RESPIRATION

1. Which of the following muscles are used for quiet breathing?
2. Which volume remains in the lungs after a tidal volume is expired?
3. Which of the following muscles does the student use (contract) during expiration?
4. In a maximal expiration the total volume expired is ----------
5. In which vascular bed does hypoxia cause vasoconstriction?
6. The forced vital capacity is the amount of air ----------
7. How is distributed blood flow in the lungs when a person is standing?
8. What is the function of surfactant?
9. What is the tidal volume?
10. The pulmonary circulation has a ---------- resistance
11. How is changed the airway resistance after the bronchial smooth muscle contraction?
12. What is the dead space?:
13. What is the systolic pressure in the pulmonary artery?
14. How does change the work of breathing during reduced respiratory compliance?
15. What is the diastolic pressure in the pulmonary artery?
16. How is innervated the smooth muscles of the bronchi and bronchioles?
17. How change the airway resistance in asthma?
18. Which part of bronchial tree is the site of highest airway resistance?
19. In standing position which part of lungs has highest blood flow?
20. What is the driving force for diffusion of a gas across alveolar wall?
21. Alveolar ventilation increases several fold during strenuous exercise. Which factor is most likely to stimulate ventilation during strenuous exercise?
22. The carotid body chemoreceptors are only receptors that can respond to----- n normal condition respiration is stimulated by ----------
24. List the parts of lower respiratory tract.
25. The actual sites of gas exchange within the lungs are ----------
26. What is the function of type II alveolar cells?
27. Active expiration is produced by contraction of ----------
28. How change the rate of breathing when the level of CO_2 in the blood increase?
29. Explain the Hering-Breuer reflex.
30. List the Protective reflexes of the lungs
31. How is called the high carbon dioxide concentration in body fluids?
32. The process by which dissolved gases are exchanged between the blood and interstitial fluids is ----------
33. What is the enzyme that converts CO_2 into bicarbonate ions?
34. What are the three ways CO_2 is transported in blood?
35. What is the term of the ease with which the lungs stretch in response to changes in pressure?
36. An increase in the rate and depth of breathing is known as ----------
37. What is the primary function of the alveoli?
38. List the muscles of inspiration and expiration
40. Describe the pleura and explain its role in respiration.
41. Distinguish between intrapulmonary and intrapleural pressure.