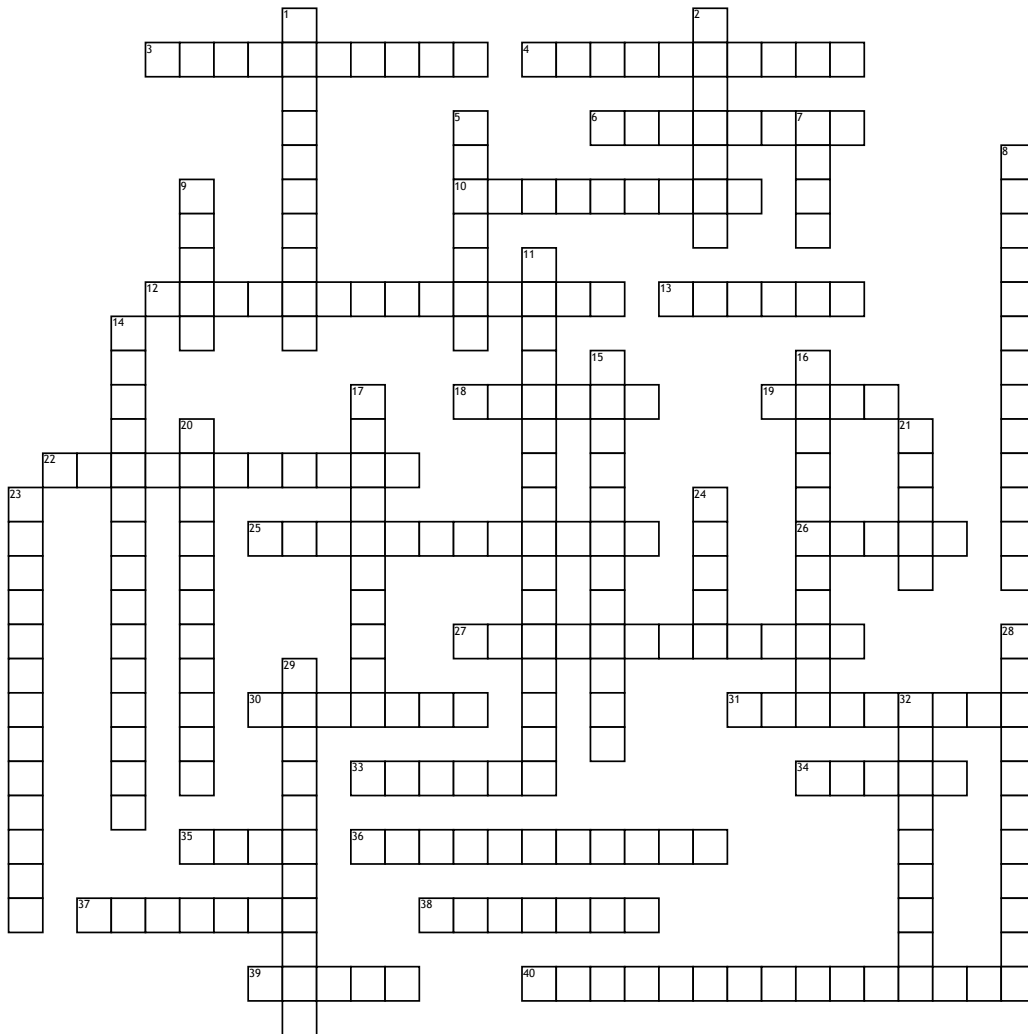


Lymphatic/Respiratory Systems



Across

- 3. neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, monocytes, lymphocytes are the 5 types of...
- 4. small bean like structures along the lymphatic system that filter lymph.
- 6. _____ volume: amount of air remaining in the lungs after maximum expiration.
- 10. circulating precursor to macrophages.
- 12. lies mostly posterior to the larynx, extending from the superior margin of the epiglottis to the inferior margin of the cricoid cartilage.
- 13. college of T cells.
- 18. keeps food and drink out of the airway.
- 19. inferior portion of the lung
- 22. the partial of full collapse of a lung.
- 25. Defensive response to tissue injury.
- 26. _____ respiratory tract: includes the organs from the trachea to the lungs.
- 27. makes foreign cells more appetizing.
- 30. guardians of ingested and inhaled pathogens.

- 31. aid in the mobility of WBCs by the release of histamines and heparin
 - 33. largest lymphatic organ.
 - 34. a clear fluid similar to plasma.
 - 35. warms cleans and humidifies air.
 - 36. _____ capacity: max. amount of air that can be inhaled after a normal tidal expiration.
 - 37. 150 million sacs composing the lungs that are responsible for gas exchange.
 - 38. passage for food and air superior to the larynx
 - 39. _____ capacity: the amount of air that can be inhaled and then exhaled with maximum effort.
 - 40. collective term for all lymph node diseases.
- Down**
- 1. _____ division serves only for airflow. Nostrils to the bronchioles.
 - 2. any molecule that requires an immune response.
 - 5. _____ immunity: indirect attack that employs antibodies into fluids
 - 7. superior portion of the lung.

- 8. binds to multiple enemies immobilizing them before they spread.
- 9. _____ volume: amount of air inhaled and exhaled in one cycle during quiet breathing.
- 11. excess breathing
- 14. the lymphatic trunks converge to form.
- 15. presence of air in the pleural cavity.
- 16. lymphatic _____ are closed at one end and penetrate nearly every tissue of the body.
- 17. flap of tissue that prevents food from going into the airway.
- 20. ventilation of the lungs, gas exchange.
- 21. _____ respiratory tract: includes the organs from the nose through the larynx.
- 23. swollen, painful node responding to an antigen.
- 24. which lung has 3 lobes?
- 28. _____ division including the alveoli and distal gas exchange regions.
- 29. _____ immunity are the first two lines of defense.
- 32. excess blood flow.

Word Bank

Nonspecific	Lymphadenitis	Lymph	Lymphodenopathy	Epiglottis	Capillaries	Apex
Phagocytosis	Right	Larynx	Respiration	Leukocytes	Thymus	Tidal
Hyperventilation	Base	Nose	Respiratory	Antigen	Inspiratory	Pharynx
Monocytes	Lower	Atelectasis	Collectingducts	Spleen	Inflammation	Residual
Basophils	Lymphnodes	Agglutination	Upper	Alveoli	Hyperemia	Pneumothorax
Humoral	Conducting	Laryngopharynx	Tonsils	Vital		