

Paranasal cavities are..

Functions of :

Pharynx - In addition to what we learned in Chp 15, Aids in...

Larynx - “Laryng” means

Houses the _____ .

Composed of a series of _____ .

Did you know? The *thyroid cartilage* a.k.a. _____

Vocal Cords

Formed by _____

Passing air causes them to _____ creating sound.

To create:

a) different sounds formed by changing the shape of

b) Pitch- _____ creates _____

High = _____ Low = _____

c) Loudness (volume) of your voice created by...

Trachea

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Tracheal Cartilage:

Composed of about _____.

Opens to the _____ of the throat - allows the _____ to expand as _____ passes through.

LUNGS

Principle organs of respiration. _____ larger than _____

& divided into _____ compared to the _____ in the _____.

_____ attached to the lung's inner surface.

Folds back on itself to form _____.

The space between the 2 layers is _____.

Bronchial Tree

Begins with _____ & _____.

These break down into _____ which cartilage free.

Alveoli

Struct. broken down into:

-
-
-

Avg. adult lungs contain ~ _____ of these air-filled sacs.

Mechanics of Breathing

Breathing is controlled by 1) The _____ & _____ in the brainstem.

The stimulation of these 2 triggers the _____.

2) _____ forces air into the lungs.

Inhalation

Step 1) _____ contracts and moves down.

2) _____ muscles contract and raise the
_____ & _____.

3) Results: The thoracic cavity _____ & the alveolar
pressure _____ so as a result, _____

Exhalation

Pressure becomes _____ than
_____ the lungs.

There's an _____ of tissues & muscles.

Exhaling is a _____ process (you don't *do* anything).

Hyperventilation

Notes on Respiratory Conditions: