

Medical Terminology Respiratory System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn



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Medical Terminology
Respiratory System

**ALVEOLI (ALVEOLUS,
SINGULAR)**

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**BRONCHUS
(BRONCHI, PLURAL)**

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BRONCHIOLES

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DIAPHRAGM

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EPIGLOTTIS

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LARYNX

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LOBES OF THE LUNG

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NASAL CAVITIES

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These are the large branches of the airway that come off the distal trachea.
There are right and left bronchi

Tiny, sac-like projections into which inhaled air eventually enters that serve as the site of gas exchange with capillaries during respiration

Dome-shaped muscle that serves as the primary driver for respiration by decreasing the pressure inside the thoracic cavity

Smaller airway passages distal to the bronchi

Also called the "voice box" or "Adam's apple," this organ is composed of cartilage that is responsible for voice production

Structure made of flexible cartilage that blocks food from going down the trachea when swallowing

These are the internal passageways behind the nares, or nostrils, which divide into right and left sides by the nasal septum. Inhaled air is cleaned and warmed. Air is further warmed and humidified in the mucus, producing paranasal sinuses

These are the sections or divisions of the lungs. There are three lobes that compose the right lung and two lobes that compose the left lung

PLEURA

PHARYNX

NASOPHARYNX

OROPHARYNX

TRACHEA

TYPE I PNEUMOCYTES

TYPE II PNEUMOCYTES

ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES

This is the passageway anterior to the larynx and posterior to the oral and nasal cavities. It carries air from the nose to the trachea

Membrane that surrounds the lungs

Section of the pharynx posterior to the oral cavity, behind the mouth

Section of the pharynx posterior to the nasal cavities

These are flat, elongated, squamous cells that constitute 95% of the internal surface of each alveolus. Gas exchanges occur across a shared basement membrane with the pulmonary capillary endothelium that serves as an air-blood barrier

Commonly referred to as the "windpipe," this is the large tube made of cartilage through which air navigates into and out of the lungs. It lies inferior to the larynx

Blood-derived immune cells of the respiratory system that defend against toxic agents and microorganisms present in inhaled air

These cells are small and cuboidal in shape. Their major function is the production and secretion of surfactant. They can transform into type I pneumocytes if the type I cells get damaged

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PULMONARY SURFACTANT

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PULMONARY CAPILLARY ENDOTHELIUM

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INSPIRATION

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EXPIRATION

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DYSPNEA

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EUPNEA

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HYPERPNEA

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TACHYPNEA

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Tiny blood vessels that cover alveoli and form the blood component of air-blood gas exchange where oxygen from the air is traded for carbon dioxide from the blood

This vital lipoprotein product reduces surface tension, allowing alveoli to stay open. It is critical for gas exchange

Process of ejecting air from the lungs when the diaphragm relaxes

Process of drawing air into the lungs when the diaphragm contracts

This is a term for normal, relaxed breathing. It occurs unconsciously when a person is at rest

Term to describe abnormal breathing

Describes fast breathing

Also known as forced breathing, this type of breathing is triggered by heavy exertion or when fast air movement is intentionally produced, such as when singing or shouting

DIAPHRAGMATIC BREATHING

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COSTAL BREATHING

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PNEUMONIA

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ASPIRATION PNEUMONIA

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LOBAR PNEUMONIA

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BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

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ASTHMA

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CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

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Type of breathing that results in shallow breaths and comes from intercostal muscles contracting during inhalation and relaxing during exhalation

Also known as deep breathing, diaphragmatic breathing involves vigorous contraction of the diaphragm muscle during inhalation, which then relaxes during exhalation

Pneumonia that results from food products (often vomitus) that were inhaled into the trachea instead of going down the esophagus

This is a general term for an infection involving the lungs and alveoli. Pus and fluid build up in the air passageways

Also known as bronchial pneumonia, this type of pneumonia presents as patchy involvement all over both lungs

Type of pneumonia that involves one or more lobes of the lungs

This term includes both chronic bronchitis and emphysema. It results in a diminished capacity of the lungs to ventilate air

An inflammatory disorder of the respiratory system that leads to acute bronchial narrowing and presents in individuals affected as wheezing and cough

HEMOPTYSIS

HEMOTHORAX

HYPOXIA

PLEURITIS

PLEURAL EFFUSION

PNEUMOTHORAX

TENSION PNEUMOTHORAX

PULMONARY EMBOLISM

Refers to blood building up in the space between the lungs and the chest wall (the pleural space)

Refers to coughing up blood, which could be caused by many conditions, such as lung cancer

Describes inflammation of the parietal pleura, the membrane coating the lungs

State of having insufficient oxygen to meet the body's energy demands

Refers to the air building up within the pleural space

Describes fluid building up within the pleural space

Throwing of a clot into the blood circulation supplying blood to the lungs, which can result in the death (necrosis) of lung tissue, known as pulmonary infarction

Life-threatening emergency in which the air pressure of the pneumothorax is so severe that it impedes cardiopulmonary function

CYSTIC FIBROSIS

BRONCHIECTASIS

SARCOIDOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS

ADENOCARCINOMA

ADENOCARCINOMA IN SITU (PREVIOUSLY CALLED BRONCHIOLOALVEOLAR CARCINOMA)

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (SCC)

LARGE CELL (UNDIFFERENTIATED) CARCINOMA

Abnormal enlargement of the bronchial passageways

This is a progressively worsening genetic condition that affects the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), resulting in thickened, sticky mucous production. The mucous gets trapped in the lungs' airways leading to bronchiectasis and chronic pulmonary infection

An infection caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that is notoriously difficult to treat because the bacteria resist degradation by the alveolar macrophages. The immune response to tuberculosis can also cause lesions within the lungs known as tuberculous granulomas

Inflammatory condition of unknown cause that is characterized by fleshy pulmonary lesions, called non-caseating granulomas, walled off by alveolar macrophages

Subtype of adenocarcinoma that has not spread (metastasized) and carries a relatively better prognosis for this type of cancer

This type of lung cancer affects cells that usually secrete biochemicals, such as mucous. While it primarily affects current and prior smokers, it is also the most common form of pulmonary cancer in nonsmokers

This type of cancer is composed of undifferentiated pleomorphic cells that do not fit into any other category. It can start in any area of the lung and is predisposed to proliferate and spread rapidly, making it more difficult to treat

This type of cancer starts in the thin, squamous cells that line the air passageways of the lungs. It is associated with a history of smoking and usually starts centrally near the large bronchial tubes

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**LARGE
CELL NEUROENDOCRINE
CARCINOMA**

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**SMALL CELL LUNG
CANCER (SCLC)**

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**PULMONARY
HAMARTOMA**

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BRONCHOSCOPY

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**COMPUTED
TOMOGRAPHY (CT)
OF THE CHEST**

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LUNG BIOPSY

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**PULMONARY
ANGIOGRAPHY**

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OXIMETRY

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Overall, this type of cancer proliferates and spreads more rapidly than NSCLC and usually has metastasized by the time of diagnosis. However, it is often sensitive to treatment with chemotherapy and radiation

Rare virulent subtype of large cell carcinoma that carries a poor prognosis and behaves similarly to small cell lung cancer

Procedure that entails inserting a long, flexible tube with a camera at its tip into the trachea and beyond to visualize the bronchial tree

Benign tumor composed of multiple tissue types found in the lung (including cartilage, epithelium, fat, and muscle) but with loss of the normal tissue architecture

Obtaining lung tissue that can then be analyzed under the microscope to aid in diagnosis

Most common imaging modality to see cancerous tumors in the lungs

Measuring oxygenation in arterial blood, often using a sensor placed over the fingernail

This procedure involves injecting dye into the circulation supplying the lungs. It can be used to detect a pulmonary embolism, but it is rarely performed because less invasive methods like CT angiography and V/Q mismatch imaging are available

PULMONOLOGIST

PULMONARY FUNCTION TEST (PFT)

RESPIRATORY THERAPIST

SPIROMETRY

VENTILATION- PERFUSION (V/Q) SCAN

ENDOTRACHEAL INTUBATION

THORACENTESIS

THORACOTOMY

Test that assesses the capacity of the lungs to ventilate and carry out gas exchange

Physician who specializes in treating lung diseases

Test that measures the amount of air one can inhale and exhale

Certified medical professional who specializes in providing healthcare for your lungs

Emergency procedure performed when an individual cannot breathe on their own or has been placed under anesthesia prior to surgery

This imaging test determines the ratio of alveolar ventilation to blood flow (perfusion) of the pulmonary capillary endothelium. It can be used to diagnosis a pulmonary embolism

Surgical procedure that involves cutting open the chest, such as to remove a section of the lung (pulmonary resection)

Also known as a pleurocentesis, this is a term for surgical puncture of the thoracic cavity, which might be performed to remove excess fluid buildup in the pleural space from a pleural effusion

TRACHEOSTOMY

TRACHEOTOMY

Surgical incision into the trachea that creates a tracheostomy, through which a tracheostomy tube is placed

Emergency surgical opening that circumvents the nose and mouth to deliver air directly to the trachea