The Respiratory System



What is the Respiratory System?



 Responsible for providing oxygen needed for the body, in exchange for carbon dioxide produced by cells as they carry out their daily functions.

 The respiratory system relies on the circulatory system to distribute oxygen and remove carbon dioxide.



Special features include:

1. Epithelial cells needed to secrete mucus to warm and moisten the air.

2. Cilia needed to filter the air of foreign particles.

Parts of the Respiratory System

- Nasal Cavity mucous lining and cilia inside trap foreign particles.
- Oral Cavity secondary inhaler and exhaler, warms and moistens air.





Larynx - The larynx has three main functions:
1) a passageway for air
2) a valve to close off the air (contains the epiglottis)
3) as a voice box

- Pharynx (throat)- The pharynx is shared with the digestive system, it connects oral and nasal cavities.
- Food goes on down the esophagus and air passes on through the trachea
- Trachea (windpipe) allows air to pass beyond the larynx to where it divides into the left and right bronchi.

 Contains rings of cartilage for protection. Larynx

Trachea

Principal bronchus

 Lung - The main function of the lungs is to exchange carbon dioxide for oxygen and vice versa.



 Right bronchus - leading to the right lung, warms and moistens air

 Diaphragm - helps to expand and contract the lungs, forcing air into and out of them.

- Left bronchus has a sharper bend due to the presence of the heart and major blood vessels directly underneath it.
- Bronchiole smaller branches of bronchi, by the time the air has reached here from outside, it has been warmed up to body temperature, filtered and moisturized.



 Alveoli - link between the respiratory and circulatory systems, they are lined with capillaries and gas exchange happens here.



Respiratory System videos:

Mechanics of Breathing

World's Greatest Free-Diver

