

STRUCTURE	FUNCTION	
nose / cavity	warms, moistens, & filters air as it is inhaled	
(throat)	passageway for air, leads to trachea	
	the voice box, where vocal chords are located	
(windpipe)	keeps the windpipe "open" trachea is lined with fine hairs called <i>cilia</i> which filter air before it reaches the lungs	
	two branches at the end of the trachea, each lead to a lung	
	a network of smaller branches leading from the bronchi into the lung tissue & ultimately to air sacs	
	the functional respiratory units in the lung where gases are exchanged	

Diseases of the Respiratory System		
asthma	severe allergic reaction characterized by the constriction of bronchioles	
bronchitis	inflammation of the lining of the bronchioles	
emphysema	condition in which the alveoli deteriorate, causing the lungs to lose their elasticity	
pneumonia	condition in which the alveoli become filled with fluid, preventing the exchange of gases	
lung cancer	irregular & uncontrolled growth of tumors in the lung tissue	









