Chapter 20, Respiratory System

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| **Across****4.** Tendency for expanded lung to decrease in size because of elastic fibers and surface tension**6.** introduction of air into the pleural cavity. **7.** Main organs of respiration responsible for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide.**12.** Anterior part of throat, passageway for air between pharynx and trachea**18.** A contagious disease caused by a bacterium called Myobacterium tuberculosis that is transmitted through the air; usually affects the lungs, but other body parts can also be affected, such as the spine, brain, and kidney.**19.** Produced by alveolar epithelium- Forms thin layer on surface of fluid lining alveoli - Reduces surface tension**20.** Common passageway of digestive system and respiratory system**21.** Amount inspired or expired during quiet breath - about 500 mL. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Volume**22.** A chronic and episodic inflammatory disease that makes it difficult to breathe and causes coughing and wheezing.**24.** The coughing up blood from the respiratory tract.**25.** Soft palate to the epiglottis**26.** Measurement of the amount of air that can be inhaled and exhaled**28.** The process of exhaling air out of the lungs.**29.** Posterior to choanae and superior to soft palate- Lined with mucous membrane**30.** The process of breathing air into the lungs | **Down****1.** A condition in which the bronchi become permanently dilated (widened) and damaged.**2.** surrounds each lung - formed by the pleural membranes - filled with pleural fluid**3.** Ridge separating main bronchi**5.** Tip of epiglottis to posterior larynx**8.** A chronic, incurable lung disease in which the alveoli in lungs become filled with trapped air; usually results from smoking and chronic bronchitis.**9.** This is the amount of air remaining in lungs - About 1200 mL. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Volume**10.** Branches of the passages of the respiratory system that lead from the trachea into the lungs.**11.** The administration of oxygen to increase the supply of oxygen to the lungs.**13.** Sum of the ERV, IRV and the TV. About 4600 mL**14.** An irritation and inflammation of the lining of the bronchi. **15.** The process of inhaling air into the lungs and exhaling air out of the lungs. sputum: Mucous coughed up from the lungs.**16.** Tiny, grape-like sacs in the lungs where the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide occurs.**17.** divide to form respiratory bronchioles then alveoli. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bronchioles.**23.** A chronic, incurable lung disease that causes difficulty breathing. aka Chronic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**27.** An air passage that goes from the throat (phraynx) to the bronchi; also called the windpipe |