

Respiratory

System



The Path of Air

Nose



Pharynx



Trachea

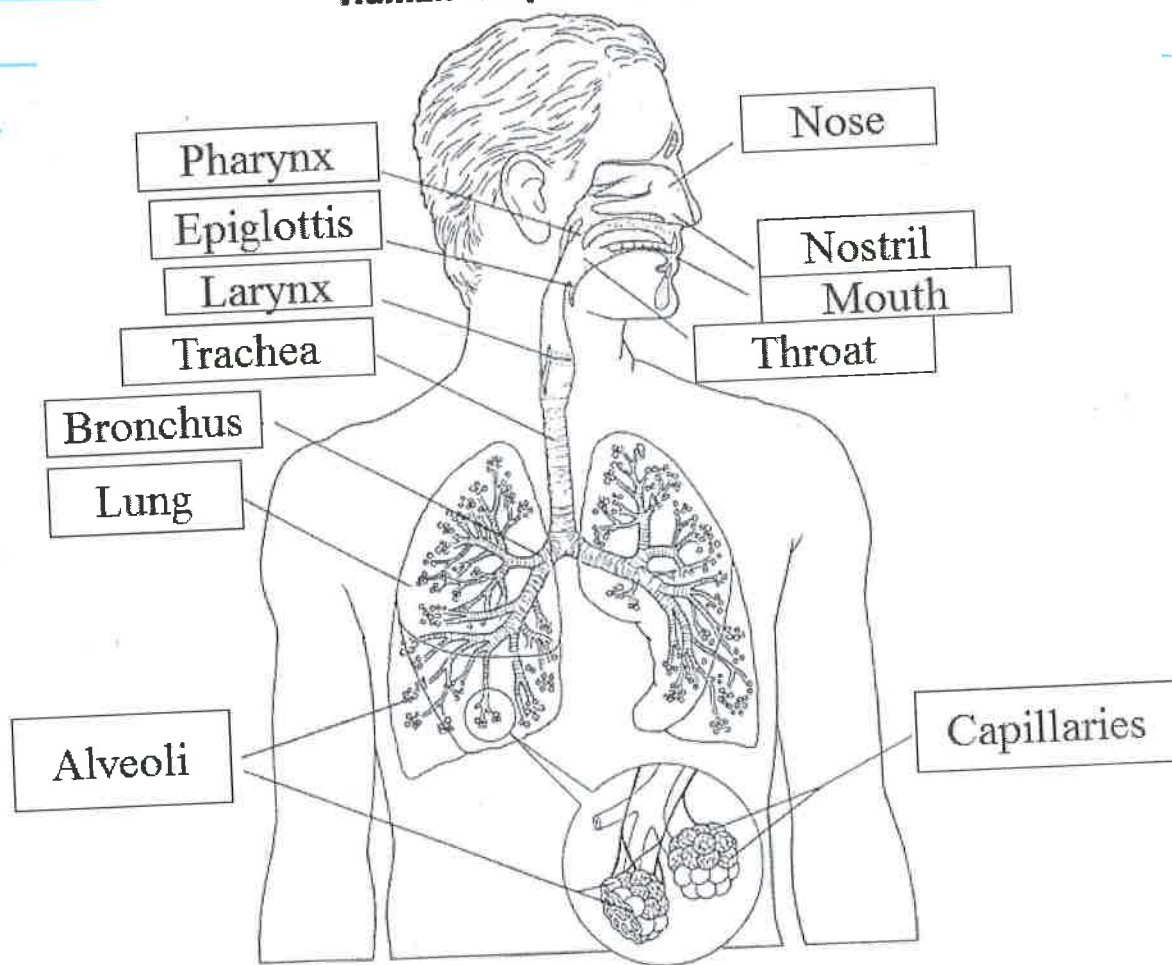


Bronchi



Lungs

Human Respiratory System



Nose

* Some cells in the nose produce mucus - a sticky material. Mucus helps to:

- moisten the air
- keep delicate tissue from drying out
- trap particles such as dust and bacteria.

* Nose cells also have cilia... tiny hair-like structures that sweep mucus into the throat.

Pharynx

The Throat



Trachea

the Windpipe

* If particles irritate the lining of the windpipe, you cough.

A cough, like a sneeze, sends harmful materials out of your body.

* Epiglottis - a small

flap of tissue that folds over the trachea. It seals off the trachea when you swallow so food does not go into your lungs.

Bronchi

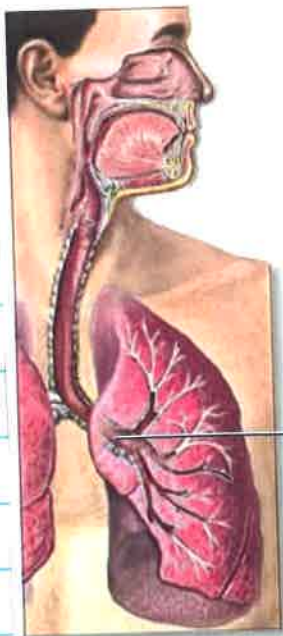
Air moves from the trachea to the bronchi, the passages that direct air into the lungs.

Alveoli - tiny sacs of lung tissue specialized for the movement of gasses between the air and blood. They

Resemble small bunches of Grapes

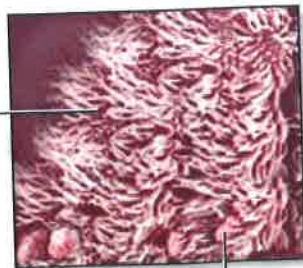
Lungs

The main organs of the respiratory system.



Hair-like projections called cilia line the primary bronchus to remove microbes and debris from the interior of the lungs

Cilia



Primary bronchus

Goblet cell

Diaphragm

a large dome-shaped muscle that plays an important role in breathing.

Larynx

"The Voice Box"

The vocal cords, which are folds of connective tissue, stretch across the opening of the larynx.