

5

Respiratory System

Objectives

After completing Chapter 5, you should be able to do the following:

1. identify word roots pertaining to the nose;
2. identify word roots pertaining to the throat and the larynx;
3. identify word roots pertaining to the trachea and the bronchial passages;
4. understand the difference between a bronchus and a bronchiole;
5. identify the word root for the pleural sac;
6. understand several word roots that identify the lungs and chest cavity;
7. name and identify the parts of the upper respiratory tract;
8. name and identify the parts of the lower respiratory tract; and
9. identify several types of drugs associated with respiratory conditions and treatments.

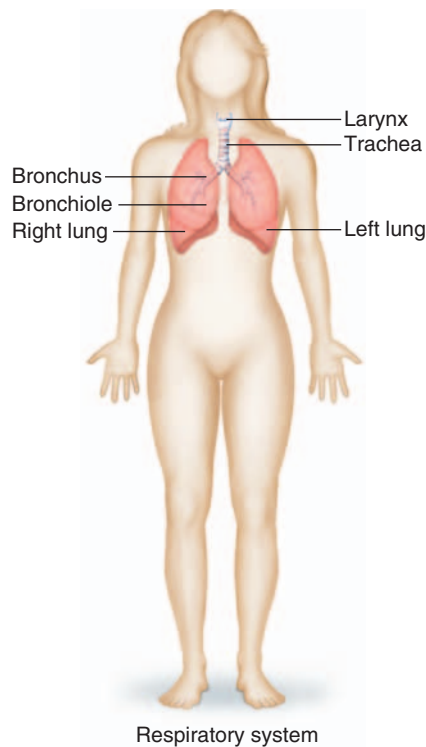


Orientation to the Respiratory System

The respiratory system is a continuous open passage from the mouth (the oral cavity) and nose through the head, neck, and chest to the lungs. Breathing in and out (inhalation and exhalation) allows oxygen (O_2) to enter and carbon dioxide (CO_2) to exit the body. The two main parts of the respiratory system are the upper respiratory tract (nose, mouth, pharynx, and larynx) and the lower respiratory tract (trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, pleura, lungs, and alveoli).

Air enters the nose through the nostrils (openings in the nose). The mucous membranes and numerous hairs in the nostrils filter dust and dirt from the air. The air then passes to the nasal cavities, which are separated from the mouth by the palate (roof of the mouth). The air then passes into the pharynx (throat) and into the larynx. Air travels from the larynx to the lungs via the trachea, which divides (bifurcates) into two branches called bronchi. After the bronchi enter the lungs, they branch into increasingly smaller tubes called bronchioles that extend deep into the lungs.

The lungs are membranous sacs on either side of the chest (thorax). Inside the lungs, at the tips of the bronchioles, are thin-walled alveolar sacs (alveoli) that are in close contact with blood capillaries. Gas exchange takes place at this level, as the red blood cells pick up inhaled oxygen to be distributed throughout the body. The surfaces of both lungs are lined with a membrane called the pleura.



Nose

As you listen to the CD, read the words and notice the pronunciations given.



Look at Figures 5-1 and 5-2

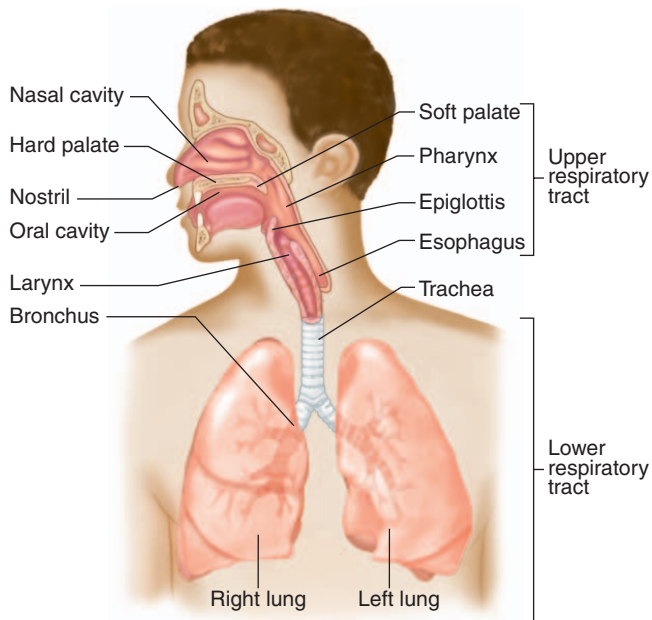


Figure 5-1 The upper and lower tracts of the respiratory system.

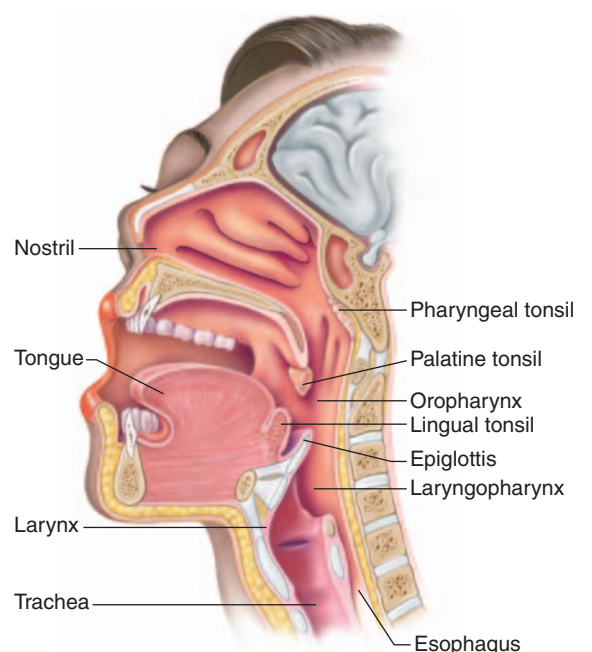


Figure 5-2 The parts of the upper respiratory system.

rhin(o) a combining form denoting the nose

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. rhinodynia (ri'no -din'e-ah) | -dynia | pain | 1. _____ |
| 2. rhinesthesia (ri'nes-the'ze-ah) | -esthesia | perception, sense | 2. _____ |
| 3. rhinolith (ri'no-lith) | -lith(o) | stone | 3. _____ |
| 4. rhinorrhagia (ri'no-ra'je-ah) | -rrhagia | excessive flow, bleeding | 4. _____ |
| 5. rhinocheiloplasty (ri-no-ki'lo-plas'te) | cheil(o) -plasty | lip plastic surgery | 5. _____ |
| 6. rhinitis (ri-ni'tis) | -itis | inflammation | 6. _____ |
| 7. rhinomycosis (ri'no-mi-ko'sis) | myc(o) -osis | fungus abnormal condition | 7. _____ |

nas(o) a combining form denoting relationship to the nose

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 8. nasal (na'zal) | -al | pertaining to | 8. _____ |
| 9. nasopharynx (na'zo-far'inks) | pharynx | throat | 9. _____ |
| 10. nasopharyngeal (na'zo-fah-rin'je-al) | pharyng(o) -eal | pharynx pertaining to | 10. _____ |
| 11. nasoseptal (na'zo-sep'tal) | sept(a) -al | septum pertaining to | 11. _____ |
| 12. nasoscope (na'zo-skop) | -scope | instrument for viewing | 12. _____ |
| 13. nasogastric (na'zo-gas'trik) | gastr(o) -ic | stomach pertaining to | 13. _____ |



Pause CD

After practicing each word several times, use a sheet of paper to cover all columns except the Answer column. As each word is pronounced again on the CD, write it in the space provided.



Start CD

Check the words you have written against the words in the left-hand column. If you have misspelled any words, practice writing them correctly.

Practice

LESSON
5-1

Terminology Application

Without looking at your previous work, write the word that matches each definition.

| Definition | Term |
|---|-------|
| 1. a plastic surgery on the lip and nose | _____ |
| 2. nosebleed (also known as epistaxis) | _____ |
| 3. pertaining to the nose | _____ |
| 4. a stone or concretion of the nose | _____ |
| 5. part of the pharynx above the level of the soft palate | _____ |
| 6. pertaining to the sense of smell | _____ |
| 7. inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose | _____ |
| 8. pertaining to the nasal septum | _____ |
| 9. fungus infection of the nose | _____ |
| 10. pertaining to the nasopharynx | _____ |
| 11. pertaining to the nose and stomach | _____ |
| 12. pain in the nose or nasal area | _____ |
| 13. lighted instrument used for examination of the nasal cavity | _____ |

Check your answers against the information given in this lesson's terminology presentation. If you have any errors, count them and write the number in the blank at the top of the page. Sign your work and give it to your instructor.

Throat and Larynx

As you listen to the CD, read the words and notice the pronunciations given.



Look at Figures 5-1 and 5-2 on pages 109

| <i>pharyng(o)</i> a combining form denoting relationship to the throat | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
| 1. pharynx (far'inks) | pharynx | throat | 1. _____ |
| 2. pharyngoplegia (far'ing-go-ple'je-ah) | -plegia | condition of paralysis | 2. _____ |
| 3. pharyngomycosis (fah-ring'go-mi-ko'sis) | myc(o) -osis | fungus abnormal condition | 3. _____ |
| 4. pharyngitis (far'in-ji'tis) | -itis | inflammation | 4. _____ |
| 5. pharyngeal (fah-rin'je-al) | -eal | pertaining to | 5. _____ |
| 6. pharyngectomy (far'in-jek'to-me) | -ectomy | excision, removal | 6. _____ |
| 7. oropharynx (o'ro-far'inks) | or(o) | mouth | 7. _____ |

| <i>laryng(o)</i> a combining form denoting the larynx (voice box) | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
| 8. laryngitis (lar'in-ji'tis) | -itis | inflammation | 8. _____ |
| 9. laryngeal (lah-rin'je-al) | -eal | of, pertaining to | 9. _____ |
| 10. laryngoplegia (la-ring'go-ple'je-ah) | -plegia | paralysis | 10. _____ |
| 11. laryngostenosis (lah-ring'go-ste-no'sis) | -stenosis | narrowing | 11. _____ |

continued

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 12. laryngospasm (lah-ring'go-spazm) | -spasm | contraction | 12. _____ |
| 13. laryngoscope (lah-ring'go-skop) | -scope | viewing instrument | 13. _____ |
| 14. laryngectomy (lar'in-jek'to-me) | -ectomy | excision, removal | 14. _____ |
| 15. laryngocentesis (lah-ring'go-sen-te'sis) | -centesis | surgical puncture | 15. _____ |
| 16. laryngopharynx (lah-ring'go-far'inks) | -pharynx | throat | 16. _____ |



Pause CD

After practicing each word several times, use a sheet of paper to cover all columns except the Answer column. As each word is pronounced again on the CD, write it in the space provided.



Start CD

Check the words you have written against the words in the left-hand column. If you have misspelled any words, practice writing them correctly.

Practice

LESSON
5-2

Terminology Application

Without looking at your previous work, write the word that matches each definition.

| Definition | Term |
|--|-------|
| 1. paralysis of the larynx | _____ |
| 2. part of the pharynx above the level of the soft palate | _____ |
| 3. surgical puncture of the larynx | _____ |
| 4. paralysis of the muscles of the throat | _____ |
| 5. any fungal infection of the throat | _____ |
| 6. inflammation of the larynx | _____ |
| 7. inflammation of the throat | _____ |
| 8. spasmodic closure of the larynx | _____ |
| 9. musculo-membranous passage between the mouth and posterior nasal passage and the larynx and esophagus | _____ |
| 10. pertaining to the pharynx | _____ |
| 11. excision of the pharynx | _____ |
| 12. of or pertaining to the larynx | _____ |
| 13. division of pharynx below the upper edge of the epiglottis and opens into the larynx and esophagus | _____ |
| 14. narrowing of the larynx | _____ |
| 15. excision of the larynx | _____ |
| 16. instrument used to examine the larynx | _____ |

Check your answers against the information given in this lesson's terminology presentation. If you have any errors, count them and write the number in the blank at the top of the page. Sign your work and give it to your instructor.

Trachea and Bronchi

As you listen to the CD, read the words and notice the pronunciations given.



Look at Figures 5-1 and 5-2 on page 109

| <i>trache(o)</i> a combining form denoting the trachea or windpipe | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
| 1. tracheostomy (tra'ke-os'to-me) | -stomy | connection, opening | 1. _____ |
| 2. tracheotomy (tra'ke-ot'o-me) | -tomy | incision, cutting into | 2. _____ |
| 3. tracheoplasty (tra'ke-o-plas'te) | -plasty | plastic surgery | 3. _____ |
| 4. tracheostenosis (tra'ke-o-ste-no'sis) | -stenosis | narrowing | 4. _____ |
| 5. tracheopathy (tra'ke-op'ah-the) | -pathy | disease | 5. _____ |
| 6. tracheorrhaphy (tra'ke-or'ah-fe) | -rrhaphy | suture, surgical repair | 6. _____ |
| 7. tracheitis (tra'ke-i'tis) | -itis | inflammation | 7. _____ |

| <i>bronch(i)</i> a combining form denoting the bronchi (plural) or bronchus (singular), the air passages within the lungs | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
| 8. bronchorrhea (brong-ko-re'ah) | -rrhea | flow | 8. _____ |
| 9. bronchiectasis (brong'ke-ek'tah-sis) | -ectasis | dilatation, expansion | 9. _____ |
| 10. bronchitis (brong-ki'tis) | -itis | inflammation | 10. _____ |
| 11. bronchoedema (brong'ko-e-de'mah) | -edema | swelling | 11. _____ |

continued

Look at Figure 5-3

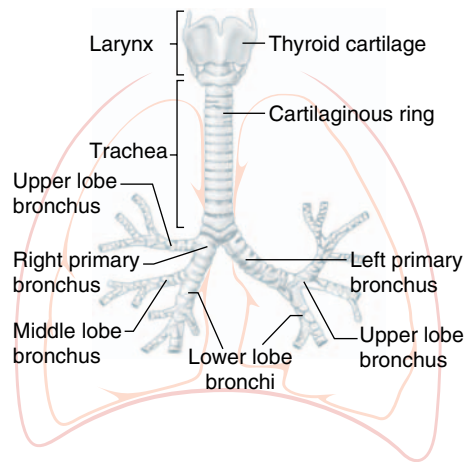


Figure 5-3 The larynx, trachea, and bronchi.

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|---|-------------------|--|-----------|
| 12. bronchoscopy (brong-kos'ko-pe) | -scopy | examine | 12. _____ |
| 13. bronchoplegia (brong'ko-ple'je-ah) | -plegia | paralysis | 13. _____ |
| 14. bronchopneumonitis (brong'ko-nu'mo-ni'tis) | pneum(o) -itis | lungs inflammation | 14. _____ |
| 15. bronchiole (brong'ke-ol) | -ole | diminutive spelling; refers to reduction in size | 15. _____ |



Pause CD

After practicing each word several times, use a sheet of paper to cover all columns except the Answer column. As each word is pronounced again on the CD, write it in the space provided.



Start CD

Check the words you have written against the words in the left-hand column. If you have misspelled any words, practice writing them correctly.

Practice

LESSON
5-3

Terminology Application

Without looking at your previous work, write the word that matches each definition.

| Definition | Term |
|--|-------|
| 1. excessive secretion of mucus from the bronchial mucous membrane | _____ |
| 2. surgical repair of the trachea | _____ |
| 3. dilatation (dilation) of the bronchi | _____ |
| 4. narrowing of the trachea | _____ |
| 5. plastic surgery of the trachea | _____ |
| 6. inspection or examination of the bronchi | _____ |
| 7. paralysis of the bronchi | _____ |
| 8. surgical creation of an opening into the trachea | _____ |
| 9. any disease of the trachea | _____ |
| 10. inflammation of the bronchi | _____ |
| 11. swelling of the mucosa of the bronchi | _____ |
| 12. incision into the trachea | _____ |
| 13. an inflammation of the lungs that originates at the bronchi | _____ |
| 14. inflammation of the trachea | _____ |
| 15. finer subdivisions of the bronchi | _____ |

Check your answers against the information given in this lesson's terminology presentation. If you have any errors, count them and write the number in the blank at the top of the page. Sign your work and give it to your instructor.

Lungs, Chest, and Breathing

As you listen to the CD, read the words and notice the pronunciations given.



pleura, pleur (o) a term denoting the serous membrane surrounding the lungs and lining the chest cavity

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. pleural (ploor'al) | -al | pertaining to | 1. _____ |
| 2. pleurae (ploor'e) | -ae | more than one; plural ending | 2. _____ |
| 3. pleuritis (ploo-ri'tis) (pleurisy) (ploor'i-se) | -itis | inflammation | 3. _____ |
| 4. pleurectomy (ploor-ek'to-me) | -ectomy | excision, removal | 4. _____ |
| 5. pleuralgia (ploor-al'je-ah) | -algia | pain | 5. _____ |
| 6. pleurotomy (ploor-ot'o-me) | -tomy | incision, cutting | 6. _____ |
| 7. pleurocentesis (ploor'o-sen-te'sis) | -centesis | surgical puncture | 7. _____ |
| 8. pleurocele (ploor'o-sel) | -cele | tumor, swelling, hernia | 8. _____ |

pneumon(o), pneum(o), pneumat(o), pneum(a) combining forms denoting the lungs, respiration, air, or gas

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 9. pneumonitis (nu'mo-ni'tis) | -itis | inflammation | 9. _____ |
| 10. pneumonography (nu'mo-nog'rah-fe) | -graphy | recording | 10. _____ |

continued

Look at Figure 5-1, on page 109, and Figure 5-4 here

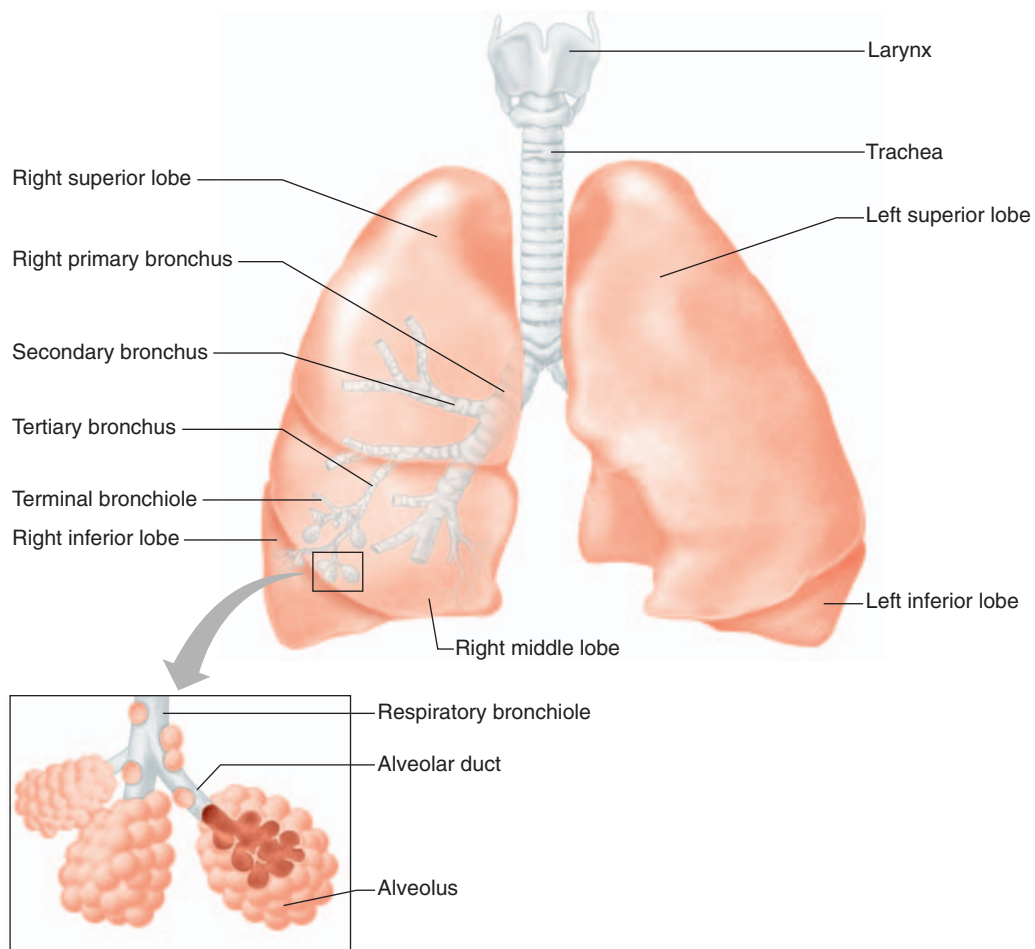


Figure 5-4 The lobes of the lungs, the bronchi, the bronchioles, and the alveoli.

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 11. pneumomelanos (nu'mo-mel'ah-no'sis) | melan(o) -osis | black abnormal condition | 11. _____ |
| 12. pneumodynamics (nu'mo-di-nam'iks) | -dynamics | force | 12. _____ |
| 13. pneumoencephalography (nu'mo-en-sef'ah-log'rah-fe) | encephal(o) -graphy | brain process of recording | 13. _____ |
| 14. pneumoconiosis (nu'mo-ko'ne-o'sis) | coni(o) -osis | dust abnormal condition | 14. _____ |
| 15. pneumothorax (nu'mo-tho'raks) | thorax | chest | 15. _____ |
| 16. pneumocentesis (nu'mo-sen-te'sis) | -centesis | surgical puncture | 16. _____ |

pulmon(o) a combining form denoting relationship to the lungs

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 17. pneumectomy (pul'mo-nek'to-me) | -ectomy | excision, removal | 17. _____ |
| 18. pneumonia (pul'mo-ni'tis) | -itis | inflammation | 18. _____ |
| 19. pulmonologist (pul'mo-nol'o-jist) | (o) -logist | specialist | 19. _____ |
| 20. pulmonary (pul-mon'ic) | -ic | pertaining to | 20. _____ |

thorac(o) a combining form denoting relationship to the thorax (chest)

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|---|----------------------------|--|-----------|
| 21. thoracic (tho-ras'ik) | -ic | pertaining to | 21. _____ |
| 22. thoracotomy (tho'rah-kot'o-me) | -tomy | incision | 22. _____ |
| 23. thoracocentesis (tho'rah-ko-sen-te'sis) and thoracentesis (tho'rah-sen-te'sis) | -centesis -centesis | surgical puncture surgical puncture | 23. _____ |

-pnea a suffix denoting breathing or air or gas

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 24. eupnea (up-ne'ah) | eu- | well, normal | 24. _____ |
| 25. apnea (ap-ne'ah) | a- | without, lack of | 25. _____ |
| 26. dyspnea (disp'ne-ah) | dys- | abnormal, painful, difficult | 26. _____ |
| 27. orthopnea (or'thop-ne'ah) | orth(o) | straight, normal | 27. _____ |
| 28. tachypnea (tak'ip-ne'ah) | tachy- | fast | 28. _____ |

continued

oxy, ox- combining forms denoting the presence of oxygen

| Word | Word Part | Definition | Answer |
|------|-----------|------------|--------|
|------|-----------|------------|--------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| 29. oximeter (ok-sim'e-ter) | meter | measurement | 29. _____ |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| 30. hypoxemia (hi'pok-se'me-ah) | -emia | blood condition | 30. _____ |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|



Pause CD

After practicing each word several times, use a sheet of paper to cover all columns except the Answer column. As each word is pronounced again on the CD, write it in the space provided.



Start CD

Check the words you have written against the words in the left-hand column. If you have misspelled any words, practice writing them correctly.

Practice

LESSON
5-4

Terminology Application

Without looking at your previous work, write the word that matches each definition.

| Definition | Term |
|---|-------|
| 1. pain in the pleura | _____ |
| 2. more than one pleura | _____ |
| 3. inflammation of the pleura | _____ |
| 4. pertaining to the chest | _____ |
| 5. X-ray of the lung | _____ |
| 6. incision into the chest | _____ |
| 7. herniation of the pleura | _____ |
| 8. photoelectric device used for determining the oxygen saturation in the blood | _____ |
| 9. inflammation of the lung | _____ |
| 10. difficult breathing | _____ |
| 11. the dynamics of the respiratory system | _____ |
| 12. easy, normal breathing | _____ |
| 13. pertaining to the lungs | _____ |
| 14. surgical puncture of the chest to aspirate fluid | _____ |
| 15. the blackening of the lungs as from coal dust | _____ |
| 16. abnormally fast rate of breathing | _____ |
| 17. pertaining to the pleura | _____ |
| 18. a lung specialist | _____ |
| 19. temporary absence of breathing | _____ |
| 20. inflammation of the lung | _____ |
| 21. inability to breathe unless in an upright position | _____ |

continued

Name _____ Date _____ Errors _____

- 22. a disease caused by dust or other particulates in the lungs _____
- 23. radiographic films of the brain, created by utilizing injections of air or gas _____
- 24. surgical puncture or tap of the pleura _____
- 25. incision into the pleura _____
- 26. excision of all or part of a lung _____
- 27. accumulation of air in the chest cavity _____
- 28. surgical puncture for aspiration of the lung _____
- 29. excision of the pleura _____
- 30. deficient oxygenation of the blood _____

Check your answers against the information given in this lesson's terminology presentation. If you have any errors, count them and write the number in the blank at the top of the page. Sign your work and give it to your instructor.

Drug Terminology Presentation

As you listen to the CD, read the words and notice the pronunciations given.



| Word | Definition | Example: Generic Name | Example: Brand/ Trade Name | Answer |
|------------------------|--|--|--|----------|
| antihistamines | agents that counter the effects of histamines; used to treat allergies | fexofenadine loratadine cetirizine promethazine diphenhydramine | Allegra Claritin Zyrtec Phenergan Benadryl | 1. _____ |
| antitussives | agents that relieve or prevent coughs | guaifenesin benzonatate promethazine hydrochloride | Robitussin Tessalon Perles Phenergan + codeine | 2. _____ |
| bronchodilators | agents that expand the air passages in the lungs | albuterol ipratropium salmeterol flunisolide (a corticosteroid) epinephrine triamcinolone (a corticosteroid) fluticason (a corticosteroid) | Proventil Atrovent Serevent Aerobid (various) Azmacort (various) | 3. _____ |
| decongestants | agents that reduce congestion and bronchial swelling | loratadine | Claritin | 4. _____ |
| expectorants | agents that promote the ejection of mucus or other fluids from the lower respiratory tract | guaifenesin benzonatate hydrocodone ammonium chloride codeine | Robitussin Tessalon Perles Hycodan (various) (various) | 5. _____ |
| mucoytics | agents that destroy or dissolve mucus | guaifenesin acetylcystein | Robitussin Mucomyst, Mucosil | 6. _____ |



→ Stop CD

After practicing each word several times, use a sheet of paper to cover all columns except the Answer column. As each word is pronounced again on the CD, write it in the space provided.



→ Start CD

Check the words you have written against the words in the left-hand column. If you have misspelled any words, practice writing them correctly.

Practice

LESSON
5-5

Drug Terminology Application

Without looking at your previous work, write the word that matches each definition.

| Definition | Term |
|---|-------|
| 1. agents that promote the ejection of mucus or other fluids from the lower respiratory tract | _____ |
| 2. agents that destroy or dissolve mucus | _____ |
| 3. agents that counter the effects of histamines | _____ |
| 4. agents that expand the air passages in the lungs | _____ |
| 5. agents that reduce congestion and bronchial swelling | _____ |
| 6. agents that relieve or prevent coughs | _____ |

Check your answers against the information given in this lesson's terminology presentation. If you have any errors, count them and write the number in the blank at the top of the page. Sign your work and give it to your instructor.

CHAPTER
5

Terminology Review

This is a review of the word parts and words you have learned in the preceding lessons. Some of the medical terms listed below may be new, but they are composed of the word parts and word roots that you have already learned. Read the words below as they are pronounced on the CD.



Word Element Review

| Word | Word Part | Meaning of Word Part |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. nasopharynx nasopharynx (na'zo-far'inks) | nas(o) pharynx Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 2. laryngoscope laryngoscope (lah-ring'go-skop) | laryng(o) -scope Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 3. rhinomycosis rhinomycosis rhinomycosis (ri'no-mi-ko'sis) | rhin(o) myc(o) -osis Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 4. bronchitis bronchitis (brong-ki'tis) | bronch(o) -itis Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 5. oropharynx oropharynx (o'ro-far'inks) | or(o) pharynx Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 6. tracheorrhaphy tracheorrhaphy (tra'ke-or'ah-fe) | trache(o) -rrhaphy Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 7. pleurotomy pleurotomy (ploor-ot'o-me) | pleur(o) -tomy Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |

continued

| Word | Word Part | Meaning of Word Part |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 8. pneumocentesis pneumocentesis (nu'mo-sen-te'sis) | pneum(o) -centesis Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 9. thoracotomy thoracotomy (tho'rah-kot'o-me) | thorac(o) -tomy Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 10. pulmonitis pulmonitis (pul'mo-ni'tis) | pulmon(o) -itis Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 11. nasogastric nasogastric nasogastric (na'zo-gas'trik) | nas(o) gastr(o) -ic Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 12. bronchiole bronchiole (brong'ke-ol) | bronch(i) -ole Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 13. pneumectomy pneumectomy (pul'mo-nek'to-me) | pulmon(o) -ectomy Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |
| 14. nasopharyngeal nasopharyngeal nasopharyngeal (na'zo-fah-rin'je-al) | nas(o) pharyng(o) -eal Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 15. thoracic thoracic (tho-ras'ik) | thorac(o) -ic Meaning of word | _____ _____ _____ |

 **Stop CD**

On the lines provided, write in the meanings of as many suffixes, prefixes, roots, and words as you can from memory. Check your definitions in the glossary or a medical dictionary, and make any needed corrections.

CHAPTER
5

Terminology Review

Complete this review, and turn it in to your instructor when you are finished.

Definition

Each phrase below defines one of the words you have just studied. Without looking at your previous work, write in the word that matches each definition.

| Definition | Term |
|---|-------|
| 1. temporary absence of breathing | _____ |
| 2. pertaining to the chest | _____ |
| 3. excision of the larynx | _____ |
| 4. dilatation of the bronchi | _____ |
| 5. herniation of the pleura | _____ |
| 6. surgical puncture of the larynx | _____ |
| 7. pertaining to the nasal septum | _____ |
| 8. plastic surgery on the lip and nose | _____ |
| 9. the blackening of a lung, as from coal dust | _____ |
| 10. paralysis of a bronchus | _____ |
| 11. inability to breathe unless in an upright position | _____ |
| 12. radiographic films of the brain, created using injections of air or gas | _____ |
| 13. pain in the nose | _____ |
| 14. an inflammation of the lungs that originates at the bronchi | _____ |
| 15. nosebleed | _____ |
| 16. incision into the trachea | _____ |
| 17. lighted instrument used for examination of the nasal cavity | _____ |

continued

Name _____ Date _____ Errors _____

- 18. difficult breathing _____
- 19. incision into the pleura _____
- 20. inflammation of the pleura _____

Matching

Match the following definitions with the terms given. Write the letter of the correct definition to the left of the term.

| Term | Definition |
|---------------------------|--|
| _____ 21. laryngostenosis | a. difficult breathing |
| _____ 22. tracheotomy | b. surgical repair or suture of the trachea |
| _____ 23. thoracodynia | c. inflammation of the bronchi |
| _____ 24. dyspnea | d. narrowing of the larynx |
| _____ 25. rhinomycosis | e. fungus infection of the nose |
| _____ 26. bronchoplegia | f. surgical procedure for aspiration of the lung |
| _____ 27. thoracomyodynia | g. pain in the muscles of the chest |
| _____ 28. tracheorrhaphy | h. incision into the trachea |
| _____ 29. pneumocentesis | i. paralysis of the bronchi |
| _____ 30. bronchitis | j. pain in the chest region |

CHAPTER

5

Terminology Review

Case Studies

Read the following brief case studies. In each case study, some terms are followed by a superscript letter. Write a brief definition for each of those terms on the corresponding lines below.

1. J. is a former steelworker who has asthma and a variety of pulmonary^a problems. Last year, he went to his pulmonologist^b several times to be treated for pneumoconiosis^c that resulted from his years working in a steel foundry. He usually has bronchitis^d at least once a year, and he uses bronchodilators^e on a regular basis.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

2. P.N. works for a pediatrician and is familiar with the various types of children's respiratory^a ailments and some of the common treatments. For example, one child recently diagnosed with allergies was treated with antihistamines^b. Another child had considerable thoracic^c congestion with a nagging cough; this child was treated with an antitussive^d, a decongestant^e, and a mucolytic^f.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

3. A local hospital ER treated several elderly patients who had breathing difficulties. One patient had sleep apnea^a, another had tracheostenosis^b, and another had bronchopneumonitis^c. All patients were admitted for 24-hour observation and were put on a regimen of appropriate medications and breathing treatments.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

4. T.Y. has been hospitalized for a stroke and suffers from laryngoplegia^a. The patient in the adjoining hospital room has had surgery and currently has a temporary tracheostomy^b. This second patient had been injured in a car accident and had to undergo thoracoplasty^c to repair damage that he sustained.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

5. R.B. has a history of dyspnea^a resulting from a nasoseptal^b problem. She has had recurring nasal^c and pharyngeal^d infections caused by bacterial growth in her nasal cavities

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Labeling

Fill in the blanks with the correct terminology.

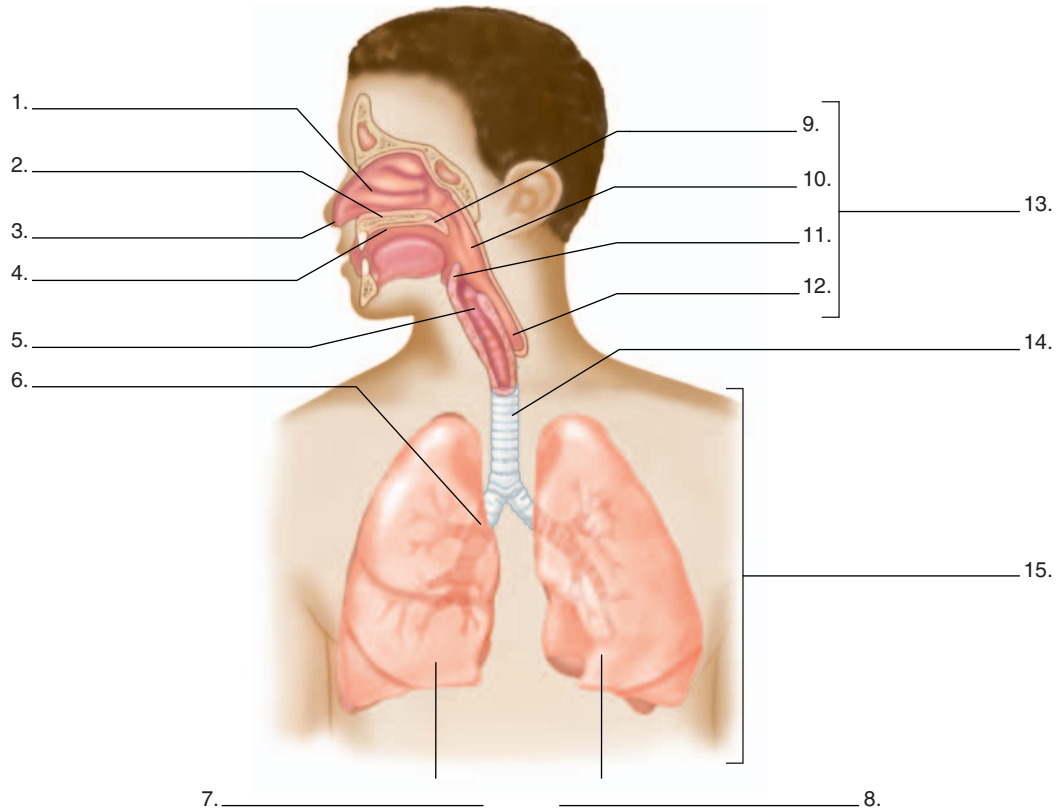


Figure 5-5 The upper and lower tracts of the respiratory system.

You may now go on to Chapter Test 5.

Practice
