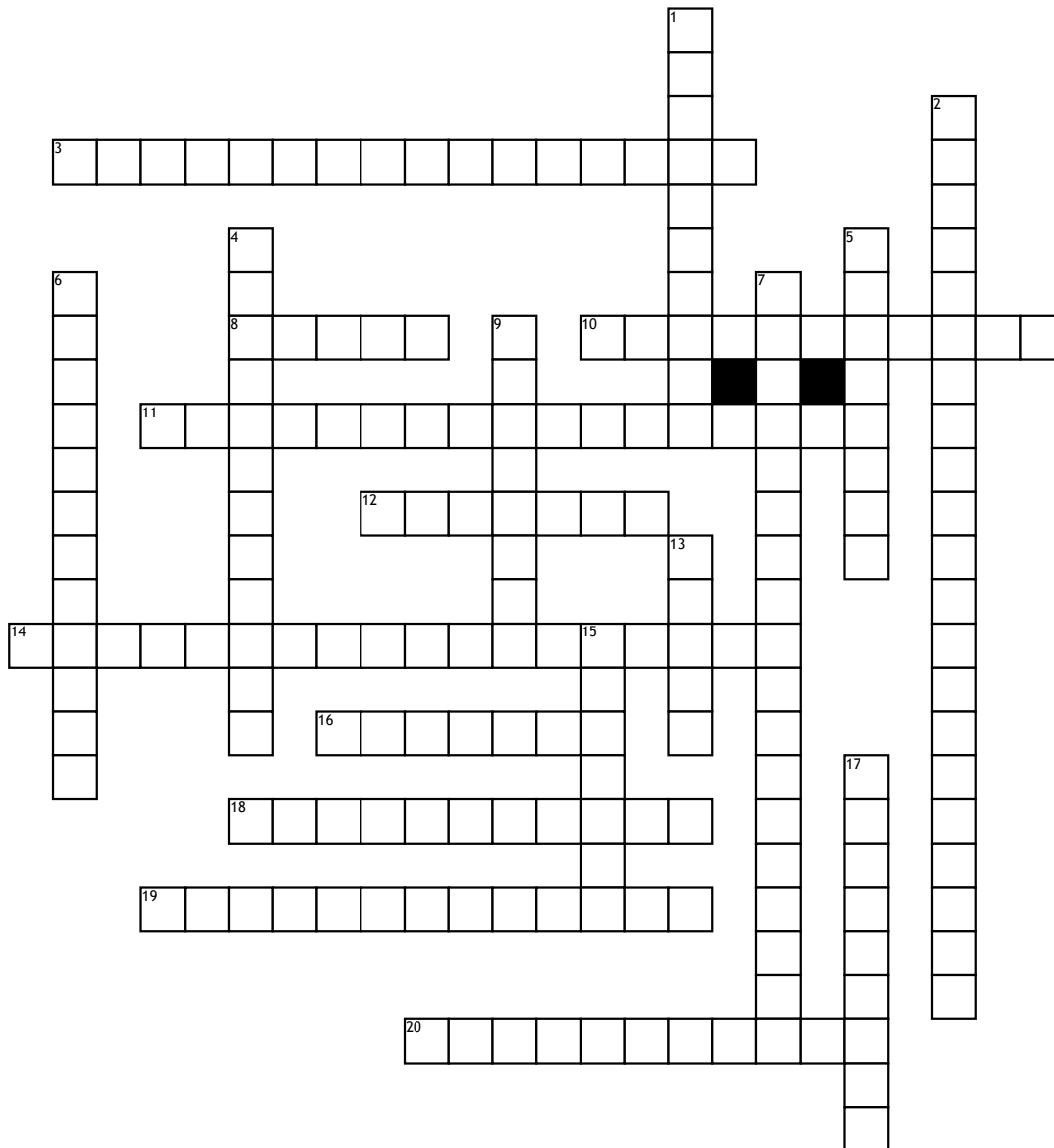


Name: _____

Date: _____

NURS 129 Lesson 2



Across

3. system that reverses or opposes a change in a controlled condition
 8. provides full thickness skin for diagnostic purposes
 10. done to restore circulation to compromised extremities or improve chest expansion.
 11. hemoglobin combined with CO and can cause hypoxia and death
 12. manifestation of burn-related lung injury in upper airway
 14. energy required to maintain the body at rest
 16. type of burn caused by flame, flash, scald or contact with hot objects

18. if adequate ROM is not started, the new tissues will shorten causing this
 19. a type of burn that destroys all skin elements and local nerve endings.
 20. can be caused by cold-water submersion

Down

1. type of burn that causes direct damage to nerves and vessels from an electric current.
 2. caused by inhaling smoke elements
 4. when body temperature rises above 37.6C with an unchanged hypothalamic set point

5. unique source of heat for new born
 6. uses neural and hormonal methods to control temperature
 7. manifestation of burn related lung injury in lower airway
 9. type of burn that is a result of contact with acids, alkalis, and organic compounds
 13. method to sample superficial lesions or small sample of large lesion
 15. test identifies fungal, bacterial, and viral organisms
 17. ultraviolet light to detect fluorescence of pseudomonas and some fungal infections