



To complete this activity, the participant will need to access and read McEwen, D.R. (2019). Thoracic Surgery. In J.C. Rothrock (Ed.). *Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery* (pp. 859-880). St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

Across

- 3. The type of resection that involves removal of a section of parenchyma including an identified lesion.
- 6. Removal of the entire lung.
- 10. Great vessels of the head, neck, and arm pass through the space between the first rib and the first thoracic vertebrae. (2 words)
- 11. The number of thoracic vertebrae.
- 12. A minimally invasive operative technique to visualize the thoracic cavity. (Abbreviated)
- 14. The nerves of the lungs are part of the _____ nervous system.
- 15. Separates the chest compartment from the abdomen.
- 16. Thoracotomy using the median sternotomy approach often requires patients to be placed in the _____ position.

Down

- 1. Removal of any fibrinous deposit, cancer, or restrictive membrane on the visceral and parietal pleura that interferes with pulmonary ventilatory function
- 2. Lung collapse is the result of _____ pressure in the pleural space.
- 4. Accumulation of pus in the pleural space.
- 5. Instruments used to directly inspect and observe the larynx, trachea, and bronchi.
- 7. The purpose of the chest tube is to reestablish _____ pressure in the interpleural space.
- 8. The process of freezing tissue with either nitrous oxide or liquid nitrogen.
- 9. The type of endotracheal tube commonly used for thoracotomies. (2 words/hyphenated)
- 13. The amount of fluid, in ml, normally held in the pleural space.

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