RESPIRATORY SYSTEM REVIEW

Diagrams to know: Thoracic cavity, head, alveolar sacs

What is the difference between the conducting zone and the respiratory zone?

Trace a breath of air from the time it enters your nose to the time it exits your mouth.

Structures of the respiratory system. Location & Function

Nasal cavity Conchae Pharynx Larynx Epiglottis

Trachea Bronchi (primary, secondary, tertiary) Brochioles Alveolar sacs,

Alveoli Capillary network over alveoli Visceral & Parietal pleura

* How does oxygen travel in the blood? How does carbon dioxide?
* What is the difference between internal and external respiration?
* What muscles are involved in breathing? What happens during inhalation & exhalation?
* How are volume and pressure related in breathing?
* What structures in the brain are in charge of the respiratory system? What arteries have chemosenory receptors that send messages to the brain? What are they most sensitive to?
* Where are the hard and soft palate? What is their function?
* Know the following terms: Vital Capacity, Tidal Volume, Expiratory reserve volume Inspiratory reserve volume, Dead space, Residual volume
* Approximately how much air is left in the lungs after we forcibly exhale?
* For the average human, our oxygen reserve is approximately \_\_\_\_ minutes.
* This fatty molecule is produced by the cuboidal alveolar cells that keeps the alveoli from collapsing between each breath for newborn babies for about two weeks after birth. **Surfacant**
* Chronic oxygen deficiency is called **hypoxia**
* What causes the following? Cough, sneeze, hiccups, yawn

**BREATHING DISORDERS** – apnea, lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, emphysema, asthma, SIDS, tonsillitis, CO poisoning, Pleurisy, Cystic Fibrosis

Match the symptoms or definitions below to the disorders above.

1. Fibrosis in the alveoli causes increase in size of alveolar chamber and DECREASE in surface area.
2. Lung infection caused by airborne bacteria.
3. Lack or cessation of breathing.
4. Increased mucus production which clogs respiratory passage ways and causes coughing.
5. Chronic deterioration of lungs due to exposure to hazardous materials.
6. Inflammation of glands in the back of the throat.
7. Inhaling toxic fumes and blocking oxygen absorption.
8. Accidental suffication
9. Inherited disorder which results in increased mucus production.
10. Infection affecting the pleura of the lungs.

