


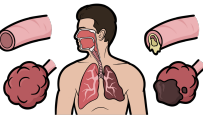
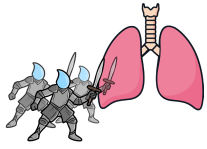


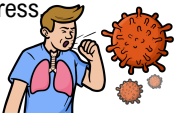


CONCEPT: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

Respiratory Pathology

◆ Medical terms describing conditions and clinical disorders of the respiratory system.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
Cheyne-Stokes Respiration (Chain-stohks)	Abnormal sleep with periods of breathing followed by _____ (10 to 60s).	Chain Smoking In Bed. 
Kussmaul Breathing	Labored breathing; also known as air hunger.	Gasping Kiss. 
Byssinosis	Lung disease caused from inhalation of _____ from raw, nonsynthetic textiles.	 Dusty Business.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	_____ of lung diseases characterized by obstruction of airflow and breathing difficulty.	
Legionnaire Disease	Severe type of pneumonia caused by _____ of bacteria-infested water droplets.	 Legion of water.
Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)	Condition in premature newborns where lungs lack the ability to keep alveoli _____ flated.	 Really Deficient Sacs.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Viral infection of the lungs & airways; most common with toddlers or younger.	 Real Serious Virus.
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	_____ severe form of pneumonia that results in acute distress or death.	 Spreading Aches & Respiratory Stress.

EXAMPLE

Which of the following environments would a person have a greater chance of acquiring Legionnaire's disease?

- Warm, stagnant water systems.
- Hyper-arid, low elevation ranges.
- Extremely cold, mountainous terrains.
- Dry and barren pastures.

PRACTICE


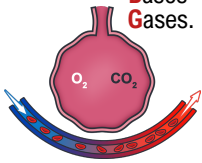

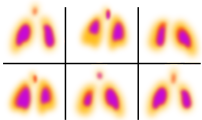
Besides coughing, which of the following are possible symptoms of byssinosis?




- Vision impairment and irritable bowel syndrome.
- Severe weight loss, loss of appetite and alopecia.
- Tightness in chest, wheezing, or shortness of breath.
- Joint pain, bloating, and ringing in both ears.

CONCEPT: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

Respiratory Diagnostic and Laboratory Terms

◆ Medical terms that relate to diagnostic/laboratory _____ and surgical procedures.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
Percussion	Physical exam that uses fingertips to _____ on body's surface to assess underlying condition.	 Percussion Drum.
Arterial Blood Gases (ABG)	Test that measures the acidity, _____ and CO ₂ levels in the blood.	 Acids Bases Gases.
Pulmonary Function Test	Group of tests that measure lung capacity, volume, airflow and gas exchange rates.	People Forcefully Test lungs. 
Ventilation Perfusion Scan	Nuclear medicine test that evaluates airflow (_____) & blood flow (_____) to diagnose lung disorders.	Visualize Pulmonary Status. 

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
Tuberculin Skin Test (TST)	Intradermally injected solution to determine if a person has been exposed to _____.	 TeST for TB.
Cystic Fibrosis	Genetic disorder where the lungs form viscous _____ that block airways.	 Can't C lear Ph legm.
Sweat Test	Test that measures the amount of _____ in a person's sweat to diagnose cystic fibrosis.	 Salty Tears.

EXAMPLE

Which of the following would be the best method to administer the testing solution for the tuberculin skin test?

- Intravenously via IV saline drip.
- Injecting at a 90° angle into the right thigh muscle.
- Taking it orally with food or first thing in the morning.
- Injecting into the skin at a 15° angle.

CONCEPT: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

PRACTICE

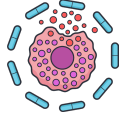


A 30-year-old patient presents a history of recurring pulmonary infections, a chronic cough, fatigue and an abnormal hydrotic chloride concentration. Which of the following respiratory disorders is the patient presenting?

- a) Chronic Bronchitis
- b) Cystic Fibrosis
- c) Muscular Dystrophy
- d) Sweat Chloride Test

CONCEPT: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

Respiratory Pharmacology

◆ Terms that deal with the study of _____ and their effects.

Medical Term	Description of Function	Memory Tool
Mast Cell Stabilizers	Inhibit the release of _____, a chemical released during an allergic reaction.	MAST er Dam. 
Expectorants	Loosen mucus, making it easier to _____ up and clear from lungs.	Expel the mucus. 
Beta-Adrenergic Agonists	_____ bronchi to cause muscle relaxation in the airways.	Being Anti-Asthma . 

EXAMPLE

Which of the following is the main function of expectorants?

- a) To narrow bronchial smooth muscles to reduce mucus production.
- b) To thin and loosen mucus within airways to cough out.
- c) To suppress the cough reflex in our central nervous system.
- d) To act as an anti-inflammatory agent for the airways.

PRACTICE

A 25-year-old patient with a history of COPD is prescribed a short acting beta-adrenergic agonist. Which of the following is a function for their medication in the management of symptoms?

- a) Stimulation of tissues in the lungs that lead to bronchodilation via relaxation of skeletal muscle.
- b) Activation of cardiac muscles to increase contractility for greater oxygen saturation.
- c) Stimulation of tissues in the lungs that lead to bronchodilation via relaxation of smooth muscle.
- d) Inhibition of mucus build-up to improve blood flow from the lungs.