Review Sheet

1. Define respiration.
2. List and define the four processes involved in respiration?
3. List the respiratory organs and their functions.
4. What are the vibrissae, where are they located and what is their function?
5. Where are the olfactory and respiratory regions located and what are their functions?
6. Where are the paranasal sinuses located and what are their functions?
7. What is the pharynx commonly called and where is it located?
8. What are the three regions of the pharynx and what are their functions?
9. What is the function of the uvula?
10. What type of epithelium lines the regions of the pharynx?
11. What is the larynx commonly called and where is it located?
12. What is the larynx composed of?
13. What is the function of the epiglottis?
14. Where are the vocal cords located?
15. What is the trachea commonly called and where is it located?
16. What is the trachea composed of?
17. Where do the bronchi begin?
18. Describe the branching of the bronchi from the primary bronchi to the alveoli and the composition of cartilage, smooth muscle, and epithelial lining as it branches.
19. What are dust cells and what is their function?
20. What makes up the respiratory membrane and by what process and in which direction do oxygen and carbon dioxide move through the membrane?
21. What is surfactant and what is its function?
22. What are the two layers of serous membranes and where are they located?
23. How many lobes does each lung have?
24. What does each bronchopulmonary segment of the lungs contain?
25. Define pulmonary ventilation.
26. What occurs during inspiration and expiration?
27. What are the factors that influence pulmonary ventilation?
28. What is the relationship between lung compliance, lung elasticity and alveolar surface tension or production of surfactant?
29. Define Dalton’s and Henry’s laws.
30. Define external respiration.
31. What is the movement of oxygen and carbon dioxide during external respiration?
32. What are the factors that influence external respiration?
33. Define ventilation and perfusion.
34. What combination of factors enhance external respiration?
35. Define internal respiration.
36. What is the movement of oxygen and carbon dioxide during internal respiration?
37. What functions in the transport of gases in respiration?
38. What transports oxygen and carbon dioxide and when are they released by hemoglobin?
39. How would you describe normal breathing?
40. Where are the respiratory centers located?
41. What are the respiratory centers in the medulla and pons and what are their functions?
42. What factors influence the rate and depth of breathing?
43. What is the Hering-Breuer or inflation reflex?
44. What are the locations of the stretch receptors?
45. What are the locations of the chemical receptors and what are their functions?
46. What are the higher brain centers that influence rate and depth of breathing and what is their influence?
47. What is the function of the endocrine system?
48. List the endocrine glands and the organs that contain endocrine tissue.
49. List the functions of hormones.
50. Define hormone.
51. What are the majority of hormones composed of and where are they produced?
52. What are the lipid-soluble hormones and what are they synthesized from?
53. What are prostaglandins and what are their effects?
54. List and describe the mechanisms of hormone action.
55. List the hormones produced by the endocrine organs, their target tissues, and their functions.