

Respiratory System

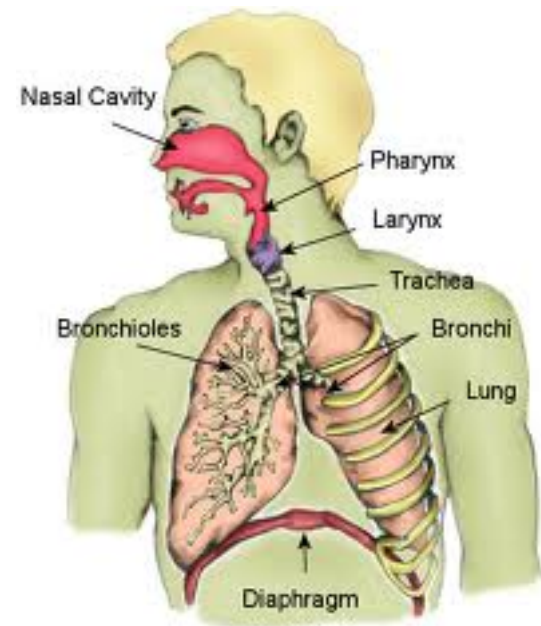


Oxygen



Respiratory System

- Provides oxygen to cells for cellular respiration.
- Oxygen can't be stored so must be provided continually



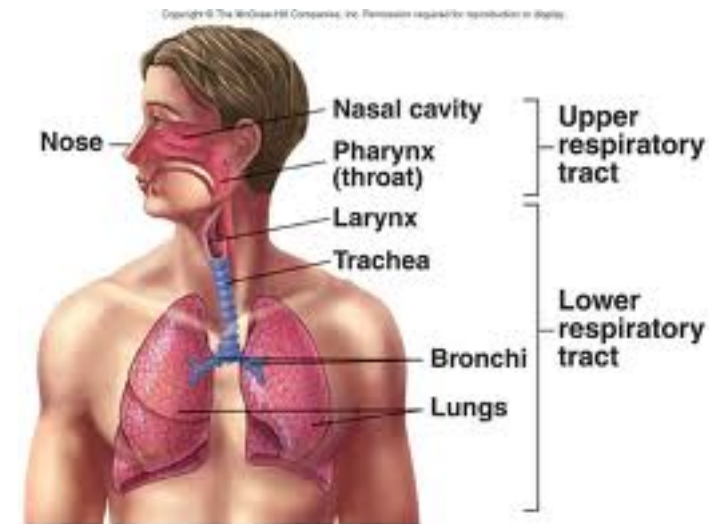
The Conducting Zone

- Carries air to the lungs.
- Humidifies, and purifies incoming air.



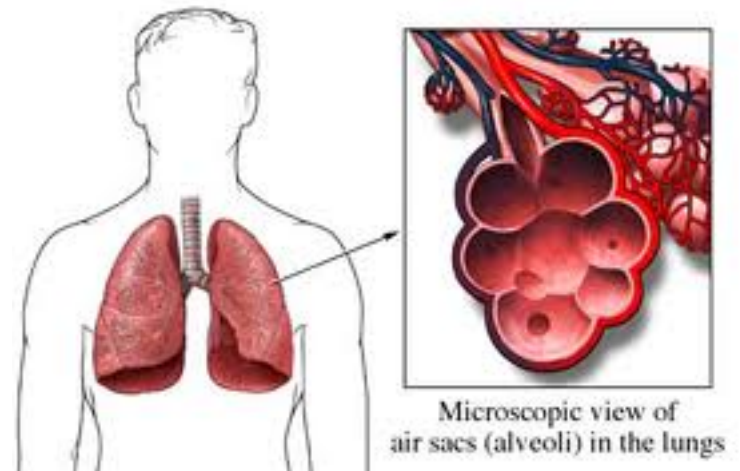
Path of Air Into Lungs

- Air comes in through the nose or mouth. The inside of the nose is covered with a layer of mucus to clean the air.
- Air travels down your pharynx (throat), past your larynx (voice box), and through your trachea (windpipe) into the bronchial tubes in your lungs.



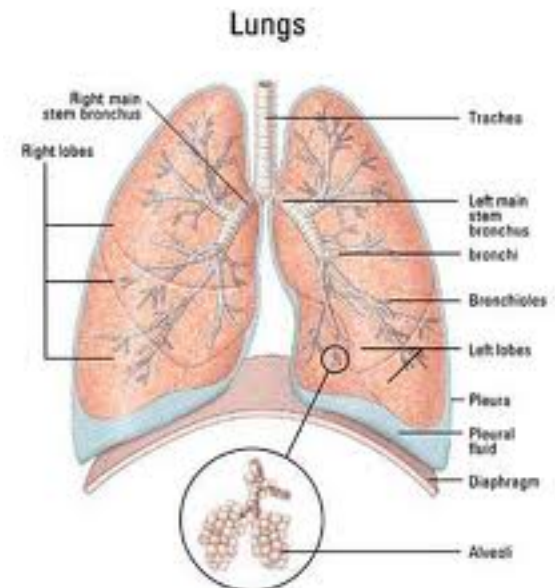
The Respiratory Zone

- Where gas exchange occurs including putting oxygen into your blood and removing carbon dioxide from your blood.
- Comprised of the lungs and its parts



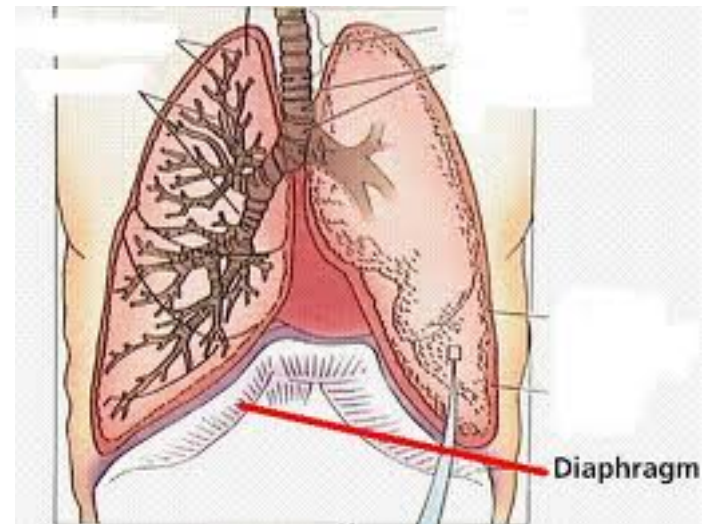
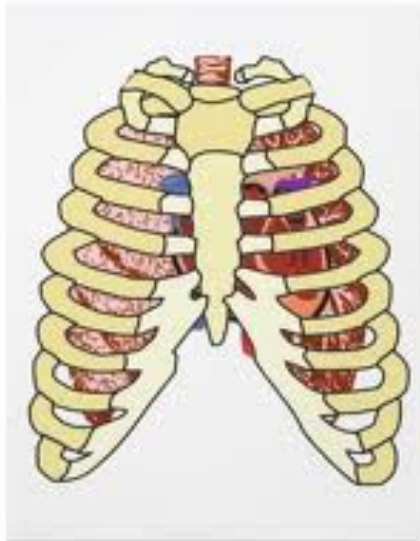
Lungs

- Alveoli - tiny air sacs at the end of the bronchial tubes that are surrounded by capillaries.
- Oxygen moves through the walls of the alveoli and into the blood.
- Carbon dioxide moves out of blood and into the alveoli.



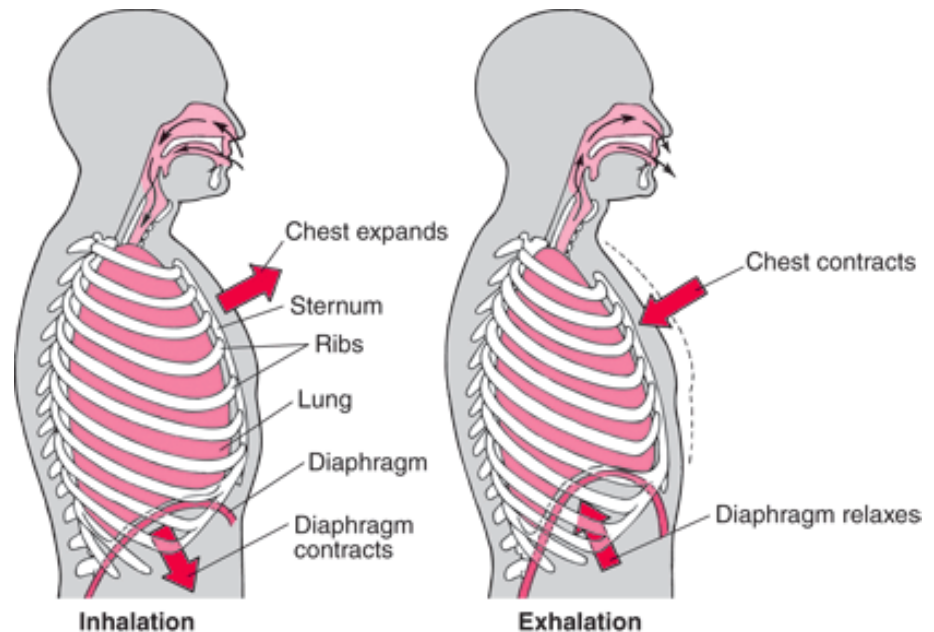
Chest Cavity

- Lungs are protected by the rib cage
- Diaphragm – a dome-shape muscle that the lungs rest on



Breathing

- Inhaling – the diaphragm contracts pulling air into the lungs to provide oxygen to the blood.
- Exhaling – the diaphragm relaxes pushing air out of the lungs to remove carbon dioxide from the blood.



Asthma

- causes the airways of the lungs to swell and narrow, leading to wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing.



Emphysema

- Makes it difficult to breathe.
- Most common form of lung disease.
- Smoking is the leading cause for emphysema.

