

Anatomy and physiology chapter 13

respiratory system

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What are the functions of the respiratory system in chapter 13? What are the functions of the respiratory system? The respiratory system works with the circulatory system to provide oxygen and to remove waste products of metabolism. The respiratory system also helps to regulate the pH of the blood.

What is the respiratory system in anatomy and physiology? Your respiratory system is made up of your lungs, airways (trachea, bronchi and bronchioles), diaphragm, voice box, throat, nose and mouth. Its main function is to breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. It also helps protect you from harmful particles and germs and allows you to smell and speak.

What are the fleshy lobes in the nasal cavity? The respiratory section of each nostril contains four conchae (protrusions or bumps) which are also referred to as turbinate bones or lobes and are covered by the nasal mucosa. Underlying these conchae are meatuses (passages to interior body structures).

Which provides a large mucosal surface area for warming and moistening the entering air? The role of the nasal cavity is to humidify and warm the inspired air. Also, as the air passes through, the nasal cavity removes minute airborne particles and other debris before the air reaches the lower airways. Columnar epithelium lines the nasal cavity.

What are the 5 main functions of the respiratory system?

What are the major organs of the respiratory system? The main organ of the respiratory system is the lungs. Other respiratory organs include the nose, the

trachea and the breathing muscles (the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles).

What are the 7 main parts of the respiratory system?

What are the four main functions of the lungs?

What is the respiratory unit of the lungs? Alveoli: The alveoli are the specialized air-sacs (outpouching) of 200 μm diameter. These are the structural and functional unit of the respiratory system.

What divides the left and right nostrils? The nasal cavity is divided into left and right sides by a wall of cartilage and bone (called the nasal septum).

What divides the nasal cavity? The nasal cavity is divided by a vertical septum into two similarly paired cavities. Each half has a medial wall (the nasal septum) and a lateral wall that contains ridges called conchae or turbinates that participate in the drainage and ventilation of the paranasal sinuses.

What is the function of the nostrils? A nostril is one of the nose's two orifices. They allow air and other gases to enter and exit the nasal cavities. They contain branched bones or cartilages called turbinates in birds and mammals. Their function is to warm the air during inhaling and to remove moisture during exhalation.

What organ prevents food from entering the lungs? When we swallow, the epiglottis covers the larynx to prevent food and liquid from going into the lungs.

What closes off the larynx during swallowing? When you swallow, a flap called the epiglottis moves to block the entrance of food particles into your larynx and lungs. The muscles of the larynx pull upward to assist with this movement. They also tightly close during swallowing. That prevents food from entering your lungs.

What closes the nasopharynx during swallowing? The structure that seals off the nasopharynx during swallowing is the uvula. During swallowing, the soft palate and its posterior extension called the uvula are drawn upwards. This action closes the opening between the nasal cavity and the pharynx, preventing food from entering the nasal cavity.

What part of the body is not used for the respiratory system to work? The larynx and lungs are parts of the human respiratory system. Diaphragm helps in expansion of thoracic cavity during breathing. However, the heart does not have any role in breathing.

What is another name for the windpipe response? Your trachea (TRAY-kee-uh) is a long, U-shaped tube that connects your larynx (voice box) to your lungs. The trachea is often called the windpipe.

Which gas is breathed in through the lungs? Your lungs are the pair of spongy, pinkish-gray organs in your chest. When you inhale (breathe in), air enters your lungs, and oxygen from that air moves to your blood. At the same time, carbon dioxide, a waste gas, moves from your blood to the lungs and is exhaled (breathed out).

Which muscles do we use to breathe? The diaphragm is the main muscle used for breathing. The muscles between your ribs: Called intercostal muscles, these muscles play a role in breathing during physical activity. Abdominal muscles: You use these muscles to help you breathe out when you are breathing fast, such as during physical activity.

What are the two tubes called that lead to the lungs? At its bottom end, the trachea divides into left and right air tubes called bronchi (pronounced: BRAHN-kye), which connect to the lungs. Within the lungs, the bronchi branch into smaller bronchi and even smaller tubes called bronchioles (pronounced: BRAHN-kee-olz).

Which gas is vital for respiration? Oxygen is essential for respiration in all the living organisms. During respiration, oxygen is inhaled and carbon dioxide is exhaled. The inhaled oxygen is essential for deriving energy from the food consumed as it helps in breaking down the food molecules.

What are the functions of the respiratory system Quizlet? Respiration is the process that includes ventilation (the movement of air into and out of the lungs), the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the air in the lungs and the blood, their transport in the blood, and the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the blood and the tissues.

What is the function of the respiratory system in the respiratory process

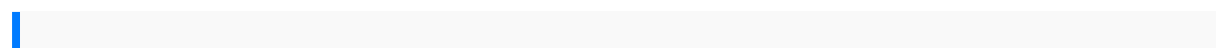
Chapter 10? The main function of our respiratory system is to provide the body with a constant supply of oxygen and to remove carbon dioxide. To achieve these functions, muscles and structures of the thorax create the mechanical movement of air into and out of the lungs called ventilation.

What is the basic function of the respiratory system Chapter 7?

The primary function of the respiratory system is to deliver oxygen to the cells of the body's tissues and remove carbon dioxide, a cell waste product. The main structures of the human respiratory system are the nasal cavity, the trachea, and lungs.

What are the functions of the nervous and respiratory systems?

Breathing requires complex interactions of the central and peripheral nervous systems with the respiratory system. It involves cortical (volitional) as well as subcortical (automatic) output. Cortical output is mainly through the corticospinal tract, whereas the brainstem sends signals via the reticulospinal tract.



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