

Diagnoses and conditions which put individuals at higher risk for a future choking event. 1. A diagnosis which indicates a foreign substance has not been swallowed but inhaled into the lungs. 2. A condition which indicates an individual has an abnormal craving or appetite for non-food items such as chalk, clay, and laundry detergent. 3. Individuals diagnosed with this genetic condition, crave food constantly and often stuff their mouth with food. 4. Individuals with this genetic condition lack tongue control and often have an underdeveloped iaw. 5. An anatomical condition which is visible at the roof of the mouth. 6. A condition in which an individual swallows their food, then regurgitates into their mouth, sometimes multiple times. 7. A condition in which the individual is over the age of 65. 8. A condition which indicates difficult, abnormal or impaired swallowing. $_{-}$ 9. When an individual has this condition they are unable to fully move their tongue from left to right and up and down in their mouth to position food. 10. A condition which indicates the individual has weak facial muscles. — 11. A condition which indicates an individual has some type of damage to their brain. 12. A condition which indicates the individual has no teeth. — 13. An incident which greatly increases choking risk and puts an individual at much higher risk for another such incident. 14. A brain-nerve-muscle condition described in its simplest terms. _____ 15. A diagnosis and side effect caused by long-term use of antipsychotic drugs.

Word Bank

absent ones of these.

A.	Tongue dysfunction	I.	High Palate
B.	Rumination	J.	Tardive Dyskinesia
C.	Neuromuscular damage	K.	Elderly
D.	Facial Hypotonia	L.	Edentulousness
E.	PICA	M.	Dysphagia
F.	Neuromuscular condition	N.	Down Syndrome
G.	Missing teeth	Ο.	Aspiration Pneumonia
H.	Prader Willi	P.	A previous choking event

16. A condition (described in its simplest terms) meaning an individual has loose, decayed, or