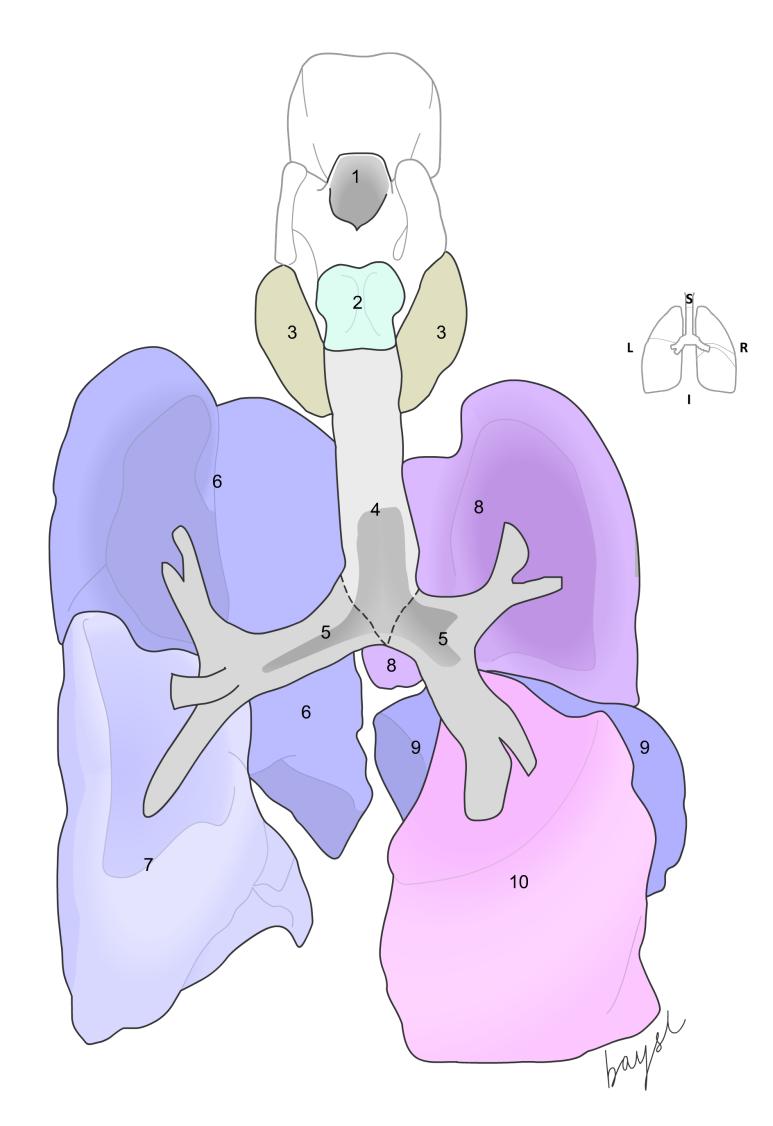
RES08

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE LUNGS)



bronchial tree.

Cricoid cartilage

Posterior view of the lung, showing the partially cut lobes, fissures and tracheo-

3.

1.

consists of:

Base

2.

Thyroid gland

Epiglottis

- Trachea 4.
- 5. Left & right Bronchi
- 6. Left upper lobe
 7. Left lower lobe
 Lung 8. Right upper lobe
 9. Right middle lobe
 - Right lower lobe

Lobes – (Right lung) 3 lobes: superior, middle and inferior lobes. (Left lung) 2 lobes: superior and

The respiratory systems consists of a pair of lungs and each

inferior lobes. Borders – anterior, inferior, and posterior borders Surfaces – costal, mediastinal, and diaphragmatic - superior region of each lung which projects Apex

into the floor of the neck

towards the diaphragm The bronchial tree commences with the trachea which

later separates into the right and left bronchus. The

bronchi enter the root of the lung and provide the passage

inferior region of each lung which projects

for air to reach the alveoli in the substance of the lungs. The right lung is composed of three lobes, superior, middle, and inferior, which are separated by the oblique and horizontal fissures.

inferior, and they are separated by the oblique fissure.

The left lung is composed of two lobes, superior and

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Pulmonary embolism – this may occur in the event that the pulmonary arteries get clogged. When the pulmonary arteries get clogged, lung perfusion rate might decrease which could in turn result in lower levels of blood oxygenation. A patient can be tested to rule out a

pulmonary embolism through a computer tomography

(CT) scan of the arteries in the lungs.

QUESTION(S)

- Describe the path of oxygen from the external environment through the respiratory tract to the alveoli of the lungs.
- Discuss the anatomical differences between the right and left lungs.

Kindly ignore numbering in the actual specimen