

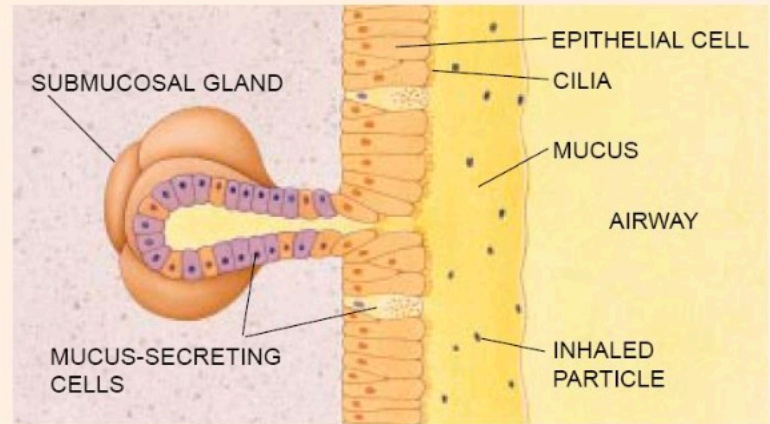
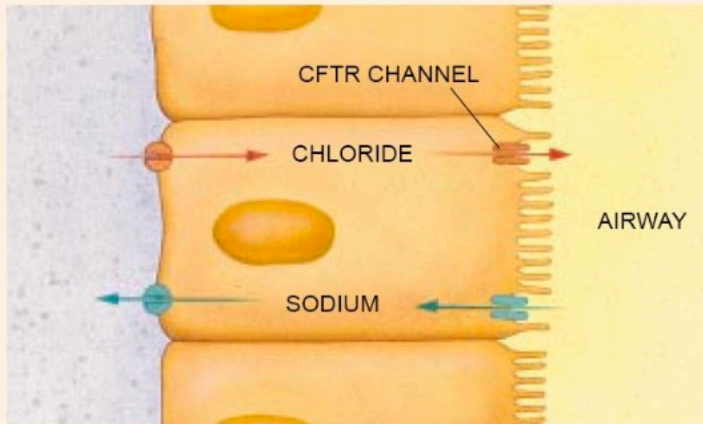
EPITHELIAL CELLS

SECTION OF EPITHELIUM AND AIR PASSAGE

Chloride is secreted into airway, and sodium is removed.

Wet, thin mucus traps inhaled particles; cilia push mucus to throat for removal.

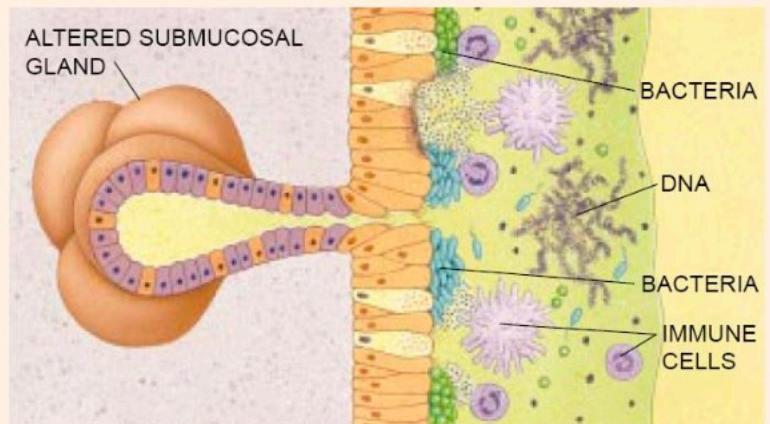
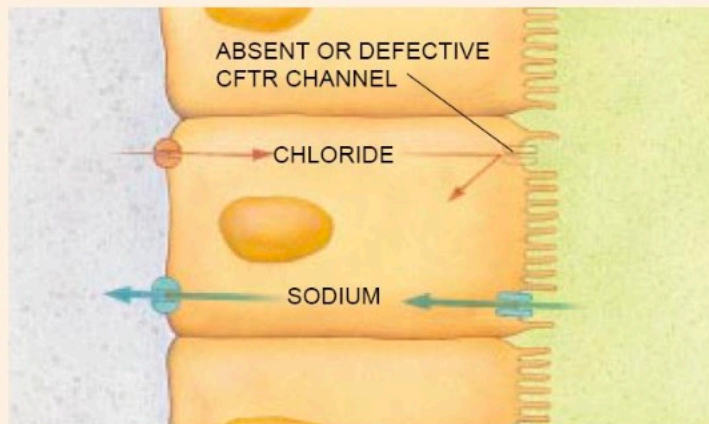
NORMAL LUNG



LUNG AFFECTED BY CYSTIC FIBROSIS

Chloride is barred from leaving cell, and sodium uptake is enhanced.

Mucus becomes thick and difficult to remove. Bacteria proliferate and attract immune cells, which can damage healthy tissue. DNA released from bacteria and lung cells adds to the stickiness.



Cystic Fibrosis