



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















