

ANATOMY

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



Structure	Function
Trachea	Conducts air from the larynx to the bronchi.
Bronchi	Branches of the trachea that lead to the lungs.
Lungs	Organs where gas exchange (oxygen and carbon dioxide) occurs.

The respiratory system is responsible for the exchange of gases between the body and the environment. It consists of the trachea, bronchi, and lungs.

The respiratory system is a complex of organs and tissues that work together to bring oxygen into the body and remove carbon dioxide. The process begins in the lungs, where oxygen from the air is absorbed into the bloodstream. This oxygenated blood then travels to the rest of the body, where it is used by cells for energy production. In return, carbon dioxide is produced by the cells and is transported back to the lungs, where it is exhaled.

The respiratory system is divided into two main parts: the upper respiratory tract and the lower respiratory tract. The upper respiratory tract includes the nose, mouth, and throat. The lower respiratory tract includes the trachea, bronchi, and lungs. The diaphragm is a muscle that contracts and relaxes to help draw air into the lungs and push it out.

Structure	Function
Nose	Filters and warms incoming air.
Mouth	Alternative pathway for air intake.
Throat	Passage for air and food.
Trachea	Conducts air from the larynx to the bronchi.
Bronchi	Branches of the trachea that lead to the lungs.
Lungs	Organs where gas exchange (oxygen and carbon dioxide) occurs.

The respiratory system is essential for life. Without it, the body would not be able to obtain the oxygen it needs to survive. It is a complex system that works in harmony with the circulatory system to keep the body healthy.