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Chest tube

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| **Across****3.** Precise measure of the tube suction. The doctor might may order to use it or not**4.** Referres to the stretchiness of the lung tissue(fiber) or the compliance of the lung**6.** Accumulation of lymph fluid in the pleural cavity**8.** Where fluid from the pleural cavity drain into **12.** It compresses the heart and the major vessels and can be lethal in matter of minutes. It does not allow the heart to fill and pump the blood**13.** Is referred as the window to the pleural cavity, monitors changes in the intra-thoracic pressure, detects air coming from the chest and is a one way valve.**14.** The area between the lungs. The organs in this area include the heart and its large veins and arteries, the trachea, the esophagus, the bronchi and lymph nodes**16.** Fluid filled space between the outer layer of the lung membrane(parietal pleural ) and the inner layer of the Lung (the visceral layer) that keeps the lung inflated**17.** Helps fluid or air to evacuate as long as the chest drainage system is below the level of the chest**19.** Collection of air in the pleural space**20.** A plastic, portable one-way valve used for chest drainage **22.** Blood and air in the pleural space**23.** Decreases the surface tension in the alveoli as a result, it increases lung compliance  | **Down****1.** The pleural space pushes everything towards the unaffected side **2.** Trocar,Pigtail and Heimlich valve are all type of**5.** Accumulation of blood in the pleural effusion**7.** Catheter inserted though the thorax to remove/decompress, air and fluids from the pleural space in order to allow adequate lung expansion for venitlation.**9.** During this cycle the diaphram and the external intercostals muscle contracts that causes to increase the volume in thoracic cavity and decrease the pressure in the pleural cavity **10.** Accumulation of fluid in the pleural space**11.** Negative pressure causes the lung to do this**15.** communication between the pleural carivty and the drainage system. Can be seen in the water seal chamber, when breathing in and out**18.** The pressure and vloume are inversely related, if the prssure is high and the volume is low **21.** Accumulation of pus or purulent in the pleural space  |