

Respiratory System Qs

Building Medical Words

Use *rhin/o* (nose) to build words that mean:

- 1) discharge from the nose _____
- 2) inflammation of (mucous membranes of the) nose _____

Use *laryng/o* (larynx [voice box]) to build words that mean:

- 3) visual examination of larynx _____
- 4) inflammation of larynx _____
- 5) stricture or narrowing of the larynx _____

Use *branch/o* or *bronchi/o* (bronchus) to build words that mean:

- 6) dilation or expansion of the bronchus _____
- 7) disease of the bronchus _____
- 8) spasm of the bronchus _____

Use *pneumon/o* or *pneum/o* (air; lung) to build words that mean:

- 9) air in the chest (pleural space) _____
- 10) inflammation of lungs _____

Use *pulmon/o* (lung) to build words that mean:

- 11) specialist in lung (diseases) _____
- 12) pertaining to the lung _____

Use -pnea (breathing) to build words that mean:

- 13) difficult breathing _____
- 14) slow breathing _____
- 15) rapid breathing _____
- 16) absence of breathing _____

Build surgical words that mean:

- 17) surgical repair of the nose _____
- 18) surgical puncture of the chest _____
- 19) removal of a lung _____
- 20) forming an opening (mouth) in the trachea _____

Answers

1. rhinorrhea
2. rhinitis
3. laryngoscopy
4. laryngitis
5. laryngostenosis
6. bronchiectasis
7. bronchopathy
8. bronchospasm
9. pneumothorax
10. pneumonitis
11. pulmonologist
12. pulmonary, pulmonic
13. dyspnea
14. bradypnea
15. tachypnea
16. apnea
17. rhinoplasty
18. thoracocentesis, thoracentesis
19. pneumonectomy, pneumonectomy
20. tracheostomy

Matching Pathological, Diagnostic, Symptomatic, and Related Terms

Match the following terms with the definitions in the numbered list.

Anosmia,, consolidation,, empyema,, pneumoconiosis,, apnea,,
coryza,, epistaxis,, pulmonary edema,, atelectasis,, crackle,,
hypoxemia,, stridor,, Auscultation,, deviated septum,, pertussis,,
surfactant,, compliance,, emphysema,, pleurisy,, tubercles.

- 1) collapsed or airless lung.....
- 2) pus in the pleural cavity.....
- 3) phospholipid that allows the lungs to expand with ease.....
- 4) loss of sponginess of lungs due to engorgement.....
- 5) listening to the chest sounds using a stethoscope.....
- 6) absence or decrease in the sense of smell.....
- 7) deficiency of oxygen in the blood.....
- 8) granulomas associated with tuberculosis.....
- 9) temporary loss of breathing.....
- 10) disease characterized by a decrease in alveolar elasticity.....
- 11) ease with which lung tissue can be stretched.....

- 12) nosebleed; nasal hemorrhage.....
- 13) excessive fluid in the lungs that induces cough and dyspnea....
- 14) abnormal respiratory sound associated with exudates, spasms,
or hyperplasia.....
- 15) displacement of the cartilage dividing the nostrils.....
- 16) head cold; upper respiratory infection.....
- 17) condition in which dust particles are found in the
lungs.....
- 18) inflammation of the pleural membrane.....
- 19) abnormal sound caused by spasms or swelling of
larynx.....
- 20) whooping cough.....

Answers

1. atelectasis
2. empyema
3. surfactant
4. consolidation
5. auscultation
6. anosmia
7. hypoxemia
8. tubercles
9. apnea
10. emphysema
11. compliance
12. epistaxis
13. pulmonary edema
14. crackle
15. deviated septum
16. coryza
17. pneumoconiosis
18. pleurisy
19. stridor
20. pertussis

Matching Procedures, Pharmacology, and Abbreviations

Match the following terms with the definitions in the numbered list.

ABGs,, antral lavage,, Mantoux test,, radiography,, aerosol therapy,, decongestant,, oximetry,, rhinoplasty,, AFB,, expectorant,, pneumectomy,, septoplasty,, antihistamine,, laryngoscopy,, polysomnography,, sweat test,, antitussive,, lung scan,, pulmonary function tests,, throat culture.

- 1) imaging procedure that uses radionuclide to evaluate blood flow in the lungs_____
- 2) test of sleep cycles and stages_____
- 3) producing images using an x-ray machine_____
- 4) washing or irrigating sinuses_____
- 5) sneezing, runny nose, itchiness, and rashes_____
- 6) relieves or suppresses coughing_____
- 7) used primarily in children to confirm cystic fibrosis_____
- 8) noninvasive test used to monitor percentage of hemoglobin saturated with oxygen_____
- 9) TB organism_____

- 10) inhalation of medication directly into the respiratory system via a nebulizer_____
- 11) decreases mucous membrane swelling by constricting blood vessels_____
- 12) intradermal test to determine tuberculin sensitivity_____
- 13) laboratory tests to assess gases and pH of arterial blood_____
- 14) reduces the viscosity of sputum to facilitate productive coughing_____
- 15) used to identify pathogens, especially group A streptococci_____
- 16) multiple tests used to determine the ability of lungs and capillary membranes to exchange oxygen_____
- 17) visual examination of the voice box to detect tumors and other abnormalities_____
- 18) surgery to correct a deviated nasal septum
- 19) excision of the entire lung_____
- 20) reconstructive surgery of the nose, commonly for cosmetic purposes_____

Answers

1. lung scan
2. polysomnography
3. radiography
4. antral lavage
5. antihistamine
6. antitussive
7. sweat test
8. oximetry
9. AFB
10. aerosol therapy
11. decongestant
12. Mantoux test
13. ABGs
14. expectorant
15. throat culture
16. pulmonary function tests
17. laryngoscopy
18. septoplasty
19. pneumectomy
20. rhinoplasty