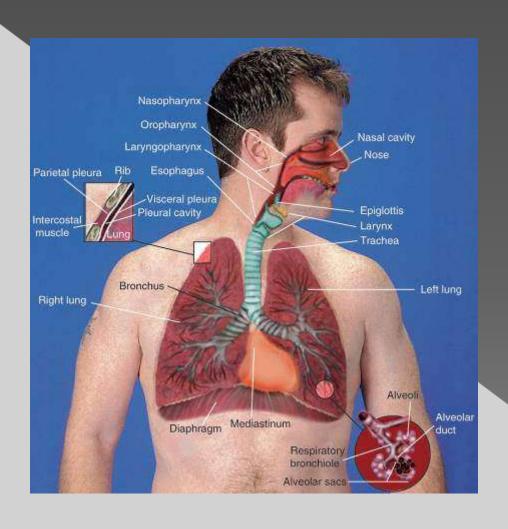
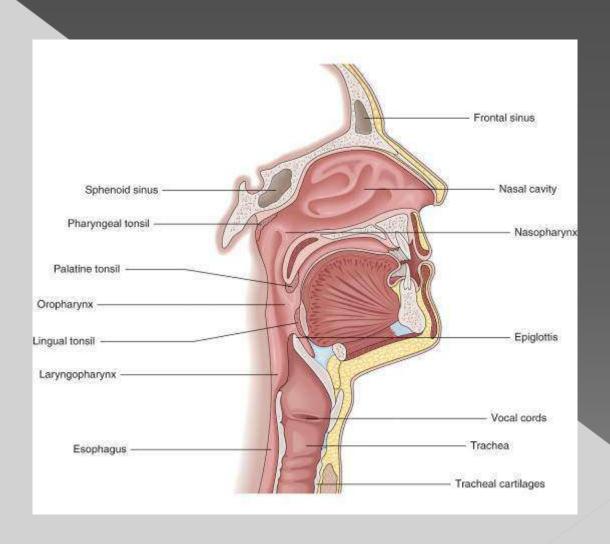
The Respiratory System

Structures of the Respiratory System

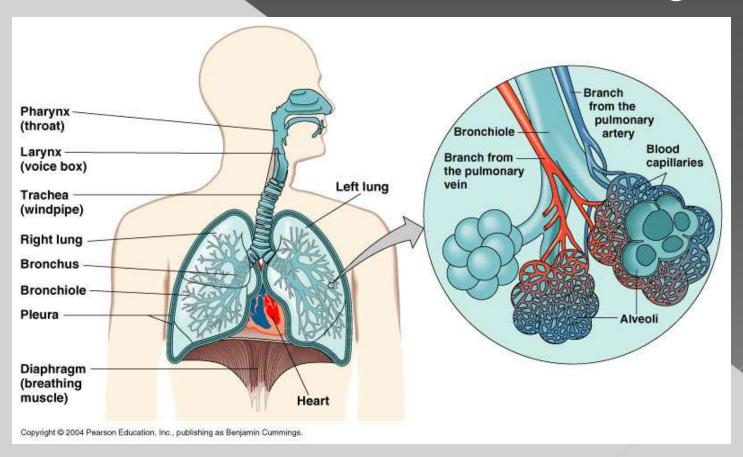


Structures of the Upper Respiratory Tract



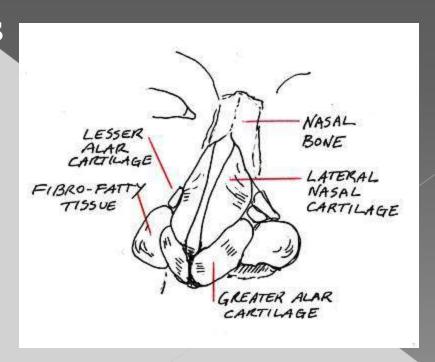
The Lower Respiratory Tract

Consists of bronchial tree and lungs.



Nose

- Primary Functions
 - Exchanges air during inhaling and exhaling.
 - Warms, moisturizes, and filters inhaled air.
- Related Combining Forms
 - nas/o
 - rhin/o



Sinuses

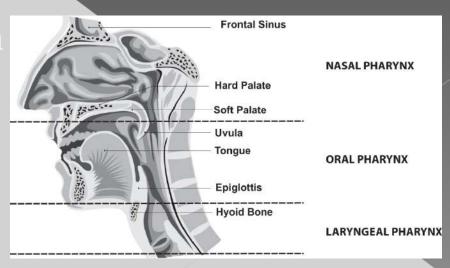
- Primary Functions
 - Provides mucus.
 - Makes bones of the skull lighter.
 - Aids in sound production.
- Related Combining Form
 - sinus/o

Pharynx

- Commonly called the throat (has 3 divisions: naso, oro & laryngo)
- Primary Function
 - Transports air to and from the nose to the trachea

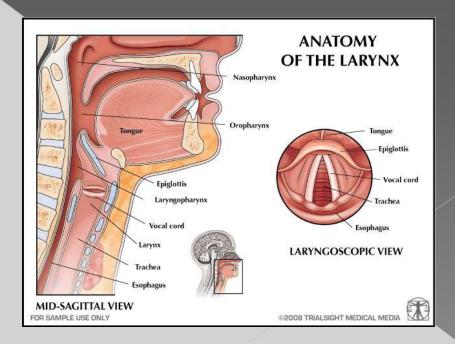
Related Combining Form

pharyng/o



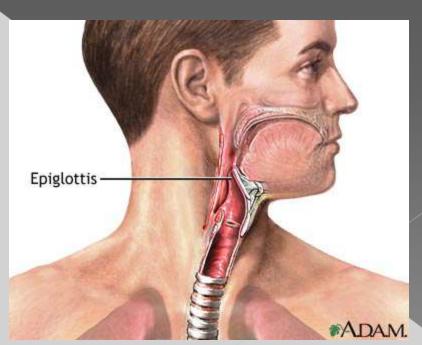
Larynx

- Primary Function
 - Makes speech possible.
- Related Combining Form
 - laryng/o



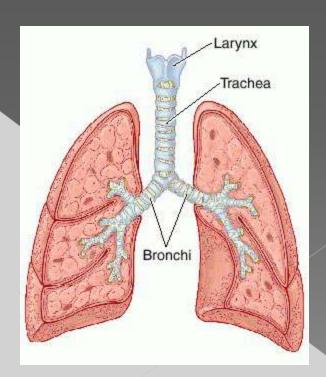
Epiglottis

- Primary Function
 - Closes off the trachea during swallowing.
- Related Combining Form
 - epiglott/o



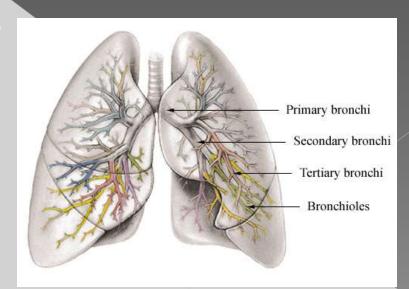
Trachea

- Primary Function
 - Transports air to and from the pharynx to the bronchi.
- Related Combining Form
 - trache/o



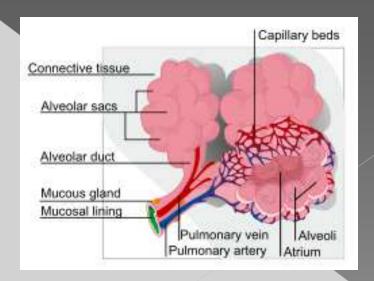
Bronchi

- Primary Function —branch off of the trachea. One branch into each lung. In the lung subdivides into bronchioles
 - Transports air from the trachea into the lungs.
- Related Combining Forms
 - bronch/o, bronchi/o



Alveoli

- Primary Function
 - Air sacs that exchange gases with the pulmonary capillary blood.
- Related Combining Form
 - alveol/o



Pleura

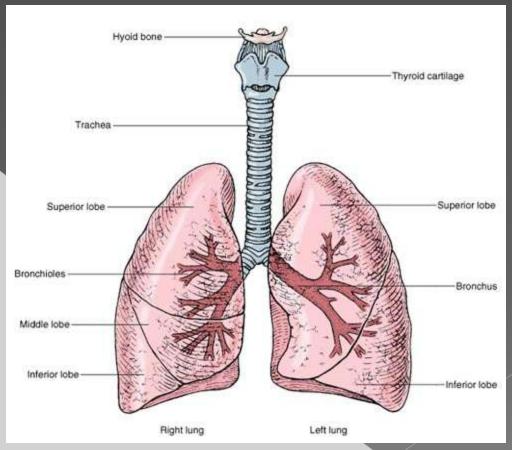
- Ols a multilayered membrane that surrounds each lung with its blood vessels and nerves
- Pleura Cavity: airtight space between the folds of the pleural membrane
 - Function: contains a watery lubricating fluid that prevents friction when the membranes rub together during respiration

Diaphragm

- Ols the muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdomen
- Olt is the contraction and relaxation of this muscle that makes breathing possible

Lungs

- Lobe division of the lungs
- Right Lung has three lobes: the superior, middle and inferior
- Left Lung has two lobes: the superior and inferior



Respiration

- Breathing brings air into & out of the lungs.
- Olnhalation- breathing in, diaphragm contracts
- Exhalation- breathing out, diaphragm relaxes
- OInternal respiration is the exchange of gases within the cells of the body.

Careers related to Respiratory System

- Pulmonologist-doctor that specializes in the diagnosis & treatment of the lungs.
- Respiratory Therapist-treats patients with lung problems by administering oxygen or treatments under the supervision of a physician.

Lung Diseases

- COPD- group of conditions which is characterized by chronic impairment of airflow.
- asthma- breathing difficulty, due to swelling of the airways. Treated with bronchodilators.
- Emphysema-decreased lung function, destruction of the alveoli.

Respiratory Diseases

- "allergies": allergic rhinitis- Allergic reaction to airborne allergens.
- OInfluenza-viral respiratory infection.
 Spread by droplet(cough & sneezing).
- OPneumonia-inflammation of the lungs in which the air sacs fill with pus & other fluid.

Cystic Fibrosis-genetic disease which causes the lungs to be clogged with abnormally large amounts of thick mucus.

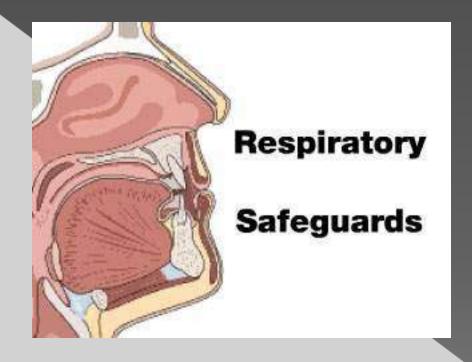
Procedures

- Bronchoscopy
- Spirometry- tests to record amount of air inhaled & exhaled.
- Chest xrays- will show pneumonia, tumors, emphysema.

Treatments

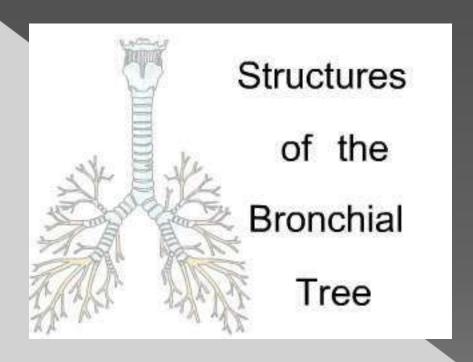
- Bronchodilators- opens the lungs, used to treat asthma.
- Oxygen
- Ventilators
- Thoracotomy-surgical incision into the chest.

Respiratory Safeguards



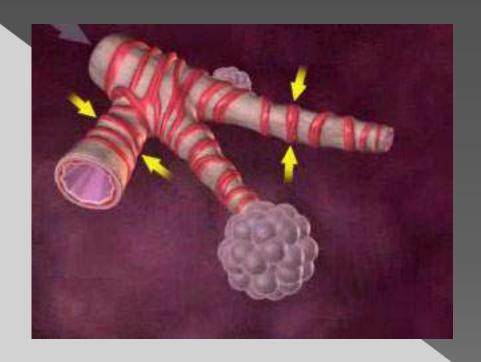
Click Here to play Respiratory
Safeguards animation

Structures of the Bronchial Tree



Click Here to play Structures of the Bronchial Tree animation

Asthma



Click Here to play Asthma animation

Smoking

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysk YG-EVIBY

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