

1. Nasal cavity, upper
2. Pharynx, upper
3. Larynx, upper
4. Trachea, lower
5. Bronchi, lower
6. Bronchioles, lower
7. The lungs (alveoli), lower
8. Primary (main) bronchi (left and right)
9. Secondary (lobar) bronchi
 - 2 on the left (1 for each lung lobes – the upper and lower lobes)
 - 3 on the right (upper, middle and lower lobes)
10. Tertiary (segmental) bronchi
 - each supplies a bronchopulmonary segment
11. Terminal bronchiole
12. Respiratory bronchiole
13. Alveolar duct
14. Alveolar sacs
15. Alveoli
16. Carina (between the two primary bronchi at the tracheal bifurcation)
17. Nasal septum
18. Nasopharynx
19. Hard palate
20. Paranasal sinuses
21. Maxillary sinus
22. Frontal sinus
23. Sphenoidal sinus / ethmoidal sinus
24. Epiglottis
25. Aspiration
26. Nasopharynx
27. Oropharynx
28. Laryngopharynx
29. C-shaped cartilages
30. Autonomic
31. Parasympathetic (through the vagus nerve – cranial nerve X)
 - * Vagus nerve is a parasympathetic nerve that give rise to fibers that control almost all of the internal organs*
32. Sympathetic (arise from sympathetic trunk)
 - How to remember sympathetic stimulates relaxation? Think about exercise. Exercise results in sympathetic activation and during exercise, you need more air, meaning that you want airflow to increase. A way to increase airflow is to reduce resistance to airflow (i.e. dilate the airways)*
33. Mediastinum
34. 2 lobes, 1 oblique fissure
35. 3 lobes, 1 oblique fissure and 1 transverse fissure
36. Bronchopulmonary segments
37. Tertiary (Segmental)
38. Visceral pleura attaches to the surface of the lung
39. Parietal pleura attaches to the thoracic wall, the mediastinum (central compartment of the thoracic cavity which contain various structures including that heart and its large blood vessels, esophagus...) and the diaphragm
40. Costodiaphragmatic
41. Costomediastinal
42. Pulmonary artery
43. Left atrium
44. 2
45. Bronchial arteries
46. Hilum
47. A pulmonary artery
48. The superior and inferior pulmonary veins
49. The primary (main) bronchus and the accompanying bronchial arteries and veins

50. Manubrium and body
51. 2nd rib
52. 12
53. 7th
54. 8th – 10th
55. Intercostal space
56. External intercostal muscle
57. Internal intercostal muscles
58. Innermost intercostal muscle
59. Caval – inferior vena cava & phrenic nerve
60. Esophageal hiatus – esophagus, left and right vagus nerves
61. Aortic hiatus – aorta, thoracic duct and azygous vein
62. Phrenic
63. Hilum
64. The diaphragm and the external intercostal muscles
65. Internal intercostal muscles, the abdominal muscles *[contraction of abdominal muscles reduces the size of the abdominal cavity so that the abdominal organs are pushed superiorly (and inferiorly) so that the size of the thoracic cavity reduces to force more air out]*, and the accessory expiratory muscles that adhere to the rib cage to help to depress it