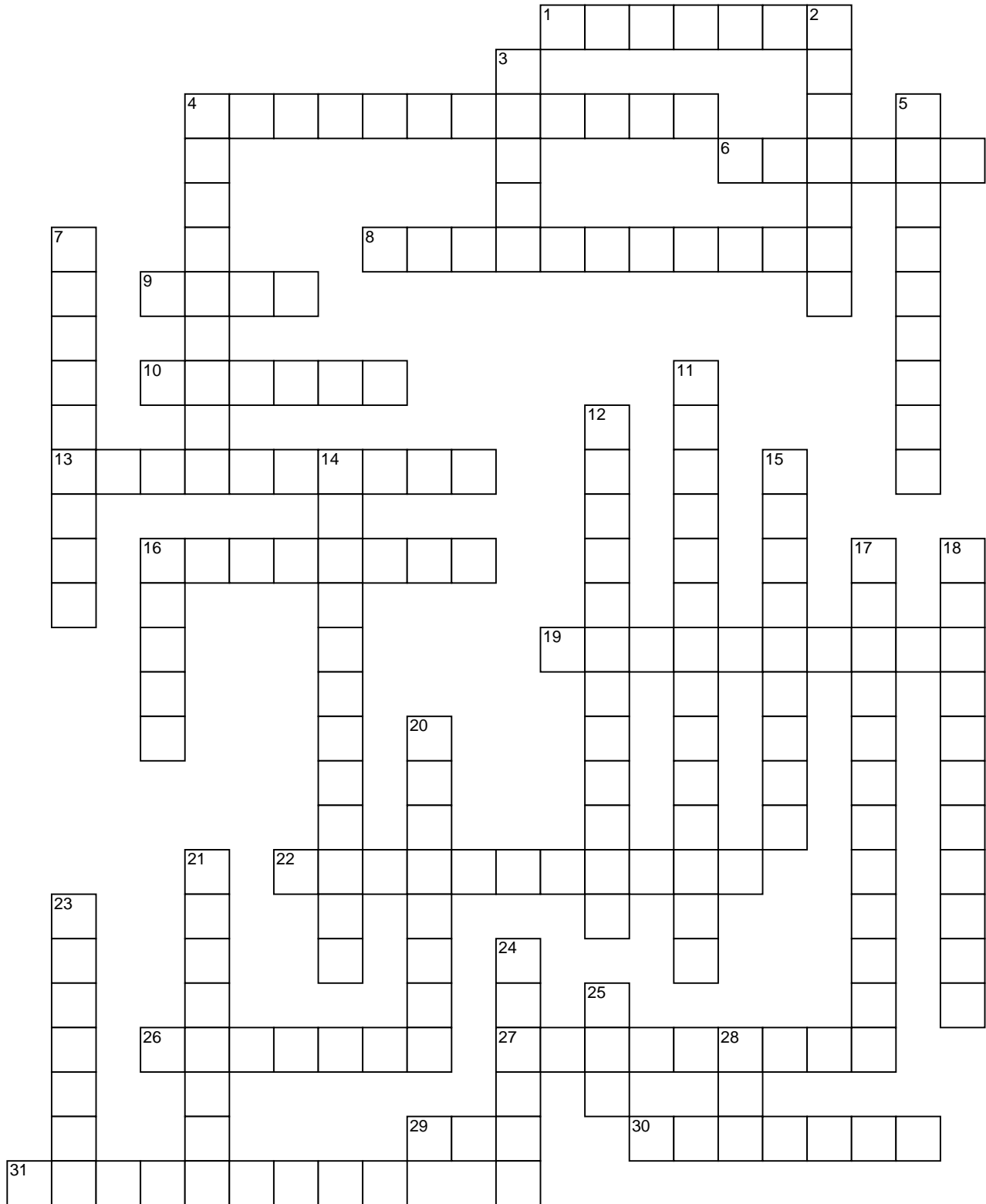


COPD and Cystic Fibrosis

Iggy - Chapter 32



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ACROSS

- 1 bronchitis affects only [these] and not the alveoli
- 4 a compensatory increase in red blood cells in the chronically hypoxic patient
- 6 overstretched and enlarged alveoli, caused by air-trapping
- 8 (Hint: 2 words) A common nursing diagnosis, "Impaired [blank]"
- 9 A diagnosis of COPD is based mostly on this (acronym)
- 10 Drug therapy for COPD involves the same inhaled and systemic drugs as for [blank].
- 13 one of two major changes that occur in pulmonary emphysema
- 16 a defect in [blank] movement prevents absorption of sodium chloride in the sweat glands
- 19 inflammation of the bronchi and bronchioles
- 22 a granulomatous disorder of unknown cause that can affect any organ, but most often the lungs
- 26 Ask a patient about interests and [blank] to assess whether socialization has decreased or whether [they] cause exposure to inhalation irritants.
- 27 the risk of [this] increases because of increased mucus and poor oxygenation
- 29 (Hint: acronym) This can occur as a complication of other lung disorders.
- 30 [this] is the most important risk factor for COPD
- 31 a patient with emphysema needs to use these additional muscles

DOWN

- 2 in chronic bronchitis [these] size airways are affected first
- 3 CF is most common among [these] people
- 4 degrading enzymes that destroy and eliminate protein-based particulate matter
- 5 Burkholderia cepacia is a serious [blank] infection for patients with CF
- 7 As COPD worsens, the amount of oxygen in the blood decreases causing [blank]
- 11 [blank] of the lung occurs in pulmonary emphysema
- 12 The pathologic problem with this condition is blood vessel [blank]
- 14 (Hint: 2 words) right-sided heart failure
- 15 a hyperinflated lung flattens [this]
- 16 This kind of enhancement can improve gas exchange by helping increase airflow in large airways.
- 17 Airway maintenance is the most important [blank] to improve gas exchange.
- 18 [This] can help alleviate dyspnea by increasing chest expansion, relaxing the chest muscles, and placing the diaphragm in the proper position to contract.
- 20 [these] are usually not present when auscultating a COPD patient
- 21 Hypoxemia and [blank] occur because the patient with COPD is less able to exchange gas
- 23 Cystic fibrosis is a [blank] disease
- 24 This unplanned loss occurs with an increase in COPD severity
- 25 test used to classify COPD severity
- 28 Hospitalized patients with COPD must be assessed every [blank] hours even when the purpose of hospitalization is not COPD management.