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LUNG

THE SEQUENCE OF WORKFLOW ,,,

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CONDUCTING = NOSE,LARYNX AND TRACHEA (large roadways)
 DISTRIBUTING = BRONCHI,BRONCHIOLES (distributors or distributing streets or
small roads)
  TRADING = ALVEOLI (tradepoint)
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Respiratory physiology »> pulmonary ventilation »» forced expiratory flow rate »> maximal expiratory flow rate Respiratory physiology »> pulmonary ventilation »» forced expiratory flow rate »> peak expiratory flow rate Respiratory physiology »> pulmonary ventilation »» forced expiratory volume

respiratory physiology »> total lung capacity »» functional residual capacity »» residual volume respiratory physiology »> total lung capacity »» functional residual capacity »» expiratory reserve volume respiratory physiology »> total lung capacity »» vital capacity »> expiratory reserve volume respiratory physiology »> total lung capacity »» vital capacity »> inspiratory capacity »> tidal volume respiratory physiology »> total lung capacity »» vital capacity »> inspiratory capacity »> inspiratory reserve volume

LUNG IS NOT A HOLLOW ORGAN AND NOT A SOLID ORGAN RATHER IT IS AN ELASTIC AND COMPACT ORGAN DIFFERENT FROM OTHER LANDS.HENCE IT IS A CONGESTED PLACE FILLED WITH INHABITANTS WHO LIVE IN A C SHAPE SERIES OF GROUP OF PEOPLE WITH A CENTRAL SPACE OR TANK CALLED GAS TANK THROUGH WHICH EXCHANGE OF GASES TAKES PLACE.ALVEOLAR SEPTA DIVIDES THE TWO WORKPLACE OR ALVEOLI SIMILAR TO THE HEART LAND WHERE ATRIAL SEPTA AND VENTRICULAR SEPTA DIVIDE THEM.

traffic = air inspiration = inward movement of traffic expiration = outward movement of traffic inspiration and expiration both cannot occur at same time ,similarly outward movement of traffic and inward movement of traffic cannot occur at same time but outward movement of traffic occurs after the inward movement and these two are repeated again and again in a cycle manner. this cycle is called breathing and is regulated by muscles (this land is governed by communication(nervous system).

IMAGINE alveoli as small gas balloons which are connected through pipes for filling and pumping A balloon is a flexible bag that can be inflated with a fluid, such as helium, hydrogen, nitrous oxide, oxygen, air or water. However, balloons have a certain elasticity to them that needs to be taken into account. The act of stretching a balloon fills it with potential energy. When it is released, the potential energy is converted to kinetic energy and the balloon snaps back into its original position, though perhaps a little stretched out. When a balloon is filled with air, the balloon is being stretched. While the elasticity of the balloon causes tension that would have the balloon collapse, it is also being pushed back out by the constant bouncing of the internal air molecules. The internal air has to exert force not only to counteract the external air to keep the air pressures even, but it also has to counteract the natural contraction of the balloon. Therefore, it requires more air pressure (or force) than the air outside the balloon wall.

balloons = alveoli single balloon is connected to single pipe all single balloon with pipes connect together to form bronchi all these bronchi connect to the main road called trachea