

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM TERMINOLOGY Worksheet

Write the meaning of each term in the spaces provided below

Term	Meaning
ox/o ox/i -	oxia oxygen
hypoxemia	
hypoxia, anoxia	
oximeter	
oximetry	
oxyhemoglobin	
-capnia	carbon dioxide
acapnia	
hypercapnia	
hypocapnia	
-pnea	breathing
apnea	
bradypnea	
dyspnea	
eupnea	
hyperpnea	
hypopnea	
orthopnea	
tachypnea	
nas/o	Nose
nasitis	
nasology	
nasopharyngitis	
nasoscope	
rhin/o	nose
rhinitis	
rhinocheiloplasty	
rhinomycosis	
rhinoplasty	
rhinorrhagia	
rhinorrhea	
rhinostenosis	
rhinovirus	

muc/o	mucus
mucopurulent	
mucous	
mucus	
sinus/o	sinus
paranasal sinuses	
sinusitis	
sinusotomy	
pharyng/o	pharynx
laryngopharynx	
nasopharynx	
oropharynx	
pharyngalgia	
pharyngectomy	
pharyngitis	
pharyngomycosis	
pharyngopathy	
pharyngoplasty	
pharyngorrhea	
pharyngoscope	
pharyngotomy	
pharyngoxerosis	
tonsill/o	tonsil
tonsillectomy	
tonsillitis	
tonsillotome	
adenoid/o	adenoids (adeno=gland, oids=like/resembling)
adenoid hypertrophy	
adenoidectomy	
adenoiditis	
adenotome	
laryng/	larynx (voice box)
laryngalgia	
laryngectomee	
laryngectomy	
laryngitis	
laryngocentesis	
laryngomalacia	
laryngopathy	

laryngoplasty	
laryngoplegia	
laryngoscope	
laryngoscopy	
laryngospasm	
laryngostenosis	
laryngoxerosis	
-phonia or voice	pertaining to sound
aphonia	
dysphonia	
epiglott/o epiglottid/o	epiglottis
epiglottitis	
epiglottidectomy	
trache/o	trachea
endotracheal intubation	
tracheitis	
tracheoplasty	
tracheostenosis	
tracheostoma	
tracheostomy	
tracheotomy	
bronch/i bronch/o bronchiol/o	bronchi/bronchiole
bronchiectasis	
bronchiostenosis	
bronchitis	
bronchodilator	
bronchoedema	
bronchogenic carcinoma	
bronchomycosis	
bronchopathy	
bronchoplasty	
bronchopneumonia	
bronchorrhagia	
bronchorrhea	
bronchoscope	
bronchoscopy	
bronchospasm	
bronchotomy	

alveol/o	alveoli (air sacs in the lungs)
alveolitis	
pulmon/o	lung
pulmonectomy	
pneum/o pneumat/o pneumon/o	lung, air
pneumatic	
pneumothorax	
pneumomalacia	
pneumonectomy	
pneumonia	
pneumometer	
thorac/o	thorax (chest)
thoracalgia	
thoracocentesis / thoracentesis	
thoracodynia	
thoracotomy	
-thorax	chest
hemothorax	
hydrothorax	
pneumothorax	
pyothorax	
pleur/o	pleura
pleurocentesis	
pleuropexy	
pleuralgia	
pleurisy	
lob/o	lobe
lobectomy	
lobitis	
atel/-	imperfect
atelectasis	

diaphragmat/o diaphragm/o	diaphragm (partition)
diaphragmatic	
phren/	diaphragm
phrenic nerve	
phrenoplegia	
Phrenospasm	
spir/o	breathe
spirometer	
spirometry	
spirograph	
spirogram	
Related Respiratory Terminology and Diseases	
ABG's	
adenoids	
apex	
ARDS	
asbestosis	
asphyxia	
aspirate	
asthma	
atelectasis	
bronchiectasis	
bronchioles	
carina	
Cheyne-Stokes	
chronic bronchitis	
cleft palate	
COPD	
cough	
cricoid cartilage	
croup	
cyanosis	
cystic fibrosis	
diaphragm	
diphtheria	
emphysema	
epiglottis	
epistaxis	
expiration	
FEV ₁	

FVC	
glottis	
Heimlich maneuver	
hiccup	
hilum	
hilus	
hyaline membrane disease	
influenza	
inspiration	
IRV	
Kussmaul's	
Legionnaires'Disease	
palatine tonsils	
palliative	
parietal pleura	
patent rales	
PCP	
pertussis	
pleurisy	
pneumonia	
pneumothorax	
postural drainage	
purulent	
respiration	
rhonchi	
RV	
snoring	
stridor	
surfactant	
thyroid cartilage	
tuberculosis	
TLC	
uvula	
Vagus nerve	
Valsalva maneuver	
VC	
Visceral pleura	
V _T	
yawn	

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM TERMINOLOGY

Key

Term	Meaning
ox/o ox/i -	oxia oxygen
hypoxemia	Insufficient oxygenation of the blood
hypoxia, anoxia	Oxygen deficiency
oximeter	An electronic device for determining the oxygen concentration in arterial blood
oximetry	Use of oximeter to check oxygen saturation of blood
oxyhemoglobin	Combined form of hemoglobin and oxygen (found in arterial blood)
-capnia	carbon dioxide
acapnia	Absence of carbon dioxide
hypercapnia	Increased amount of carbon dioxide in the blood
hypocapnia	Decreased amount of carbon dioxide in the blood
-pnea	breathing
apnea	Without breath
bradypnea	Slow breathing
dyspnea	Difficulty breathing
eupnea	Normal breathing
hyperpnea	Increased respiratory rate of breathing
hypopnea	Decreased respiratory rate of breathing
orthopnea	Labored breathing while lying flat
tachypnea	Rapid breathing
nas/o	nose
nasitis	Inflammation of the nose
nasology	Study of the nose
nasopharyngitis	Inflammation of the nasopharynx
nasoscope	Instrument for examination of the nasal cavity
rhin/o	nose
rhinitis	Inflammation of the nasal mucosa
rhinocheiloplasty	Plastic surgery of nose and upper lip
rhinomycosis	Fungi in the mucus membrane of the nose
rhinoplasty	Repair of the nose
rhinorrhagia	Epistaxis (bleeding of the nose)
rhinorrhea	Thin watery discharge from the nose
rhinostenosis	Obstruction of the nasal passages

rhinovirus	Virus that caused the common cold
muc/o	mucus
mucopurulent	Mucus and pus
mucous	Having the nature of or resembling mucous; secreting mucus
mucus	Viscid fluid secreted
sinus/o	sinus
paranasal sinuses	Assessor nasal sinuses
sinusitis	Inflammation of a sinus
sinusotomy	The incising of a sinus
pharyng/o	pharynx
laryngopharynx	The lower part of the pharynx
nasopharynx	The part of the pharynx situated above the soft palate
oropharynx	The central portion of the pharynx lying in the middle of the soft palate
pharyngalgia	Pain in the pharynx
pharyngectomy	Partial excision of the pharynx to remove growths
pharyngitis	Inflammation of the mucous membranes and lymphoid tissues of pharynx
pharyngomycosis	Disease of the pharynx caused by fungi
pharyngopathy	Any disorder of the pharynx
pharyngoplasty	Reparative surgery of the pharynx
pharyngorrhea	Discharge of mucous from the pharynx
pharyngoscope	An instrument for visual examination of the pharynx
pharyngotomy	Incision of the pharynx
pharyngoxerosis	Dryness of the pharynx
tonsill/o	tonsil
tonsillectomy	Incision of the tonsils
tonsillitis	Inflammation of a tonsil or tonsils
tonsillotome	A surgical instrument used in tonsillectomy
adenoid/o	adenoids (adeno=gland, oids=like/resembling)
adenoid hypertrophy	Enlargement of the pharyngeal tonsil
adenoidectomy	Excision of the adenoids
adenoiditis	Inflammation of adenoid tissue
adenotome	Device for excising a gland
laryng/	larynx (voice box)
laryngalgia	Laryngeal pain
laryngectomee	An individual whose larynx has been removed
laryngectomy	Removal of part of the larynx
laryngitis	Inflammation of larynx
laryngocentesis	Incision/puncture of larynx

laryngomalacia	Softening of the tissue of the larynx
laryngopathy	Any disease of the larynx
laryngoplasty	Plastic reparative surgery of larynx
laryngoplegia	Paralysis of laryngeal muscles
laryngoscope	Instrument consisting a blade and light to examine larynx
laryngoscopy	Visual examination of interior larynx
laryngospasm	Spasm of larynx muscles
laryngostenosis	Structure of the larynx
laryngoxerosis	Abnormal dryness of larynx
-phonia or voice	pertaining to sound
aphonia	Loss of speech
aysphonia	Difficulty speaking: hoarse
epiglott/o epiglottid/o	epiglottis
epiglottitis	Inflammation of the epiglottis
epiglottidectomy	Excision of the epiglottis
trache/o	trachea
endotracheal intubation	Placement of a tube through the mouth into the pharynx larynx and the trachea to establish an airway
tracheitis	Inflammation of trachea
tracheoplasty	Surgical repair of the trachea
tracheostenosis	Constriction or narrowing of the lumen of the trachea
tracheostoma	Opening into the trachea via the neck
tracheostomy	The surgical opening of the trachea to provide and secure and open airway
tracheotomy	The surgical opening of the trachea to provide and secure an open airway
bronch/i bronch/o bronchiol/o	bronchi/bronchiole
bronchiectasis	Chronic dilation of bronchus or bronchi
bronchiostenosis	Narrowing of bronchial tubes
bronchitis	Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the bronchial airways
bronchodilator	A drug that expands the bronchi by releasing bronchial muscles
bronchoedema	Edematous swelling of the mucous of the bronchial tubes
bronchogenic carcinoma	Cancer in bronchus
bronchomycosis	Any fungal infection of the bronchi or bronchial tubes
bronchopathy	Any pathological condition involving the bronchi or bronchioles
bronchoplasty	Surgical repair of bronchial defect
bronchopneumonia	A type of pneumonia marked by scattered consolidation
bronchorrhagia	A bronchial hemorrhage
bronchorrhoea	An abnormal secretion from the bronchial mucous membranes
bronchoscope	An endoscope designed to pass through the trachea for visual

	inspection
bronchoscopy	Examination of the bronchi through a bronchoscope
bronchospasm	An abnormal narrowing with partial obstruction of lumen of the bronchi
bronchotomy	Surgical incision of a bronchus, larynx, or trachea
alveol/o	alveoli (air sacs in the lungs)
alveolitis	Inflammation of the alveoli
pulmon/o	lung
pulmonectomy	Removal of all or part of the lung's tissue
pneum/o pneumat/o pneumon/o	lung, air
pneumatic	Concerning gas or air
pneumohemothorax	Gas or air and blood collected in the pleural cavity
pneumomalacia	Abnormal softening of lungs
pneumonectomy	Excision of the lung
pneumonia	Inflammation of the lungs
pneumometer	Instrument for measuring the volume of air moved in and out of the lungs during respiration
thorac/o	thorax (chest)
thoracalgia	Thoracic pain
thoracocentesis/ thoracentesis	Surgical puncture of chest wall to remove fluids
thoracodynia	Pain in the thorax
thoracotomy	Surgical incision of the chest wall
-thorax	chest
hemothorax	Blood or bloody fluid in the pleural cavity
hydrothorax	Noninflammatory collection of fluid in the pleural cavity
Pneumothorax	Air or gas in pleural cavity
Pyothorax	Pus in the pleural cavity
pleur/o	pleura
pleurocentesis	thoracentesis
pleuropexy	fixation of the pleura
pleuralgia	Pain in pleura or on the side
pleurisy	Inflammation of the pleura
lob/o	lobe
lobectomy	Surgical removal of a lobe of any organ or gland
lobitis	Inflammation of the lobe

atel/-	imperfect
atelectasis	Collapsed or airless condition of the lungs
diaphragmat/o diaphragm/o	diaphragm (partition)
diaphragmatic	Pertaining to the diaphragm
phren/	diaphragm
phrenic nerve	Nerve passing through the diaphragm
phrenoplegia	Pain in the diaphragm
phrenospasm	Spasm of the diaphragm
spir/o	breathe
spirometer	An apparatus used to measure lung volumes and airflow
spirometry	Measurement of air flow and lung volumes
spirograph	Graphic record of respiratory movements
spirogram	Record made by spirograph
Related Respiratory Terminology and Diseases:	
ABG's	Arterial blood gas
adenoids	Pharyngeal tonsils
apex	Tip of uppermost portion of the lung
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome
asbestosis	Asbestos particles accumulated in the lungs
asphyxia	Condition caused by insufficient intake of oxygen
aspirate	To draw in or out by suction
asthma	Disease caused by increase responsiveness of the trachea bronchia to various stimuli
atelectasis	Collapsed lung
bronchiectasis	Chronic dilation of a bronchus secondary to infection
bronchioles	The smallest divisions of the bronchial tubes
carina	A structure a projecting central ridge
Cheyne-Stokes	Breathing pattern marled by a period of apnea lasting 10 to 60 sec.
chronic bronchitis	Inflammation of bronchi persisting over a long time
cleft palate	Divided roof of the mouth
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease
cough	Forceful and sometimes violent expiratory effort
cricoid cartilage	C-shaped rings of cartilage separated by fibrous connected tissue
croup	Acute viral infection of infants and children with barking cough and stridor

cyanosis	Blue, gray, slate or dark purple discoloration of the skin
cystic fibrosis	C F; inherited disorder of exocrine glands resulting in thick mucus secretions in the respiratory tract that do not drain normally
diaphragm	Muscle separating the chest and abdomen
diphtheria	An acute infection of the upper respiratory tract
emphysema	Chronic pulmonary disease; loss of the normal elastic properties of the lung; pathological distention of interstitial tissue by gas or air
epiglottis	Lid-like piece of cartilage that covers the larynx during swallowing
epistaxis	Hemorrhage from the nose
expiration	Expulsion of air from the lungs in breathing
FEV ₁	Forced expiratory volume in the first second of respiration
FVC	Forced tidal capacity; amount of gas that can be forcibly and rapidly exhaled after a full inspiration
glottis	Slit-like opening to the larynx
Heimlich maneuver	Artificial cough
hiccup	Spasmodic periodic closure of the glottis
hilum	Midline region of the lung where the bronchi, blood vessels, & nerves enter/exit lungs
hilus	Hilum
hyaline membrane disease	Respiratory distress syndrome of the new born
influenza	An acute contagious respiratory infection
inspiration	Drawing air into lungs
IRV	Inspiratory reserve volume
Kussmaul's	Very deep gasping type respiration associated with diabetic acidosis and coma
Legionnaires' Disease	A severe/ fatal disease characterized by pneumonia
Palatine tonsils	In the oropharynx, two hundred masses of lymphatic tissue
palliative	Relieving symptoms, but no curing of the disease
parietal pleura	Outer fold of pleura lying closer to the lung tissue
patent rales	Cracking sound heard on auscultation
PCP	Pneumocystic carinii pneumonia; a type of pneumonia seen in AIDS patients
pertussis	Whooping cough, highly contagious
pleurisy	Inflammation of the pleura
pneumonia	Acute inflammation and infection of alveoli
pneumothorax	Collection of air in the pleural space
postural drainage	Passive airway clearance technique
purulent	Containing pus
respiration	The interchange of gases between an organism & medium in which lives
rhonchi	Wheezing, snoring, or squeaking sound heard during auscultation

RV	Residual volume; amount of air remaining in lungs at the end of maximal expiration
snoring	Noise produced while breathing through the mouth during sleep
stridor	High pitched harsh sound occurring during inspiration
surfactant	A lipoprotein secreted by alveolar cells, helps keep alveoli from collapsing; surface active agent that lowers surface tension
thyroid cartilage	Principal cartilage of the larynx
tuberculosis	Infectious disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis
TLC	Total lung capacity
uvula	Free edge of the soft palate that hangs at the back of the throat
Vagus nerve	10 th cranial nerve, has branches to many organs
Valsalva maneuver	An attempt to forcibly exhale the glottis, nose, and mouth closed
VC	Vital capacity; equals inspiratory reserve volume plus expiratory reserve volume plus tidal volume
visceral pleura	Inner fold of pleura lying closer to the lung tissue
V _T	Tidal volume; amount of air inhaled and exhaled during a normal ventilation
yawn	Opening the mouth widely and involuntarily to take a deep breath