

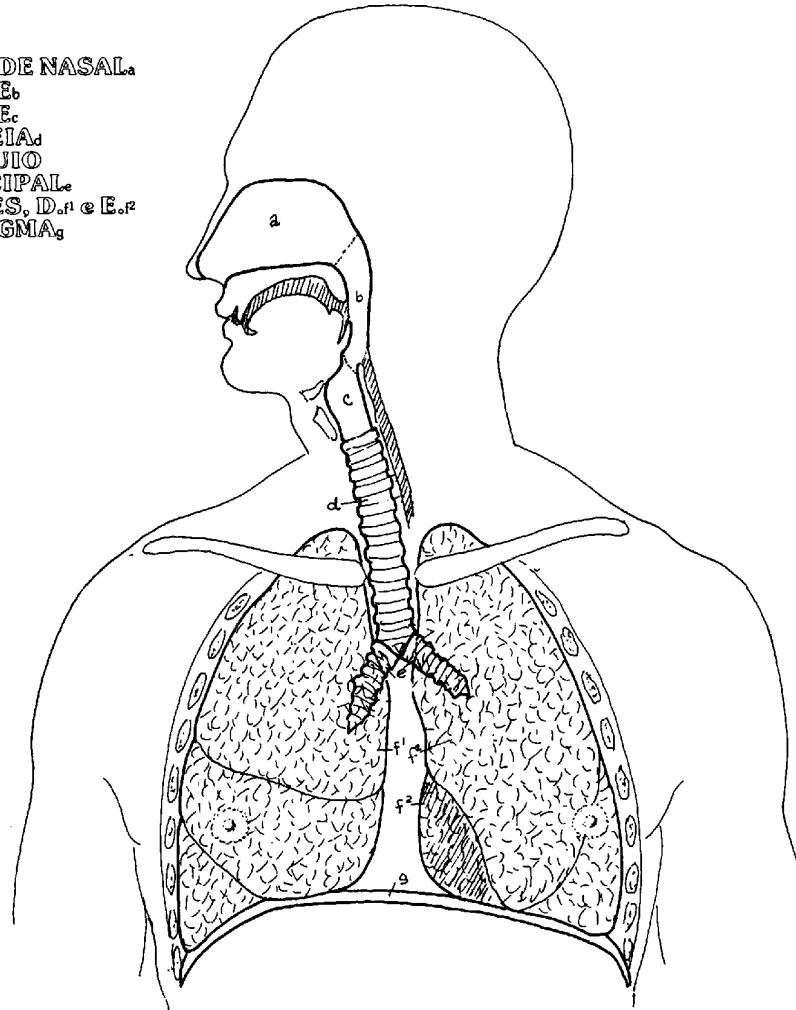


Sistema Respiratório

Profa. Dra. Valéria Paula S. Fazan
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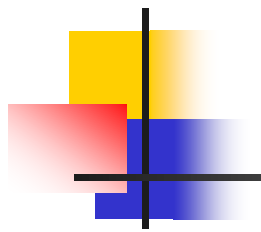
SISTEMA RESPIRATÓRIO ESQUEMA GERAL.

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

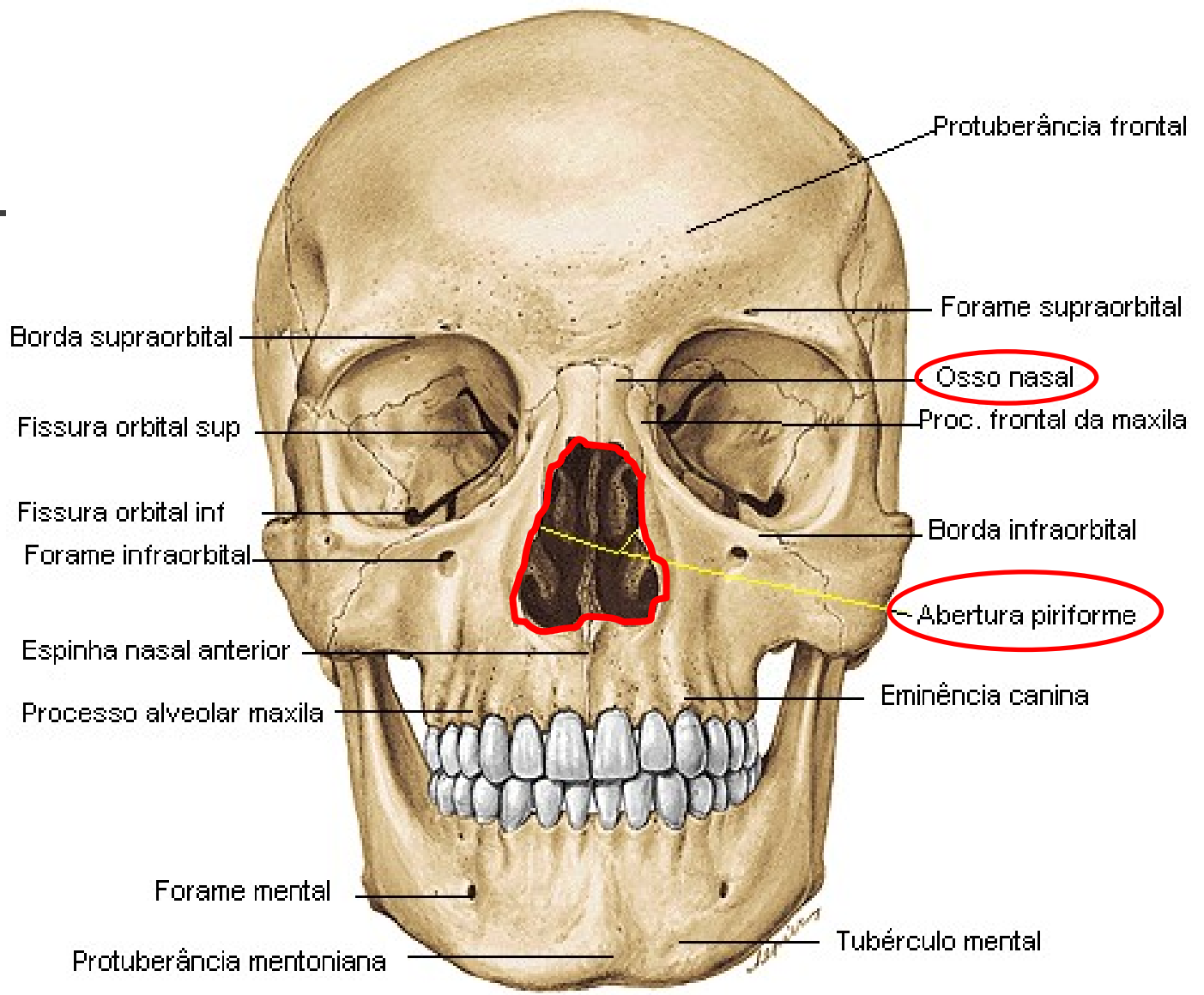
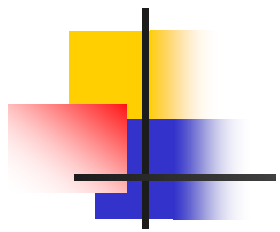
Narina

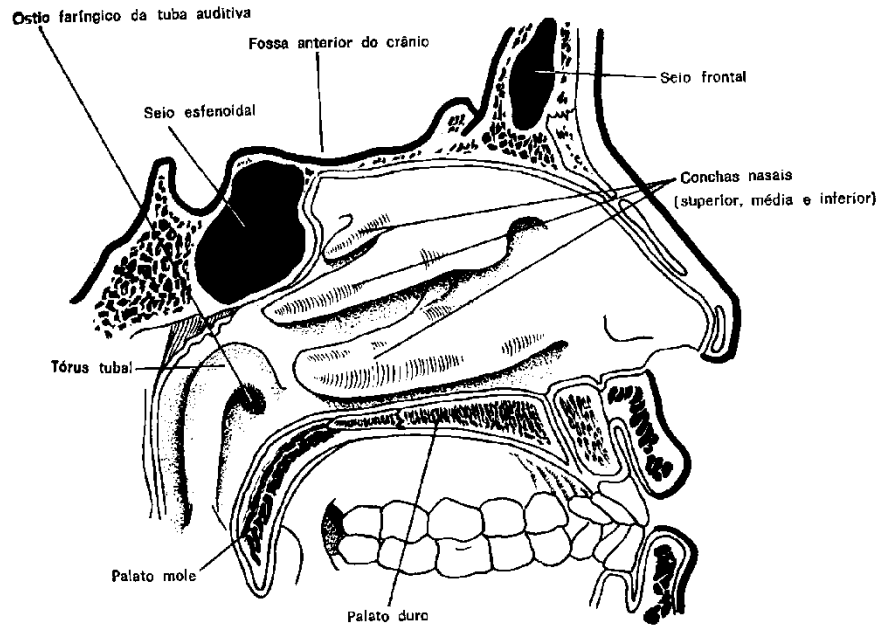
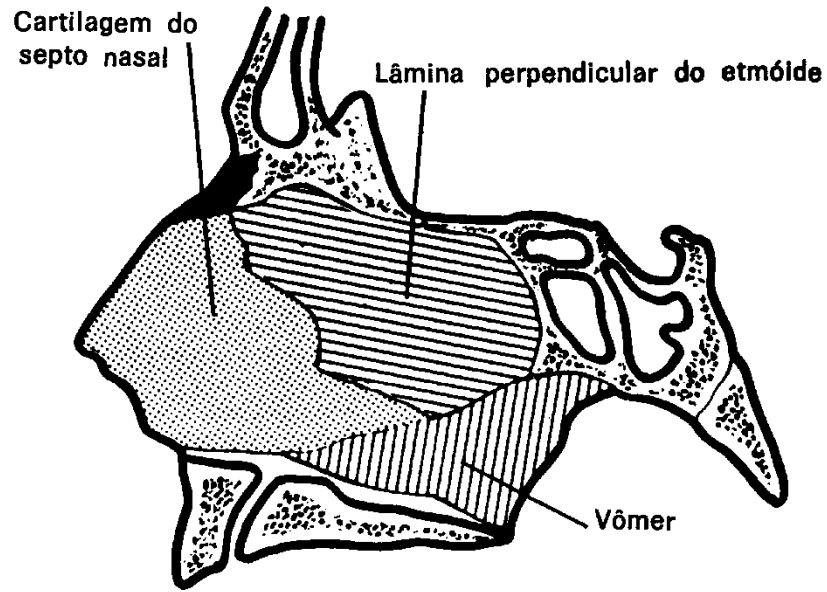
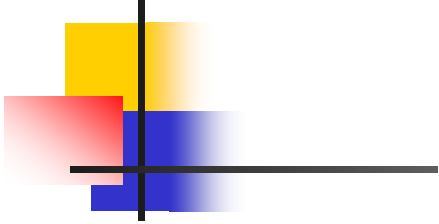
Columela

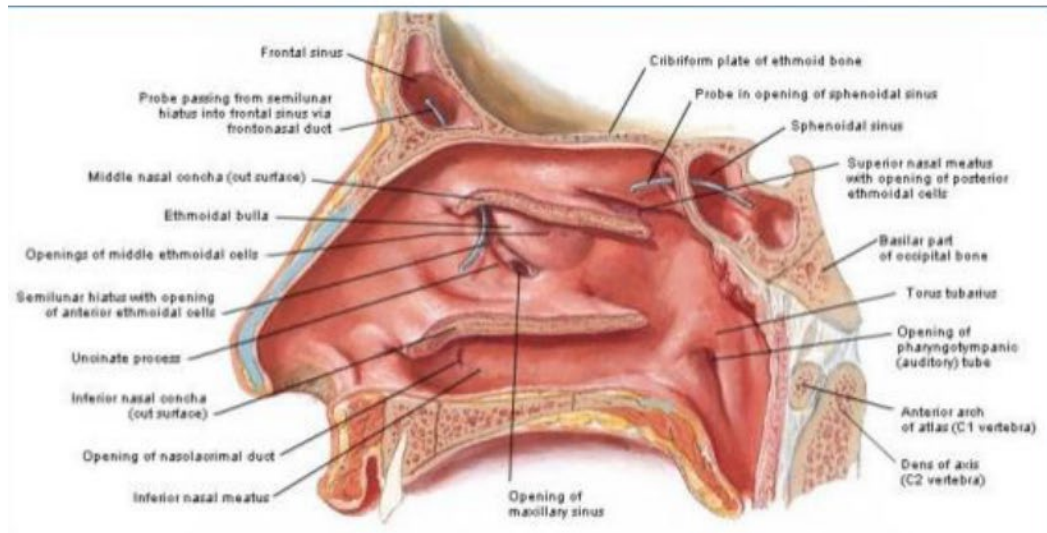
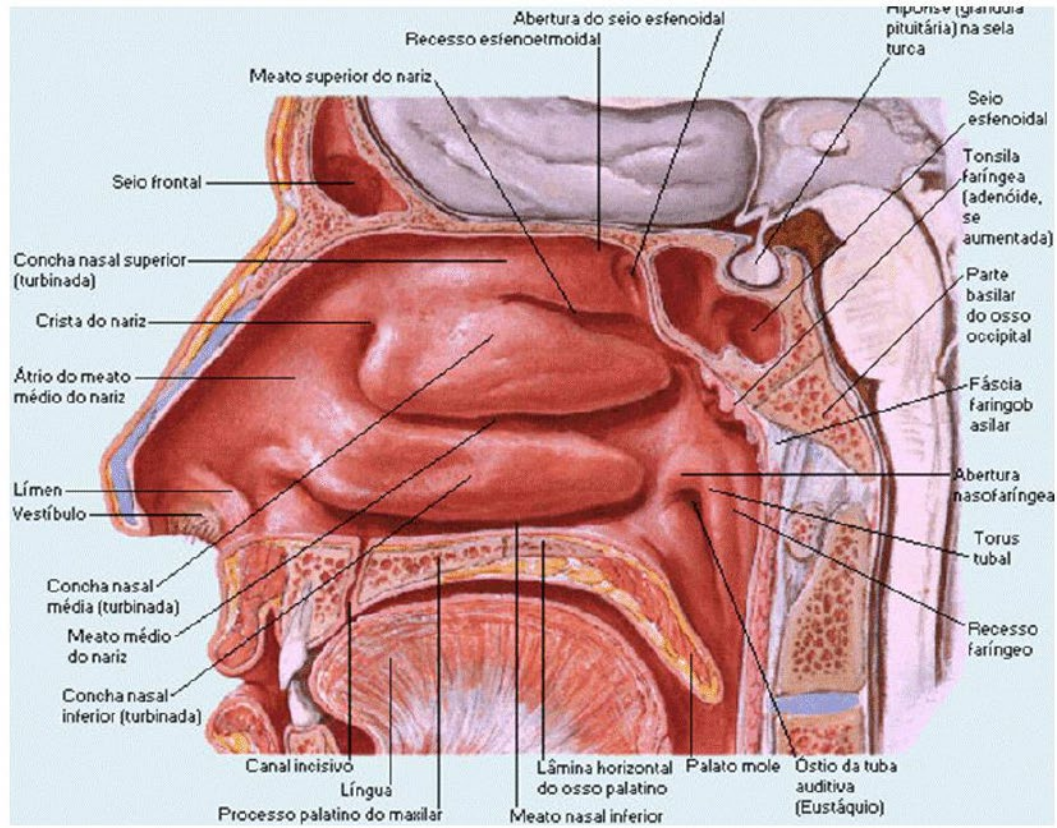
Cartilagem lateral

Cartilagem septal

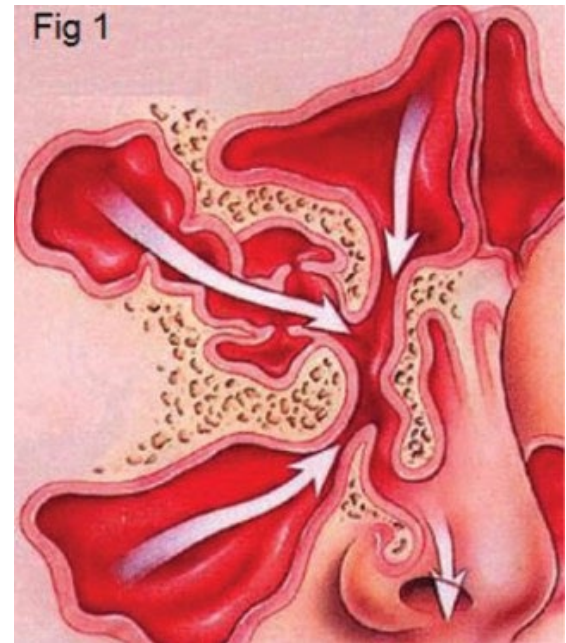
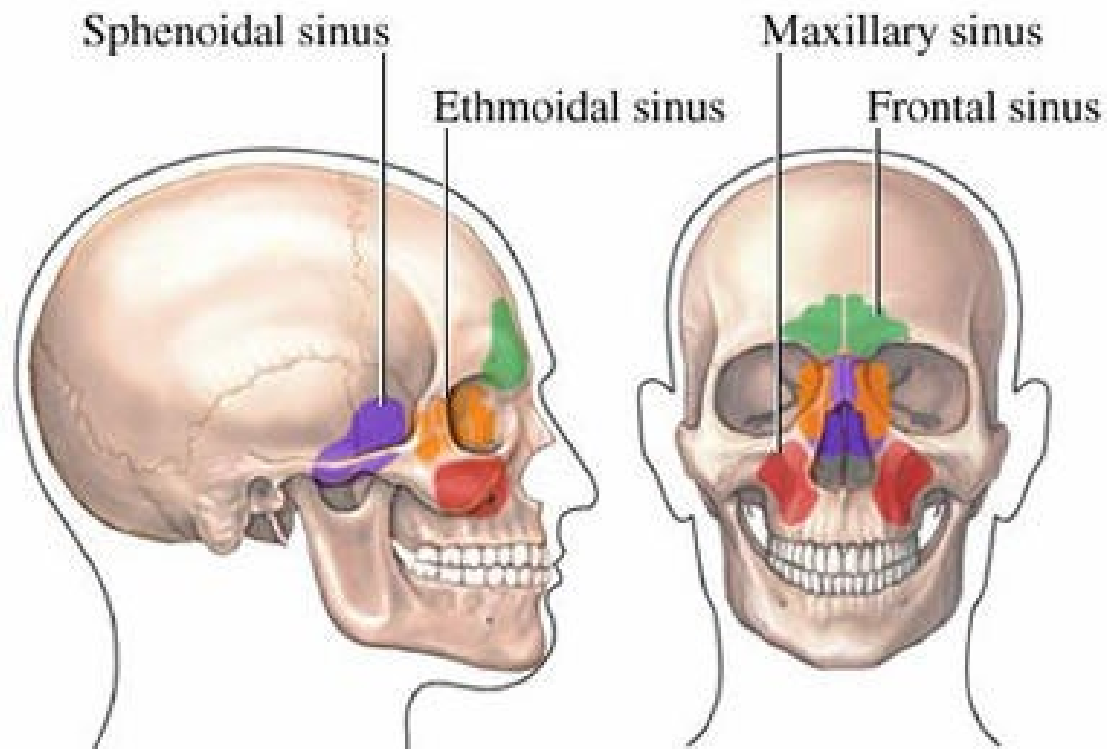
Cartilagem alar

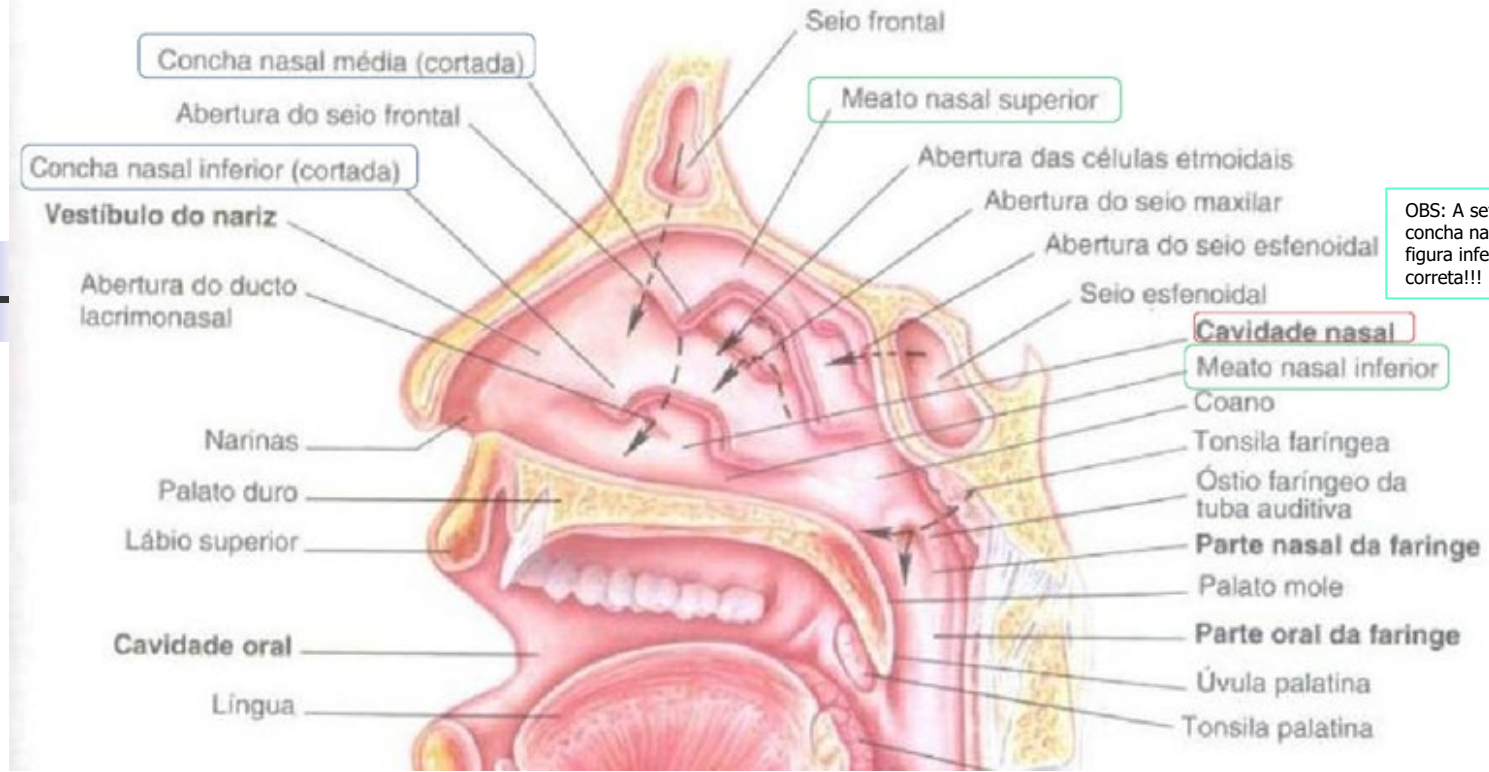




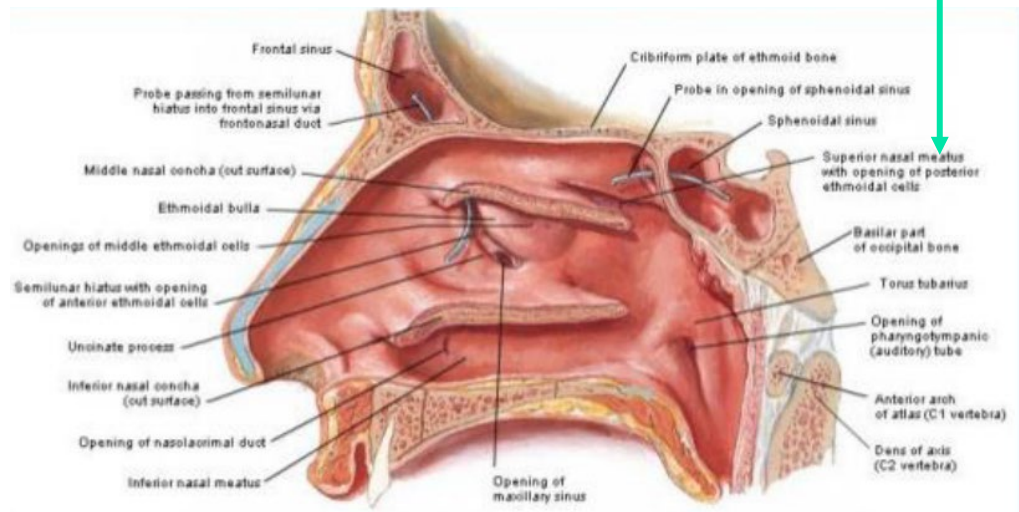


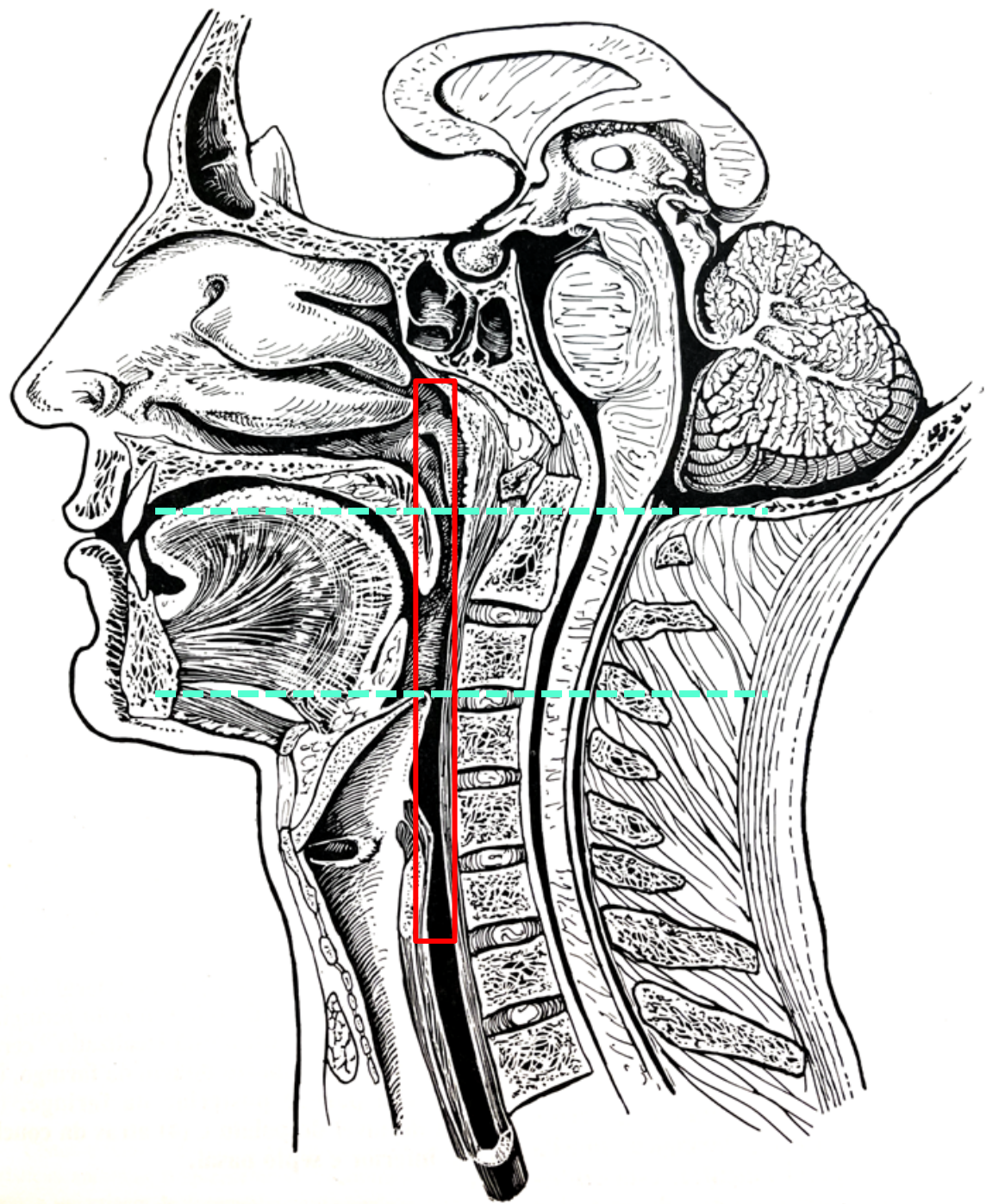
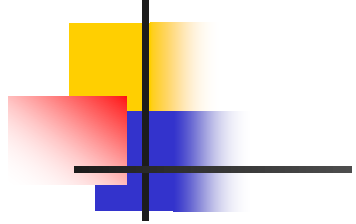
Seios da Face





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

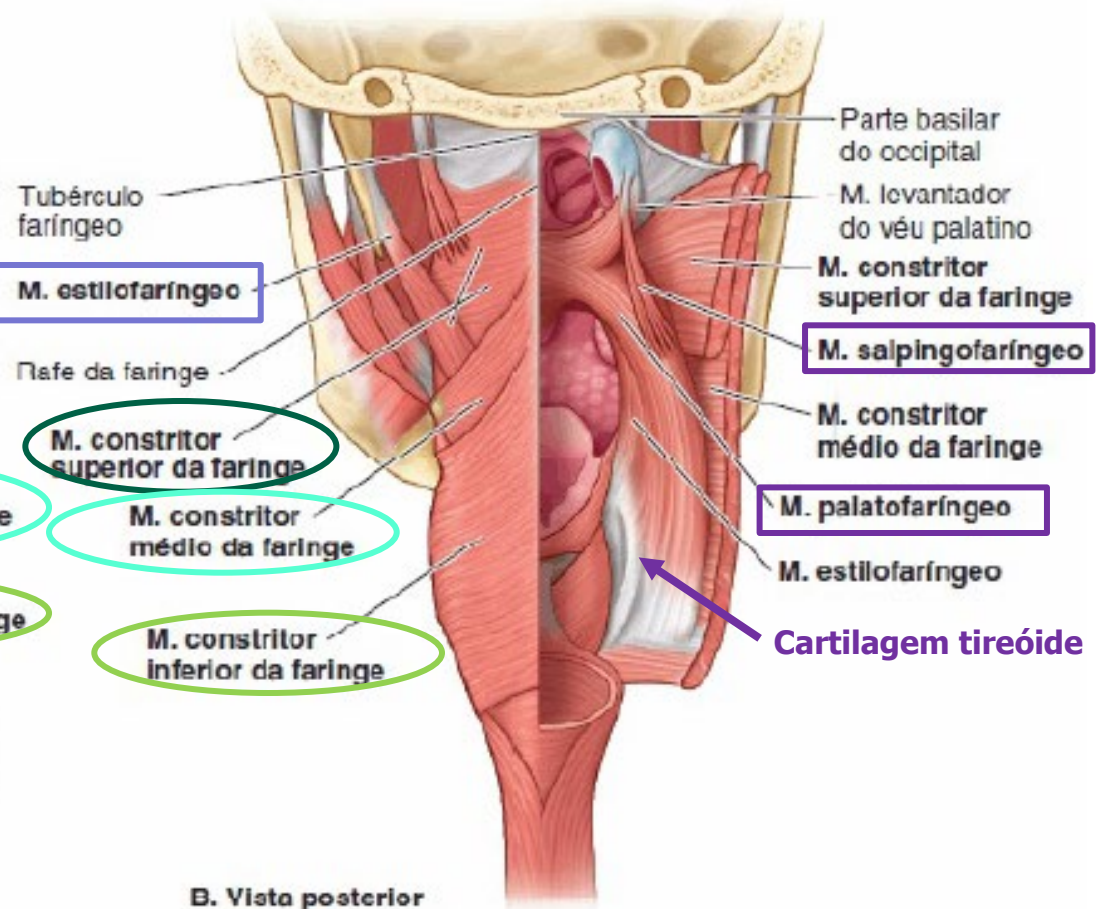




Faringe



A. Vista lateral direita



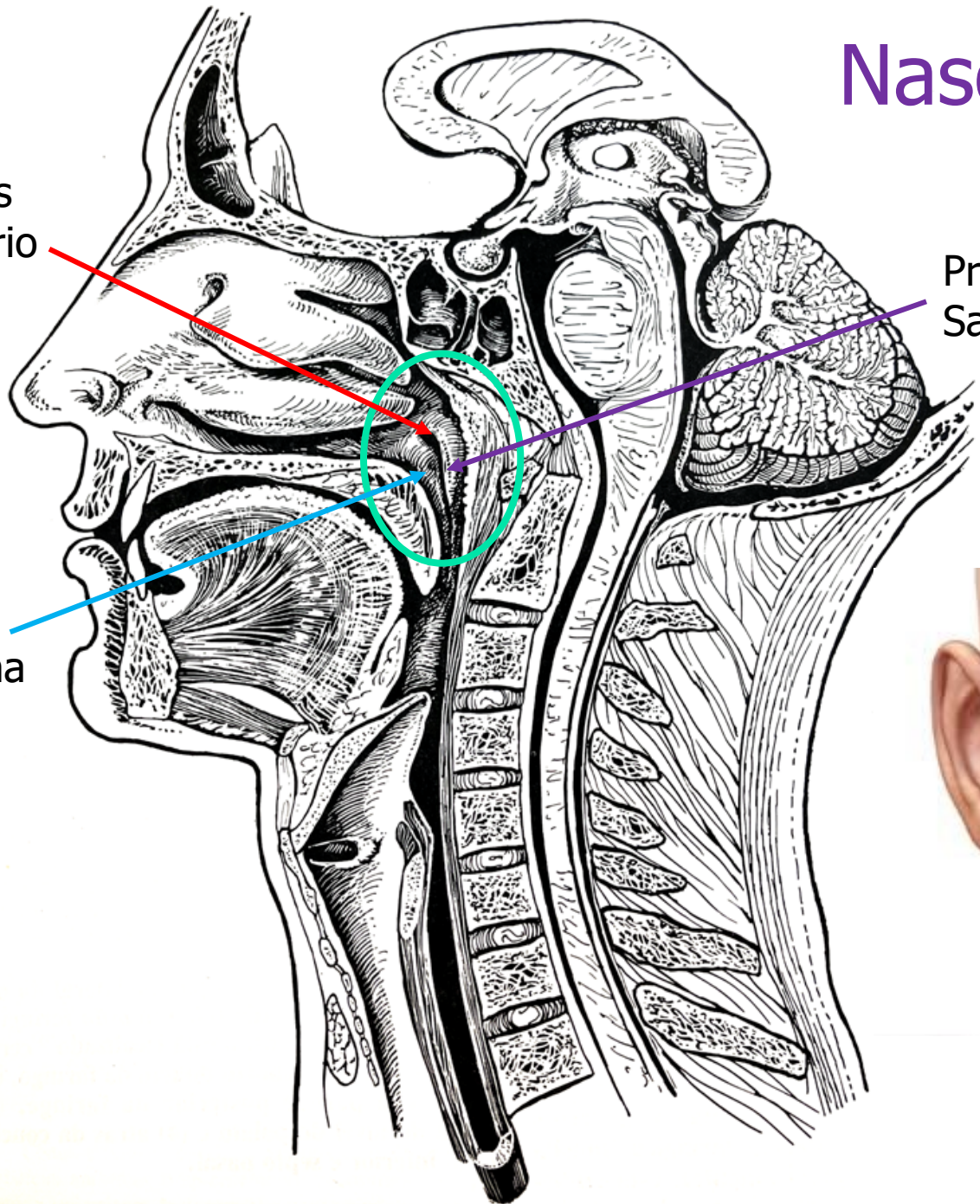
B. Vista posterior

Nasofaringe

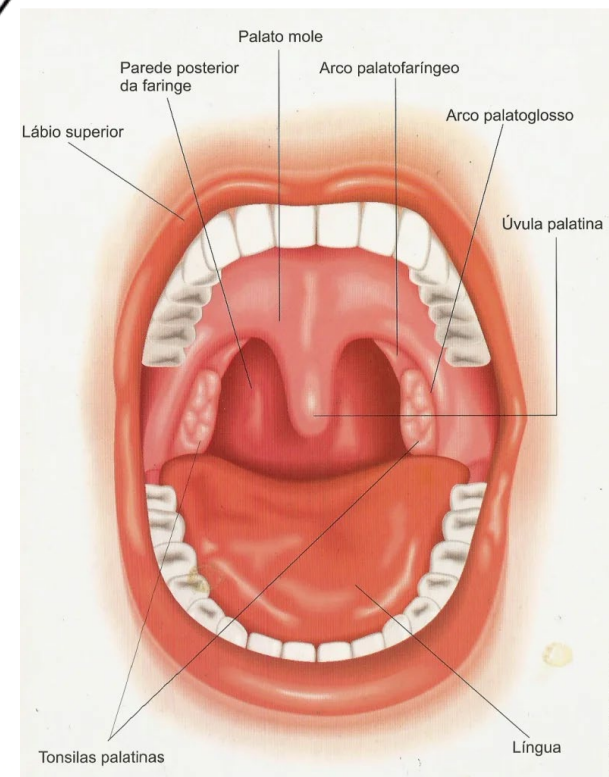
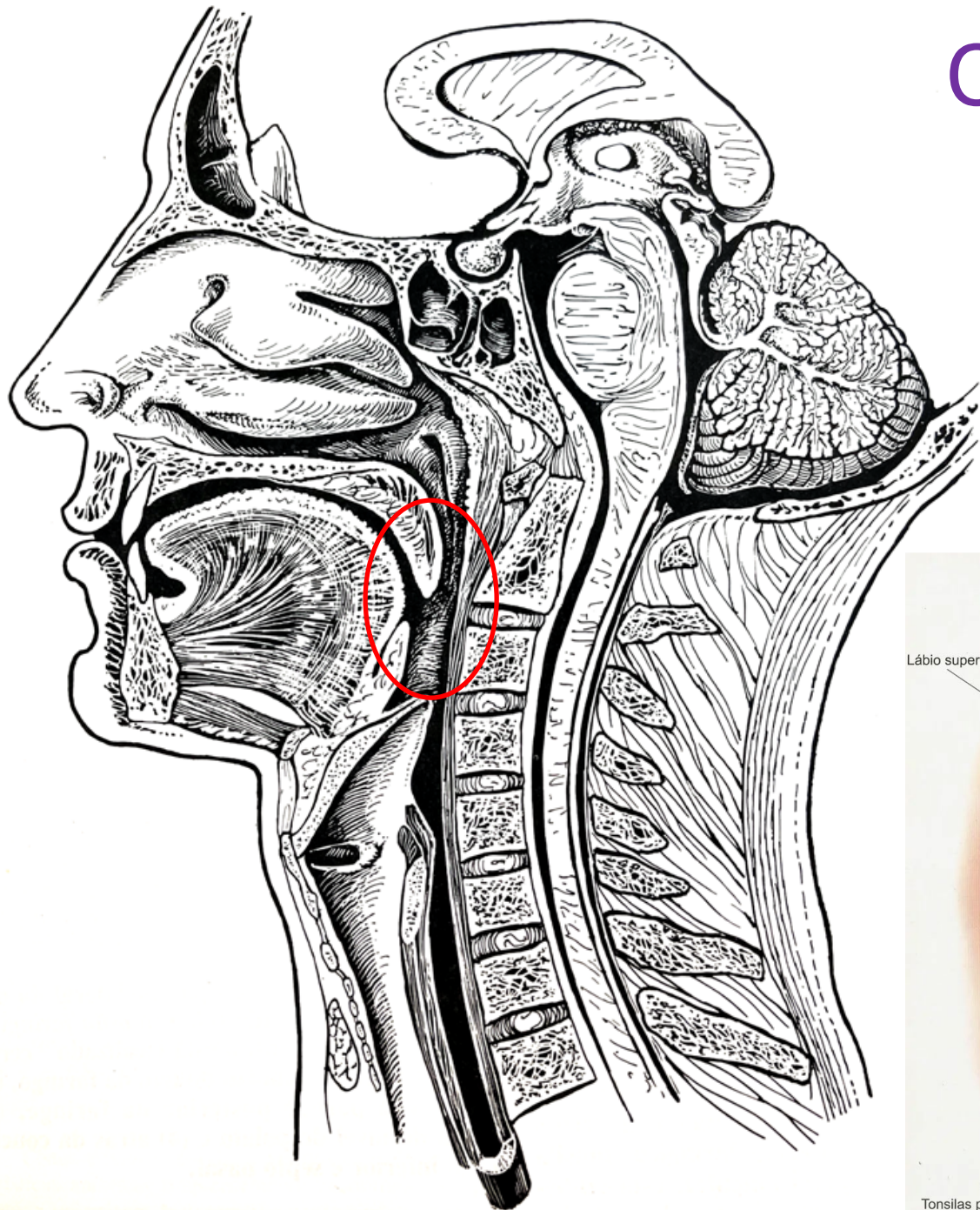
Tórus tubário

Prega Salpingofaríngea

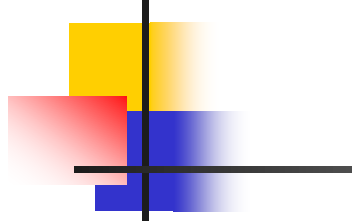
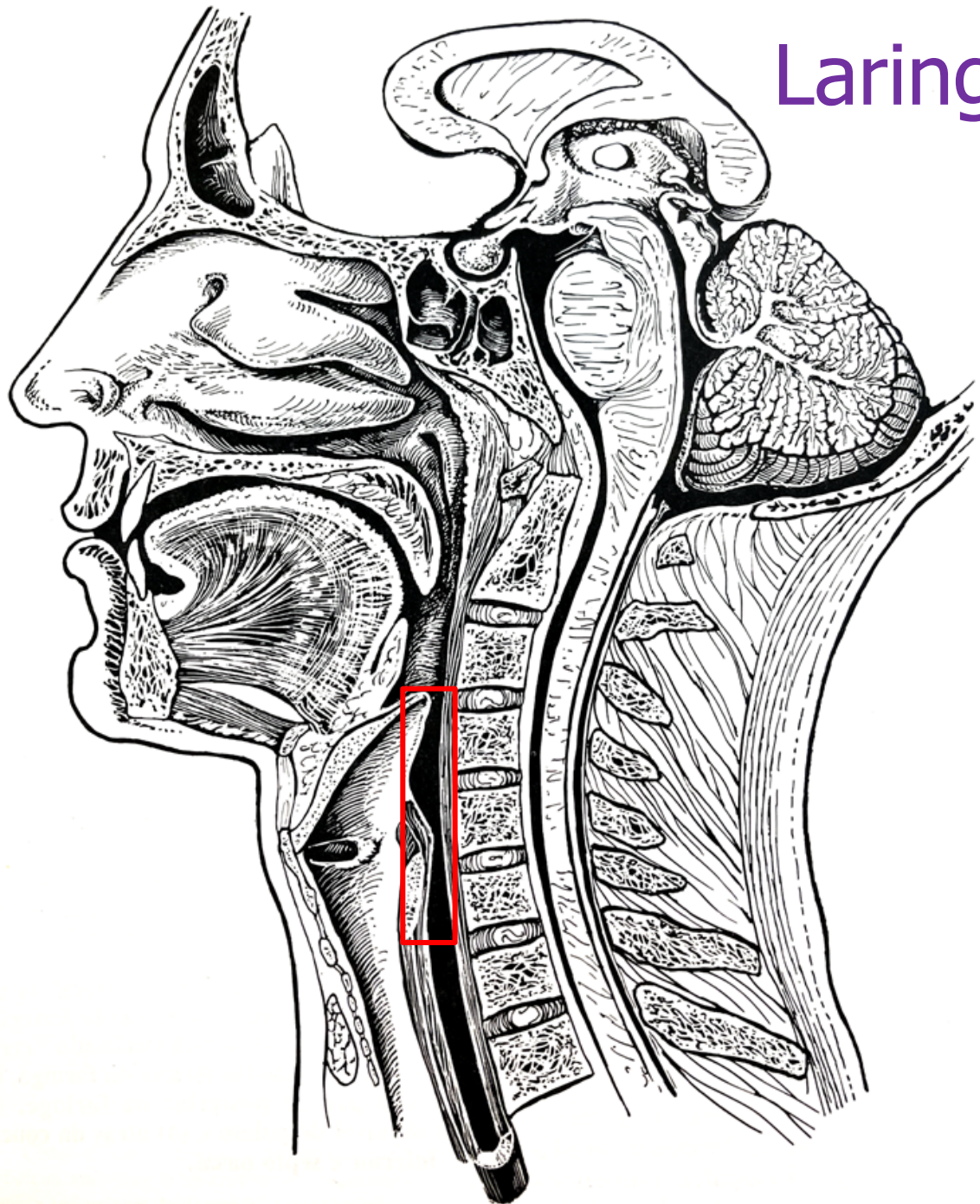
Prega Salpingopalatina

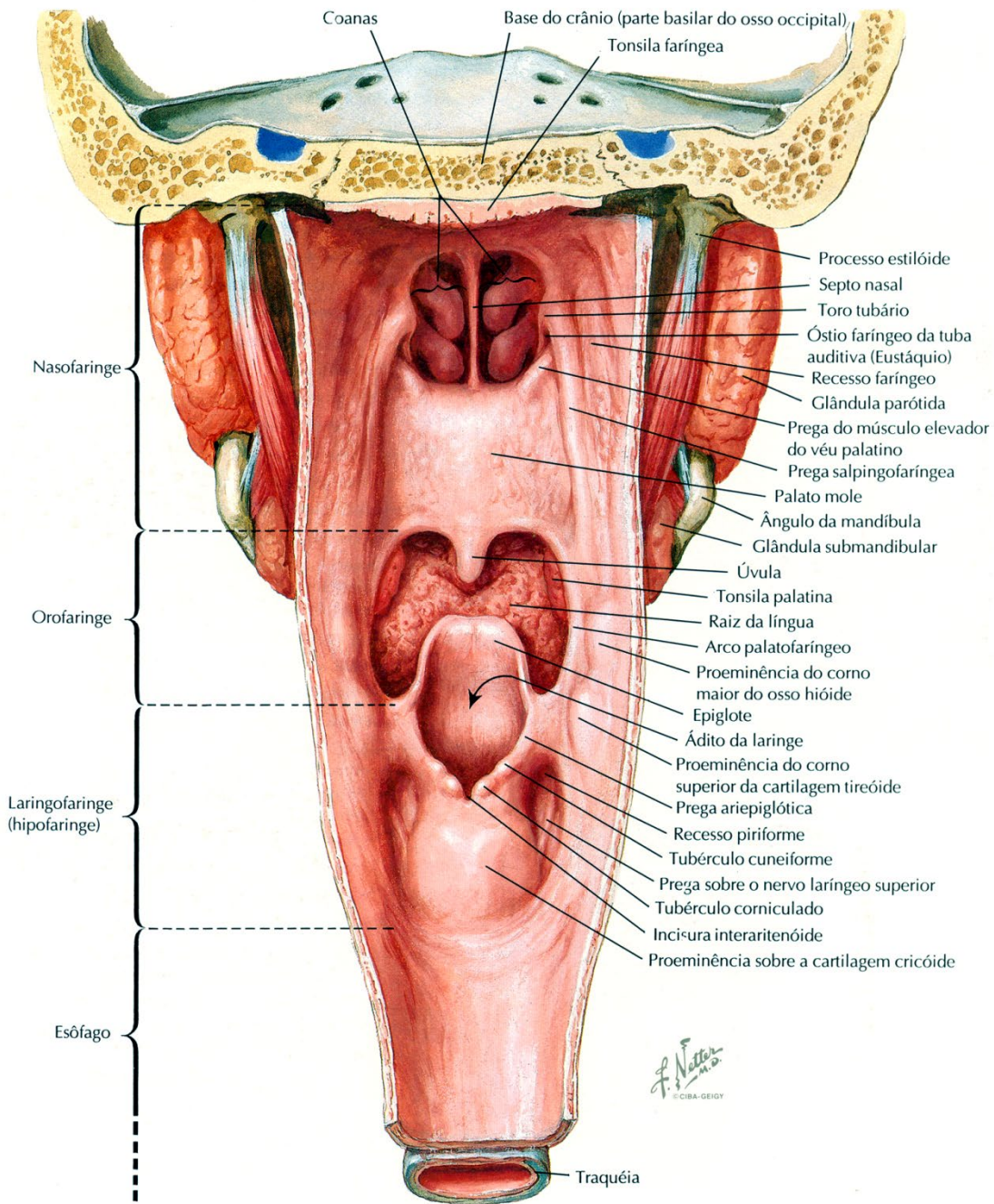
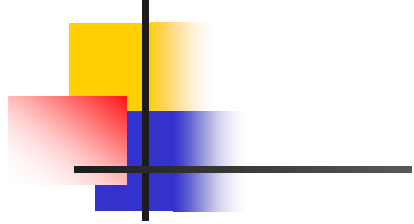


Orofaringe



Laringofaringe

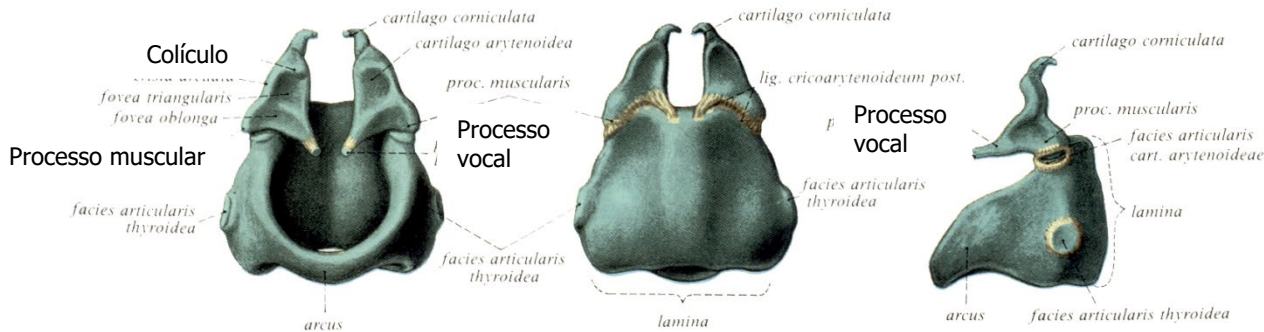
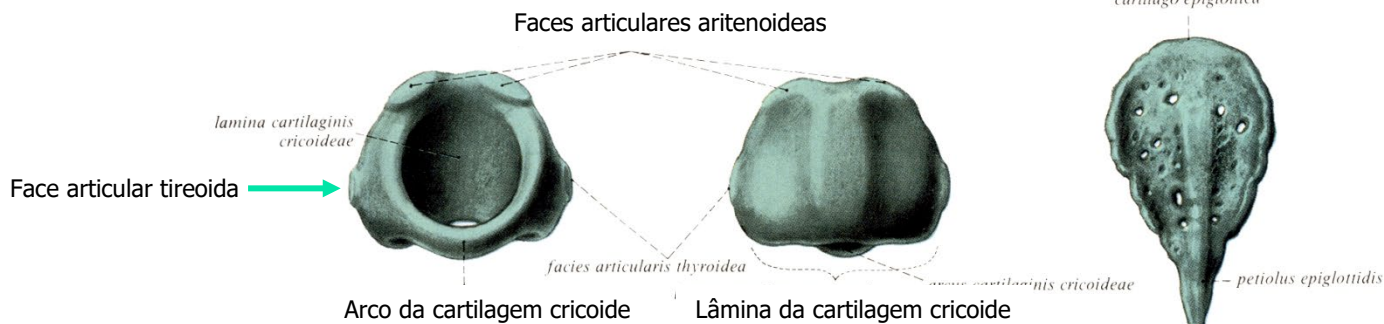
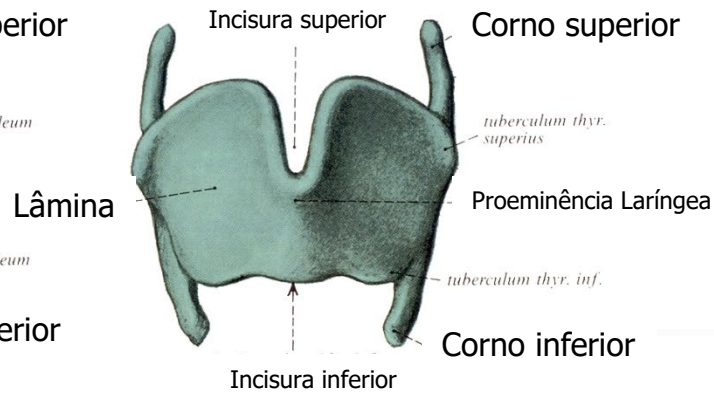
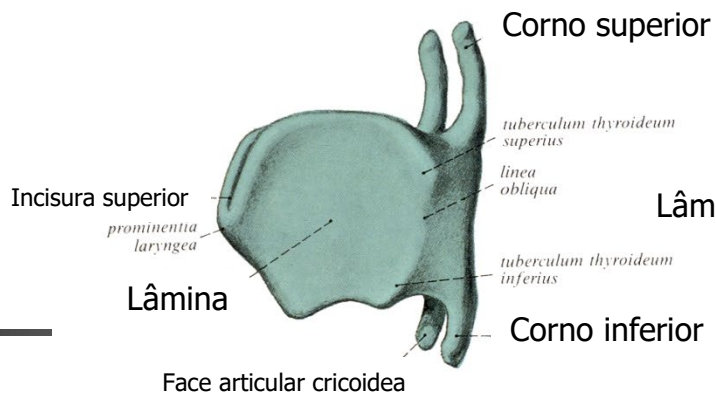
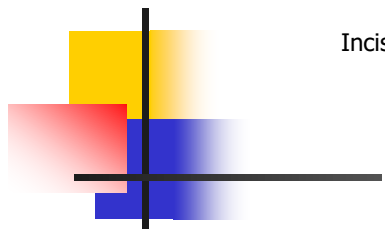




Laringe - Definição



- 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

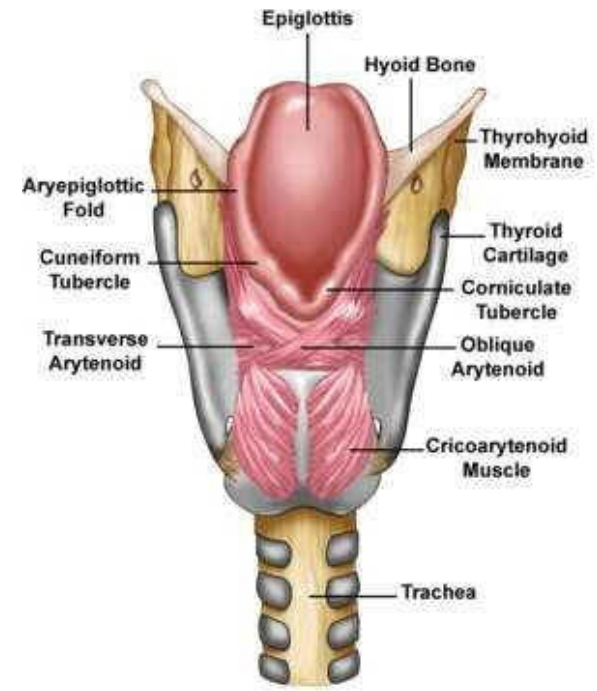
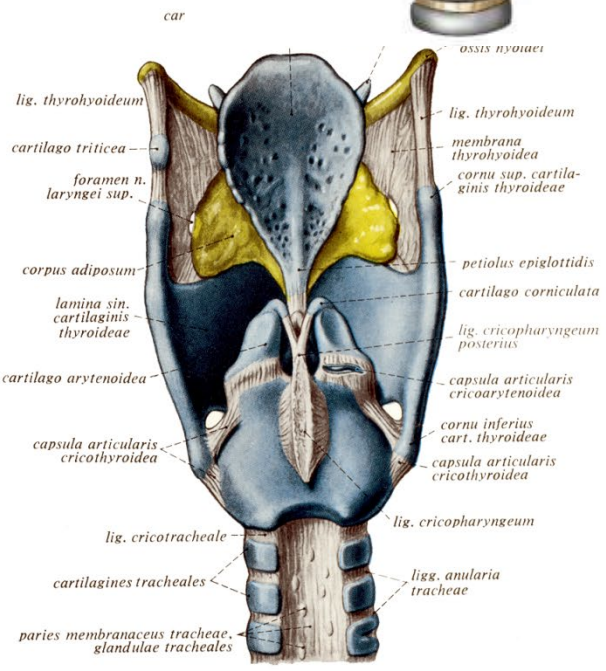
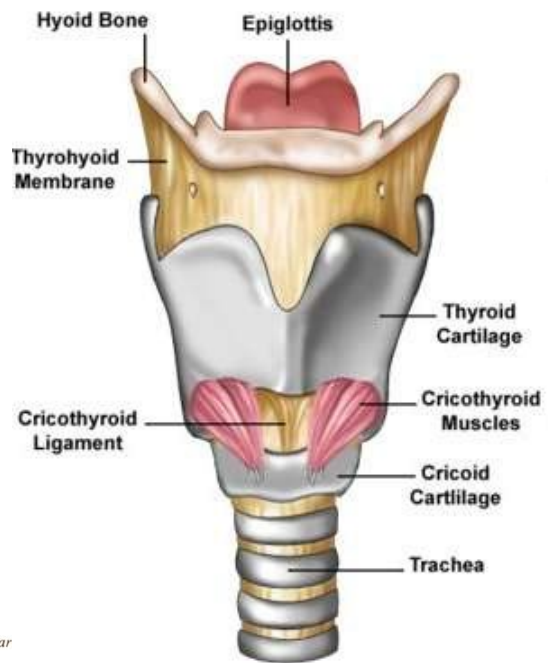
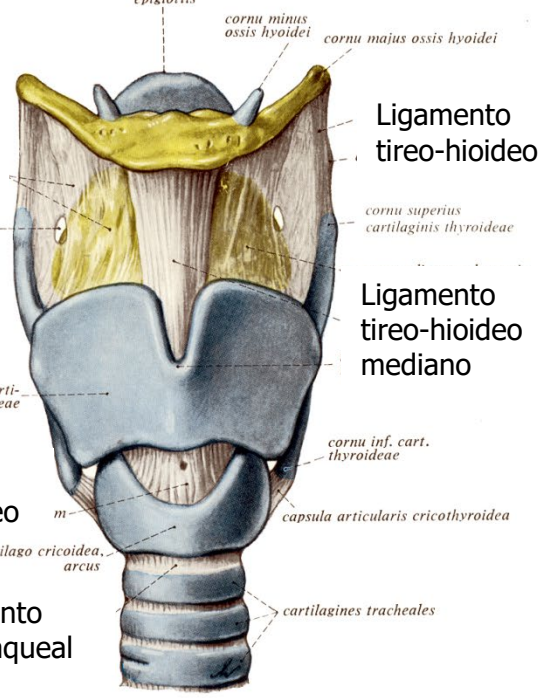


Membrana tiro-hioidea



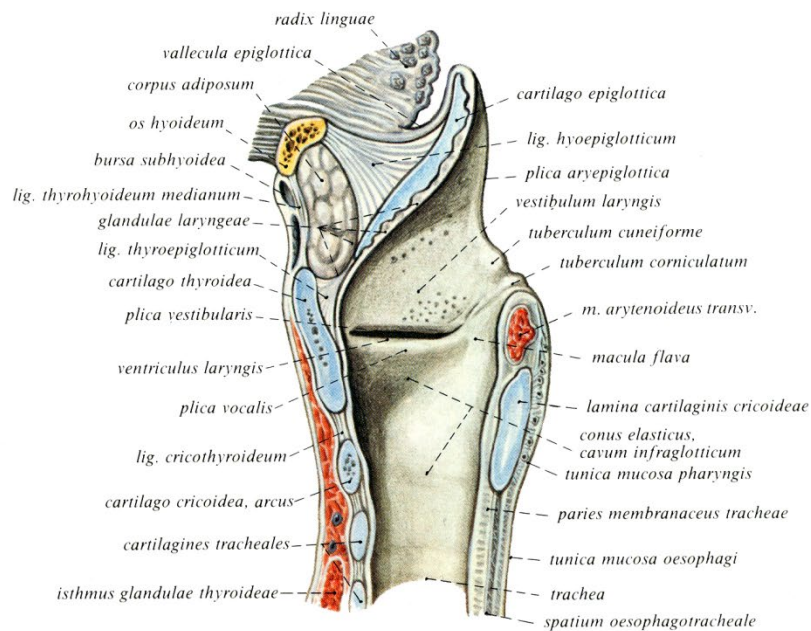
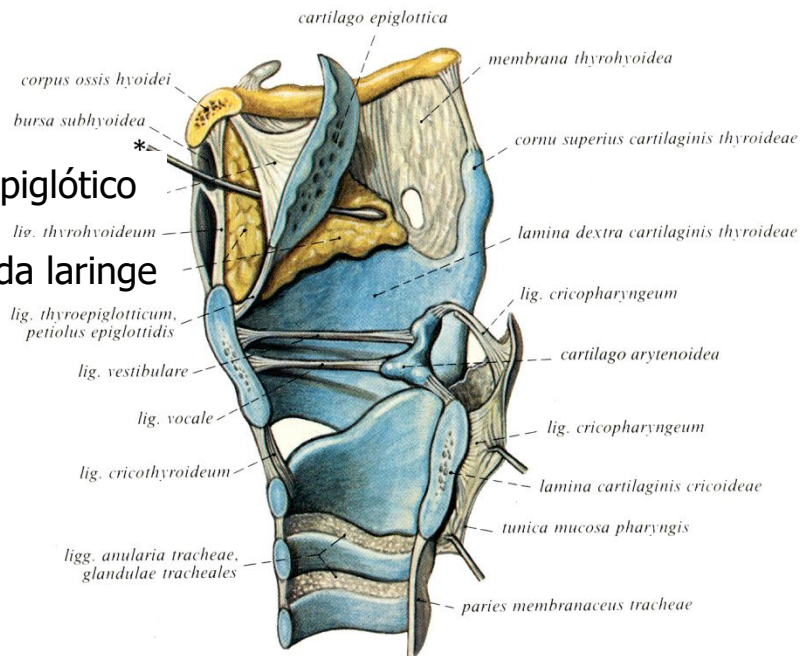
Ligamento cricotireoideo

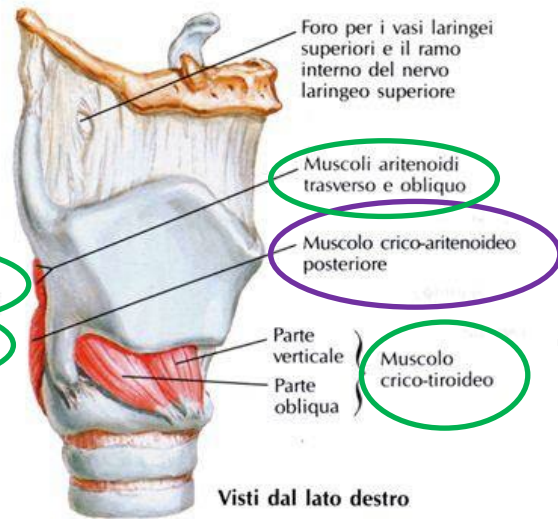
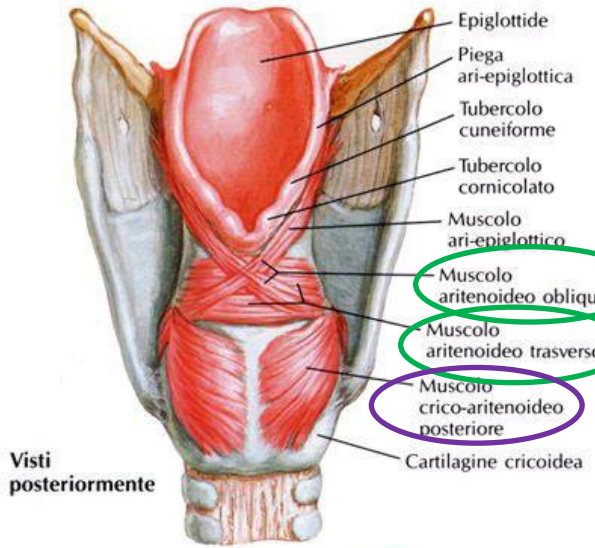
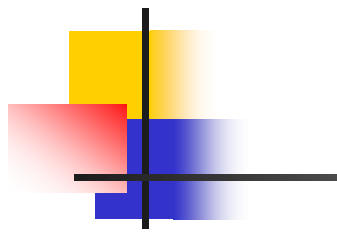
Ligamento cricotraqueal



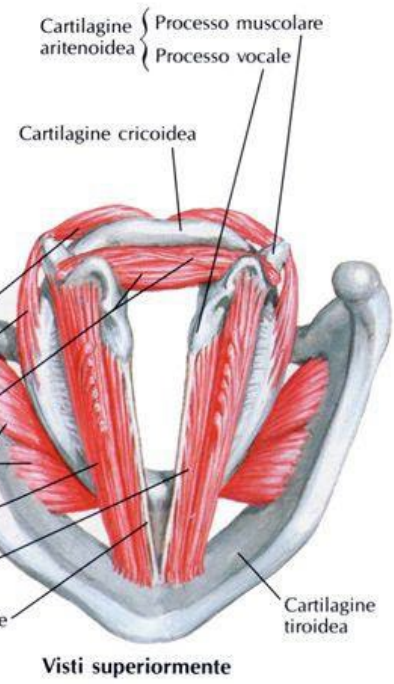
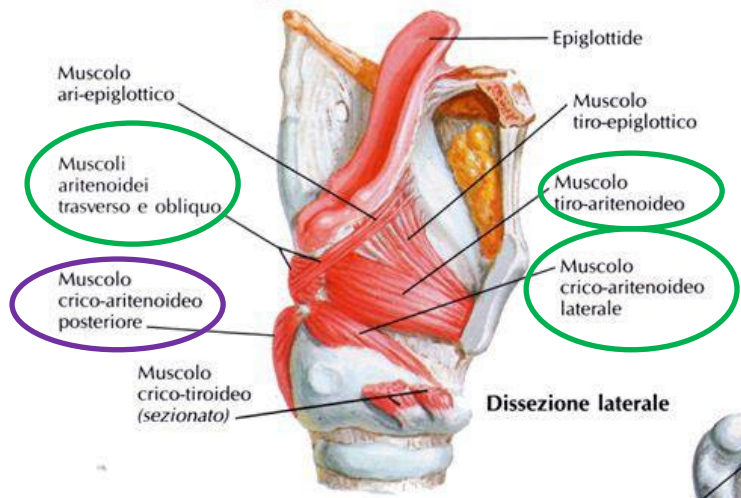
Ligamento hioepiglótico

Corpo adiposo da laringe



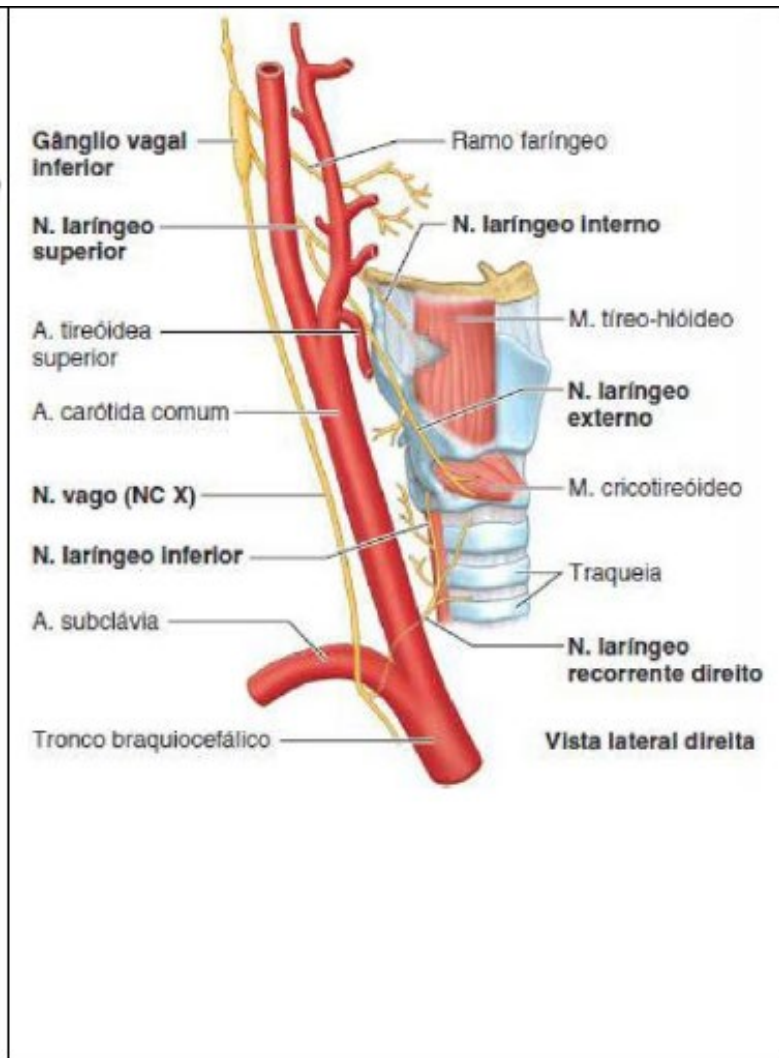
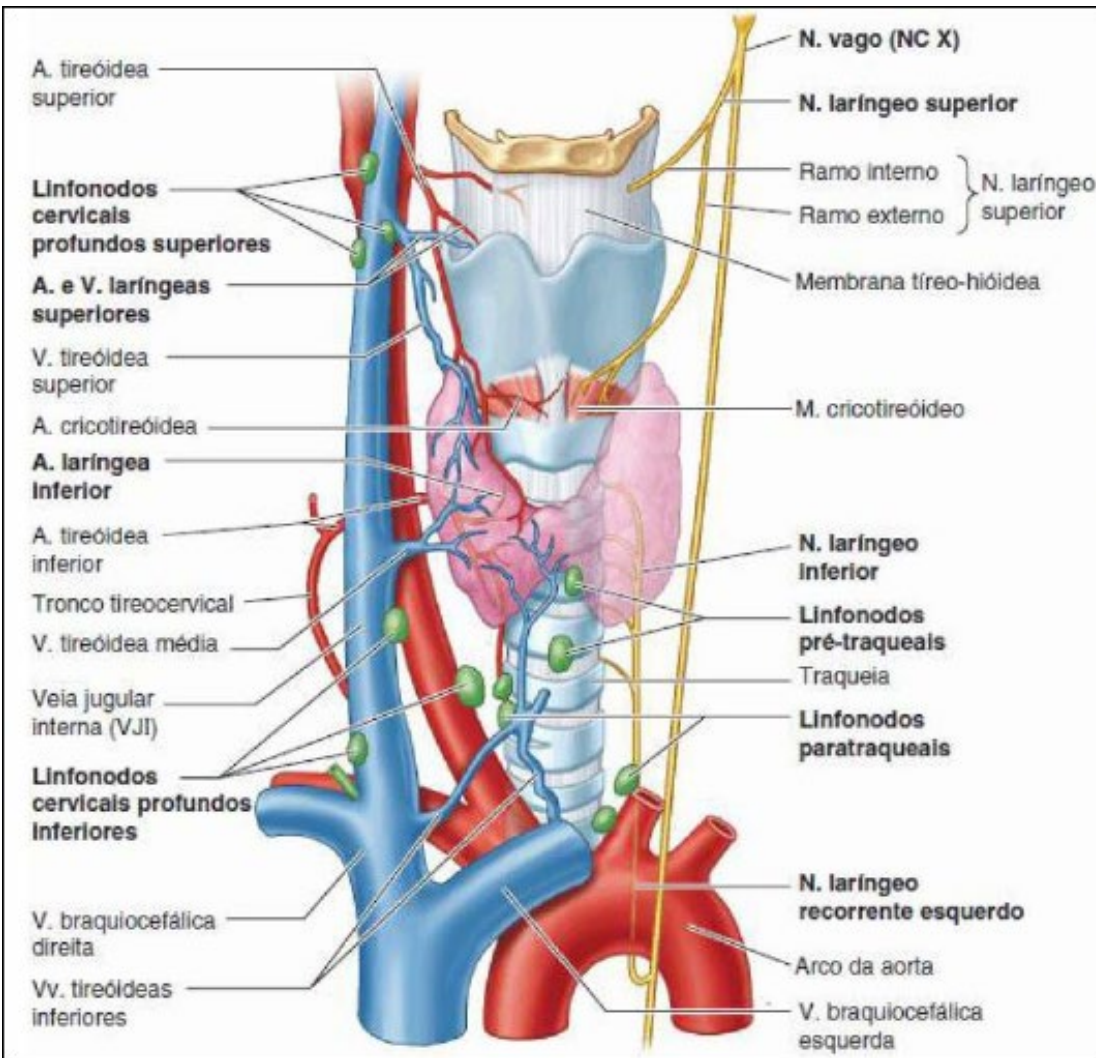


Adutores
(responsáveis pelo fechamento da laringe, nos processos de fonação)



Abdutores

Vasos e Nervos da Laringe





Obrigada!

