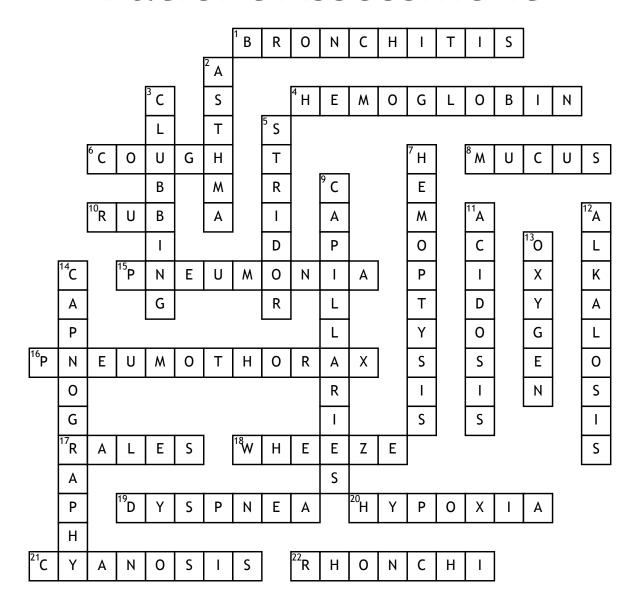
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## Patient Assessment



## **Across**

- 1. Inflammation of the bronchi in the lungs
- 4. Iron-containing oxygen-transport metalloprotein in the red blood cells
- **6.** A sudden and often repetitively occurring reflex which helps to clear the large breathing passages
- **8.** Aids in the protection of the lungs by trapping foreign particles that enter it
- **10.** An audible sound present in some patients with pleurisy
- **15.** Inflammatory condition of the lung
- **16.** Abnormal presence of air in the plueral cavity.

- **17.** Clicking, rattling, or crackling noises that may be made by one or both lungs
- 18. aka "sibilant rhonchi"
- **19.** Shortness of breath
- 20. Oxygen deficiency
- **21.** The appearance of a blue or purple coloration of the skin
- **22.** Coarse rattling respiratory sounds, usually caused by secretions

## Down

- **2.** Long term inflammatory disease of the airways of the lungs.
- **3.** Deformity of the finger or toe nails associated with a number of heart and lung disease.

- **5.** High-pitched breath sound resulting from turbulent air flow in the larynx
- **7.** Coughing up blood or blood-stained mucus
- **9.** The smallest of a body's blood vessels that make up the microcirculation.
- **11.** An increased acidity in the blood and other body tissue
- 12. Caused by hyperventilation
- **13.** Diatomic gas measuring 21% at room air.
- **14.** Monitoring of the concentration or partial pressure of carbon dioxide