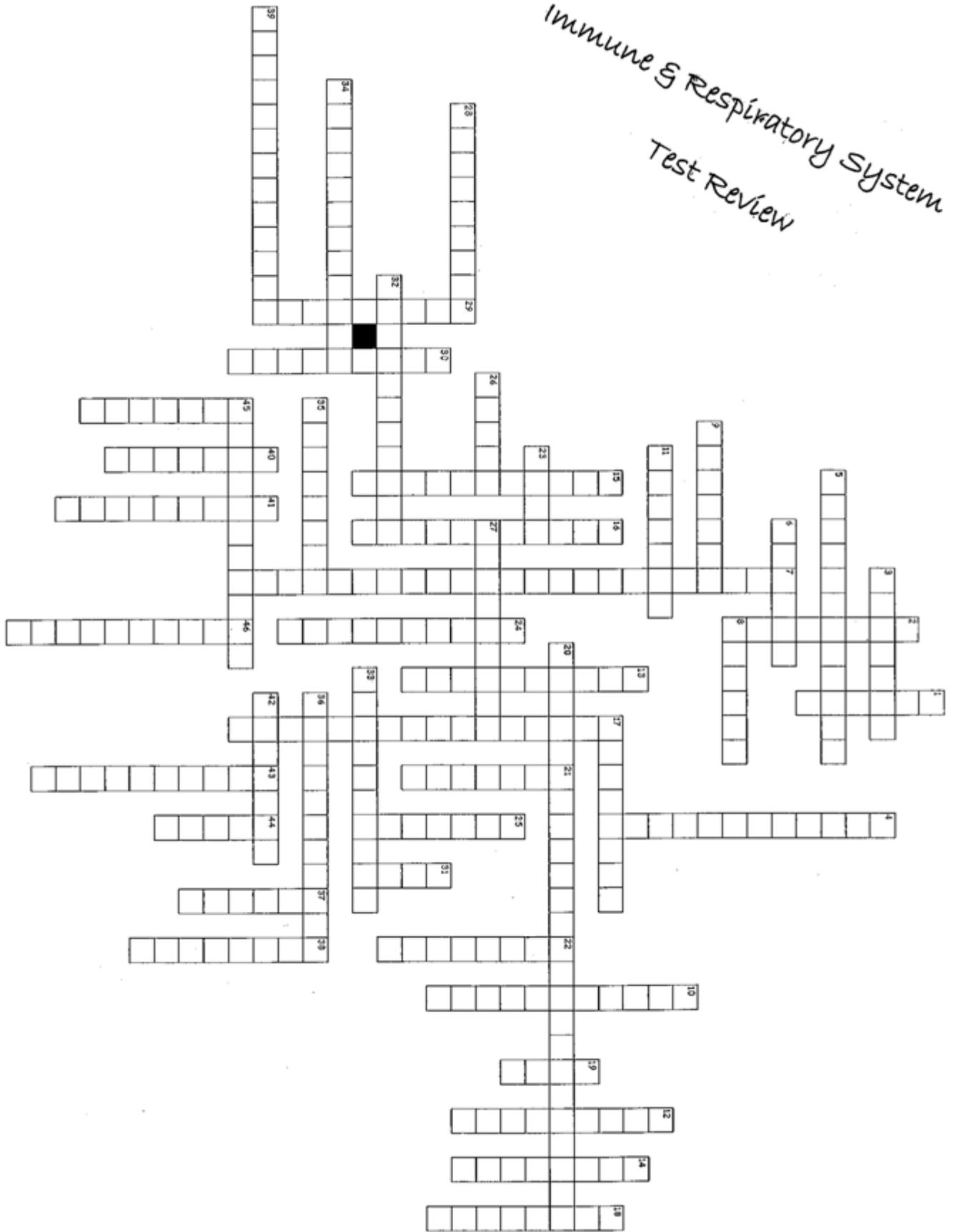


# Immune & Respiratory System Test Review



### Across

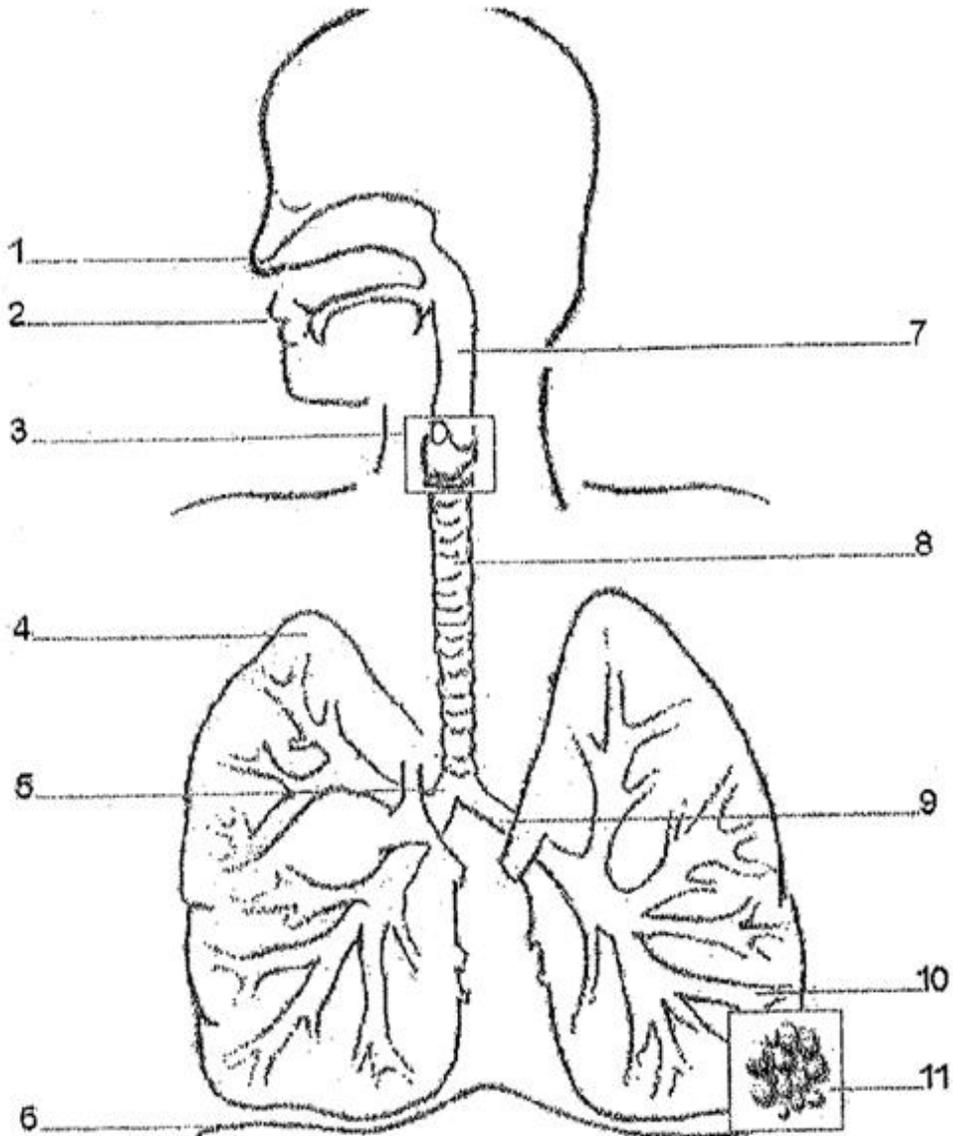
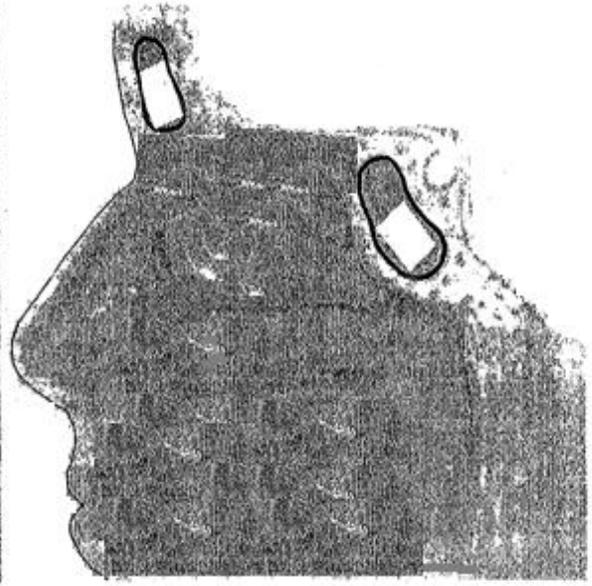
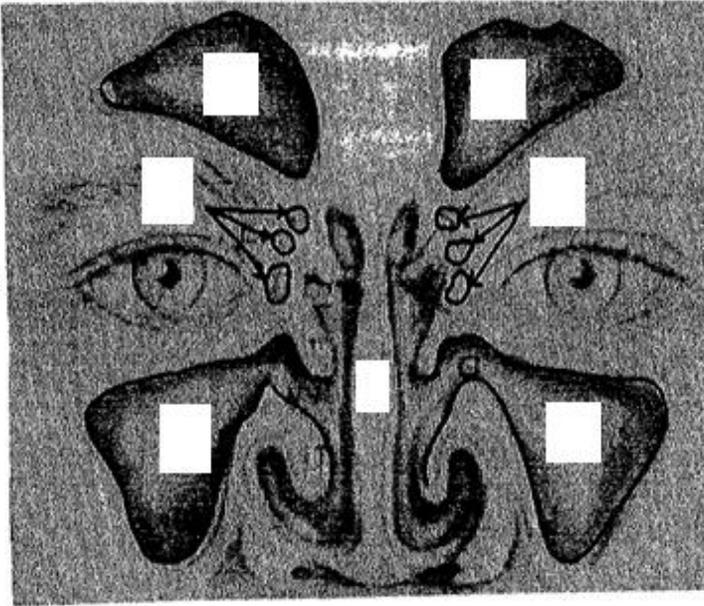
3. A.K.A. "Windpipe"
5. Immune system cell that kills virus-invaded body cells.
6. The protective covering of the lungs.
8. Difficulty breathing usually caused by allergies, exercise, or anxiety.
9. The two tubes that lead from the trachea to the lungs.
11. Sinuses found above the eyes.
17. Sinuses found on the sides of the head.
20. Oxygen that can be taken in forcibly over the tidal volume.
23. One of the body's 4 responses to a cut.
26. Small, non-living pathogen that injects their DNA into a host cell.
27. Chemical released by the body when the skin is injured, a cut for example.
28. The dome-shaped muscle found under the rib cage.
32. Amount of oxygen taken in with a regular breath.
33. Production of these "fighters" are stimulated by receiving a vaccine, they provide immunity against a specific antigen.
34. Immune system cell that helps fight the invader.
35. Type of respiration that involves the exchange of gases between blood & tissue.
36. Immune system cell made during the initial infection and stays in the body after the disease is gone.
39. Total amount of exchangeable oxygen.
42. Air sacs found in the lungs.
45. Immune system cell that produces antibodies.

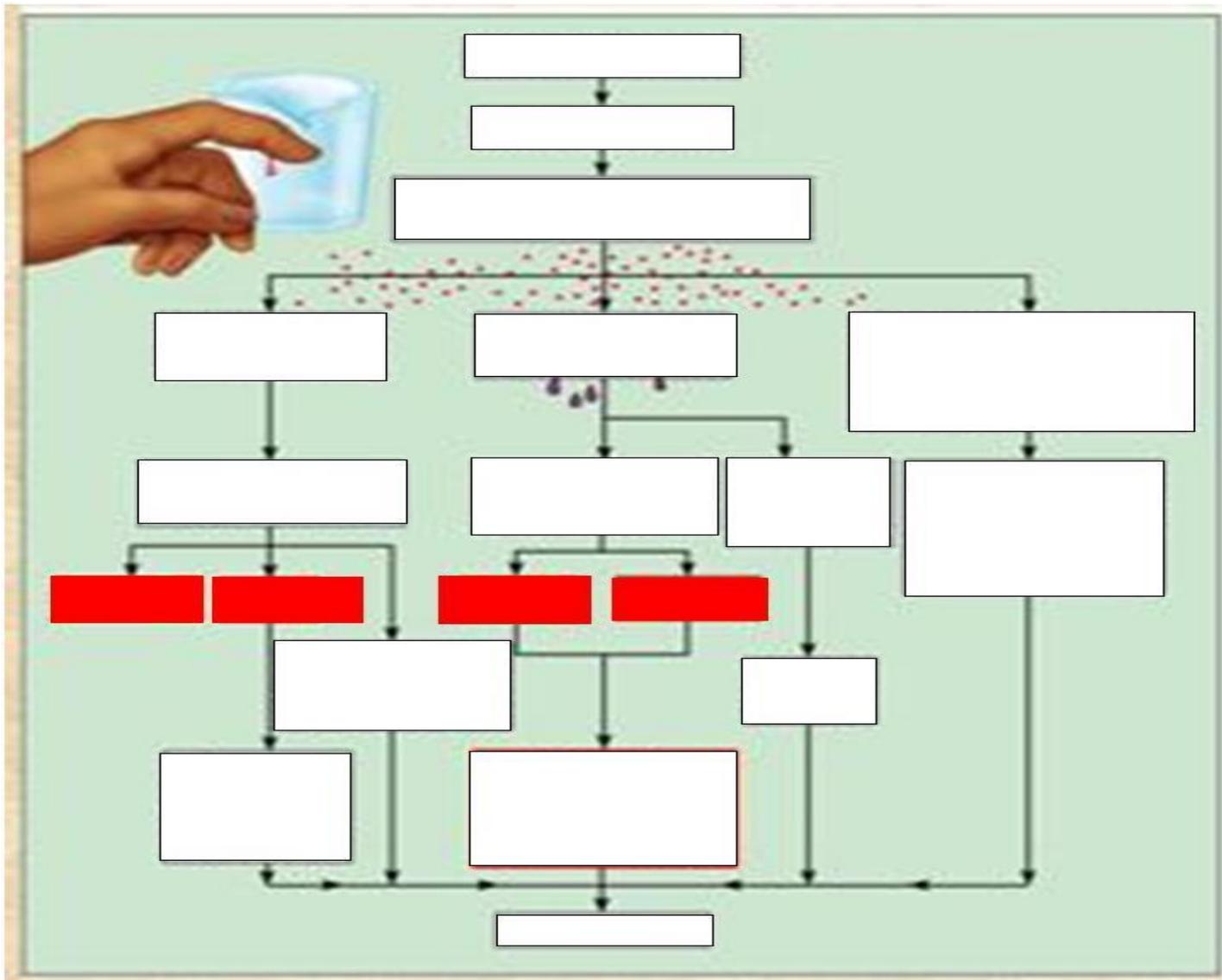
### Down

1. Immune system cell that is found in the lymph nodes & spleen, they help form plasma & memory cells.
2. Small, living microorganisms that are mostly harmless or helpful.
4. Air flowing into the lungs.
7. Oxygen that can be forcibly exhaled after a tidal expiration.
10. Defense system that protects the body from ALL types of foreign substances.
12. Harmful or disease-causing microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, & protozoa.
13. Respiratory passages fill with excessive amounts of mucus.
14. Your body's specific resistance to disease.
15. The divide inside the nose.
16. Small tubes within the lungs that attach to the alveoli.
17. Immune system cell that stops the B & T cells once the infection has been killed.
18. Defense system that attacks particular foreign substances.
19. One of the body's 4 responses to a cut.
21. One of the body's 4 responses to a cut.
22. Type of respiration that involves oxygen entering the lungs and carbon dioxide leaving the lungs.
24. Immune system cell that engulfs & digests foreign invaders.
25. Sinuses found on the sides of the nose, near the eyes.
29. Sinuses found under the eyes in the cheek region.
30. Air that enters the respiratory tract but never makes it to the alveoli.
31. External part of the respiratory system where oxygen enters the body.
37. A.K.A. "Voicebox"
38. One of the body's 4 responses to a cut.
40. An injection of a weakened virus so that the body will produce antibodies.
41. Disorder in which the alveoli enlarge & lungs lose their elasticity, making it difficult to exhale.
43. Air flowing out of the lungs.
44. Large respiratory organs that run from the clavicles to the diaphragm.
45. A.K.A. "Throat"; Serves as a passageway for food and air.
46. Found in the neck, underarms, & groin regions.

### Autoimmune Disorders Matching:

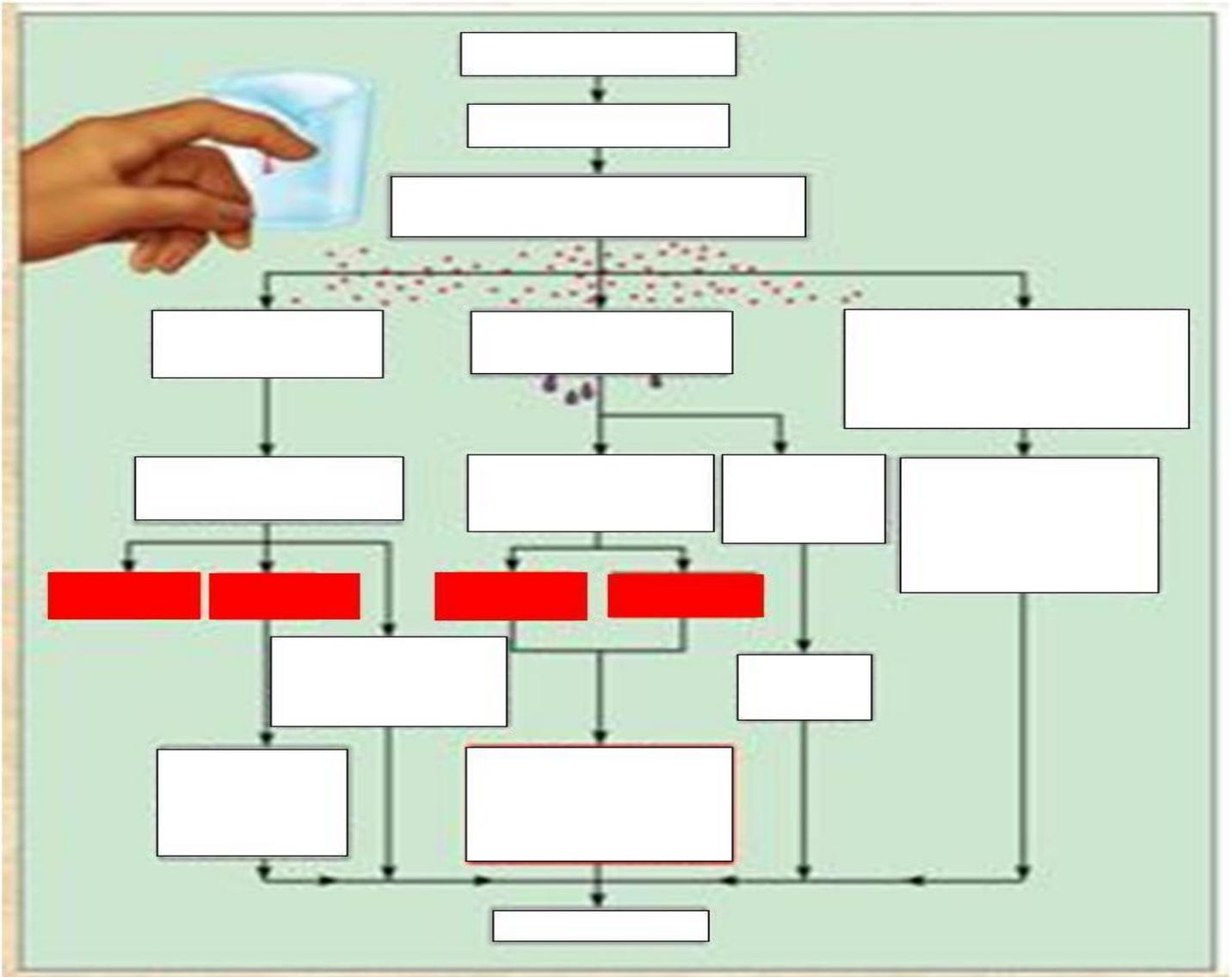
Description	Disease
1. _____ Inflammation of the liver that occurs when immune cells mistake the liver's normal cells for harmful invaders and attack them.	a) Addison's Disease
2. _____ A disease that your immune system attacks your thyroid gland, causing you to overproduce thyroxine.	b) Alopecia Areata
3. _____ The islet cells of the pancreas are destroyed and lose their ability to produce insulin for our bodies.	c) Autoimmune Hepatitis
4. _____ The body mistakes bacteria, food, and other substances for being foreign causing inflammation of the digestive tract.	d) Celiac Disease
5. _____ A disorder involving pain and stiffness in the hip or shoulder area.	e) Crohns Disease
6. _____ A chronic inflammatory disease that can affect joints, skin, kidneys, blood cells, heart & lungs.	f) Goodpasture's Syndrome
7. _____ Inflammatory disease that may develop after an infection with Streptococcus bacteria that can affect the heart, joints, skin, and brain.	g) Graves Disease
8. _____ Autoimmune disease of the connective tissue, causes the skin to tighten and harden, fingers can curl and lose their mobility.	h) Lupus
9. _____ A disorder in the adrenal glands that render the glands from producing enough hormones.	i) Mellitus
10. _____ Disorder that causes inflammation of your blood vessels, restricting blood flow to organs most commonly affecting the kidneys, lungs, and upper respiratory tract.	j) Multiple Sclerosis
11. _____ Disorder caused by damage to the myelin sheath affecting the brain & spinal cord.	k) Polymyalgia Rheumatica
12. _____ Digestive disease that damages the villi of the small intestine when the infected person digests glutens.	l) Rheumatic Fever
13. _____ Disease that attacks the lacrimal and salivary glands causing dry eyes and mouth.	m) Rheumatoid Arthritis
14. _____ Disorder in which the body's immune system attacks the lungs & kidneys.	n) Scleroderma
15. _____ Hair loss/balding condition that results in loss of hair on the head and /or body.	o) Sjogren's Syndrome
16. _____ A long term disease that leads to inflammation of the joints and the tissues that surround them.	p) Wegener's Granulomatosis





**Word Bank for Flow Chart**

- a) Release kinins, histamine, & other chemicals
- b) Edema (fluid in tissue spaces)
- c) Capillaries become leaky
- d) Redness
- e) Increased blood to the area
- f) Fibrin barrier
- g) Removal of damaged/dead tissue cells and pathogens from area
- h) Swelling
- i) Injurious Agents
- j) Pain
- k) Possible temporary limitation of joint movement
- l) Clotting proteins enter area
- m) Healing
- n) Neutrophils, monocytes, & other white blood cells enter the area
- o) Increases metabolic rate of tissue cells
- p) Brings more nutrients and oxygen to the area
- q) Cells Damaged
- r) Heat
- s) Blood vessels dilate



#### Word Bank for Flow Chart

- |  |
|--|
| t) Release kinins, histamine, & other chemicals                      |
| u) Edema (fluid in tissue spaces)                                    |
| v) Capillaries become leaky  |
| w) Redness   |
| x) Increased blood to the area                                       |
| y) Fibrin barrier  |
| z) Removal of damaged/dead tissue cells and pathogens from area      |
| aa) Swelling   |
| bb) Injurious Agents   |
| cc) Pain   |
| dd) Possible temporary limitation of joint movement                  |
| ee) Clotting proteins enter area                                     |
| ff) Healing  |
| gg) Neutrophils, monocytes, & other white blood cells enter the area |
| hh) Increases metabolic rate of tissue cells                         |
| ii) Brings more nutrients and oxygen to the area                     |
| jj) Cells Damaged  |
| kk) Heat   |
| ll) Blood vessels dilate   |