

#	English	Your Translation into:	Definition
1.	Respiratory		Relating to, or affecting respiration (breathing) or the organs used in respiration.
2.	ENT doctor (Ear-Nose-Throat) <i>Syn.</i> Otorhinolaryngologist		A physician who specializes in the disorders of the ear, nose, throat.
3.	Nose		The part of the face that contains the organs of smell and is the usual passage for air in breathing.
4.	Nostril		Either of the two openings in the nose.
5.	Throat		The passage from the mouth to the stomach or the lungs.
6.	(paranasal) Sinuses (Pl.) (Sing.) Sinus		Air cavities in the cranial bones, especially those near the nose (above it and to the sides of it).
7.	(palatine) Tonsils (Pl.)		Areas of lymphoid tissue on either side of the throat that can be seen in the back of the throat; organs of the lymphatic system. The tonsils act as part of the immune system to help protect against infection.
8.	Tonsillectomy		Surgical removal of one or both tonsils.
9.	Adenoids (Pl.)		Mass of lymphatic tissue situated in the back of the nasal cavity, in the roof of the nasopharynx, where the nose blends into the throat. It often hinders speaking and breathing in young children.
10.	Larynx <i>Syn.</i> Voice box		The part of the respiratory tract between the pharynx and the trachea, having walls of cartilage and muscle and containing the vocal cords enveloped in folds of mucous membrane.
11.	Pharynx <i>Syn.</i> Throat		The throat; a cavity behind the nasal cavity, mouth and larynx.
12.	Epiglottis		The uppermost cartilage of the larynx; covers the entrance of the larynx while swallowing.

13.	Trachea	The tube that carries inhaled air from the throat to the lungs.
14.	Bronchi (Pl.) (Sing.) Bronchus	The two main branches of the trachea that lead to the lungs, where they divide into smaller branches. They are part of the lower respiratory tract along with the lungs.
15.	Mucus (n.)	A thick, slippery discharge produced by the mucous membranes and glands. Functions to moisten and protect them.
16.	Phlegm	Thick, sticky, stringy mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, as during a cold or other respiratory infection.
17.	Sputum	Matter coughed up and usually ejected from the mouth, including saliva, foreign material, and substances such as mucus or phlegm, from the respiratory tract.
18.	Runny nose	A condition of having excess amount of mucus in the nose; nasal drainage.
19.	Nasal discharge	Fluids that drain from the nose.
20.	Post-nasal drip	Excess nasal mucus accumulating in the back of the nose and sliding down the throat.
21.	To be congested <i>Syn. To have a stuffy nose</i>	To have the blockage of the nasal passages usually due to membranes lining the nose becoming swollen from inflamed blood vessels.
22.	Watery eyes	Persistent or excessive tear draining from the eyes.
23.	Itchy eyes	An irritation that leads to a persistent urge to scratch the eyes.
24.	To sneeze	To make a sudden involuntary expulsion of air from the nose and mouth due to irritation of one's nostrils.
25.	(facial) Tissue <i>Syn. Kleenex</i>	A type of thin, soft, disposable paper used for nose-blowing.
26.	Allergy	An immune system reaction to the presence of a substance that the body "mistakes" for being harmful (such substance is called <i>allergen</i>).



27.	Bacterial infection	Infection caused by bacteria, i.e. microscopic living organisms, usually one-celled, that can be found everywhere. The classic symptoms of a bacterial infection are localized redness, heat, swelling and pain. One of the hallmarks of a bacterial infection is local pain, pain that is in a specific part of the body.
28.	Viral infection	Infection caused by a virus, i.e. a small infectious agent, smaller than a bacterium, that can replicate only inside the living cells of an organism. In general, viral infections are systemic. This means they involve many different parts of the body or more than one body system at the same time; i.e. a runny nose, sinus congestion, cough, body aches, etc.
29.	Contagious <i>Syn. Communicable</i>	Capable of being transmitted from one individual to another.
30.	(Common) Cold	A common viral infection in which the mucous membrane of the nose and throat becomes inflamed, typically causing a runny nose, sneezing, sore throat, and other similar symptoms.
31.	Flu (Colloq.) <i>Syn. Influenza</i>	A highly contagious viral infection that attacks the respiratory system —nose, throat and lungs.
32.	Flu vaccine <i>Syn. Flu shot (Colloq.)</i>	A preparation containing inactivated or weakened flu virus administered to produce or artificially increase immunity to flu.
33.	Acute upper respiratory infection (URI)	A contagious infection of the upper respiratory tract which includes the nose, throat, pharynx, larynx, and bronchi. Types of URIs include the common cold, sinusitis, pharyngitis, epiglottitis, and tracheobronchitis. Influenza is not an upper respiratory infection because it is a systemic illness.
34.	To cough	To expel air from the lungs suddenly and noisily, often to keep the respiratory passages free of irritating material.
35.	To cough up	To expel sputum by coughing.
36.	Wheezing	A high-pitched whistling sound during breathing. It occurs when air flows through narrowed breathing tubes.
37.	Bronchitis	An inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes, which carry air to and from the lungs. It typically causes bronchospasms and coughing.
38.	Sore throat (Colloq.)	A painful or sensitive condition of the throat aggravated by swallowing or talking, usually caused by inflammation due to viruses or bacteria.



39.	Strep throat (Colloq.)	A sore throat caused by streptococcal infection, usually with fever and sometimes with white spots on the tonsils.
40.	Nasal spray	A method of dispensing medicated liquid in the form of a mist that is inhaled through the nose.
41.	Antibiotic	A medication (such as penicillin) that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms, especially bacteria.
42.	Antihistamine	A medication used to neutralize and inhibit the physiological effects of histamine (a compound released in allergic inflammatory reactions), used especially for treating allergies and colds.
43.	Decongestant	A medication used to relieve nasal congestion, usually by shrinking the swollen membranes in the nose, making it easier for a person to breathe.
44.	Cough syrup	A medication in a sugary liquid form used to alleviate coughing.
45.	Cough drop <i>Syn. Throat lozenge</i>	A small, sometimes medicated candy or tablet intended to be dissolved slowly in the mouth to temporarily stop coughs and lubricate and soothe irritated tissues of the throat (usually due to a sore throat).
46.	Bronchoscopy	A procedure in which a hollow, flexible tube called a bronchoscope is inserted into the airways through the nose or mouth to provide a view of the tracheobronchial tree. It can also be used to collect bronchial and/or lung secretions and to perform tissue biopsies.
47.	Pulmonary	Relating to, or affecting the lungs.
48.	Respiratory therapist	A clinician who provides care for patients who have trouble breathing, including establishing and maintaining the airways during management of trauma and intensive care, and may administer anesthesia for surgery or conscious sedation.
49.	Oxygen	A gas forming part of the air, required for breathing.
50.	To inhale	To breathe in.
51.	To exhale	To breathe out.



52.	Hold your breath.		To voluntarily stop breathing.
53.	Take a deep breath.		To breathe in deeply, filling the lungs with air as full as possible.
54.	Dyspnea (n.) <i>Syn. To be short of breath</i> (Colloq.)		To have difficult or labored breathing that is out of proportion to the person's level of physical activity.
55.	Alveoli (Pl.) (Sing.) Alveolus <i>Syn. Air sacs</i>		Tiny air sacs in the lungs at the end of the bronchioles, through which oxygen is taken into the blood.
56.	Lung		Either one of two breathing organs, located in the chest, responsible for introducing oxygen to blood traveling from the heart, and releasing carbon dioxide from blood traveling to the heart.
57.	Lobe of the lung		One of the five sections of the lungs.
58.	Pleural membrane <i>Syn. Pleura</i>		The thin transparent membrane enveloping the lungs and lining the walls of the chest cavity.
59.	Diaphragm		The large muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity and is the principal muscle of respiration. As the diaphragm contracts and moves downward, the lungs expand and air moves into them. As the diaphragm relaxes and moves upward, the lungs contract and air is forced out of them.
60.	Thorax (n.) <i>Syn. Chest</i> (Colloq.)		The part of the body between the neck and diaphragm, encased by the ribs.
61.	Thoracic (adj.)		Related to the chest area.
62.	Pertussis <i>Syn. Whooping cough</i> (Colloq.)		A contagious disease characterized by spasms of deep, noisy coughing and a loud "whooping" sound upon inhalation.
63.	Pneumonia		Lung inflammation caused by bacterial or viral infection, in which the air sacs fill with fluid or phlegm and may become solid, causing cough with phlegm, fever, chills and difficulty breathing. Inflammation may affect both lungs (double pneumonia), one lung (single pneumonia), or only certain lobes (lobar pneumonia).
64.	Emphysema		A lung condition featuring an abnormal accumulation of air due to enlargement and destruction of the lung's alveoli (air sacs) resulting in the formation of scar tissue and causing shortness of breath.



65.	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	A collective name for two conditions causing shortness of breath. There are two main forms of COPD: <i>Chronic bronchitis</i> , which involves a long-term cough with mucus; <i>Emphysema</i> , which involves destruction of the lungs over time.
66.	Pulmonary edema	Fluid accumulation in the lungs, which collects in air sacs (alveoli), causing difficulty to breathe.
67.	Asthma	A disorder that causes the airways of the lungs (bronchi) to swell and narrow and produce more mucus, leading to wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing. It usually results from an allergic reaction or other forms of hypersensitivity.
68.	Asthma attack	A sudden worsening of asthma symptoms caused by the tightening of muscles around the airways (bronchospasms). During an <i>asthma attack</i> , the lining of the airways also becomes swollen or inflamed and thicker mucus – more than normal – is produced.
69.	To trigger	To cause something to happen.
70.	To alleviate	To relieve, lessen, make easier to endure.
71.	Tuberculosis (TB)	A contagious and often severe airborne disease caused by a bacterial infection (<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>). <i>TB</i> typically affects the lungs, but it also may affect any other organ of the body.
72.	Chest X-ray	A painless, noninvasive test that creates pictures of the structures inside your chest, such as your heart, lungs, and blood vessels, with the help of electromagnetic radiation.
73.	PPD test <i>Syn. Tuberculin Skin Test (TST); Mantoux test; Pirquet test</i> <i>Syn. (Colloq.) TB skin test</i>	The standard method of determining whether a person is infected with the tuberculosis bacterium, performed by injecting tuberculin purified protein derivative (PPD) into the inner surface of the forearm.
74.	Negative test result	The result showing that there is NO infection of a specific kind in the body.
75.	Positive test result	The result showing that there IS an infection of a specific kind in the body.
76.	Latent	Existing but dormant or hidden until circumstances are suitable for development or manifestation.



77.	To spit blood	To forcibly eject saliva mixed with blood from the mouth.
78.	Cystic fibrosis	A genetic condition causing poor clearance of mucus from the bronchi. The accumulated mucus results in repeated lung infections.
79.	Black lung disease (Colloq.)	A condition caused by inhaling coal dust; a form of Pneumoconiosis.
80.	Asbestosis	A condition caused by inhaling asbestos dust; a form of Pneumoconiosis.
81.	Pulmonary embolism (PE)	A sudden blockage in a lung artery, often causing shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. The blockage usually is caused by a blood clot that travels to the lung from a vein in the leg.
82.	Inhaler	A portable device for administering a drug that is to be breathed in, used for relieving asthma and other bronchial or nasal congestion.
83.	Lung capacity	The amount of air that can fill the lungs.
84.	Spirometer	An instrument for measuring the amount of air taken into and exhaled from the lungs.
85.	Oxygen therapy	A treatment that provides a patient with extra oxygen.
86.	Oxygen face mask	A device that is placed over the mouth and nose and through which oxygen is supplied from an attached storage tank.
87.	Nasal cannula (NC)	A plastic tube worn over the ears and inserted into the nostrils to deliver oxygen.
88.	Pulse oximeter Syn. Finger clip	A device that indirectly measures the oxygen saturation of blood and changes in blood volume in the skin. A sensor device is placed on a thin part of the patient's body, usually a fingertip or earlobe, or in the case of an infant, across a foot.
89.	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)	A severe, sudden injury to the lungs caused by a serious illness. Life support with mechanical ventilation is usually needed to survive until the lungs recover.



90.	Respiratory failure		A condition when not enough oxygen passes from the lungs into the blood. Respiratory failure also can happen if the lungs can't remove carbon dioxide (a waste gas) from the blood.
91.	Mechanical ventilation		A method to mechanically assist or replace spontaneous breathing, usually involving a machine called a ventilator.
92.	Ventilator		A machine for artificial respiration.
93.	Intubated (adj.)		Most often means tracheal intubation; the placement of a flexible plastic tube into the trachea to protect a patient's airway and provide a means of mechanical ventilation.

