## St. Catherine university

### **Respiratory System**

Corresponding textbook pages: 849-863, 865-867, 871-878, 880



#### **Functions**

- Gas Exchange
- Speech
- Smell
- pH regulation

#### Nose and Nasal Cavity



#### Pharynx

- Function
- Structure
  - Nasopharynx
  - Oropharynx
  - Laryngopharynx

#### Larynx

- "Voice Box"
- Functions
- Anatomy
  - Glottis
  - Epiglottis
  - Vocal Chord



Sound Production



#### **Vocal Cords**

Adduction of vocal cords Abduction of vocal cords Thyroid cartilage Cricoid cartilage-Anterior Vocal cord -Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle Arytenoid cartilage Posterior Corniculate cartilage Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle (a) (c) Base of tongue Epiglottis -Vestibular fold Vocal cord -Glottis -Corniculate cartilage (d)

(b)

#### Trachea

- "Windpipe"
- C-shaped cartilage rings
- Pseudostratified Columnar Epithelial
- Connection between Larynx and Bronchial Tree

#### **Bronchial Tree**

- Network of highly branched air tubes
- Lots of elastic cartilage

#### Structures

- Main Bronchi
- Lobar Bronchi
- Segmental Bronchi

#### Bronchial Tree cont'd

- Terminal Bronchioles
- Respiratory Bronchioles
- Alveolar Ducts
- Alveoli

#### Lower Respiratory Tract

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#### Lungs

- Lobes
  - Right lung: 3
  - Left Lung: 2



#### Lungs Continued

- Alveoli
  - Type I Cells
  - Type II Cells (Great Cells)



#### Pleurae

- Visceral Pleura
- Parietal Pleura
- Pleural Cavity



#### G. Site Gas Exchange

- Respiratory Membrane
  - Structural Barrier between
     Air and Blood
- Alveolar Wall
  - Type II Cells
  - Type I Cells
  - Macrophages
- Capillary Wall
- Shared Basement membrane



Respiration has three meanings:

- 1. Pulmonary ventilation (breathing)
- 2. Gas exchange the exchange of gases between the air in the alveoli and the blood
- 3. Gas transport in blood

#### Inhalation

- Inspiration (Inhaling)
  - Active Process
  - 2 major muscle groups: diaphragm and external intercostals
  - 1 Space ↓ Pressure allows for more diffusion and air to come in

#### Exhalation

- Expiration
  - Passive Process
  - $\downarrow$  Space  $\uparrow$  Pressure pushes air out
- Quiet vs. Forced Respiration

#### Sites of respiration

- Sites of pressure change
  - Alveolar (intrapulmonary) Pressure
  - Intrapleural

#### **Types of Pressure**

- Composition of air
- Atmospheric Pressure
- Partial Pressure



#### Gas Exchange

- Recall the respiratory membrane
- Partial pressure of oxygen and carbon dioxide facilitates exchange.

#### **Exchange Continued**

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 <u>http://www.dnatube.com/video/2905/What-</u> <u>Happens-Inside-Lungs</u>



#### **IV. Transportation of Gases**

- Oxygen
  - Oxyhemoglobin
  - Dissolved in plasma
- Carbon Dioxide
  - Bicarbonate ion (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>)
    - $CO_2 + H_2O \iff H_2CO_3 \iff HCO_3^- + H^+$
  - Hemoglobin Carbaminohemoglobin
  - Dissolved in plasma



#### Gas Exchange and Transportion



#### V. Neural Control of Breathing

- exact mechanism for setting the rhythm of respiration remains unknown
- breathing depends on repetitive stimulation of skeletal muscles from brain
- neurons in medulla oblongata and pons control unconscious breathing
- voluntary control provided by motor cortex

#### **Brainstem Respiratory Centers**

- Automatic, unconscious cycle of breathing is controlled by three pairs of respiratory centers in the reticular formation of the medulla oblongata and the pons
- Respiratory center in medulla
  - ventral respiratory group (VRG)
  - dorsal respiratory group (DRG)
- Respiratory center in pons
  - Pneumotaxic Center

# Testing Your Recall p887#1, 3, 4, 9, 11–14