ACROSS
1 A small tube inserted through the abdominal wall directly into the stomach, which can be used to give extra nutrition.
2 A large airway within the lung, which branches from the trachea.
3 The process of dislodging mucus so that it can be more easily coughed out of the lungs.
4 A medication that treats an infection.
5 The backward flow of the stomach contents up into the esophagus, which can cause heartburn or respiratory symptoms.
6 The term for coughing up of blood.
7 Major organ affected by CF.
8 A disorder that results when the pancreas produces decreased amounts of insulin, resulting in high blood sugar levels.
9 A substance that is essential in small quantities to our nutrition.
10 Organ that aids in the digestion of food and regulation of blood sugar levels.
11 Mucus which is coughed out of the lungs.
12 The standard test for determining if someone has CF.
13 A viral illness that occurs in the winter and causes fever, body aches, and respiratory symptoms.
14 A sticky, slippery substance that is produced by the lining of the nose and airway, which it moistens and protects.
15 A single-celled organism that can cause lung disease when it enters through the mouth or nose.
16 A hollow area in the skull connected to the respiratory tract, which can become infected.
17 Substances produced in the pancreas, which are needed for properly digesting food nutrients.
18 This allergy to the mold Aspergillus fumigatus can cause respiratory problems for people with CF.
19 Mutations in this gene lead to CF.

DOWN
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