

CHAPTER 7	Respiratory Disorders Quiz	BLM 7.3.2A
ANSWER KEY		

Key Choices:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| A. Tonsillitis | D. Lung Cancer | G. Emphysema |
| B. Pneumonia | E. Laryngitis | H. Asthma |
| C. Bronchitis | F. Pleurisy | I. Cystic Fibrosis |

- These are classified as upper respiratory tract infections. A, E
- Patients with this disorder usually have symptoms of sore throat and hoarseness. E
- To prevent this infection, children often have had surgery to remove the possibly offending structure—it is no longer a common procedure. A
- Treatments for this disorder include inhalers to spray healthy versions of the abnormal gene into the lungs. I
- Young patients with this disorder often have to use a nebulizer to administer their medicine as they are unable to use an inhaler properly. H
- This is a genetic condition that causes the lungs to become coated with very thick and sticky mucous. I
- What three disorders are caused primarily by cigarette smoking? C, D, and G
- This disorder is characterized by the uncontrollable and invasive growth of abnormal cells in the lungs. D
- This disorder is characterized by the swelling and irritation of the membranes that surround the lungs. F
- Almost all cases of this disorder are caused by smoking and those who develop it often need to use low-flow oxygen tanks. G
- People with AIDS suffer from a rare bacterial form of this disorder. B
- This disorder is an obstructive disorder that causes the walls of the alveoli to break down and lose their elasticity. G
- This is a disease that has two main types: lobular and bronchial, and it is typically caused by bacteria and viruses. B
- This disorder has carcinomas form caused by various carcinogens. D
- Patients with this disorder have constant inflammation in their airways and are extremely sensitive to triggers such as smoke and dust. H