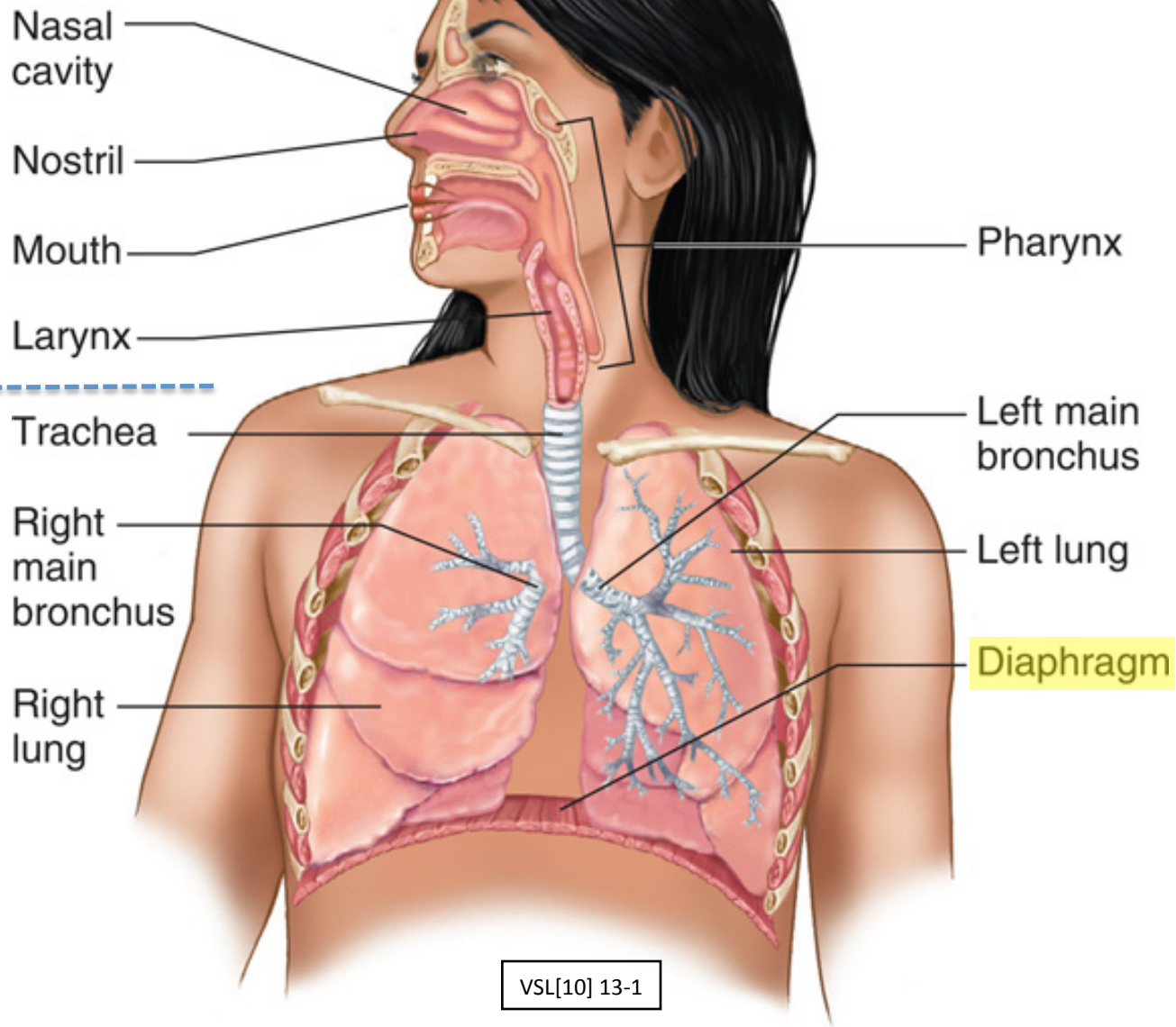


- Warm
- Humidify
- Filter

Upper

Lower

- Transport
- Exchange



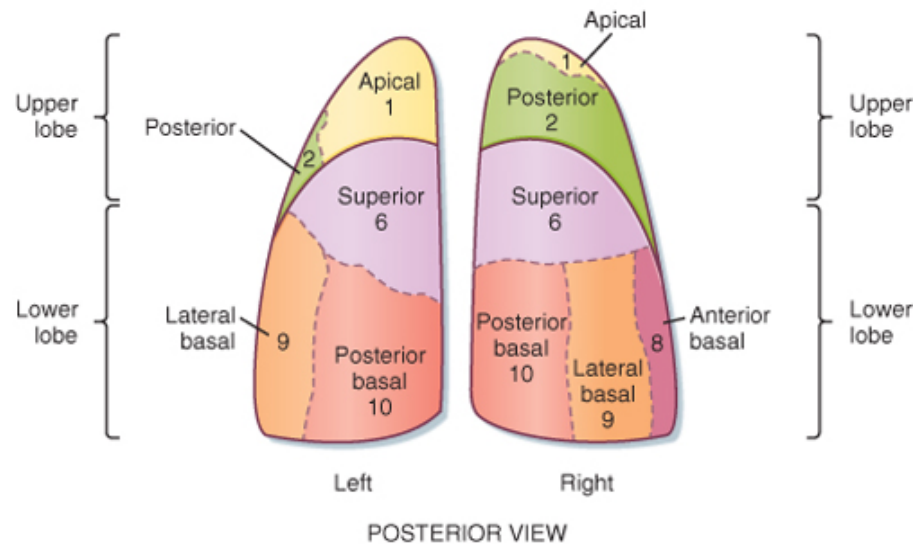
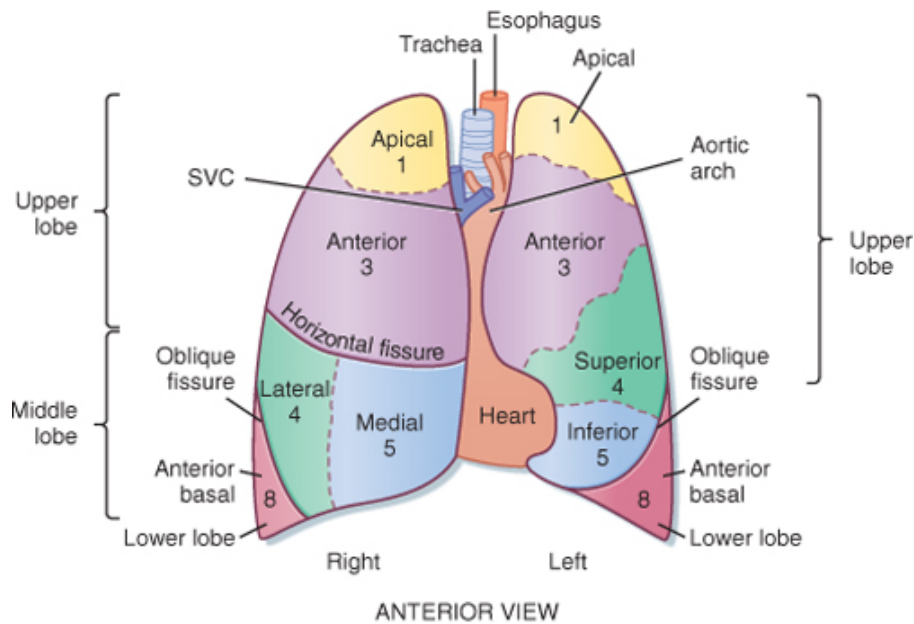
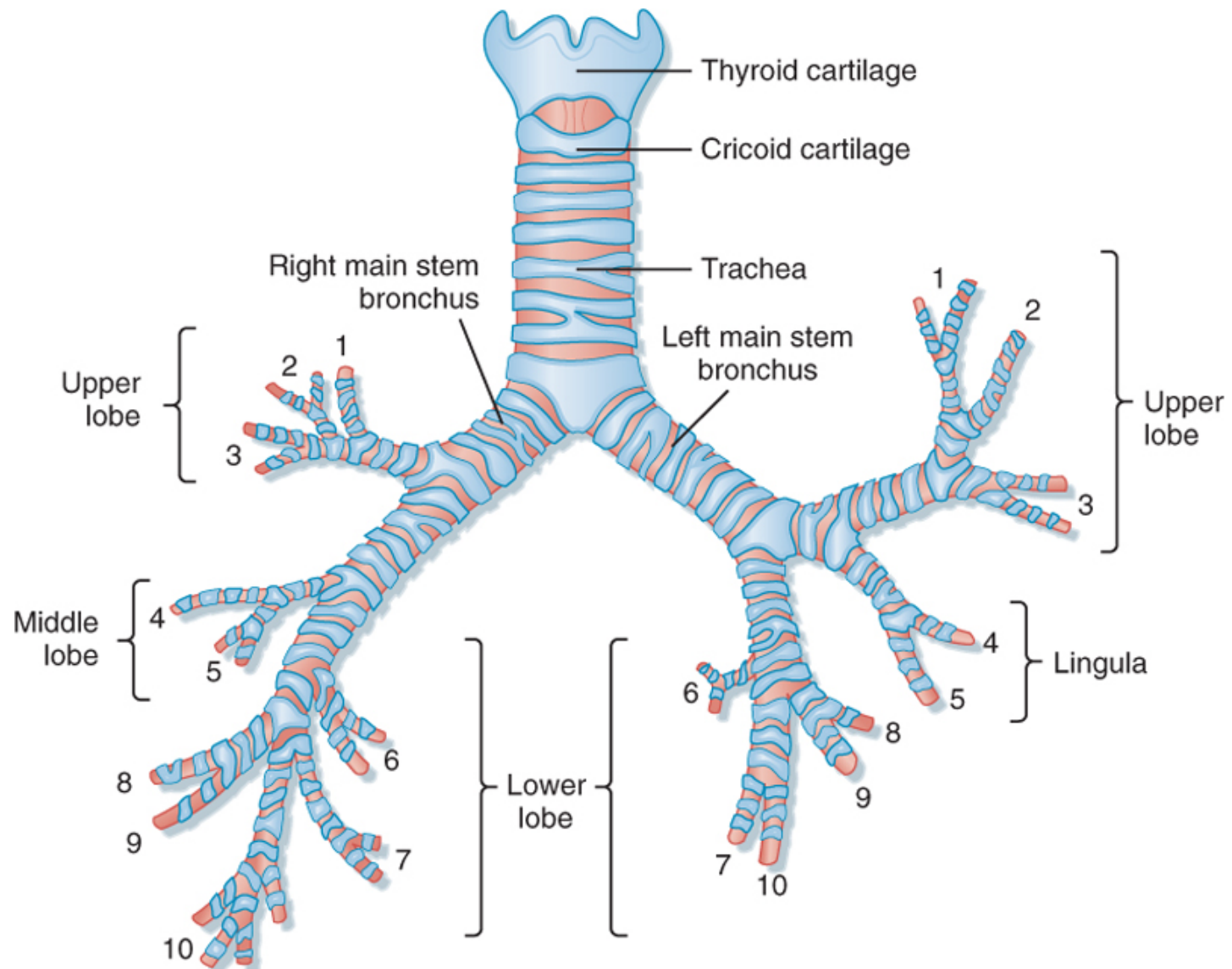


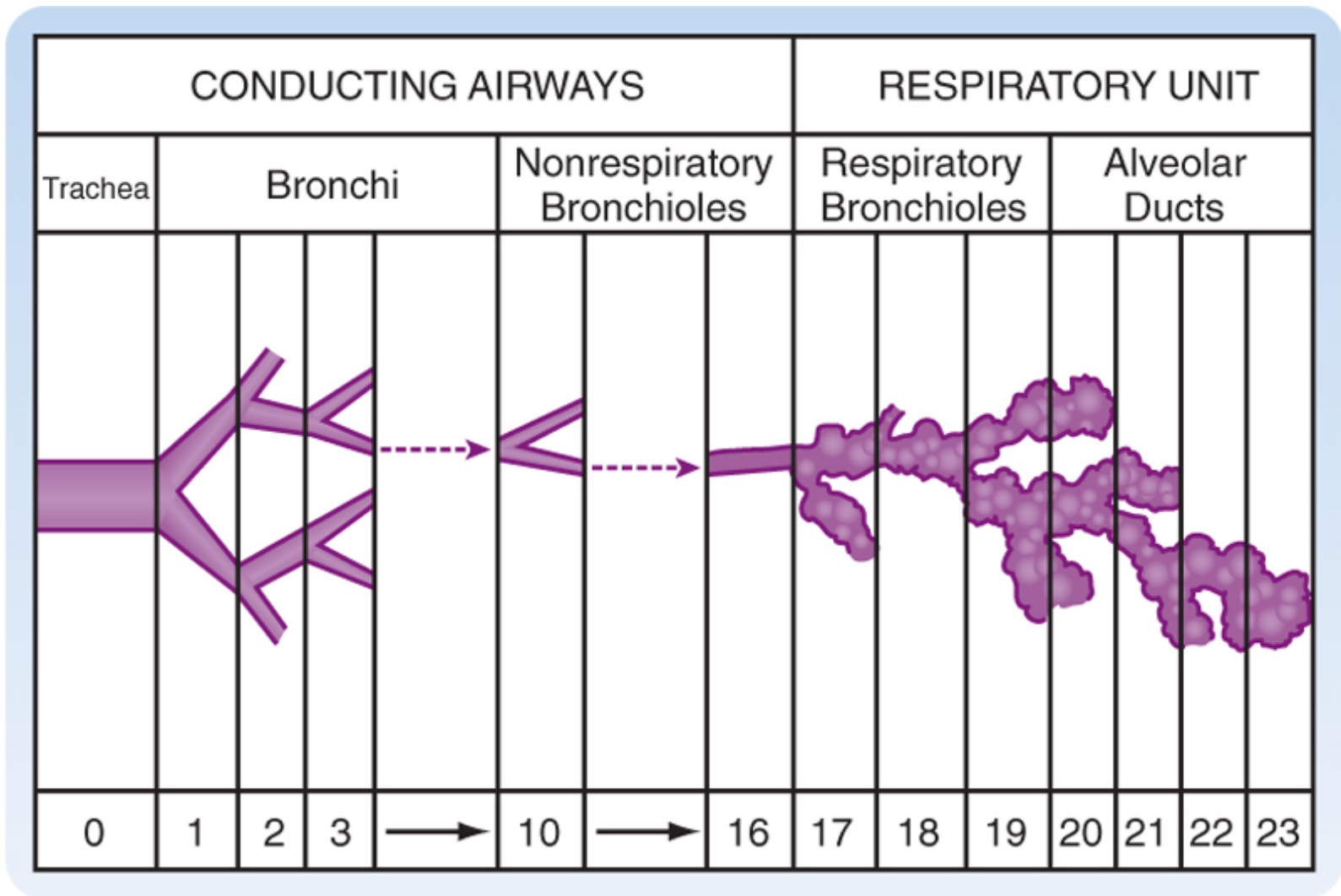
Figure 20-2 Topography of the lung demonstrating the lobes, segments, and fissures. The fissures (or chasms) demarcate the lobes in each lung. Numbers refer to specific bronchopulmonary segments, as presented in Figure 20-3. SVC, superior vena cava.

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Figure 20-3 Bronchopulmonary segments, anterior view: 1, apical; 2, posterior; 3, anterior; 4, lateral (superior); 5, medial (inferior); 6, superior; 7, medial basal; 8, anterior basal; 9, lateral basal; 10, posterior basal. The numbers are the same as in Figure 20-2.



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Figure 20-4 Conducting airways and alveolar units of the lung. The relative size of the alveolar unit is greatly enlarged. Numbers at the bottom indicate the approximate number of generations from trachea to alveoli, which may vary from as few as 10 to as many as 27. (From Weibel ER: Morphometry of the Human Lung. Heidelberg, Germany, Springer-Verlag, 1963.)

The trachea and the bronchial 'tree' conduct air down to the **respiratory surfaces**.

There is no exchange of gases in these tubes.

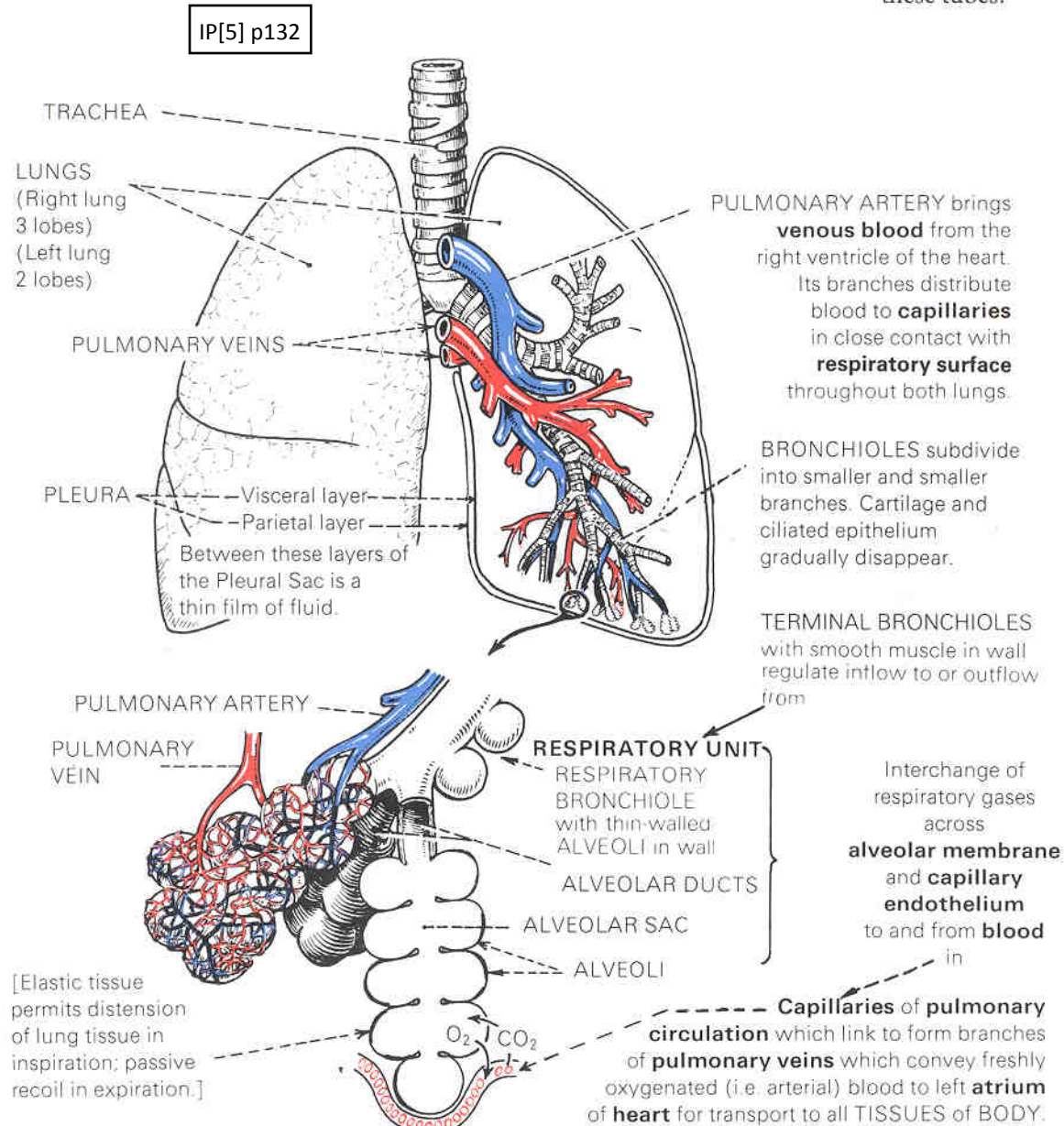
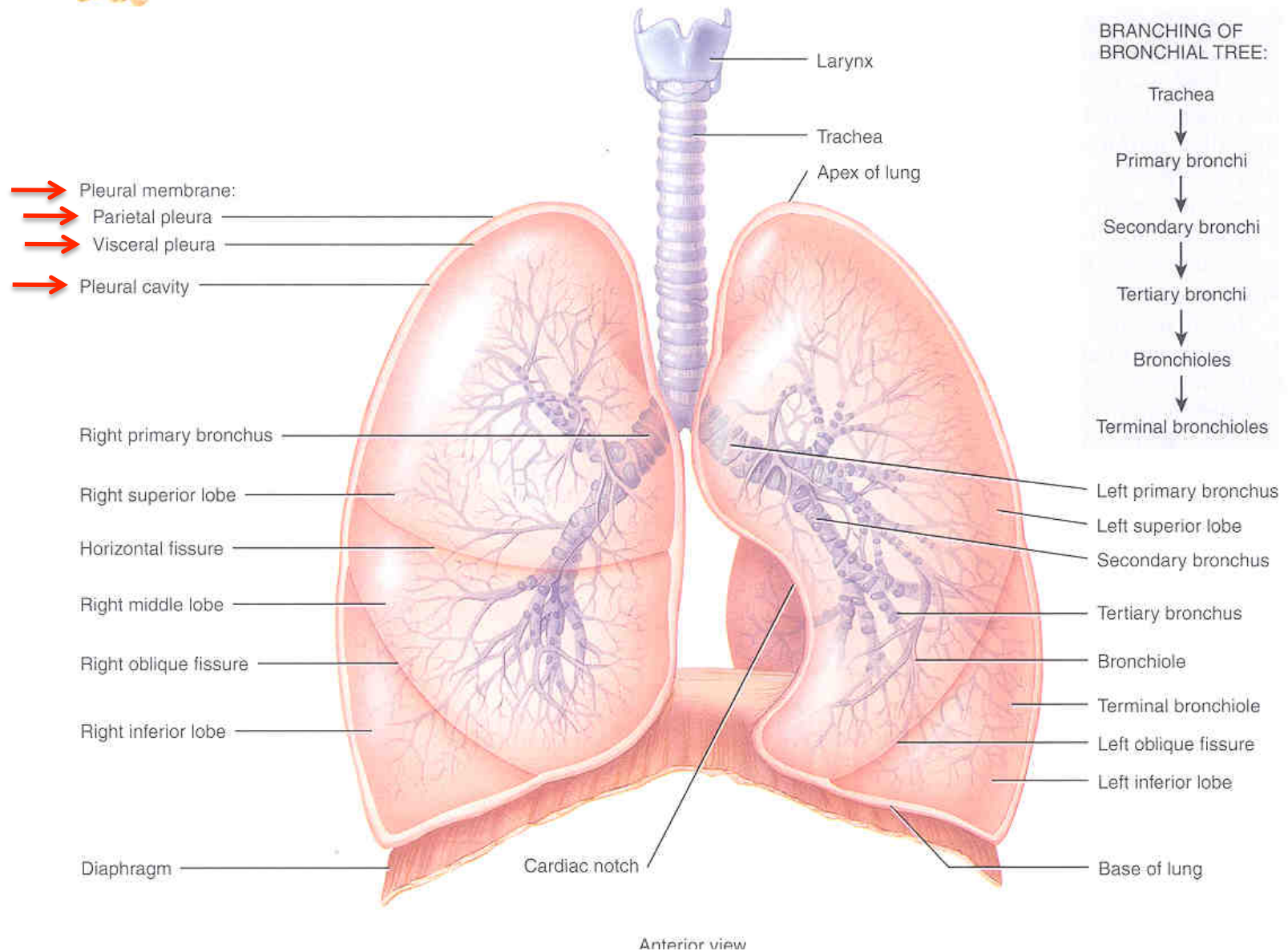


Figure 18.4 Branching of airways from the trachea and lobes of the lungs.

The bronchial tree consists of airways that begin at the trachea and end at the terminal bronchioles.



Tortor
a



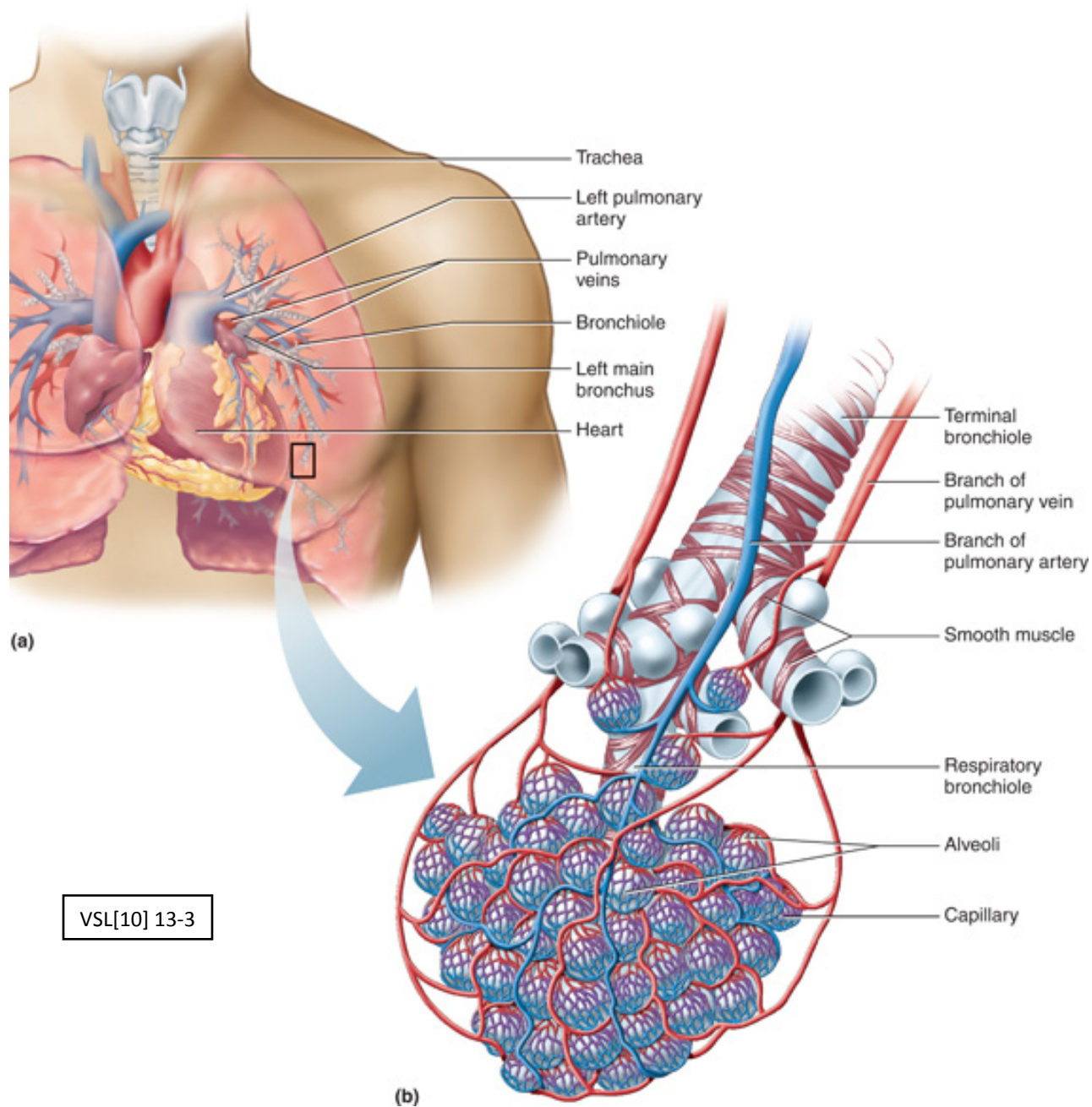
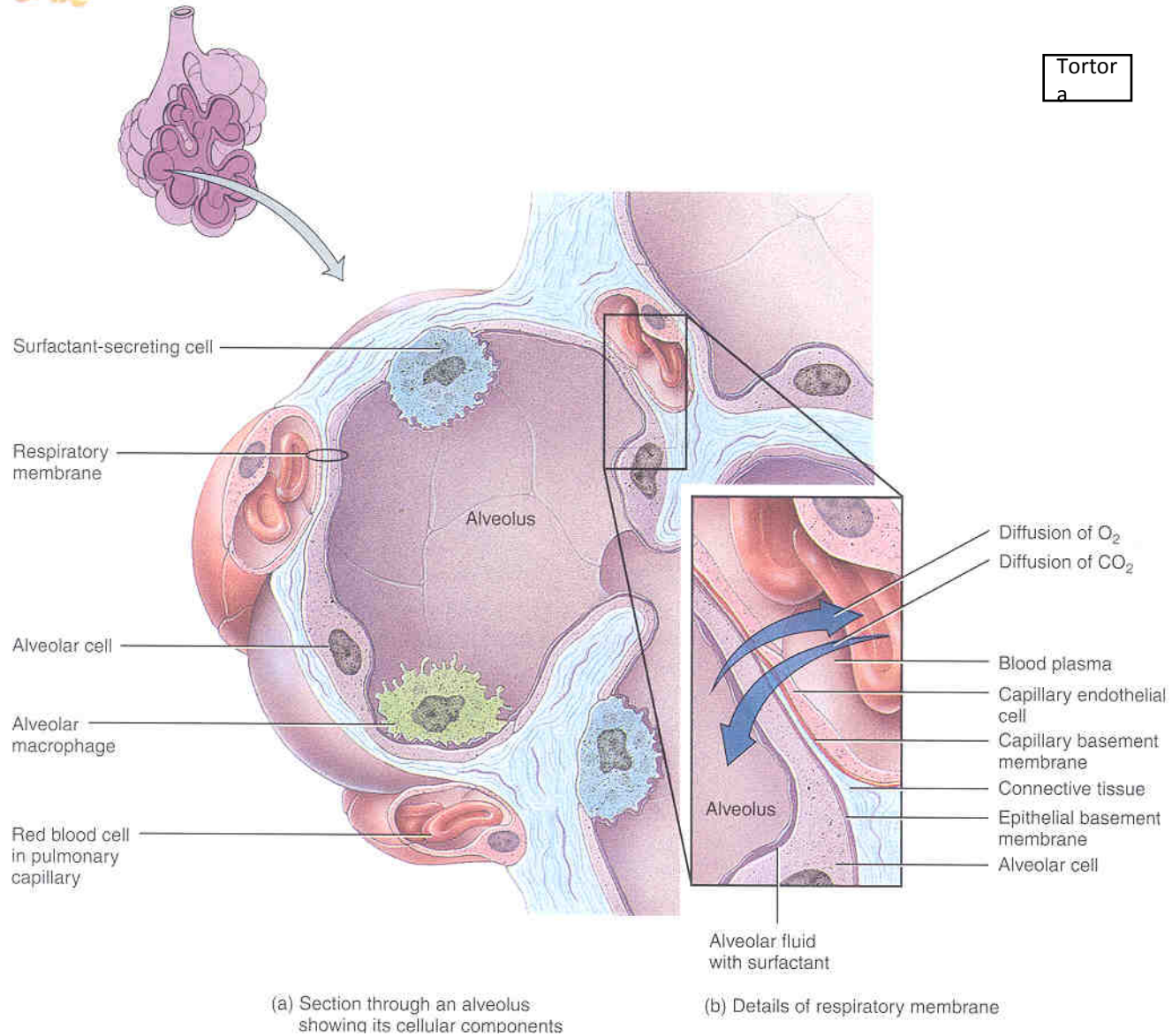


Figure 18.6 Structure of an alveolus.

The exchange of respiratory gases occurs by diffusion across the respiratory membrane.



Tortor
a



END

Video 2, Module 11