

1. **airway:** the passage by which air reaches a person's lungs
2. **anthracosis:** accumulation of carbon in the lungs from inhaled smoke or coal dust. Also called miner's lung.
3. **asthma:** a respiratory condition marked by spasms in the bronchi of the lungs, causing difficulty in breathing. It usually results from an allergic reaction or other forms of hypersensitivity
4. **atelectasis:** partial or complete collapse of the lung
5. **auscultation:** the action of listening to sounds from the heart, lungs, or other organs, typically with a stethoscope, as a part of medical diagnosis
6. **blow:** to produce or emit a current of air, as with the mouth
7. **Bodily Fluids:** ...
8. **breathing difficulty:** shortness of breath
9. **bronch(i)-:** bronchus
10. **bronchogenic carcinoma:** lung cancer
11. **bronchoscopy:** direct visual inspection of the insides of the air tubes (bronchi), either through a hollow metal tube or by means of a fiber optic endoscope
12. **bronchus:** either of the two main branches of the trachea
13. **-centesis:** surgical puncture for aspiration (e.g., amniocentesis, thoracentesis)
14. **chest x-ray:** imaging test that uses certain electromagnetic waves to create pictures of the structures in and around the chest
15. **chill(s):** an episode of shivering along with paleness and feeling cold
16. **chronic bronchitis:** an inflammation or irritation of the lungs' airways that causes a cough lasting 3 months or longer
17. **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD):** a group of progressive lung diseases that block airflow and make it difficult to breathe
18. **coin rubbing:** rubbing heated oil on the skin, most commonly the chest, back, or shoulders, and then strongly rubbing a coin over the area in a linear fashion until a red mark is seen
19. **congestion:** presence of an abnormal amount of fluid in the vessels or passages of a part or organ; especially; an obstruction to outflow
20. **croup:** acute obstruction of upper airway in infants and children characterized by a barking cough with difficult and noisy respiration
21. **CT Scan:** a noninvasive method of diagnosing disorders of the body, esp. of the soft tissues, including the brain: it uses a computerized combination of many tomograms to form an image
22. **cystic fibrosis:** a progressive disease that causes a thick, buildup of mucus in the lungs, pancreas and other organs. In the lungs, the mucus clogs the airways and traps bacteria leading to infections, extensive lung damage and eventually, respiratory failure
23. **emphysema:** a long-term, progressive disease of the lungs that primarily causes shortness of breath due to over-inflation of the alveoli (air sacs in the lung)
24. **endo-:** [prefix] denotes something as 'inside' or 'within' (e.g., endoscopy)
25. **endotracheal intubation:** the passage of a tube through the nose or mouth into the trachea for maintenance of the airway, as during the administration of anesthesia
26. **expectorant:** a medicine that promotes the secretion of sputum by the air passages, used especially to treat coughs
27. **hydrothorax:** the condition of having fluid in the pleural cavity (the space between the two thin membranes that line the lung)
28. **inhale:** to draw (breath) into the lungs; breathe in
29. **laryngitis:** inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx
30. **laryng(o)-:** [root] of or pertaining to the larynx (e.g., laryngoscopy, laryngitis)
31. **laryngoscopy:** inspection of the larynx by means of the laryngoscope
32. **larynx:** the top part of the passage that leads from your throat to your lungs and contains your vocal cords
33. **lung:** the two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in
34. **lung scan:** a type of nuclear scanning test that is most often used to find a pulmonary embolism
35. **nostrils:** two openings at the end of the nose
36. **-osis:** [suffix] denoting a condition, disease or increase (e.g., pneumoconiosis, fibrosis)
37. **perspiration:** the fluid, consisting of water with small amounts of urea and salts, that is excreted through the pores of the skin by the sweat glands; (see sweat)
38. **pertussis:** (whooping cough) a highly contagious infectious disease of the respiratory mucous membrane, characterized by a series of short, convulsive coughs followed by a deep inspiration accompanied by a whooping sound
39. **phlegm:** the thick mucus secreted in the respiratory passages and discharged through the mouth, especially that occurring in the lungs and throat passages, as during a cold
40. **pleural effusion:** sometimes referred to as "water on the lungs," is the build-up of excess fluid between the layers of the pleura (thin membranes that line the lungs and the inside of the chest cavity and act to lubricate and facilitate breathing)
41. **pleural rub:** a friction (grating) sound heard by a stethoscope during inspiration and expiration in patients with pleuritis, due to the rubbing of the visceral and parietal pleurae.
42. **pleurisy / pleuritis:** Inflammation of the tissues that line the lungs and chest cavity
43. **pneumo-:** [root] related to the lungs (e.g., pneumonia, pneumococcal)
44. **pneumoconiosis:** any chronic lung disease caused by the inhalation of particles of coal, asbestos, silica, or similar substances and leading to fibrosis and loss of lung function

45. **pneumonia:** infection that inflames air sacs in one or both lungs, which may fill with fluid.
46. **pneumothorax:** a collapsed lung due to air leaking into the space between the lung and chest wall
47. **pulmonary abscess:** (lung abscess) a bacterial infection that occurs in the lung tissue, causing tissue to die, and pus collects in that space
48. **pulmonary angiography:** an angiogram of the blood vessels of the lungs; the procedure is done with a special contrast dye injected into the body's blood vessels
49. **pulmonary edema:** abnormal accumulation of fluid in the lungs often caused by congestive heart failure
50. **pulmonary embolism:** (same as Pulmonary infraction) obstruction of pulmonary arteries, usually by detached fragments of a clot from a leg or pelvic vein
51. **pulmonary function tests:** broad range of tests that measure how well the lungs take in and exhale air and how efficiently they transfer oxygen into the blood
52. **pulmonary infraction:** (same as Pulmonary Embolism) obstruction of pulmonary arteries, usually by detached fragments of a clot from a leg or pelvic vein
53. **pulmonologist:** a medical specialist who diagnoses and treats lung diseases
54. **pulmon-, pulmo-:** [root] related to the lungs (e.g., pulmonary infraction, pulmonologist)
55. **rales (crackles):** an abnormal sound, as rattling or bubbling, accompanying the normal sound of breathing, and usually indicating a diseased condition of the lungs or bronchi
56. **respiration:** breathing; the process in living organisms of taking in oxygen from the surroundings and giving out carbon dioxide
57. **Respiratory System:** the set of organs that allows a person to breathe and exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body
58. **rhonchi (wheezes):** rattling or whistling respiratory sounds resembling snoring, caused by secretions in the trachea or bronchi
59. **saliva:** the watery liquid secreted into the mouth by the salivary glands that forms in your mouth and helps you to chew and digest food
60. **salivation:** an abnormally abundant flow of saliva
61. **shiver:** to shake or tremble, as from cold or fear
62. **silicosis:** general term for lung disease caused by inhalation of mineral dust
63. **sinus:** the spaces in the bone behind your nose
64. **spell:** any period during which an individual is in a particular state—e.g., spell of hospitalization (hospital stay is widely preferred in the US), spell (bout or period) of sickness.
65. **sputum:** saliva ejected from the mouth mixed with mucus or pus exuded from the respiratory passages, as in bronchitis or bronchiectasis
66. **stitch:** (v) To unite two surfaces by sewing; (n) The seam so formed, a surgical suture
67. **stridor:** a high-pitched whistling sound made during respiration, caused by obstruction of the air passages
68. **suffocation:** the stoppage of breathing; called also asphyxiation
69. **sweat:** moisture exuded through the pores of the skin, typically in profuse quantities as a reaction to heat, physical exertion, fever, or fear (see perspiration)
70. **thoracentesis:** a procedure in which a needle is inserted into the pleural space between the lungs and the chest wall. This procedure is done to remove excess fluid, known as a pleural effusion
71. **throat:** the back of the mouth and the top part of the tubes that go down into the stomach and the lungs
72. **trachea:** the tube in humans extending from the larynx to the bronchi, serving as the principal passage for conveying air to and from the lungs; the windpipe
73. **tracheostomy:** an incision in the windpipe made to relieve an obstruction to breathing
74. **tuberculosis:** an infectious bacterial disease characterized by the growth of nodules (tubercles) in the tissues, especially the lungs
75. **vocal cords:** the part of your throat that vibrates when you speak; either of the two pairs of folds of mucous membrane projecting into the cavity of the larynx