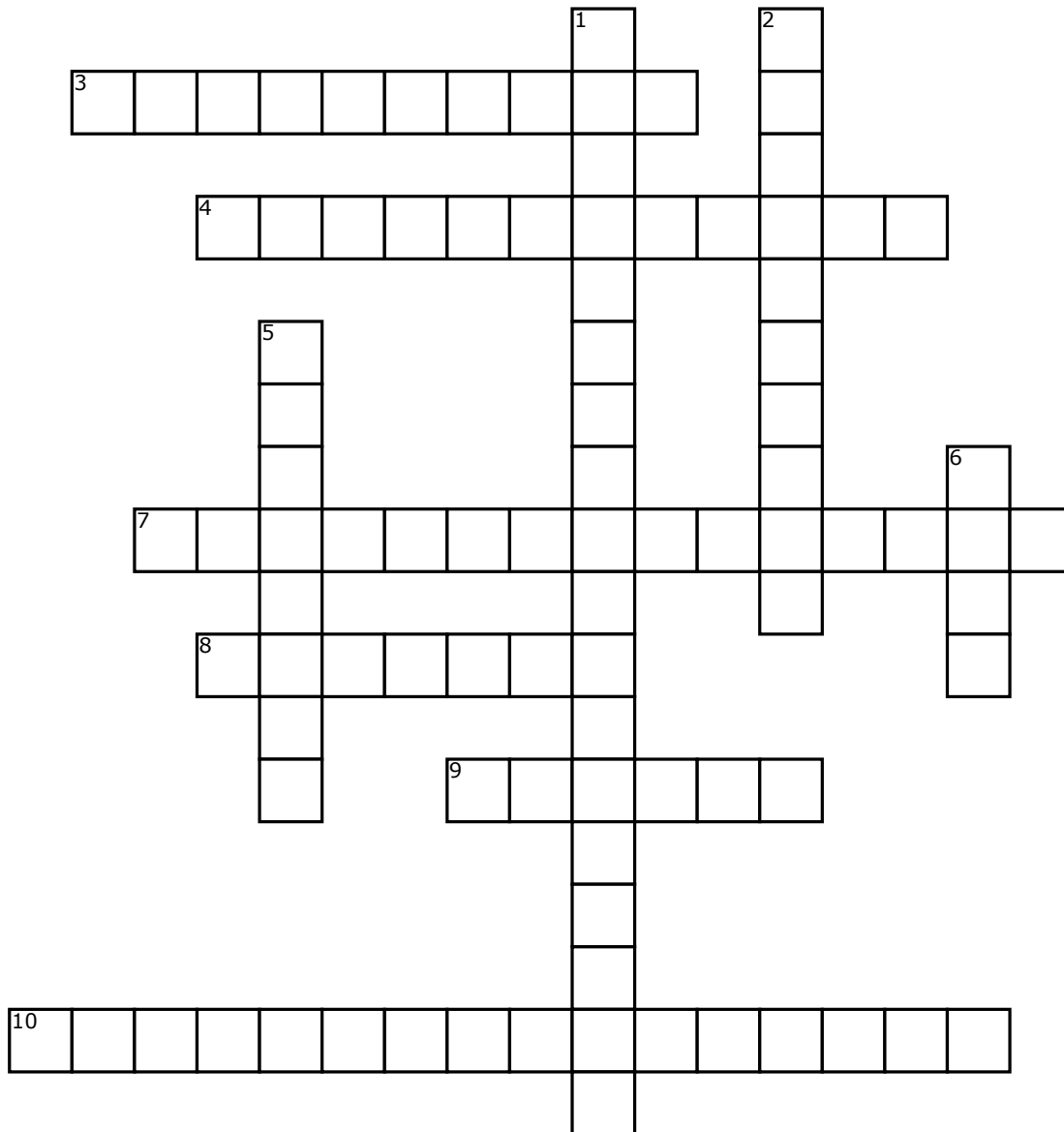


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Pneumonia & Pleural Effusion



## **Across**

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_ of esophageal and gastric contents in the lung can lead to development of this kind of pneumonia.

**4.** Left untreated, this may cause "honeycomb lung".

**7.** The accumulation of fluid in the pleural space.

**8.** Part of the lung most affected by pneumonia.

**9.** Radiographically, Interstitial pneumonia gives the heart a \_\_\_\_\_ appearance.

**10.** Inflammation that originates in the bronchi (or bronchiolar mucosa), and spreads to the alveoli.

## **Down**

**1.** Blunting of these structures is a common way to identify pleural effusion on a radiograph

**2.** Pleural Effusion appears \_\_\_\_\_ on a radiograph, as fluid consumes the space around the lungs

**5.** Most common form of Pneumonia. Also known as "Pneumococcal" and "Lobar".

**6.** Alveolar Pneumonia can be distinguished by its radiopaque appearance over a single \_\_\_\_\_?