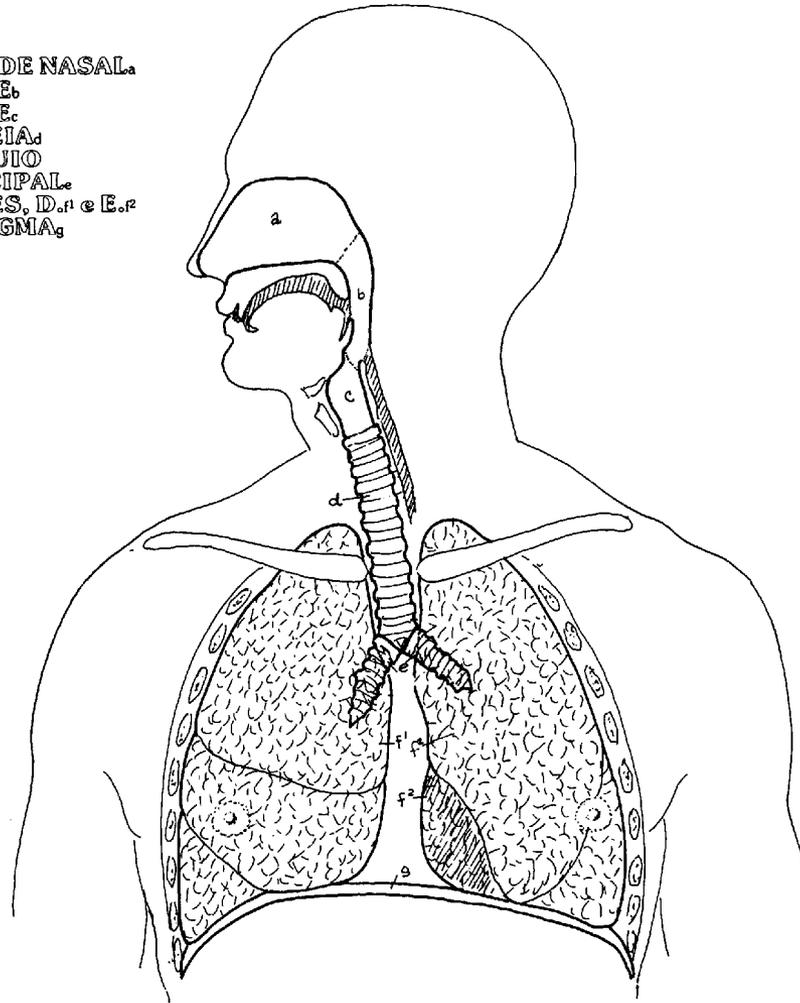


Sistema Respiratório

Profa. Dra. Valéria Paula S. Fazan
vpsfazan@yahoo.com.br

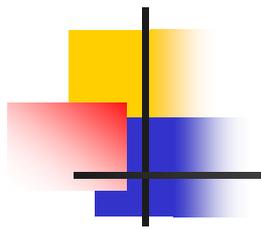
SISTEMA RESPIRATÓRIO ESQUEMA GERAL.

CAVIDADE NASAL.
FARINGE.
LARINGE.
TRAQUEIA.
BRÔNQUIO
PRINCIPAL.
PULMÕES, D.^o e E.^o
DIAFRAGMA.



É função do tracto respiratório trazer ar atmosférico para um local onde ele possa ser rapidamente absorvido pelo sangue. Do contrário, ele pode coletar gases indesejáveis do sangue e expeli-lo para fora. O tracto respiratório também auxilia o desenvolvimento de sons tornando sua vocalização compreensível, e ajuda a manter o equilíbrio ácido-base do sangue pela eliminação de dióxido de carbono para fora. Em nenhum outro lugar o meio ambiente externo, com todas as suas criaturas de dimensões microscópicas, tem tão fácil acesso às cavidades internas estéreis do corpo como nas interfaces

ar/sangue dos pulmões. Então, a estrutura do tracto respiratório inclui uma capacidade defensiva razoavelmente adequada. Em geral, o tracto é dividido em tecido respiratório, onde as trocas gasosas ocorrem verdadeiramente, e tubos condutores. Como se pode ver, a maior parte do tracto conduz ar. Ao fazê-lo, capta corpos estranhos no muco, aquece o ar com o calor dos vasos sanguíneos subjacentes e adiciona água ao ar permitindo que o oxigênio se dissolva antes de ser absorvido pelo sangue. As pranchas a seguir apresentam partes do tracto respiratório em maiores detalhes.



Raiz

Ápice

Dorso

Asa

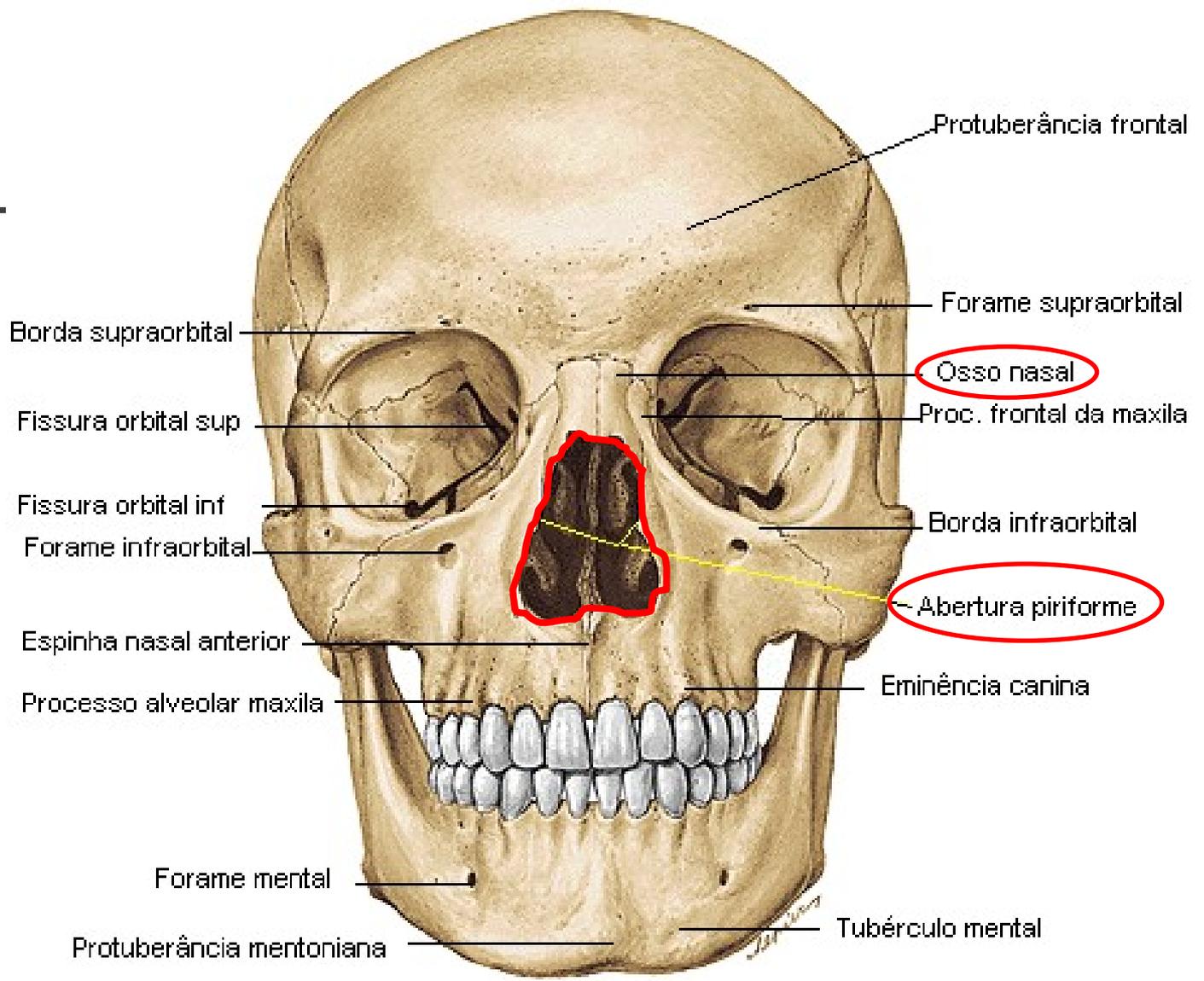
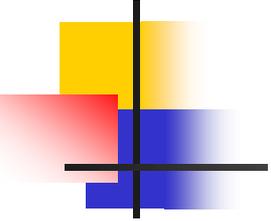
Narina

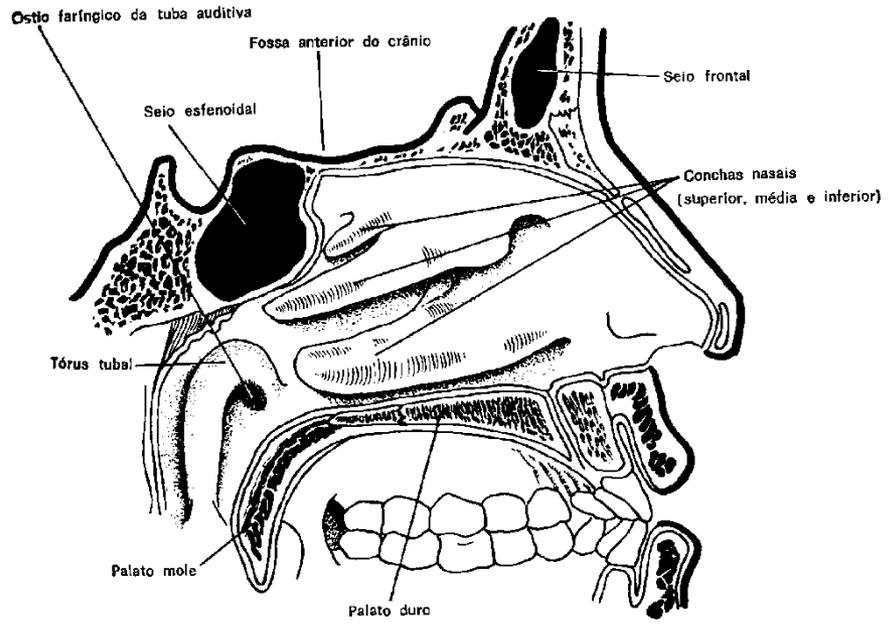
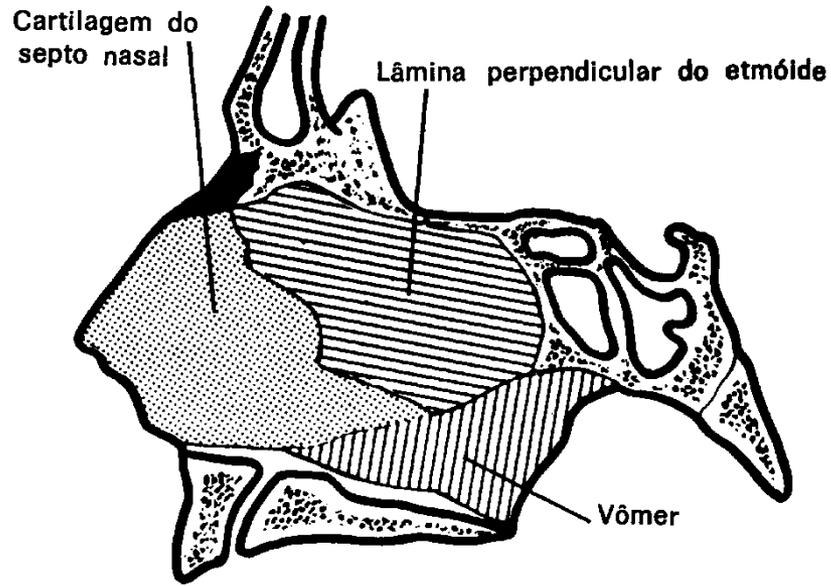
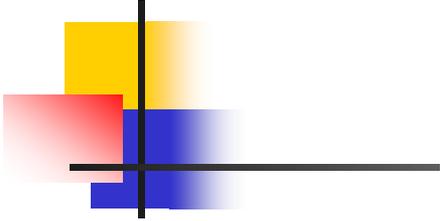
Columela

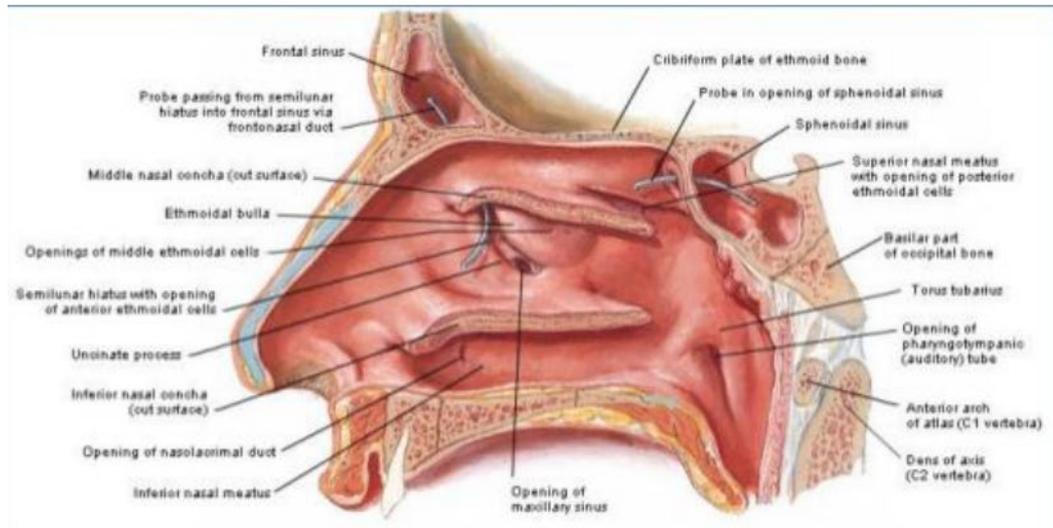
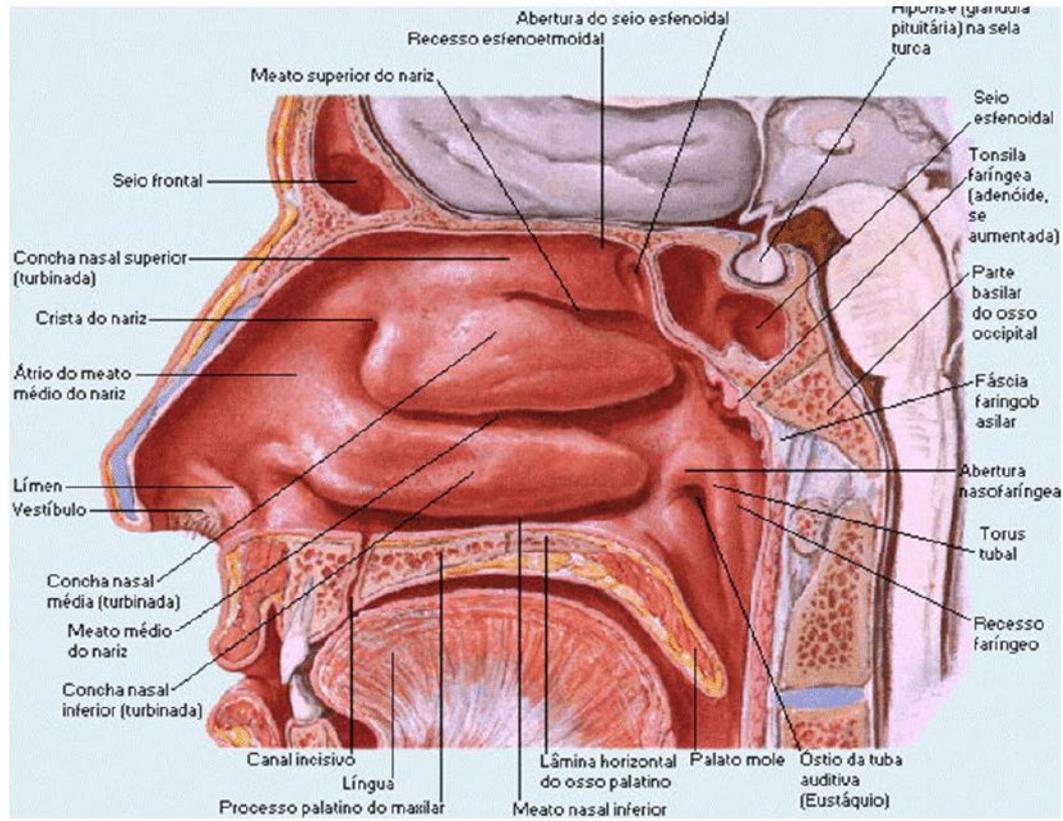
Cartilagem lateral

Cartilagem septal

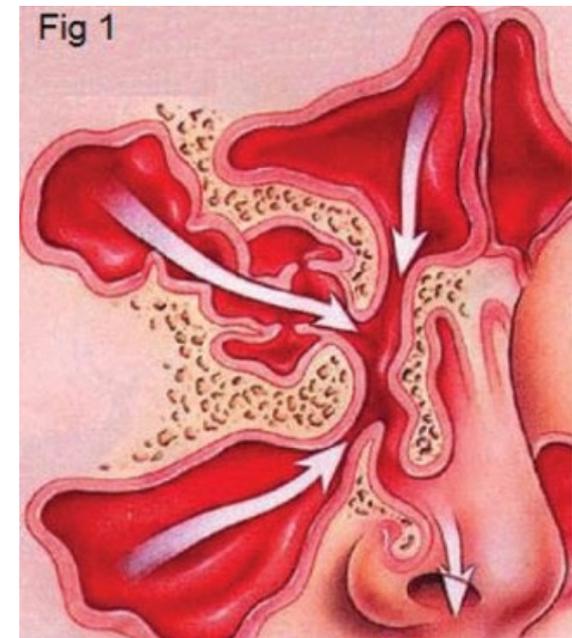
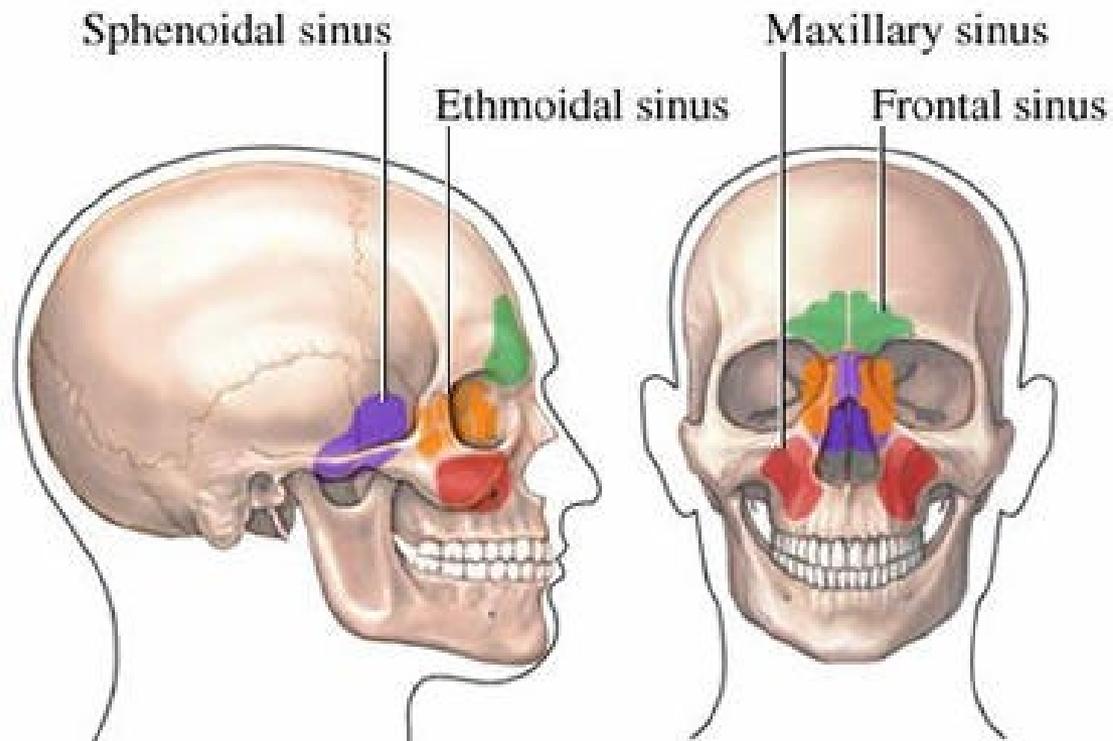
Cartilagem alar

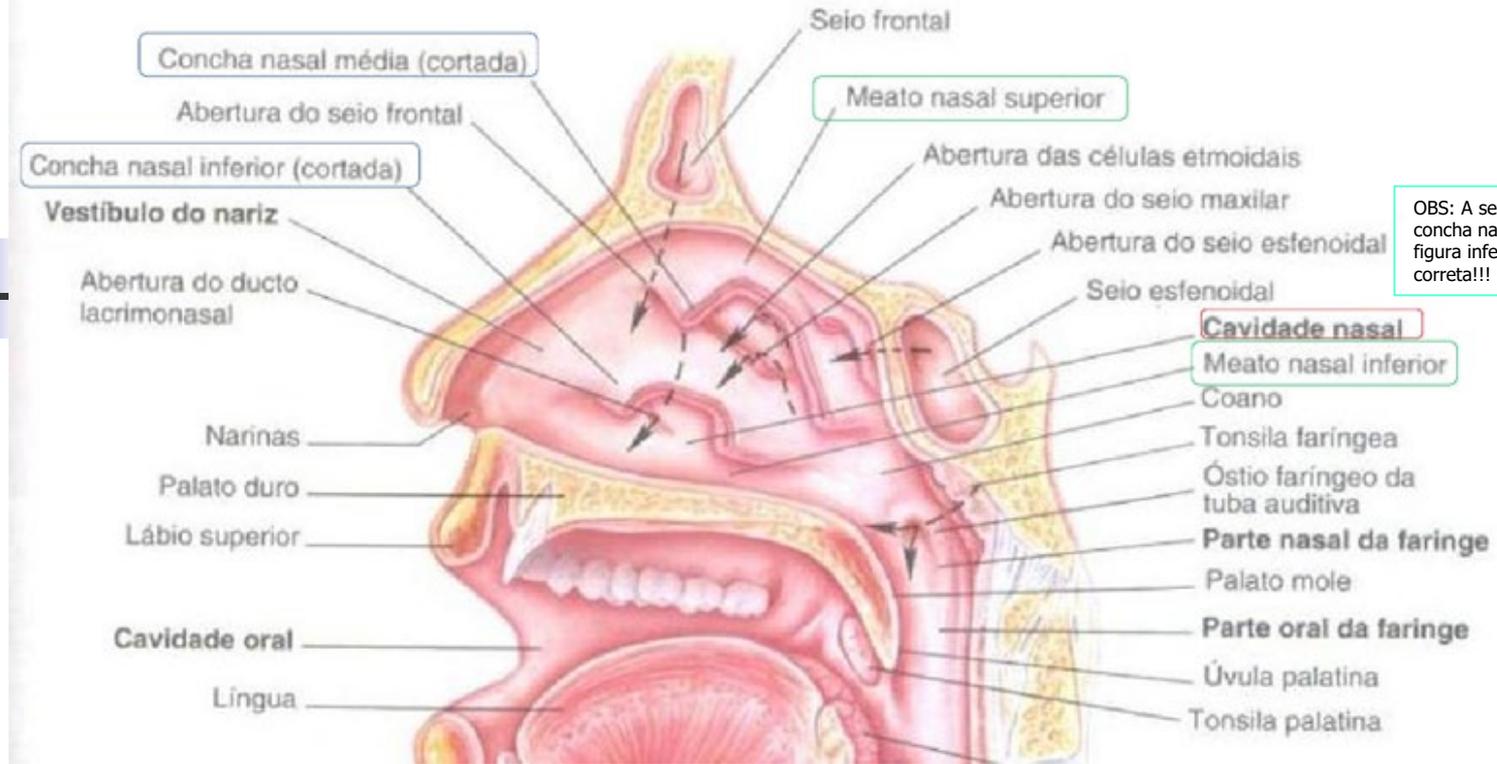




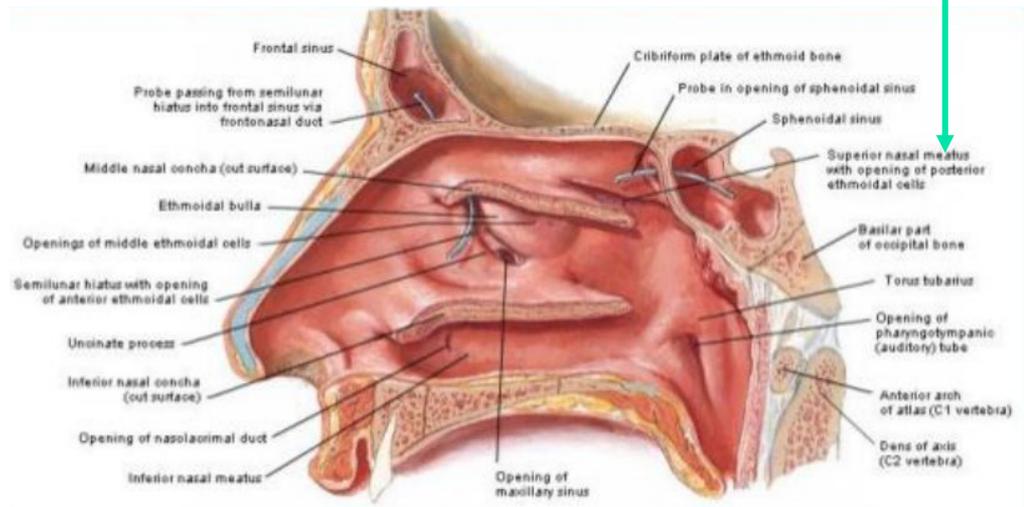


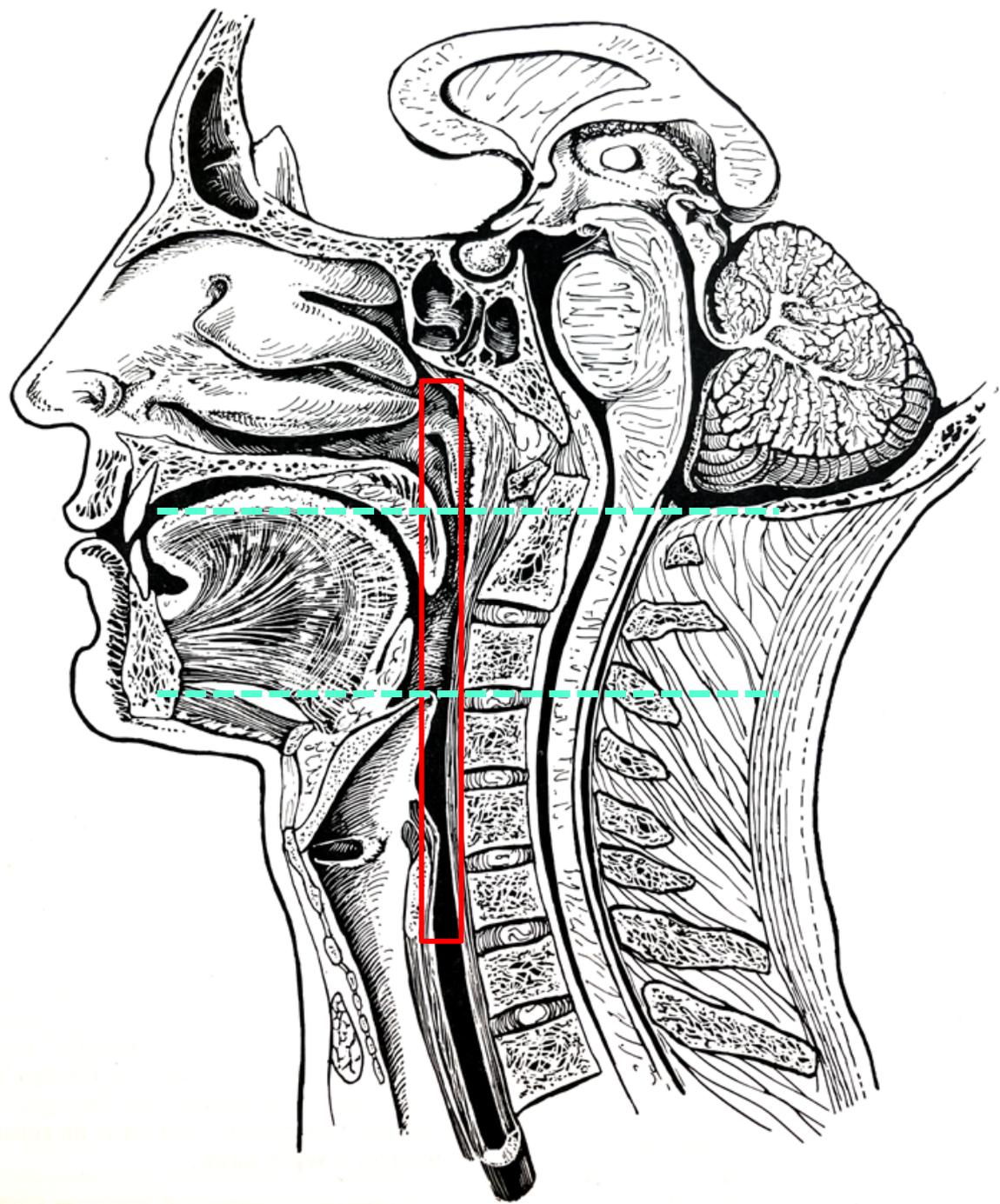
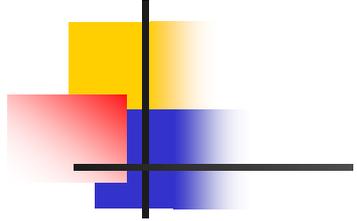
Seios da Face



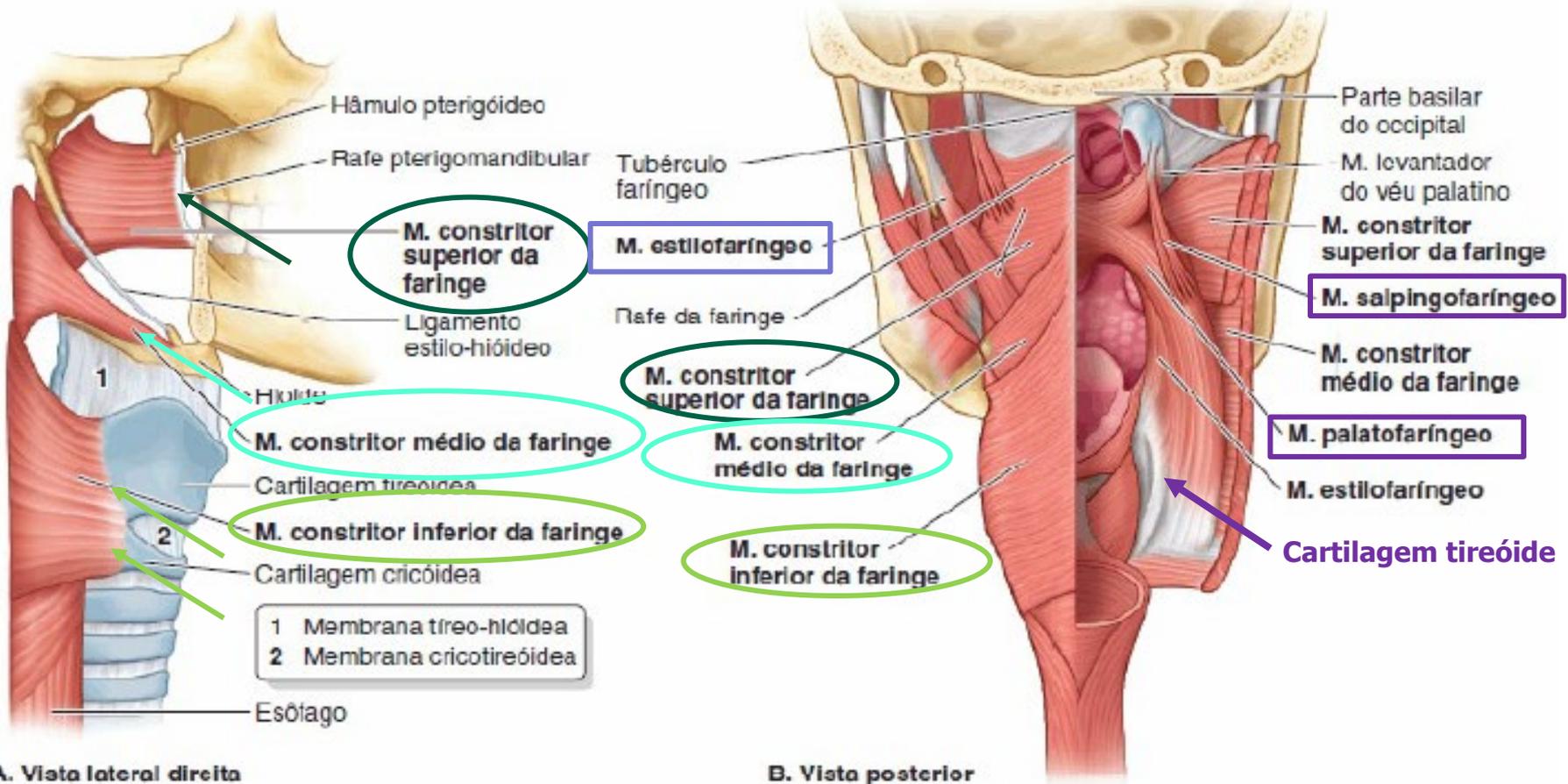


OBS: A seta está na frente da concha nasal superior ok? Ver figura inferior que está mais correta!!!





Faringe

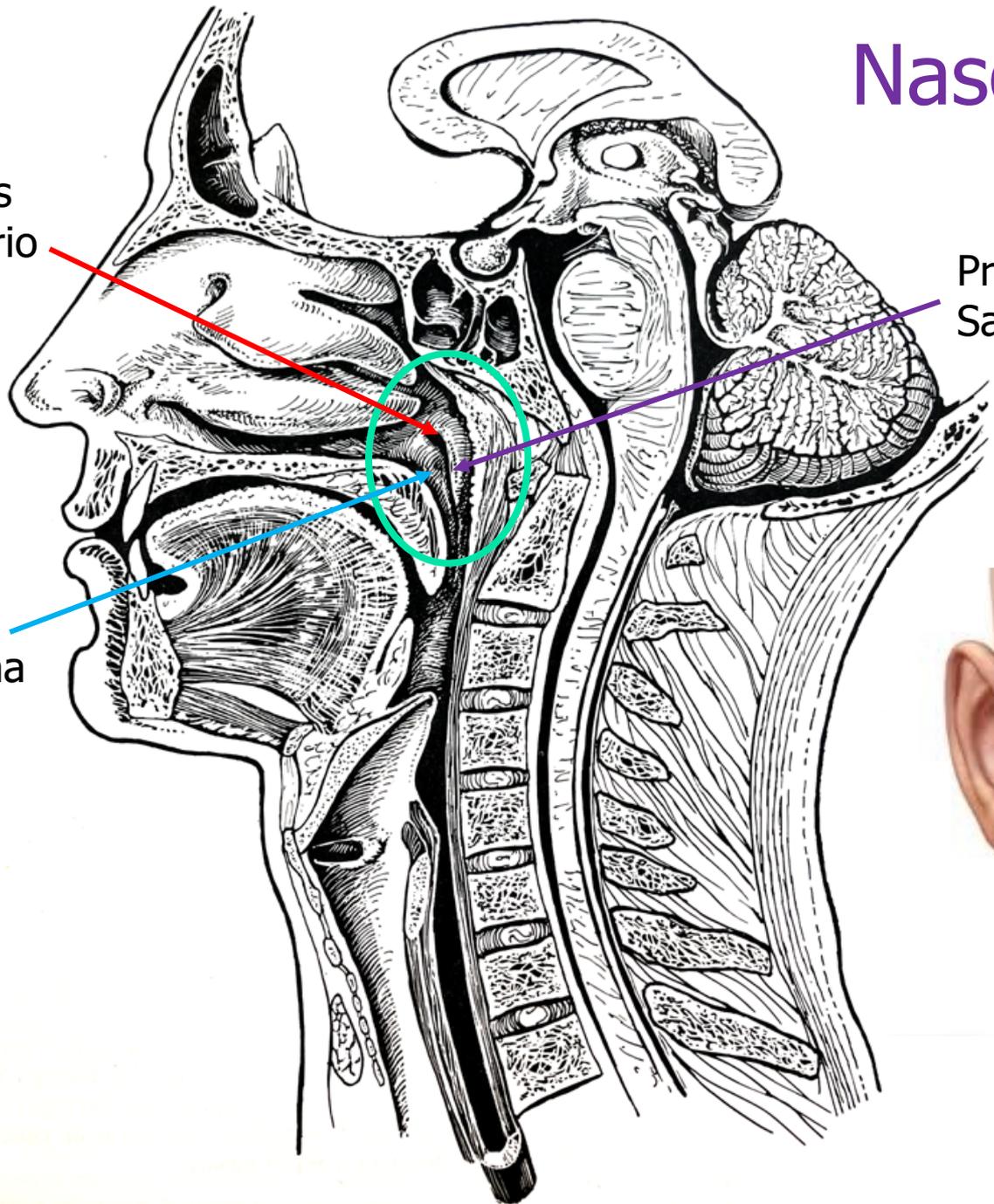


Nasofaringe

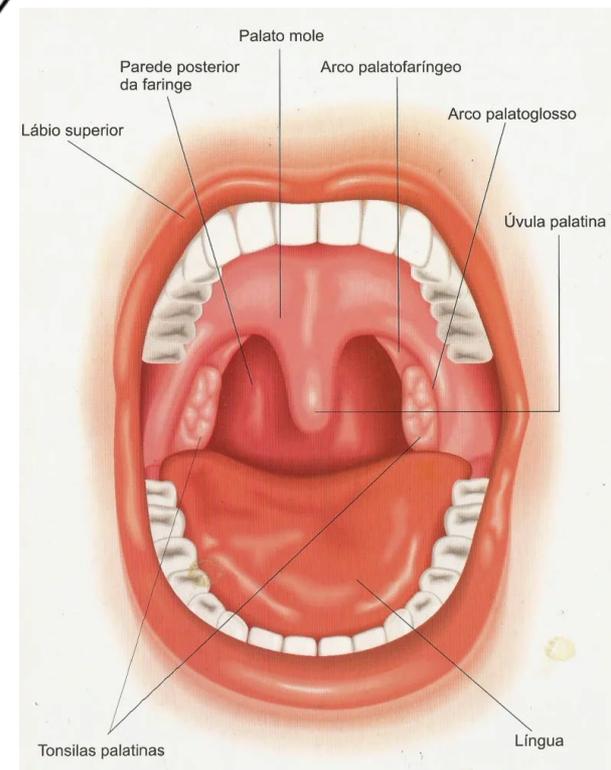
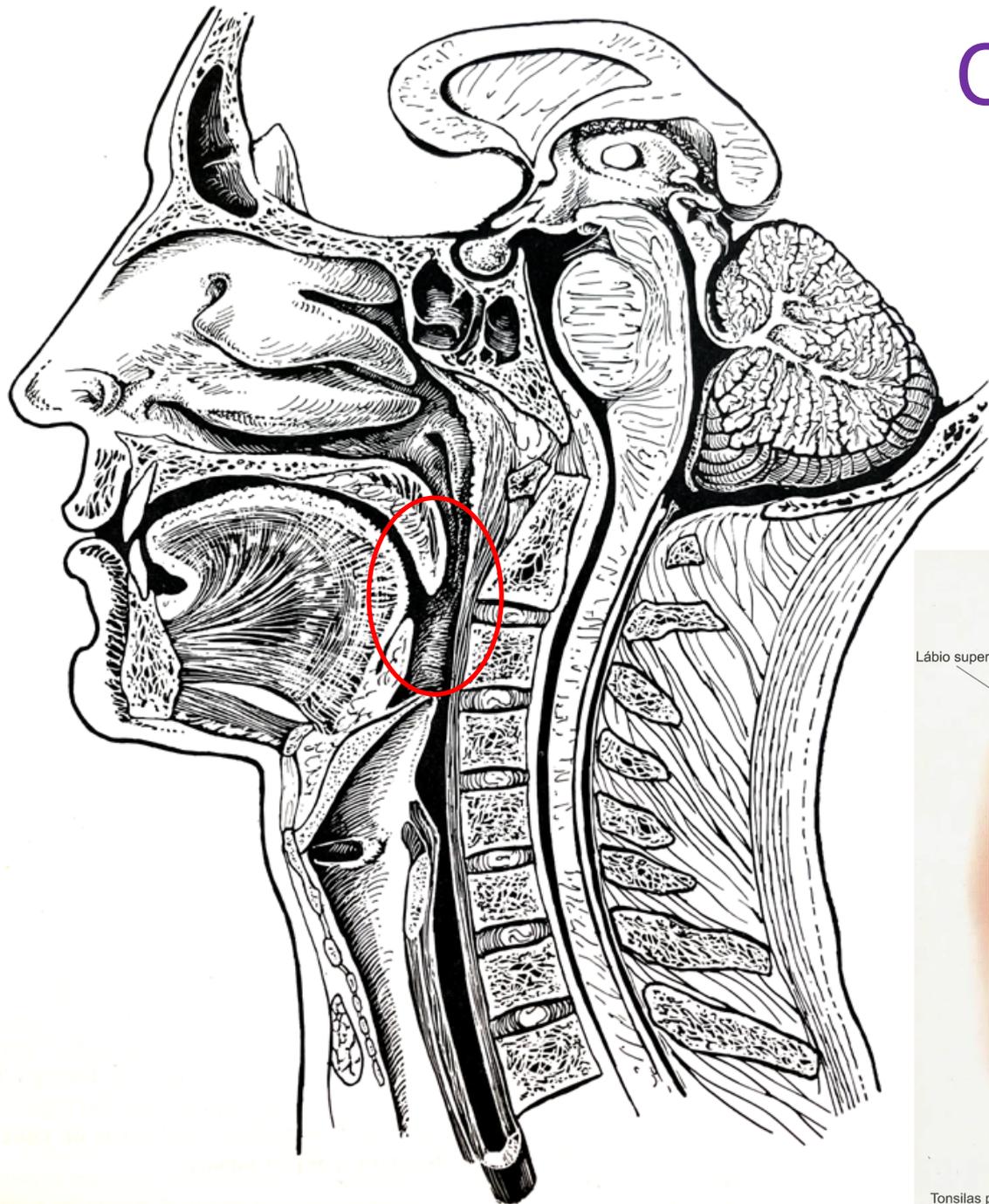
Tórus tubário

Prega Salpingofaríngea

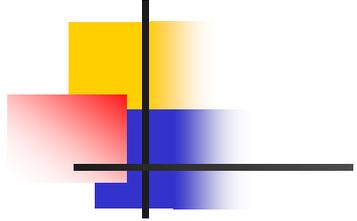
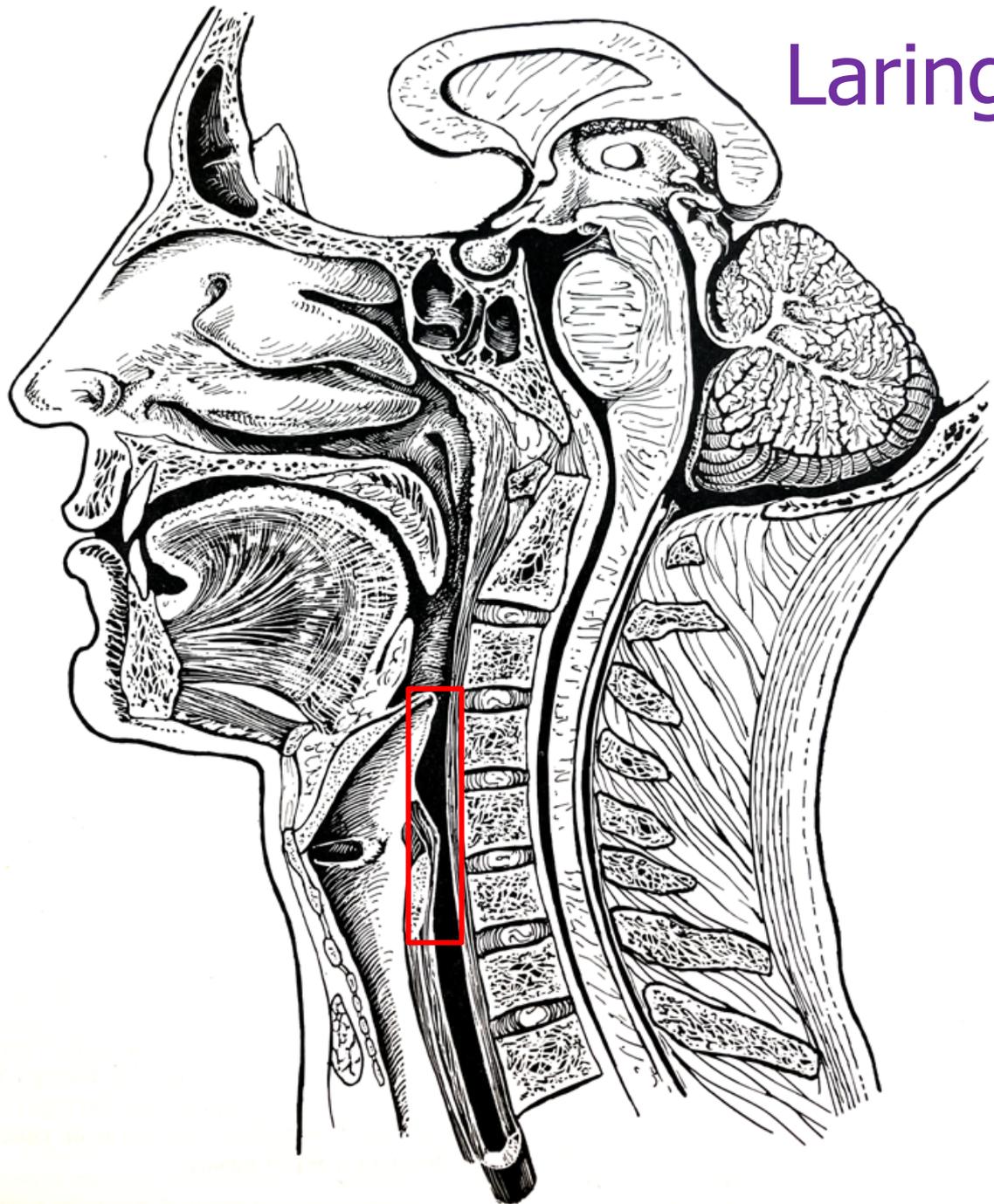
Prega Salpingopalatina

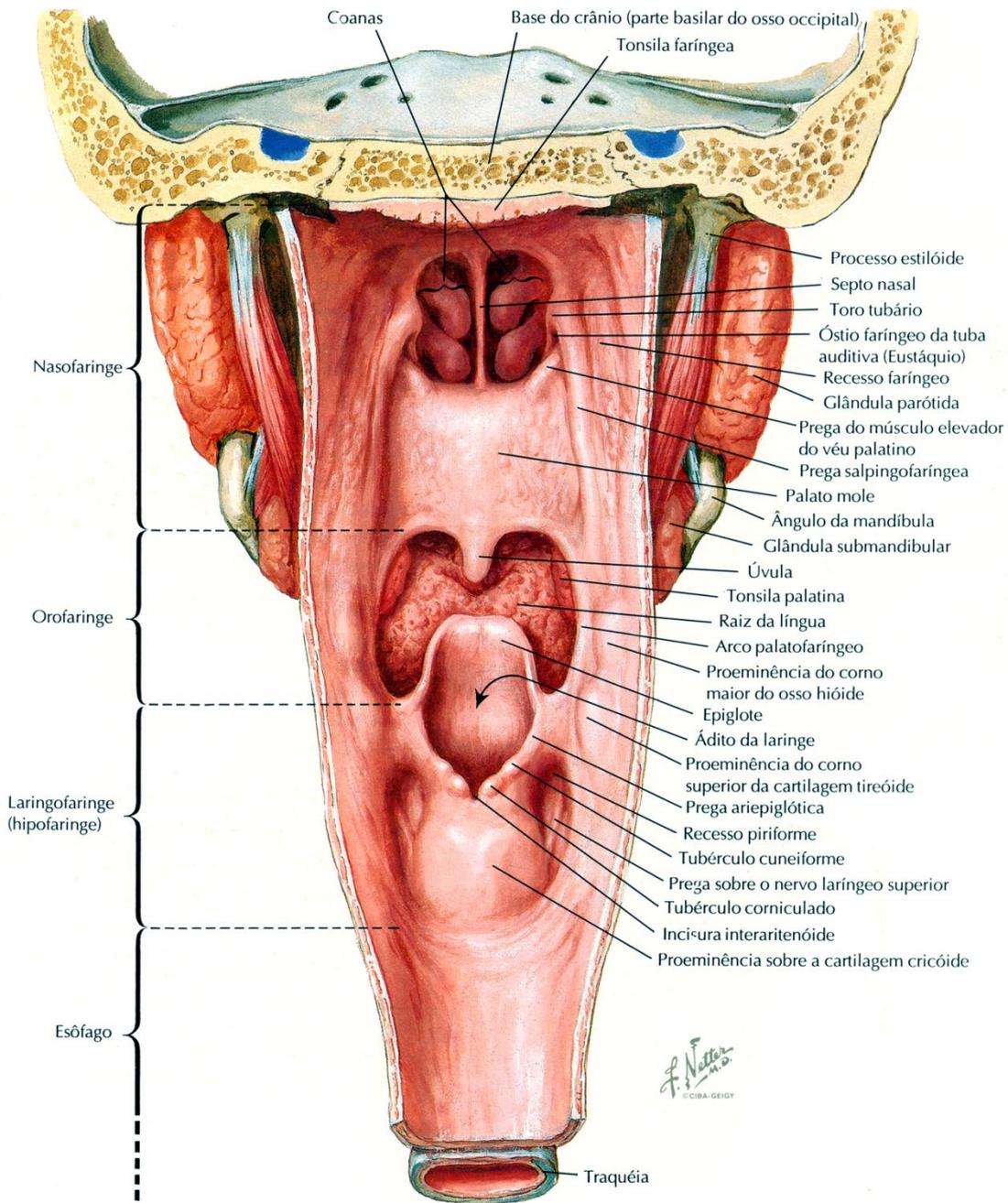
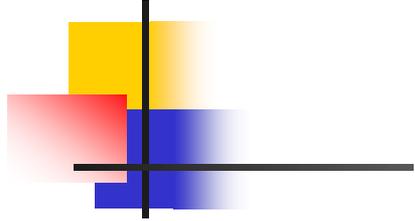


Orofaringe

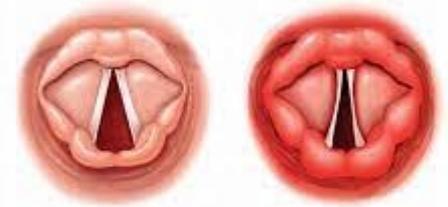


Laringofaringe

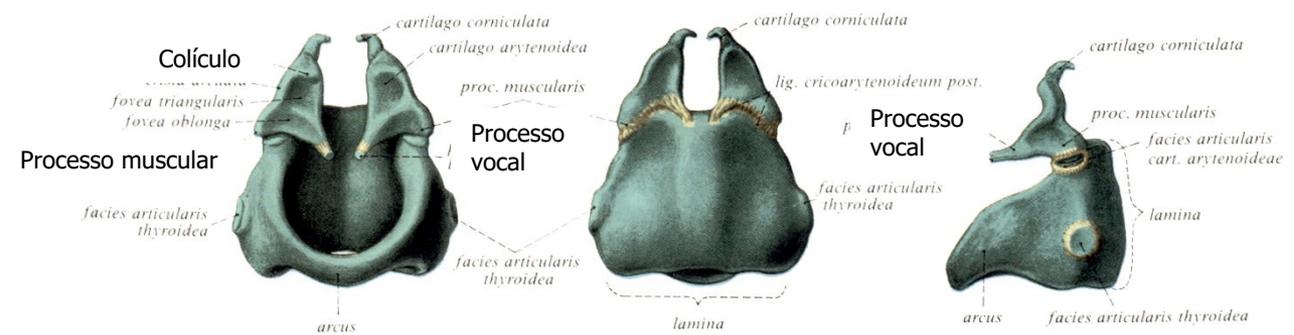
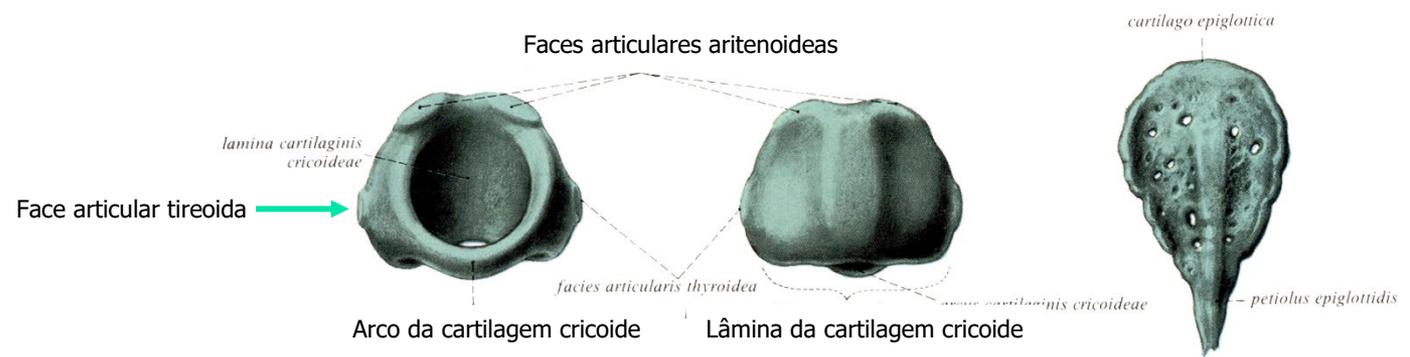
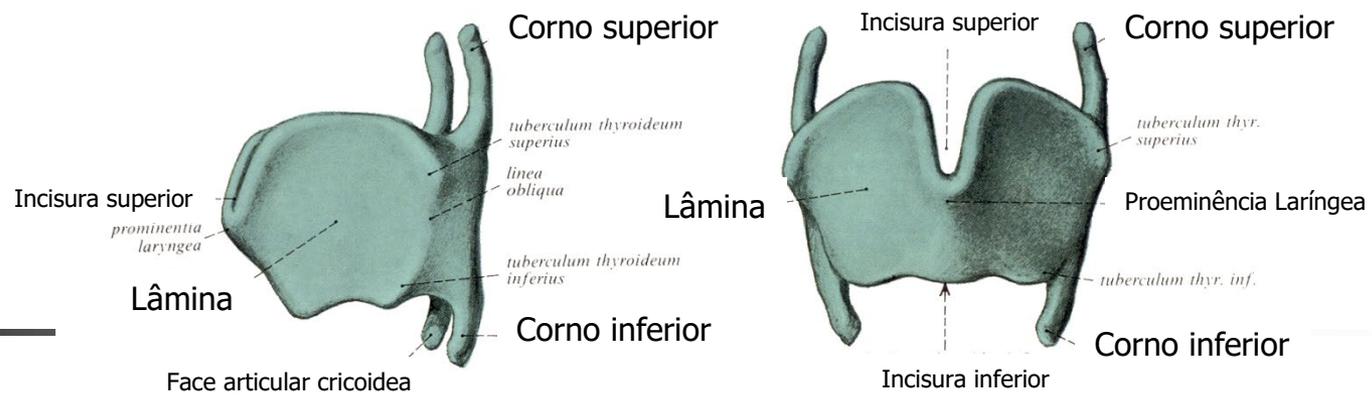
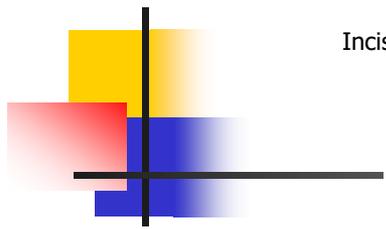




Laringe - Definição



- Ela é formada por um osso (hioide), e cartilagens pares e ímpares.
- Apresenta 3 divisões:
- Supraglote: acima das cordas vocais
- Glote: espaço entre as cordas vocais
- Subglote: abaixo das cordas vocais

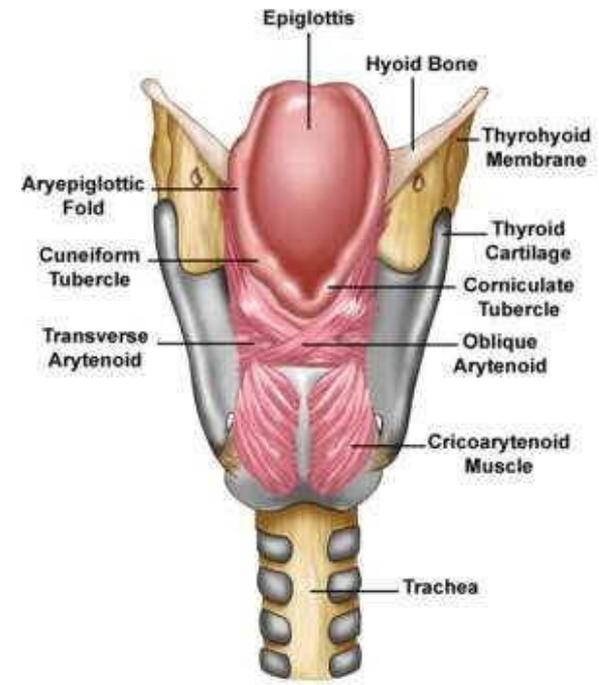
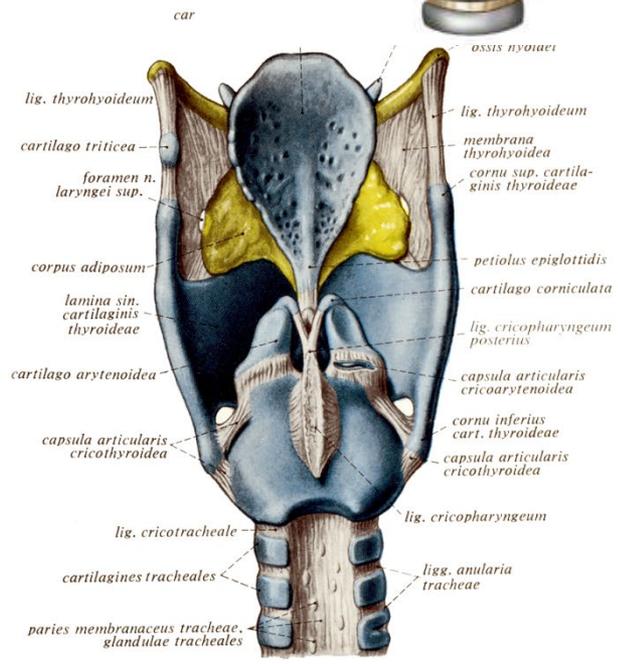
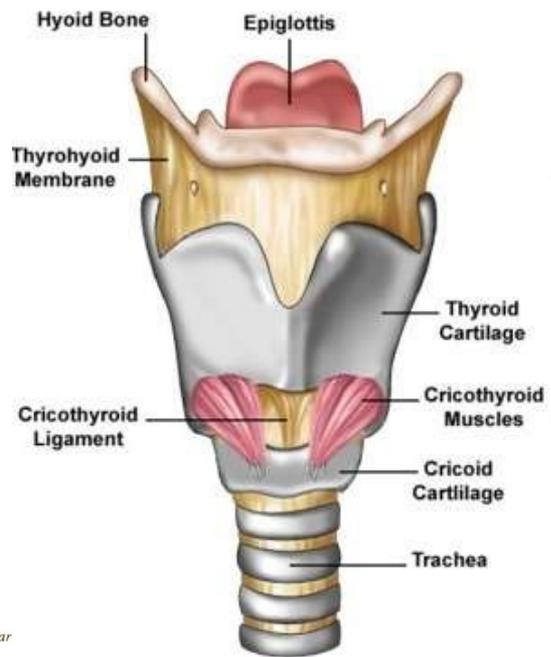
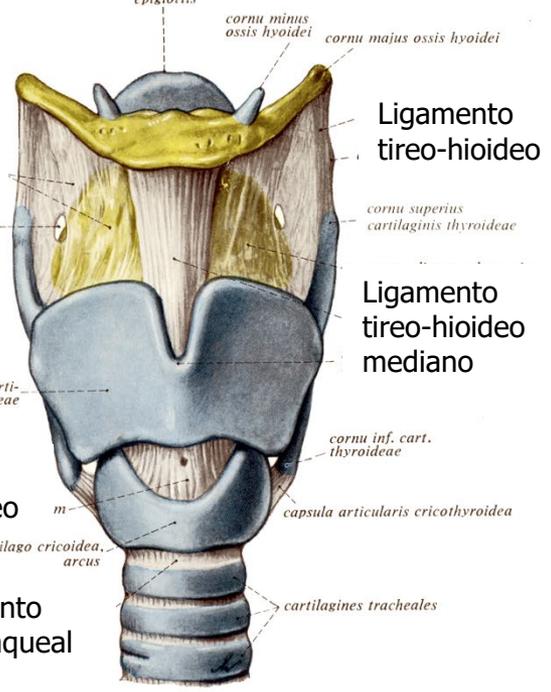


Membrana tiro-hioidea



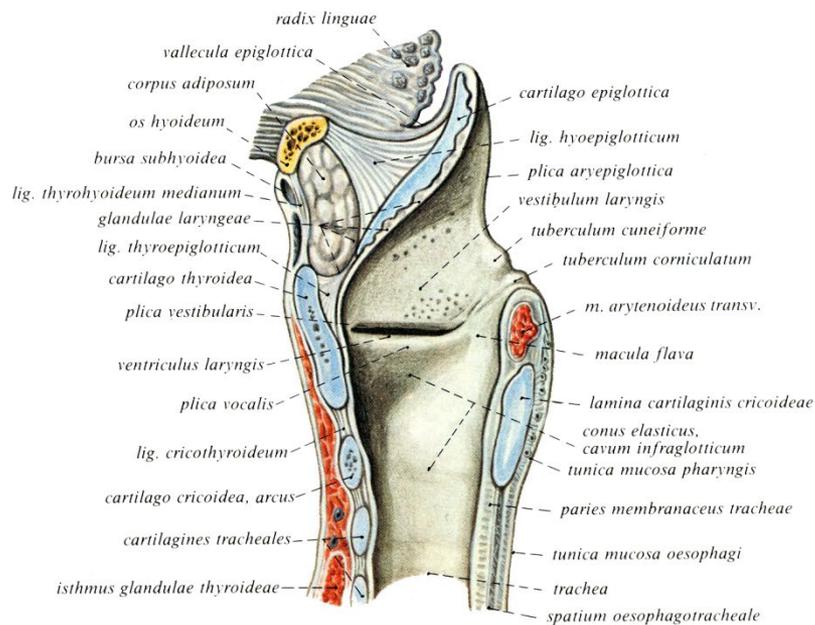
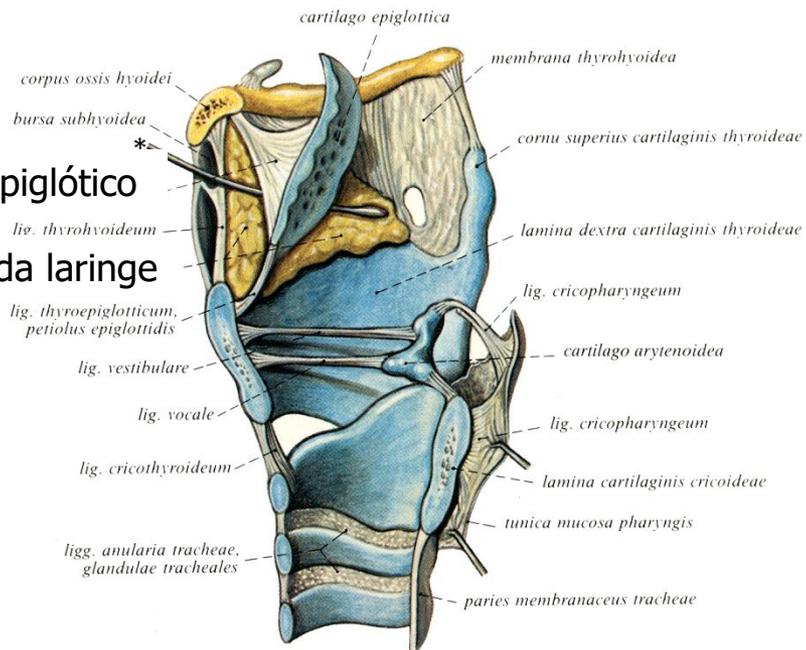
Ligamento cricotireoideo

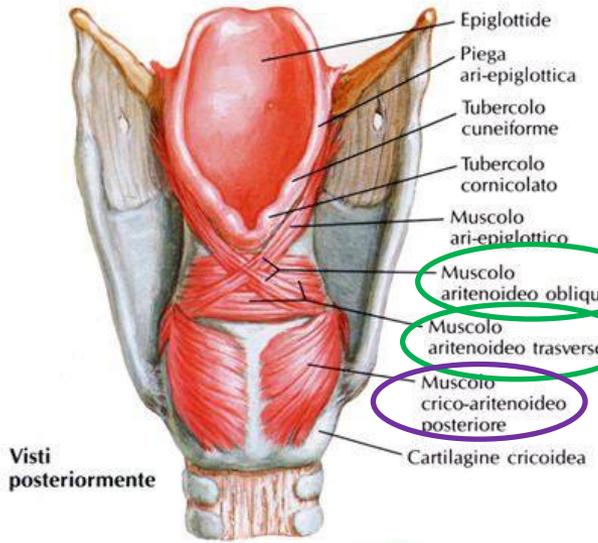
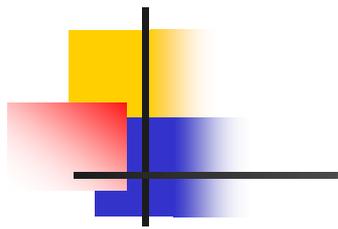
Ligamento cricotraqueal



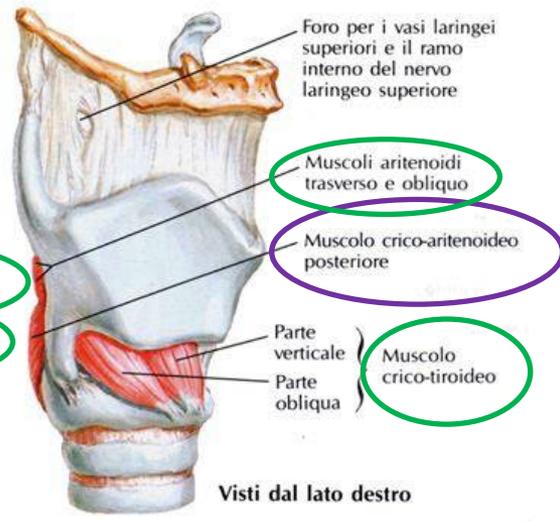
Ligamento hioepiglótico

Corpo adiposo da laringe



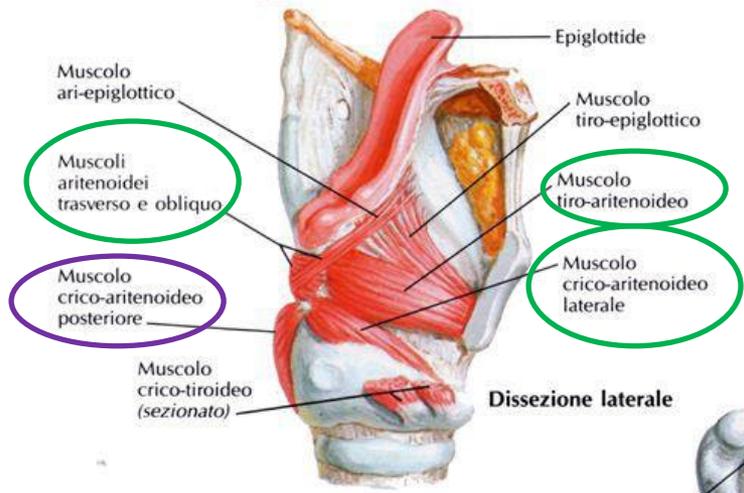


Visti posteriormente

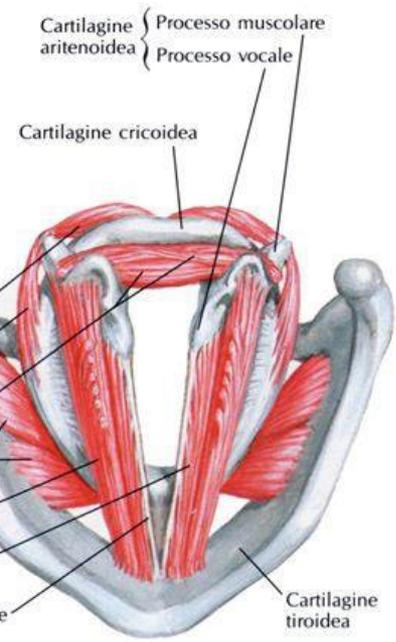


Visti dal lato destro

Adutores
(responsáveis pelo fechamento da laringe, nos processos de fonação)



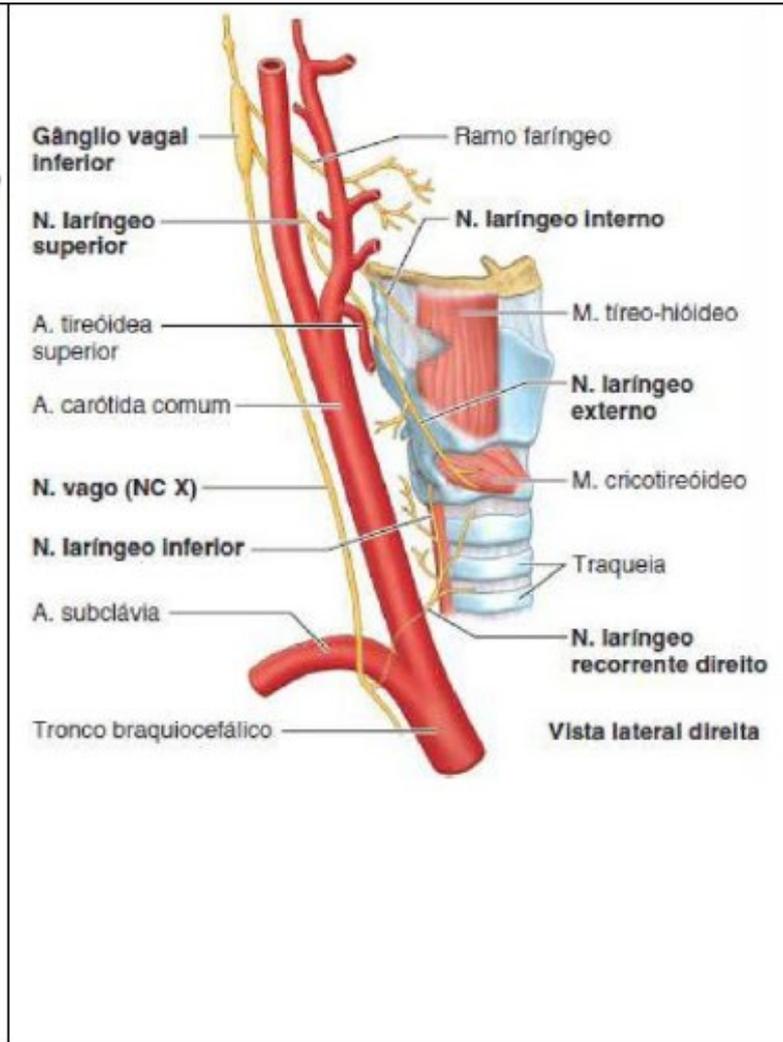
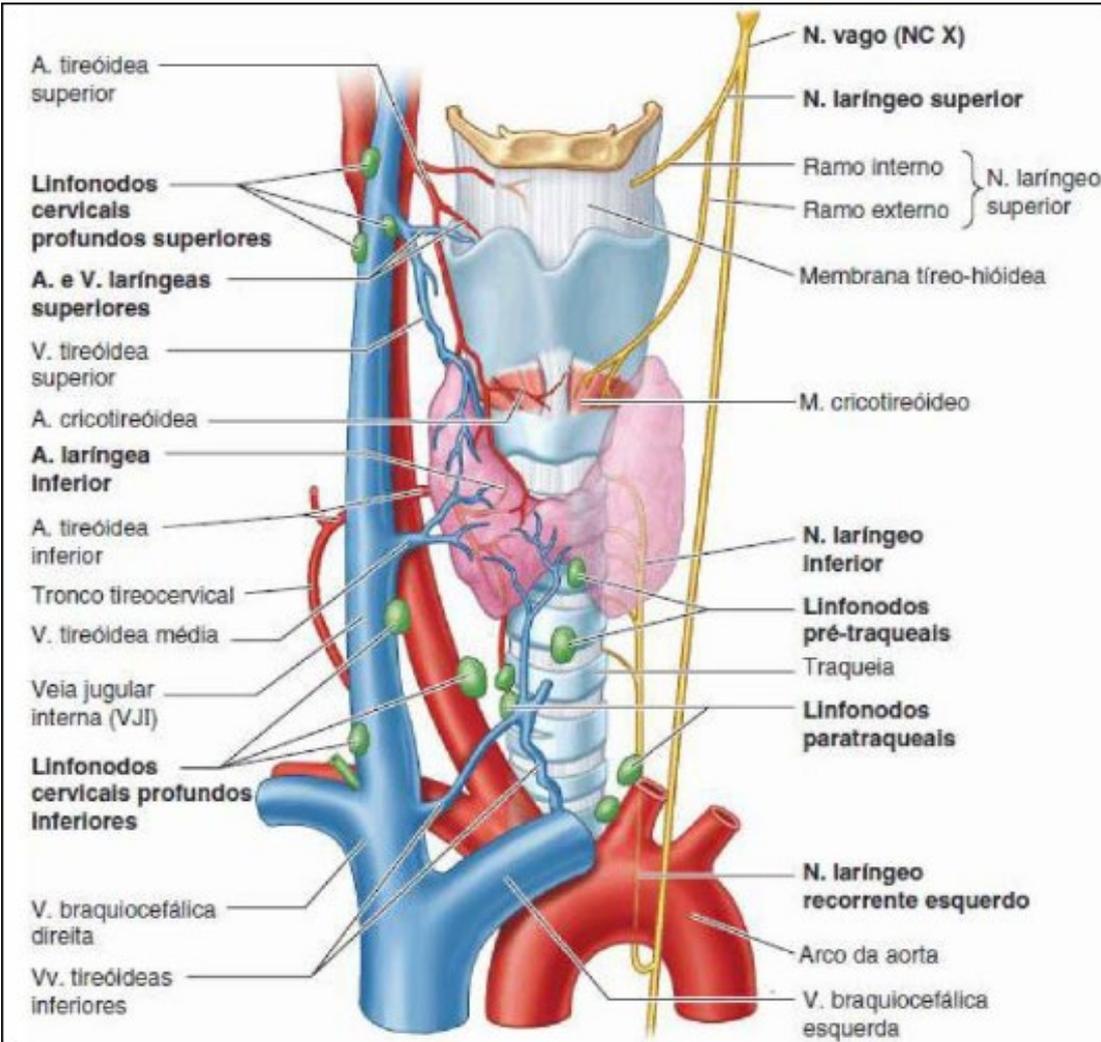
Dissezione laterale



Visti superiormente

Abdutores

Vasos e Nervos da Laringe





Obrigada!

