

Name _____

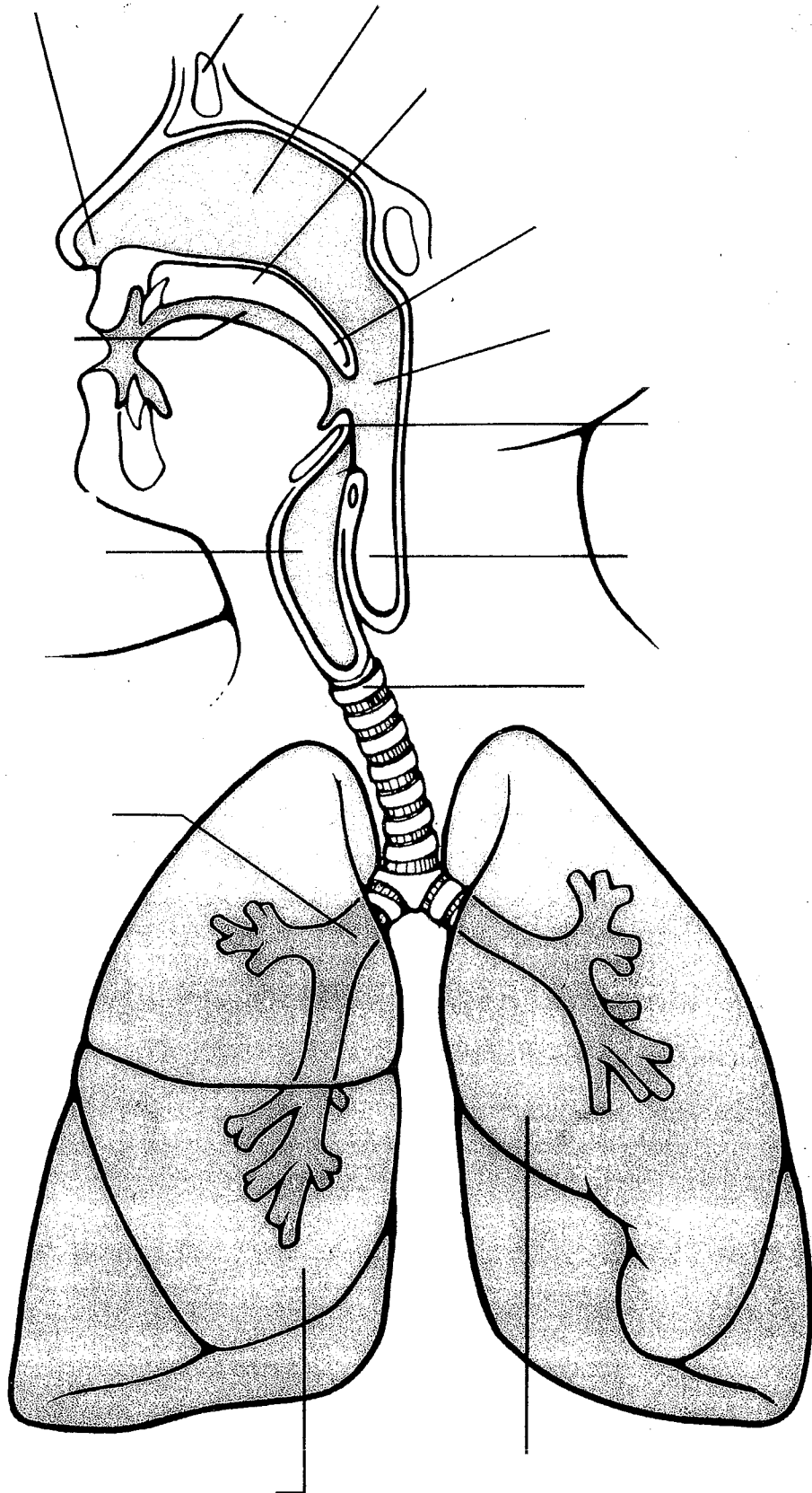
Respiratory System Worksheet

Using the key choices, select the terms identified in the following descriptions by inserting the appropriate term or letter in the answer blanks.

KEY CHOICES:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Alveoli | E. Esophagus | H. Parietal pleura | K. Trachea |
| B. Bronchioles | F. Glottis | I. Phrenic nerve | L. Visceral pleura |
| C. Conchae | G. Palate | J. Primary bronchi | |
| D. Epiglottis | | | |

- _____ 1. Smallest conducting respiratory passageways
- _____ 2. Separates the oral and nasal cavities
- _____ 3. Major nerve, stimulating the diaphragm
- _____ 4. Food passageway posterior to the trachea
- _____ 5. Closes off the larynx during swallowing
- _____ 6. Windpipe
- _____ 7. Actual site of gas exchanges
- _____ 8. Pleural layer covering the thorax walls
- _____ 9. Pleural layer covering the lungs
- _____ 10. Lumen of larynx
- _____ 11. Fleshy lobes in the nasal cavity which increase its surface area



Disorders of the Respiratory System – pgs. 816, 819, 825, 828, 834, 840, 844-846

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. Pleurisy | a. the common cold |
| _____ 2. Pleural effusion | b. pressure increases O ₂ in blood; can kill bacteria |
| _____ 3. Nebulization | c. bobbling/rattling sounds due to fluid or mucus |
| _____ 4. Pneumothorax | d. painful inflammation of the pleural membrane |
| _____ 5. Hyperbaric O ₂ chamber | e. oxygen starvation |
| _____ 6. Carbon monoxide poisoning | f. reduces O ₂ by 50% & causes cherry red lips |
| _____ 7. Apnea | g. painful or labored breathing |
| _____ 8. Asthma | h. bacterial lung inflammation |
| _____ 9. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | i. destruction of the alveoli |
| _____ 10. Emphysema | j. rapid breathing rate |
| _____ 11. Chronic bronchitis | k. inhaled medical mist can treat disorders |
| _____ 12. Lung cancer | l. fluid in the lungs |
| _____ 13. Pneumonia | m. most common infectious death in US |
| _____ 14. Tuberculosis | n. the absence of breathing |
| _____ 15. Coryza | o. chronic inflammation of the nose |
| _____ 16. Influenza | p. chronic airway inflammation/hypersensitivity |
| _____ 17. Pulmonary edema | q. cigarette is the most common cause |
| _____ 18. Cystic fibrosis | r. ducts become obstructed by thick mucus |
| _____ 19. Asphyxia | s. a virus causes fever, chills, & aches |
| _____ 20. Aspiration | t. slow, shallow breathing |
| _____ 21. Dyspnea | u. excessive mucus and coughing |
| _____ 22. Epistaxis | v. breathing a foreign object into the bronchi |
| _____ 23. Hypoventilation | w. air in pleural cavity; lung may collapse |
| _____ 24. Rales | x. chronic & recurrent obstruction of airflow |
| _____ 25. Rhinitis | y. a nosebleed |
| _____ 26. Tachypnea | z. excess fluid in the pleural space |