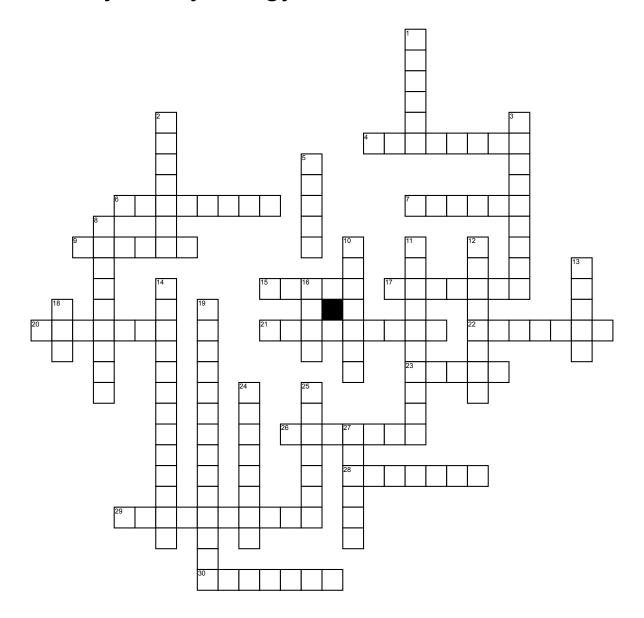
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Anatomy & Physiology of the Ear, Nose, & Throat



Across

- **4.** Opening into the nasal passsage passsade
- **6.** The membrane protected by the external ear
- 7. The throat helps informing
- 9. Commonly know as the voice box
- 15. Medical term external ear
- **17.** Four-paired air-filled cavities near the nasal passages
- 20. One of ossicles
- **21.** Receptors for balance are found in this portion of the inner ear
- **22.** Snail-shaped portion of the boney labyrinth
- **23.** The ear is divided functionally and anatomically into
- **26.** Protect aganist infection in early childhood

- 28. The throat consists of the larynx and
- **29.** Sound waves are converted into impulses in the inner ear
- **30.** Seperates the middle ear from the external ear

Down

- **1.** The medical name for the nose is the external
- 2. Medical term for earwax
- **3.** The pharynx connects the nose and mouth to the larynx and
- **5.** Tonsils and adenoids are made up of this type of tissue
- 8. Sinus located around the area of the cheeks
- The cochlea contains the nerves for
 Flap tissue that prevents food and irritants from entering the lungs

- **12.** Small moveable bones in the middle ear
- **13.** The region of the ear that functions in the vestibular system
- **14.** Lined with mucous membranes and cilla
- 16. The organ of smell and breathing
- **18.** The organ of balance/equilibruim and detection of sound
- **19.** Connects the middle ear to the throat/nasopharynx
- **24.** Sinus located deep in the face behind the nose that does not develop until adolescence
- **25.** Sinus located in the area of the forehead that does not develop until 7 yearsof age
- **27.** Divides the nasal passages into right and left sides