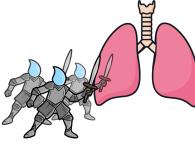
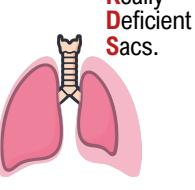
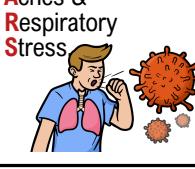


CONCEPT: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

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.	

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
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 _____lated.	 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	Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
Percussion	Physical exam that uses fingertips to _____ on body's surface to assess underlying condition.		Tuberculin Skin Test (TST)	Intradermally injected solution to determine if a person has been exposed to _____.	
Arterial Blood Gases (ABG)	Test that measures the acidity, _____ and CO ₂ levels in the blood.		Cystic Fibrosis	Genetic disorder where the lungs form viscous _____ that block airways.	
Pulmonary Function Test	Group of tests that measure lung capacity, volume, airflow and gas exchange rates.		Sweat Test	Test that measures the amount of _____ in a person's sweat to diagnose cystic fibrosis.	
Ventilation Perfusion Scan	Nuclear medicine test that evaluates airflow (_____) & blood flow (_____) to diagnose lung disorders.				

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 hidrotic 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.	MASTer 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.