 5. cooling of the body

- 6. responsible for transporting waste so it can be excreted
- 9. tube that carries urine from kidney to bladder
- 11. where perspiration takes place

Urinary system crossword!



Across:

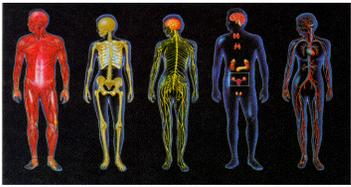
- 2. last part of the urinary system where urine flows
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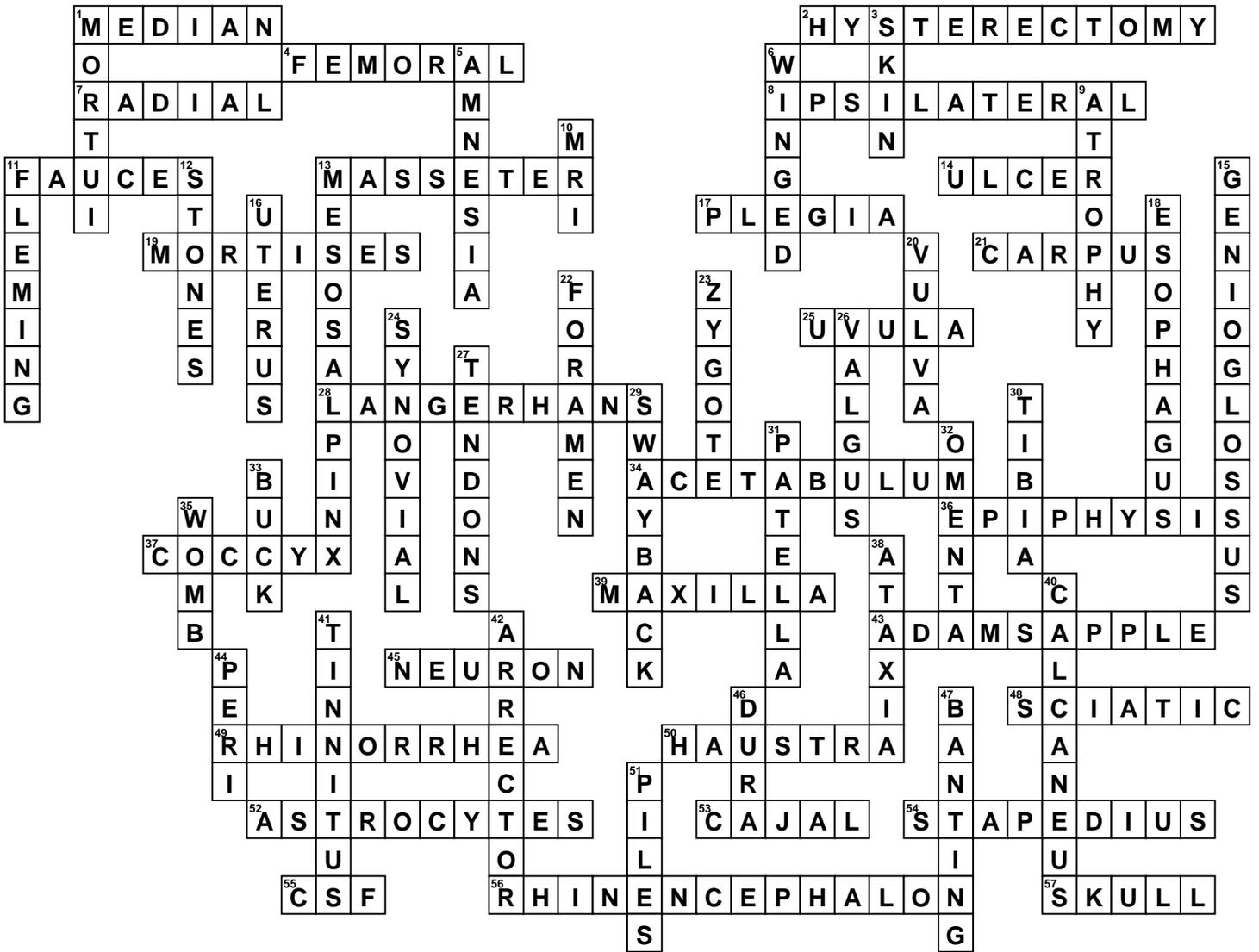
- 6. responsible for transporting waste so it can be excreted
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Word elements

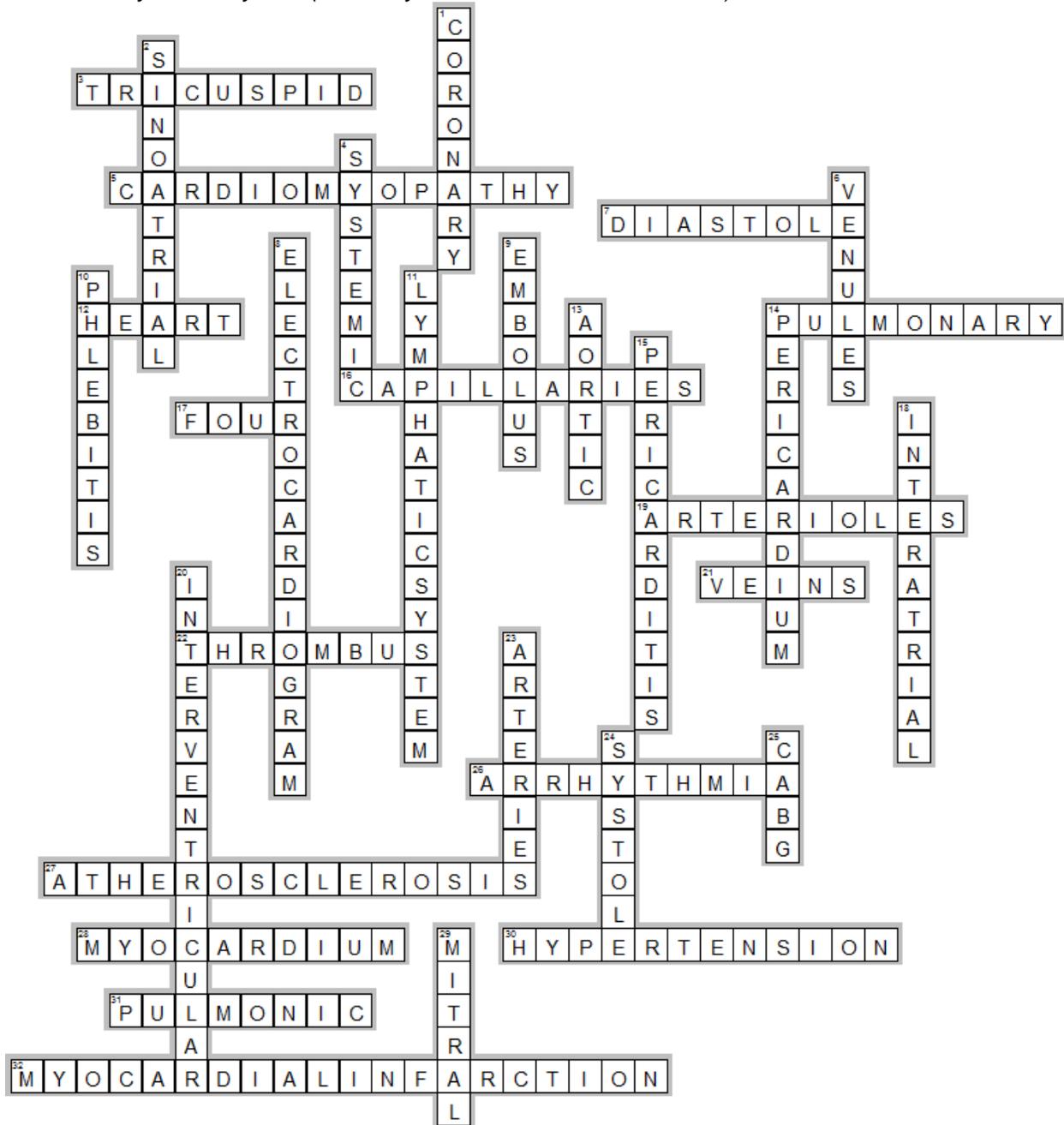
Root	Meaning	Equivalent
Anter/o	<i>anterior, front</i>	
Cerv/o	<i>neck</i>	
Chondr/o	<i>cartilage</i>	
Cyt/o - Cyte	<i>cell</i>	
Dors/o	<i>back</i>	
Inguin/o	<i>groin</i>	
My/o	<i>muscle</i>	
Myel/o	<i>spinal cord</i>	
Neur/o	<i>nerve, neuron</i>	
Poster/o	<i>posterior, back</i>	
Super/o	<i>superior</i>	

CMIT L26 - Body organization puzzle 1 - Key



Cardiovascular System Crossword Puzzle Answer Key

By [Maria A. Reed](#), CCA, CPC, CPC-H, medical coder, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe Health & Human Services and University Health System (University of Nevada School of Medicine)



Across

- 3. TRICUSPID**—Heart valve that separates the right atrium from the right ventricle
- 5. CARDIOMYOPATHY**—Sometimes referred to as "*enlarged heart*"; disease of the heart muscles; types include *hypertrophic, idiopathic, constrictive, restrictive*
- 7. DIASTOLE**—Phase of the cardiac cycle, occurs when the heart is in the state of relaxation & dilatation (expansion) & blood is refilling in the chambers

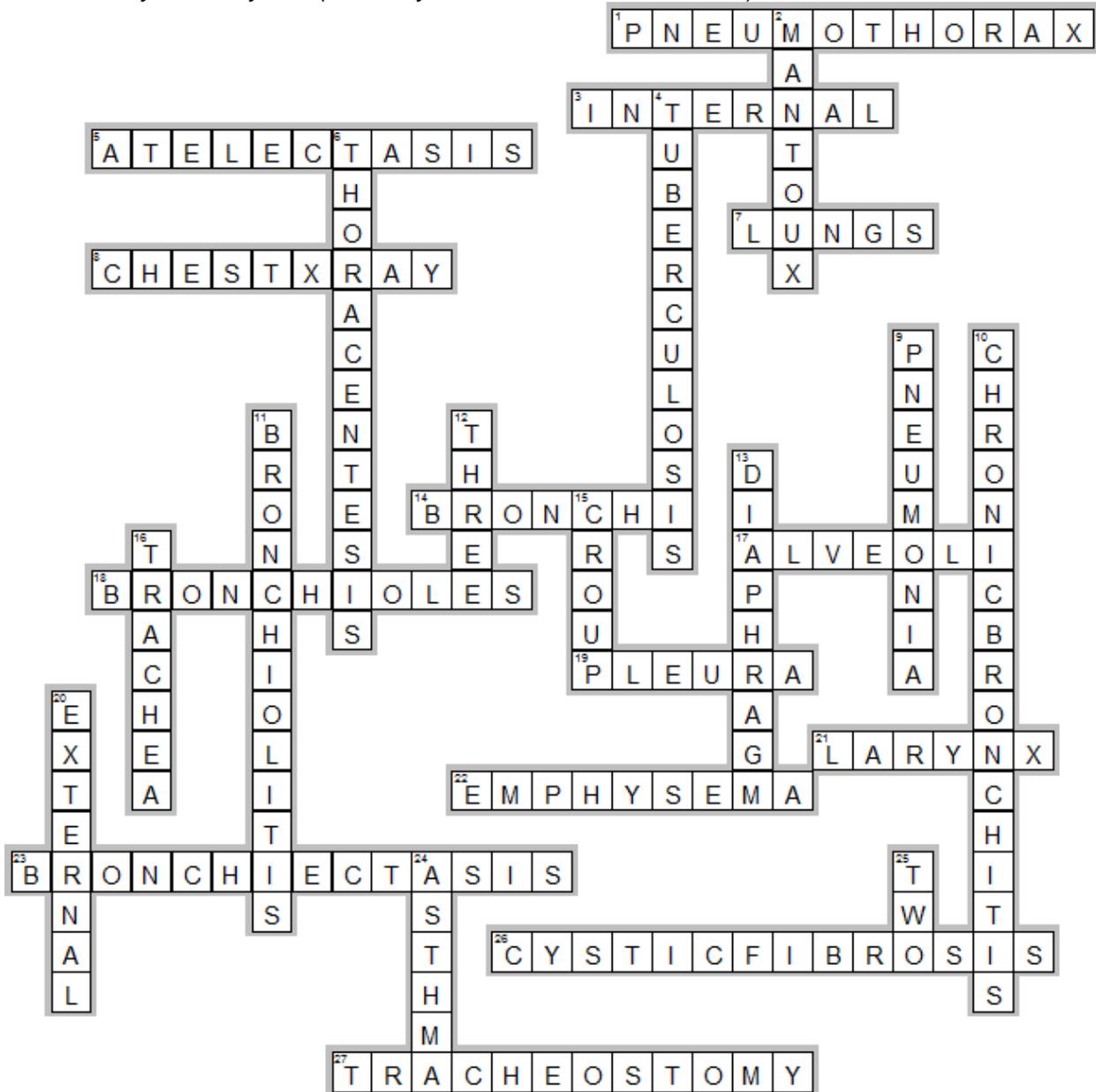
12. **HEART**—Major (hollow & muscular) organ that propels blood throughout the circulatory system; about the size of one's fist & weighs about 10.5 oz.
14. **PULMONARY**—Type of circulation that transports deoxygenated blood from the right side of the heart to the lungs, & returns oxygenated blood to the left side of the heart
16. **CAPILLARIES**—Smallest & thinnest of the blood vessels; connect arterioles to venules; where O₂, CO₂, nutrients & wastes are exchanged between blood & tissue cells
17. **FOUR**—Number of chambers of the heart
19. **ARTERIOLES**—Narrower arteries that branch off from the arteries & carry oxygenated blood to the capillaries
21. **VEINS**—Large blood vessels that return deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart; their walls are much thinner, less muscular & elastic than the walls of the arteries
22. **THROMBUS**—Blood clot in the vein
26. **ARRHYTHMIA**—Irregular heart rate & rhythm; can be too fast (*tachycardia*), too slow (*bradycardia*); too early (*premature contraction*), too irregular (*fibrillation*)
27. **ATHEROSCLEROSIS**—Hardening of the arteries due to buildup of plaque in the walls of the arteries
28. **MYOCARDIUM**—Heart muscle
30. **HYPERTENSION**—High blood pressure, where blood pressure is > 140/80 most of the time; increases risk for heart disease & stroke
31. **PULMONIC**—Heart valve that separates the right ventricle from the pulmonary artery
32. **MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**—"Heart attack"; occurs when the blood flow to a part of the heart is completely blocked for a period of time leading to muscular damage & death; s/s can range from chest tightness or heavy pressure, dizziness, palpitations, sweating, shortness of breath, cough

Down

1. **CORONARY**—Type of circulation that supplies the heart muscles
2. **SINOATRIAL**—"Pacemaker of the heart"; node / small area of tissue located in the wall of the right atrium that sends out electrical signals that start the contraction of the heart
4. **SYSTEMIC**—Type of circulation that carries highly oxygenated blood from the left side of the heart to all the tissues of the body & back to the heart
6. **VENULES**—Smaller veins that collect blood from the capillaries & return it to the larger veins
8. **ELECTROCARDIOGRAM**—Non-invasive test that measures the electrical activity (i.e. rate, rhythm, orientation) of the heart to detect underlying heart conditions; leads are attached to all extremities & chest
9. **EMBOLUS**—Part of a particle (i.e. talc, cotton), air, fluid (amniotic), or part of a blood clot (breaks off from the blood vessel wall) that travels through the blood vessel leading to blockage of the vessel
10. **PHLEBITIS**—Inflammation of the veins
11. **LYMPHATIC SYSTEM**—Part of the circulatory system consisting of a vascular network of ducts & tubules that collect, filter, & return lymph to the blood circulation
13. **AORTIC**—Heart valve that separates the left ventricle from the aorta
14. **PERICARDIUM**—Lining that surrounds the heart
15. **PERICARDITIS**—Inflammation of the lining of the heart; often caused by infection
18. **INTERATRIAL**—Septum / wall that divides the right & left atria of the heart
20. **INTERVENTRICULAR**—Septum / wall that divides the right & left ventricles of the heart
23. **ARTERIES**—Type of blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart; have thick, muscular walls; 3 layers are *endothelium*, *media*, & *adventitia*
24. **SYSTOLE**—Phase of the cardiac cycle, occurs when the ventricles contract sending blood to the pulmonary & systemic circulation
25. **CABG**—Surgical procedure done when there is a significant narrowing or blockage of a coronary artery; a normal vein from the leg (*saphenous*) or an artery from the chest (*internal mammary*) is used to bypass the blocked portion of the coronary artery
29. **MITRAL**—Heart valve that separates the left atrium from the left ventricle

Respiratory System Crossword Puzzle Answer Key

By Maria A. Reed, CCA, CPC, CPC-H, medical coder, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe Health & Human Services and University Health System (University of Nevada School of Medicine)



Edupoint.com

Across

- 1. PNEUMOTHORAX**—Collection of free air in the thoracic cavity causing the lungs to collapse due to an underlying disease, injury, or can occur without an underlying cause ("*spontaneous*"); treatment may include insertion of chest/tracheal tube to aspirate air
- 3. INTERNAL**—Type of respiration that occurs when the exchange of gases is between the blood in the capillaries & the tissues of the body; movement of O₂ into the tissues & CO₂ into the blood
- 5. ATELECTASIS**—Condition where one or more areas of the lungs collapse due to blockage of the air passage or pressure outside the lungs

7. **LUNGS**—Large, spongy, pinkish-gray, air-filled organs (pair) located in the thorax lateral to the heart & above the diaphragm; main organ of respiration
8. **CHEST XRAY**—"CXR"; most common non-invasive imaging test that takes pictures of the structures inside the chest used for diagnosing health problems
14. **BRONCHI**—Air tubes (2) that branch off from the trachea & carry air into the lungs
17. **ALVEOLI**—Cup-shaped structures found at the end of the terminal bronchioles surrounded by capillaries; allow the exchange of gases (O₂ & CO₂) while the blood is passing through the capillaries; about 600 million in an average adult
18. **BRONCHIOLES**—Thin-walled tubular passageway of air that are extensions of the bronchi; smallest passageway of the lungs; types are *terminal*, *lobular*, & *respiratory*
19. **PLEURA**—Membrane or a thin layer of tissue that lines the lungs allowing the lungs to easily expand & contract
21. **LARYNX**—"Voice box"; part of the upper respiratory tract that serves as a passageway of air to & from the lungs; also functions in vocalization
22. **EMPHYSEMA**—"Pink puffers"
23. **BRONCHIECTASIS**—Widening & destruction of the large airways (bronchial tubes) due to recurrent infections & other conditions; can be present at birth (congenital) or occur later in life (acquired); some s/s are cough, dyspnea, "blood-streaked" sputum
26. **CYSTIC FIBROSIS**—"Mucoviscidosis"; life-threatening genetic disorder of the mucus & sweat glands that cause damage to the lungs, digestive system & sex organs; most common among the white race; hallmark s/s include accumulation of thick & sticky mucus, cough, shortness of breath, lung infections, poor weight gain & growth, salty tasting skin
27. **TRACHEOSTOMY**—Surgical procedure to provide airway & remove secretions from the lungs by creating an opening in the neck & inserting a tube (tracheal)

Down

2. **MANTOUX**—"PPD"; test for screening TB; positive result is measured by the size of the induration (in mm)
4. **TUBERCULOSIS**—Contagious infection caused by a bacteria (*Mycobacterium sp.*) that involves the lungs & can spread to other organs; spread by air droplets; diagnostic tests include PPD, x-ray & culture; prevention by BCG vaccination
6. **THORACENTESIS**—"Pleural tap"; surgical procedure to remove fluid or air from the pleural space; done for therapeutic or diagnostics purposes
9. **PNEUMONIA**—Infections of the lungs (primarily the alveoli) can be caused by virus, bacteria, fungus, drugs, or conditions like chemical inhalation, autoimmune disorders; s/s include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, "rusty/green" sputum, nausea & vomiting
10. **CHRONIC BRONCHITIS**—"Blue bloaters"
11. **BRONCHIOLITIS**—Infection of the bronchioles usually caused by a virus (i.e. RSV), primarily affects infants & young kids; s/s include; fever, cough, runny nose, wheezing, shortness of breath
12. **THREE**—Number of lobes in the right lung
13. **DIAPHRAGM**—Muscular structure between the thoracic & abdominal cavity; its contraction allows the chest to expand during inhalation, & its relaxation allows the chest to contract during exhalation
15. **CROUP**—"Laryngotracheobronchitis"; infection of the larynx, trachea & bronchial tubes; classic symptoms include "barking" cough, stridor, hoarseness; can be caused by viral or bacterial infection, allergies, or acid reflux
16. **TRACHEA**—"Windpipe"; tube made up of C-shaped hyaline cartilage rings that provides passage of air to enter or exit the lungs; connects the larynx to the bronchi
20. **EXTERNAL**—Type of respiration where the exchange of gases occurs between the lungs & environment; movement of O₂ from the air into the blood & CO₂ from the blood into the air
24. **ASTHMA**—"Reactive Airway Disease"; chronic lung disease characterized by inflammation of the bronchial tubes caused by genetic & environmental factors; characterized by flare-ups or exacerbations; symptoms include wheezing, shortness of breath, cough, chest tightness
25. **TWO**—Number of lobes in the left lung

