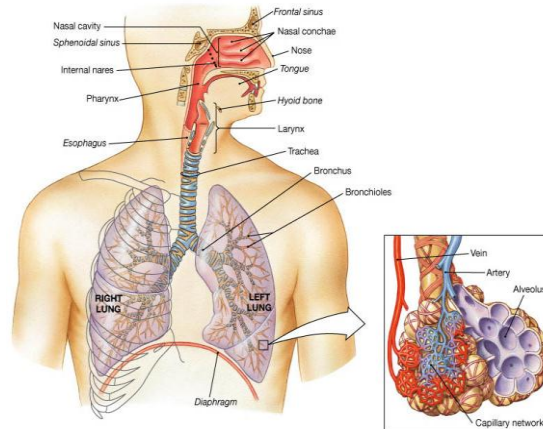


Lecture No . 7

The Respiratory System



The respiratory system is customarily divided into two principal regions a conducting portion, consisting of the nasal cavity, nasopharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi (Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe), bronchioles, and terminal bronchioles; and a respiratory portion (where gas exchange takes place), consisting of respiratory bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli.

Pne/o (-pnea)	Breathing
Pneum/o	Air (lung)
Pneumon/o	Lung
-pnea	Breathing

Pne/o = Breathing

A/pnea	Absence of breathing
Dys/pnea	Difficult breathing
Tachy/pnea	Rapid breathing
Brady/pnea	Slow breathing
Ortho/pnea	Able to breathe only when sitting or standing

Pneumon/o = Lung

Pneumon/ectomy: Excision of part or all of a lung

Pneumon/o/tomy: Incision of a lung

Pneumon/o/pathy: Any disease of the lungs

Pneumon/o/rrhagia: Hemorrhage of a lung

Pneumon/ia: Acute inflammation of the lungs caused by a variety of organisms and viruses

Pneumon/itis: Inflammation of the lungs

Pneumon/o/centesis, Pneum/o/centesis: Surgical puncture of a lung to remove fluid

Thorac/o/centesis, Thora/centesis: Surgical puncture of the chest to remove fluid

Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia is an infection caused by a protozoan-like organism. Immunodeficient people are particularly susceptible.

Pneumon/o/pexy: Surgical fixation of lung tissue

Melan/o = Black

Pneumon/o/melan/osis: A lung disease in which lung tissue becomes black due to breathing black dust, soot, or black smoke

Myc/o = Fungus

Pharyng/o/myc/osis: Fungal disease (condition) of the pharynx (throat)

Rhin/o/myc/osis: Fungal disease (condition) of the nose

Dermat/o/myc/osis: fungal disease of the skin

Myc/o/dermat/itis: Inflammation of the skin caused by a fungus

Pneum/o = Air

Pneuma = Wind or breath

Pneumon = Lung

Pneum/o/derm/a: Collection of air under the skin

Pneum/o/thorax: Collection of air in the chest cavity

Pneum/o/thorac/ic (adj.)

Pneum/o/therapy: Treatment with compressed air

Pneum/o/meter: An instrument that measures air volume in respiration

Tacho/meter: Measures the number of revolutions per minute of the drive shaft in a car

Pneum/o/ser/o/thorax: Collection of air and serum in the chest cavity

Pneum/o/hem/o/thorax: Collection of air and blood in the chest cavity

Pneum/o/py/o/thorax: Collection of air and pus in the chest cavity

Pulmon/o = Lung

Pulmon/ary, Pulmon/ic: Pertaining to lungs

Pulmon/ary or Pulmon/ic valve is the heart valve through which blood travels to the lungs. Blood flows from the heart to the lungs via the pulmon/ary or pulmon/ic artery.

Pulmonary embolus: A blood clot moving to the lung

Orth/o = straight

Orth/o/pnea is difficulty breathing if laying straight in a horizontal position.

Hem/o = blood

Ptyal/o = saliva or sputum

P is silent at the beginning of the word in pt-

Hem/o/ptysis is a condition of bloody sputum
 Ptyal/o/rrhea is a flow of saliva.

A/pnea	Absence of breathing
Dys/pnea	Difficult breathing
Hyper/pnea	Increased rate and depth of breathing
Tachy/pnea	Rapid breathing
Brady/pnea	Slow breathing
Ortho/pnea	Able to breathe only when sitting or standing
Hem/o/pty/sis	Expectoration (coughing up) blood
Hyper/ventil/ation	Excessive movement of air in and out of lungs, sighing respirations
Hyp/oxia	Low oxygen in organs and tissues
Cyan/osis	Bluish color due to hypoxia

Nas/o = Nasal cavity

Nas/o/antr/itis: Inflammation of the antrum (maxillary sinus) and the nasal cavity

Nas/al: Pertaining to the nose (cavity)

Nas/itis: Inflammation of the nose (cavity)

Nas/o/scope: Instrument to examine the nose (cavity)

Laryng/o = Larynx

Larynx contains the vocal cord

Laryng/itis: Inflammation of the larynx

Laryng/algia: Pain in the larynx

Laryng/o/stomy: Creating a new opening in larynx

Laryng/o/tomy: Incision into the larynx to create a temporary opening

Trache/o = Trachea

Trachea = Windpipe

Trache/o/py/osis: A condition of the trachea with pus formation

Trache/o/rrhagia: Hemorrhage from the trachea

Trache/algia: Pain in the trachea

Trache/o/tomy: Incision into the trachea

Trache/o/cele: Herniation of the trachea

Bronch/o = Bronchi

Bronch/itis: Inflammation of the bronchi

Bronch/o/scope: An instrument to examine the bronchi

Bronch/o/scopy: Examination of a bronchus with instrument

Bronch/o/fiber/o/scopy: Use of a flexible bronchofiberscope to examine the tracheobronchial tree

Bronch/o/lith: Calculus in a bronchus

Bronch/o/stomy: Formation of a new opening into a bronchus.

Abbreviation	
TB	Tuberculosis
URI	Upper respiratory infection
RT	Respiratory therapist
PE	Pulmonary edema, Physical exam, Pulmonary embolism
PFT	Pulmonary function test
PND	Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, postnasal drip
PD	Pulmonary disease
NMT	Nebulizing mist treatment
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Abbreviation	
TUR(P)	Transurethral resection (prostate)
UA	Urinalysis
UTI	Urinary tract infection
PAP	Papanicolaou test (smear)
PID	Pelvic inflammatory disease
BPH	Benign prostatic hyperplasia (hypertrophy)
Cysto	Cystoscopy
ESRD	End stage renal disease
IVP	Intravenous Pyelogram
KUB	Kidney, ureter, bladder, x-ray, radiography