

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Anatomy/Phys

Hour \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

## RESPIRATORY SYSTEM REVIEW

1. Name the organs (in order) and their basic functions included in the respiratory system.
2. Name the bones (and cartilage) forming the nasal septum.
3. What are the paranasal sinuses? What are their functions?
4. Which of the sinuses are present at birth and which form later on?
5. Name the 3 conchae and what other term does conchae go by?
6. Why do you get a stuffy or runny nose when you cry?
7. What are the 2 types of tonsils and where are they found in the pharynx?
8. Describe the function of tonsils.
9. What are the shared organs of the respiratory system and the digestive system?
10. Identify the location of the openings to the eustachian tubes. What are they? Their purpose?
11. Describe the function of the epiglottis.
12. What is the larynx? What is found in it and how does it work?
13. How long is the trachea? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What is the difference between a tracheotomy and a tracheostomy? What is the stoma?
15. What type of cartilage is involved with the trachea and bronchi? What is it called?

16. What is the mediastinum. How is it related to the thoracic cavity?
17. What happens at the site of an alveolus?
18. What the difference between the *respiratory mucosa* and the *respiratory membrane*?
19. Describe the overall function of the respiratory system.
20. How are the following words related:  
ventilation, inspiration, expiration, inhalation, and exhalation.
21. What happens to the diaphragm and the intercostals muscles when you inhale? Exhale?
22. What is normal breathing volume called? \_\_\_\_\_
23. What is it called when you inhale all the way you can? \_\_\_\_\_
24. What is it called when you inhale all the way and then exhale all the way? \_\_\_\_\_
25. What is your residual volume? How much is it?
26. How much is your total lung capacity? \_\_\_\_\_
27. Describe expiration and forced expiration.
28. What are some circumstances that can affect pulmonary ventilation and air flow?
29. Explain the purpose of pulmonary surfactant and how it relates to respiratory distress in premature babies.

Fill in *the blanks*.

30. The windpipe is more properly referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ keep the framework of the trachea almost noncollapsible.
32. A lifesaving technique designed to free the trachea of ingested food or foreign objects is the  
\_\_\_\_\_.
33. The first branch or division of the trachea leading to the lungs is the \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Each alveolar duct ends in several \_\_\_\_\_.

35. The narrow part of each lung, up under the collarbone, is its \_\_\_\_\_.
36. The \_\_\_\_\_ covers the outer surface of the lungs and lines the inner surface of the rib cage, while the \_\_\_\_\_ covers the lungs themselves.
37. Inflammation of the lining of the thoracic cavity is \_\_\_\_\_.
38. The presence of air in the pleural space on one side of the chest is a \_\_\_\_\_  
The presence of blood in the pleural space on one side of the chest is a \_\_\_\_\_
39. Define the following:
- tidal volume -
  - inspiratory reserve volume -
  - expiratory reserve volume -
  - residual volume -
  - functional residual capacity -
  - vital capacity -
  - total lung capacity -
40. Describe dead air space and dead air volume.
41. Describe alveolar ventilation and describe the most efficient means of increasing it.
42. What is atmospheric pressure at sea level? How is partial pressure of O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub> related to it?
43. Describe the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the atmosphere and the pulmonary capillaries, and between systemic capillaries and body tissue.
44. Describe how oxygen is transported in the bloodstream.
45. Describe how carbon dioxide is carried in the bloodstream.
46. Describe how arterial PO<sub>2</sub> influences alveolar ventilation.
47. Describe how arterial PCO<sub>2</sub> influences alveolar ventilation.

48. Describe the effects of exercise on the respiratory system.

49. Describe the Types of Breathing:

Eupnea –

Hyperventilation –

Hypoventilation –

Dyspnea –

Orthopnea –

Apnea –

Respiratory arrest –

50. Describe the various breathing disorders.

Rhinitis –

Pharyngitis –

Laryngitis –

Acute Bronchitis –

Chronic Bronchitis –

Pneumonia –

Asthma –

Emphysema –

Hypoxia –

Halitosis –