Exam Review 4 – Respiratory and Lymphatic Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are the structures of the upper respiratory system?
2. What are the structures of the lower respiratory system?
3. What are the 4 structures associated with the nose?
4. What are sinuses?
5. What are the 3 parts of the pharynx?
6. What is the epiglottis? What purpose does it serve?
7. The larynx is more commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the trachea? What is it made up of?
9. The trachea branches off into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branches. As they enter the lungs, the bronchus subdivides into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. At the end of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and clusters of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Describe the alveoli
11. The lungs are located in which cavity?
12. Which lung is larger and why?
13. What is the thin, moist, slippery membrane that covers the lungs?
14. What is the mediastinum?
15. The diaphragm is part of which other system?
16. Where does external respiration occur (between where)?
17. Where does internal respiration occur (between where)?
18. 1 respiration = 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. What is the normal respiration rate in adults? Is it higher or lower in children/infants?
20. What role does the medulla oblongata play in the respiratory system?
21. What role does the phrenic nerve play in the respiratory system?
22. Increased CO2 leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood pH
23. Describe the following and what they have to do with the respiratory system.
    1. Coughing
    2. Sneezing
    3. Hiccups
    4. Yawning
24. Define the following types of breathing
    1. Apnea
    2. Dyspnea
    3. Eupnea
    4. Hyperpnea
    5. Orthopnea
    6. Tachypnea
    7. Hyperventilation
25. Define the following terms relating to lung capacity and volume
    1. Tidal Volume
    2. Inspiratory reserve volume (IRV)
    3. Expiratory reserve volume (ERV)
    4. Vital lung capacity = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    5. Residual volume
    6. Functional residual capacity
    7. Total lung capacity
26. Identify the cause, signs/symptoms, and treatment for the following conditions
    1. Asthma
    2. Bronchitis
    3. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)
    4. Influenza
    5. Common Cold
    6. Emphysema
    7. Pneumonia
    8. Pneumothorax
    9. Sinusitis
    10. Tuberculosis
27. Describe the following structures of the lymphatic system
    1. Lymph fluid
    2. Lymph vessels
       1. Lacteals
       2. Thoracic duct
       3. Right lymphatic duct
    3. Lymph nodes
    4. Tonsils
    5. Spleen
    6. Thymus gland
28. Lymph flows in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ direction.
29. The thymus gland is also part of which body system?
30. What are the functions of the lymphatic system
31. Draw the immunity flow chart and describe each of the parts.
32. List the cause, signs/symptoms, and treatments of the following conditions
    1. Anaphylactic shock
    2. Cancer
    3. Hodgkin’s disease
    4. Infectious Mononucleosis
    5. Lupus Erythematosus
    6. Lymphadenitis
    7. Lymphedema
    8. Scleroderma
    9. AIDS
    10. Tonsillitis