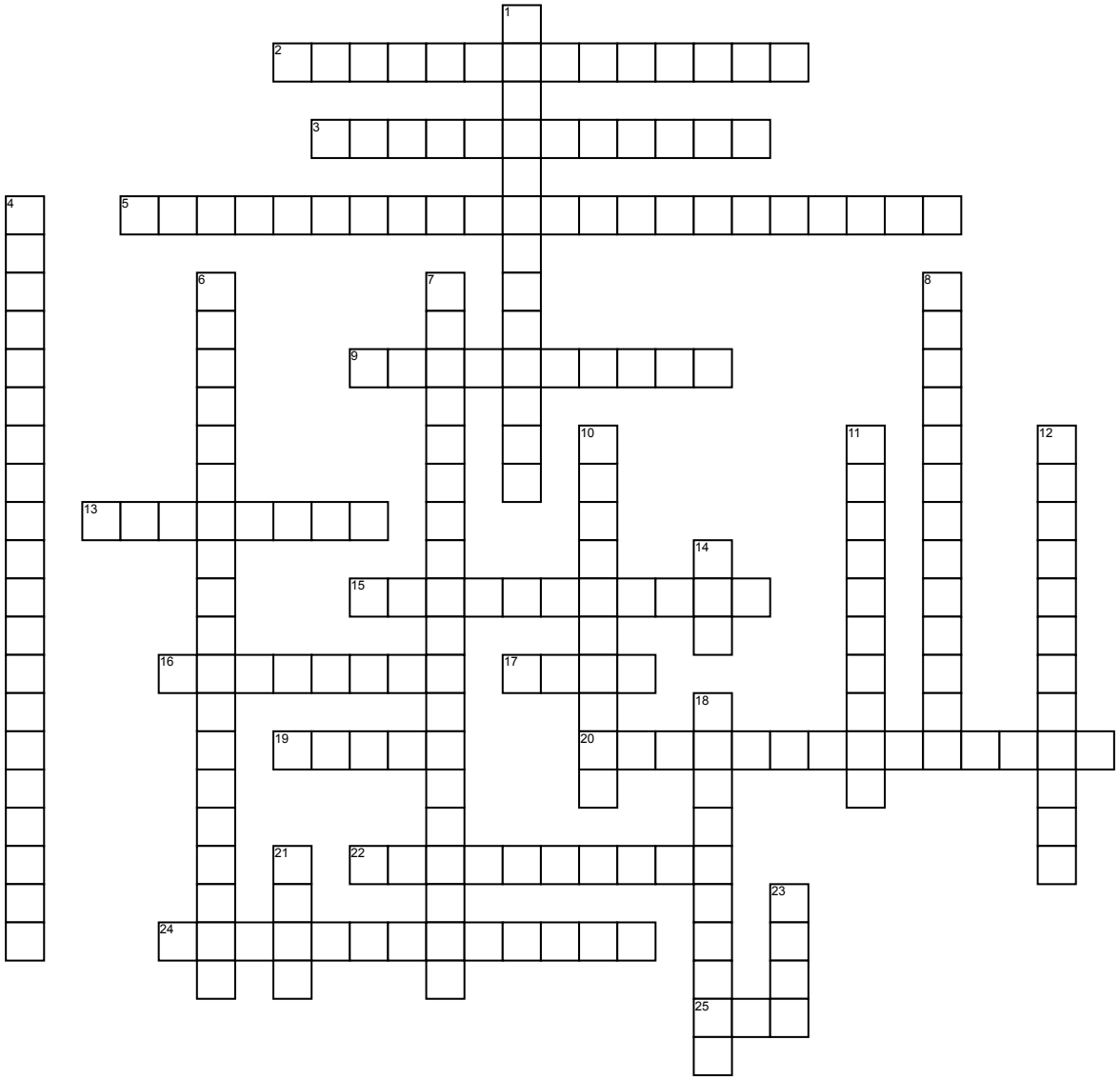
Name: _____ Date: _____

Hyperinflation Therapy



Across

2. All modes of lung expansion therapy increase lung volume by increasing this type of pressure gradient.

3. Device used to deliver negative pressure that fits over the thorax.

5. Mechanical ventilation performed without intubation or tracheostomy, usually with mask ventilation.

9. Bed that rocks back and forth moving the abdominal contents up and down facilitating inspiration and expiration.

13. Full body pressure ventilator.

15. The collapse of lung parenchyma.

16. Another term for dynamic hyperinflation.

17. Application of positive airway during inspiration.

19. Type of atelectasis that can develop when ventilation is compromised to a larger airway or bronchus.

20. The partial or complete occlusion of the airway by thick mucous.

22. Ventilatory assist device that applies positive pressure to the abdominal contents during expiration.

24. Type of atelectasis that occurs when there is a complete interruption of ventilation to a section of the lung or when there is a significant shift in V/Q.

25. Measure of the output of the expiratory muscles against a maximum stimulus, measures in cm H2O positive pressure.

Down

1. Condition involving loss of the capacity to develop force of the velocity of a muscle resulting from muscle activity overload, which is reversible by rest.

4. Switching from abdominal to ribcage breathing.

6. An absolute contraindication of IPPB.

7. Process of encouraging bedridden patient to take deep breaths to avoid atelectasis.

8. Position in which the head is low and the body and legs are on an inclined plane.

10. Physical injury sustained as a result of exposure to ambient pressures above normal, most commonly secondary to positive pressure ventilation.

11. A device partially filled with water that patients exhale into to prevent atelectasis.

12. Type of device that measures and visually indicates the degree of inspiratory flow.

14. Measure of the output of the inspiratory muscles against a maximum stimulus, measure in cm H2O negative pressure.

18. Damage to the lung caused by overdistention by a mechanical ventilator set for an excessively high tidal volume.

21. Method of ventilator support whereby the patient breathes spontaneously without mechanical assistance against threshold resistance, with pressure above atmospheric maintained at the airway throughout breathing.

23. Application of positive pressure to the airway during exhalation.