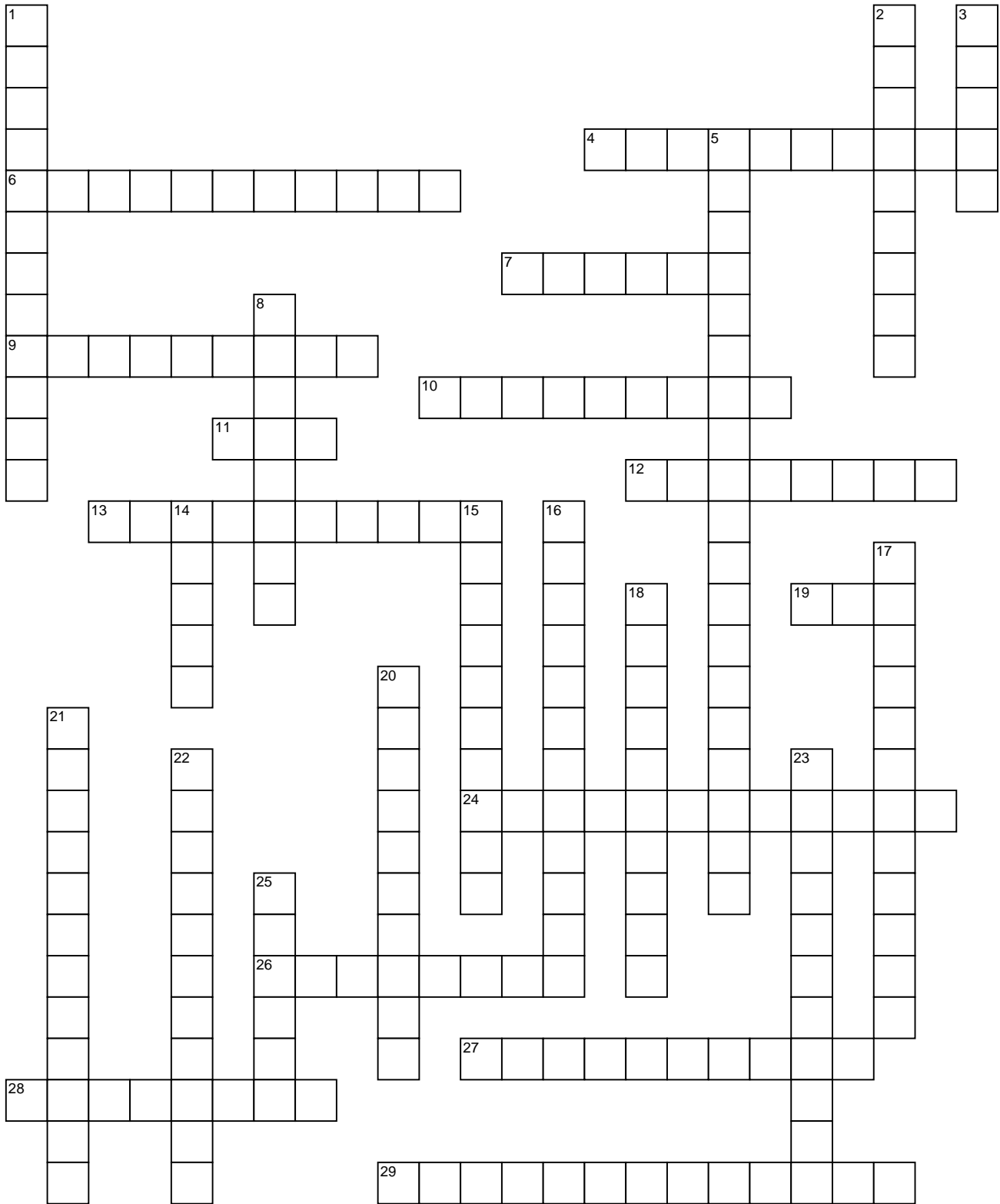


Focus on Pneumonia

Chapter 33



ACROSS

- 4 Pneumonia can be triggered by infectious organisms and by inhalation of [blank] agents.
- 6 The patient with pneumonia is likely to be [blank] with orthostatic changes as a result of vasodilation and dehydration.
- 7 Bacteria multiply quickly in a person whose [blank] system is compromised.
- 9 [Blank] acquired pneumonia is more common
- 10 The mortality rate also is higher in patients who have severe [blank]
- 11 this may be performed to determine baseline arterial oxygen and carbon dioxide levels.
- 12 Tactile [blank] is increased over areas of pneumonia, and percussion is dulled in these areas.
- 13 Non-infectious causes of pneumonia include inhalation of toxic gases, chemicals and smoke, and [blank] of water, food, fluid, and vomitus.
- 19 A high [blank] level may occur as a result of dehydration.
- 24 Inflammation occurs in the [blank] spaces, the alveoli, and often the bronchioles.
- 26 One expected planning outcome of the Nursing Diagnosis: Impaired Gas Exchange is "absence of [blank]"
- 27 (Hint: 2 words) [Blank] continues to be the most common diagnostic test for pneumonia but may not show changes until 2 or more days after manifestations are present.
- 28 [blank] acquired pneumonias are more likely to be resistant to some antibiotics
- 29 The cause of SARS is a new virus from a family of virus types known as [blank].

DOWN

- 1 Anxiety may be observed during a [blank] assessment.
- 2 this type of leakage spreads infection to other areas of the lung
- 3 One expected planning outcome of the Nursing Diagnosis: Ineffective Airway Clearance is "Effective [blank]"
- 5 (Hint: 2 words) Also referred to as sustained maximal inspiration, is a type of bronchial hygiene used in pneumonia.
- 8 SARS is spread by this method.
- 14 It is important for everyone over 65 years and those who have a chronic health problem to receive this vaccine.
- 15 Hospital acquired pneumonia is a common [blank] infection.
- 16 A CBC is obtained to identify [blank] (an elevated WBC count).
- 17 One risk factor for hospital acquired pneumonia (HAP) is placement of an [blank] tube.
- 18 Since there is no known effective treatment for SARS, interventions are [blank] to allow the patient's own immune system to fight the infection.
- 20 The fibrin and edema of inflammation stiffen the lung, reducing [blank] and decreasing the vital capacity.
- 21 Pneumonia is an excess of fluid in the lungs resulting from an [blank] process.
- 22 a prevention technique to avoid the spread of organisms
- 23 alveolar collapse
- 25 The process begins when organisms penetrate the airway [blank] and multiply in the alveolar spaces.