

Laboratory Exercise 5: Respiratory anatomy list

1. Identify the following structures in models or diagrams, and be familiar with their functions

<p>Nasal cavities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasal septum • Nasal concha • Paranasal sinuses • Hard palate • Soft palate 	<p>Pharynx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasopharynx • Oropharynx • Laryngopharynx
<p>Larynx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thyroid cartilage • Cricoid cartilage • Epiglottis • Vestibular folds – false vocal cords • Vocal folds – true vocal cords • glottis 	<p>Lower respiratory system structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trachea • Primary bronchi • Secondary bronchi • Tertiary bronchi..... • Terminal bronchioles • Respiratory bronchioles • Alveolar ducts • Alveoli
<p>Respiratory membrane structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type I epithelium • Basement membrane • Capillary endothelium 	<p>Lungs and pleural coverings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parietal pleura • Visceral pleura • Pleural cavity • Pleural fluid

2. Be able to characterize the type of epithelium that lines the respiratory tract in the following structures:

- Nasal cavities – pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- Nasopharynx – pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- Oropharynx – changes from pseudostratified columnar epithelium to stratified squamous (protection during swallowing)
- Laryngopharynx – stratified squamous epithelium
- Larynx – top part is pseudostratified columnar epithelium, lower part pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- Trachea and larger bronchi -- pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- As bronchi get smaller and progress to bronchioles, epithelium goes from pseudostratified columnar epithelium to columnar to cuboidal (in terminal bronchioles)

3. Examine prepared slides of respiratory tract and lung tissue