**Respiratory Terminology**

1. Allergy – A sensitivity to a substance that causes the body to react with signs and symptoms
2. Apnea- the lack or absence of breathing
3. Biot’s respirations – rapid and deep respirations followed by 10 – 30 seconds of apnea
4. Bradypnea – slow breathing < 12 breaths per minute
5. Cheyne-Stokes respirations – respirations gradually increase in rate and depth and then become shallow and slow, breathing may stop (apnea ) for 10 – 20 seconds
6. Dyspnea – difficulty, labored or painful breathing
7. Hemoptysis – boldly sputum
8. Hemothorax – blood in the pleural space
9. Hyperventilation – respirations are rapid and deeper than normal
10. Hypoventilation – respirations are slow and shallow, and sometimes irregular
11. Hypoxemia – a reduced amount of oxygen in the blood
12. Hypoxia – cells do not have enough oxygen
13. Intubation – inserting an artificial airway
14. Kussmaul respirations – very deep and rapid respirations
15. Mechanical ventilation – using a machine to move air into and out of the lungs
16. Orthopnea – breathing deeply and comfortable only when sitting
17. Orthopneic position – sitting up and leaning over a table to breath
18. Oxygen concentration – the amount of hemoglobin containing oxygen
19. Pleural effusion – the escape and collection of fluid in the pleural space
20. Pneumothorax – air in the pleural space
21. Pollutant – a harmful chemical or substance in the air or water
22. Respiratory arrest – when breathing stops
23. Respiratory depression – slow, weak respirations at a rate of fewer than 12 per minute
24. Suction – the process of withdrawing or sucking up fluid
25. Tachypnea – rapid breathing; respirations are greater than 24 per minute.