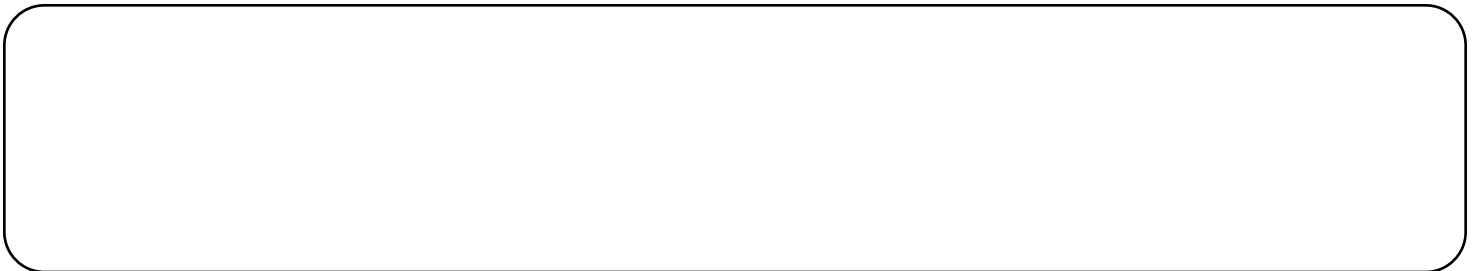


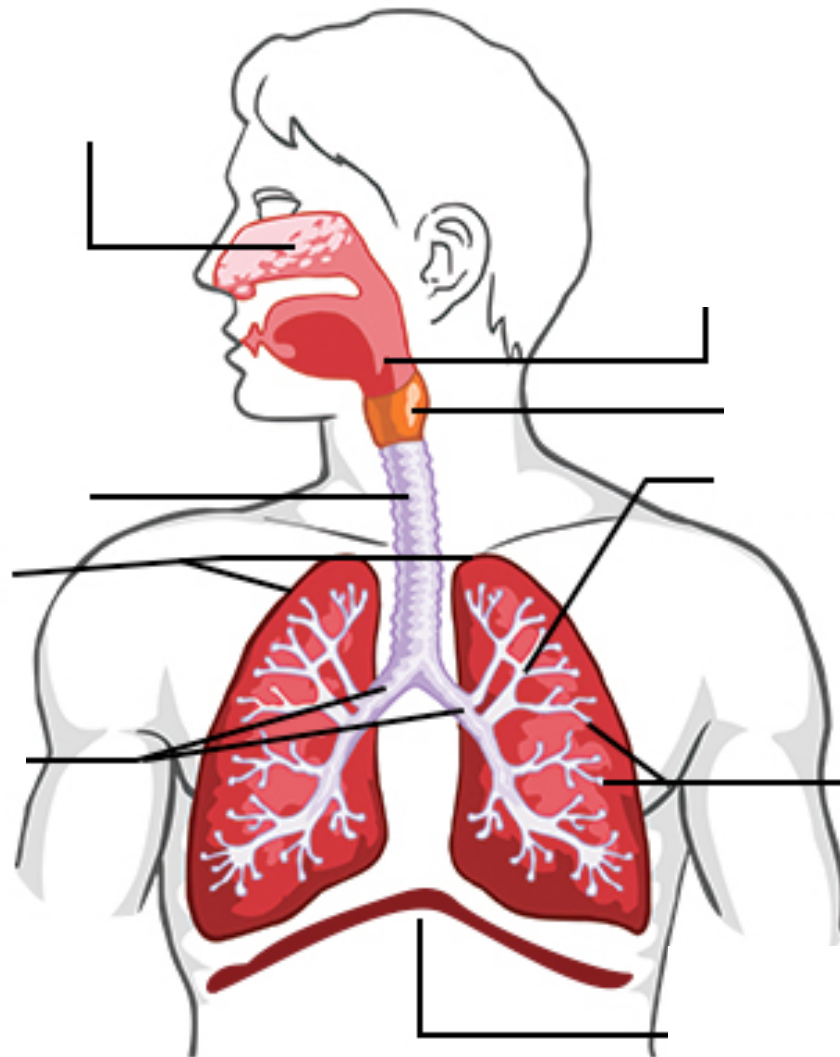
Respiratory System

- _____ = the series of chemical reactions that occur in the cell that provide _____ and consume oxygen (happens in the mitochondria).
- _____ – movement of air between the atmosphere and alveoli
- _____ – blood flow through the lungs
- _____ – oxygen and carbon dioxide are transferred between alveoli and blood
- _____ – respiratory muscles and nervous system

Respiratory Tract

- Series of tubes that function as airway passages
- _____, warm and humidify incoming air





Nose/Mouth

- Air comes into your nose it gets filtered by tiny _____ and it is _____ by the mucus that is in your nose.
- Sinuses help to _____ and heat the air that you breath
- Mouth/oral cavity lets in air but is not _____ as much when it enters in through your mouth.

Pharynx

- Contain the tonsils – normal function is to fight _____.
- Prevents air from being _____.
- Section where food and water mix.

Trachea

- Is held open by rings of “C” shaped _____.
- Without these rings your trachea might close _____ and air would not be able to get to and from your lungs
- The trachea is lined with _____ cells and _____.
- _____ – cells secrete mucus that traps dust and other _____ particle
- _____ – _____ the trapped material out of the trachea (wave like motion)
- Either swallowed, or expelled by _____ or sneezing
- The chronic cough of smokers is caused by _____ to cilia.

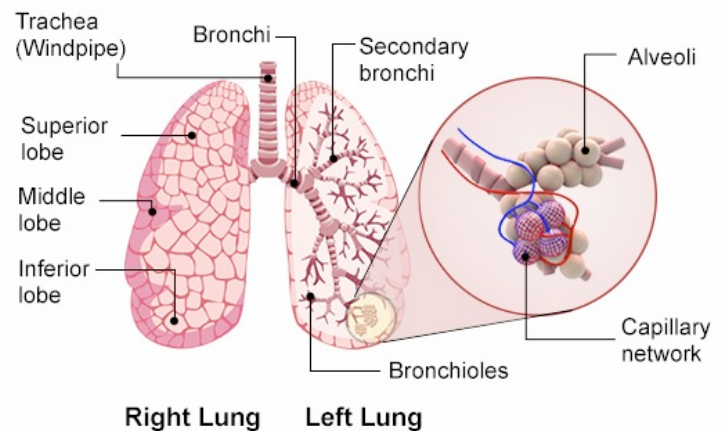
Lungs

- Right side has _____ lobes
- Left side _____ lobes
- Contains the lower respiratory structures

Bronchi

- Trachea (_____) splits up into two _____ tubes moving air in/out of the left and right lung.

- There are _____ bronchi in the human body that branch off from the _____. Bronchi then split into _____.
- The bronchi are lined with _____ membranes that secrete mucus and _____ that sweep the mucus and particles up and out of the airways.



Bronchioles

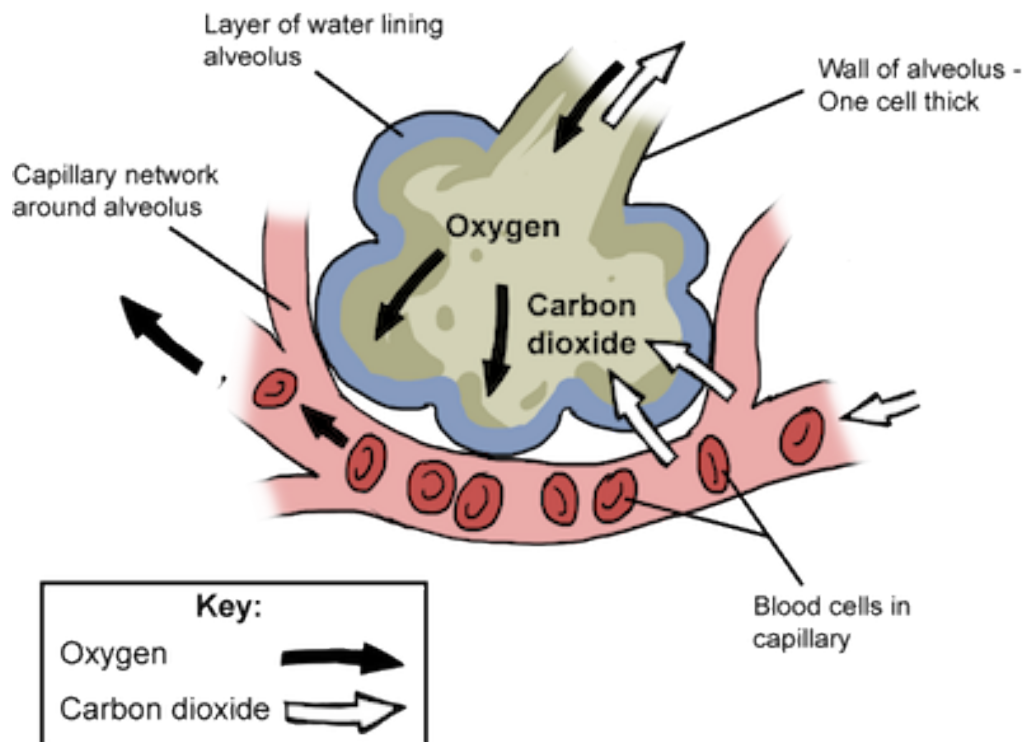
- These two tubes keep splitting up and form your _____.
- Bronchioles keep getting _____ and _____ until they finally end with small air sacs called _____.

Alveoli

- Alveoli are tiny air sacs that fill up with _____ when you breathe in.
- The walls of your alveoli (and _____) are so _____ that the oxygen or carbon dioxide can pass through them, traveling right into, or out of your blood stream.
- Have a very thin _____ that allows rapid diffusion of _____ and carbon dioxide between capillary blood and alveolar air spaces.
- Lined with _____ to prevent alveolar collapse.

Surfactant

- Essential fluid that lines the alveoli and smallest _____.
- Reduces _____ of the lung allowing the _____ and carbon dioxide across the _____.



SNC 2D
J. Kropac