



Biomed Virtual Learning

Medical Terminology

April 22, 2020



Medical Terminology
Lesson: April 22, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Students will practice and strive to become proficient
in daily use of the Medical Terms of the Respiratory
System



Let's Get Started:

Go to this [video](#) source, as you hear medical terms write them down and later define them on a piece of paper or in your notebook, using the [video](#) to help you.

Examples (from the [video](#)): erythrocytes, hemoglobin, oxygen, cardiovascular, diffusion, and alveoli

To help find definitions please use this [link](#)



Let's Get Started: **Answer Key** for examples on previous slide

1. Erythrocytes-red blood cells or RBCs
2. Hemoglobin-an oxygen-carrying protein found in the blood
3. Cardiovascular-pertaining to the heart and blood vessels
4. Diffusion-the state or process of being widely spread
5. Alveoli-small pouches that help exchange gases found in the lungs

Activity: Practice the use of medical terms:

1. A(n) _____ is an obstruction of the pulmonary circulation by a blood clot.
2. _____ means there is blood located in the pleural cavity.
3. This is a build up of fluid in the lungs.
4. _____ is an infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
5. _____ is an inflammation of the pleura.



Practice: Answer Key

1. Pulmonary embolism
2. Hemothorax
3. Pulmonary edema
4. Tuberculosis
5. Pluritis

Practice

Directions: Choose the appropriate medical term for each statement taken from medical records of individual patients. You may use the medical dictionary found at [this link](#).

- 1. When Timmy Smith presented with a barking cough and difficult and noisy respirations, his physician diagnosed (asthma, croup, dysphonia).**



Practice Continued

2. Mr. Hannah was seen in follow-up for (asthma, emphysema, empyema), a chronic severe breathing disorder that includes attacks of wheezing.
3. Dr. Thomas informed Mr. Jenkins that severe (stridor, hypoxia, pulmonary embolism) can occur in respiratory Failure.
4. Mrs. Lin was diagnosed with (tuberculosis, emphysema, pneumococcal pneumonia) when the lab discovered *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in her sputum.



Practice Continued

- 5. On auscultation of the child's chest, Dr. Daughtry heard these two types of breath sounds: rhonchi and (rales, rhinitis, dyspnea).**
- 6. After his x-ray report showed an obstruction of pulmonary circulation due to a blood clot, the patient was told that he had a (pneumothorax, pulmonary embolism, pneumonitis).**



Practice Continued

7. Mr. McGrath was diagnosed with (respiratory failure, reactive airway disease, rales) after he inhaled a toxic substance and began wheezing, coughing, and experiencing shortness of breath.

8. The physician diagnosed Ms. Thatcher with (emphysema, empyema, dyspnea) after testing showed permanent destruction of very fine airways and alveoli.



Practice **Answer Key**

Directions: Choose the appropriate medical term for each statement taken from medical records of individual patients. You may use the medical dictionary found at [this link](#).

- 1. Croup**
- 2. Asthma**
- 3. Hypoxia**



Practice Answer Key

4. Pneumococcal pneumonia
5. Rales
6. Pulmonary embolism
7. Reactive airway disease
8. Emphysema