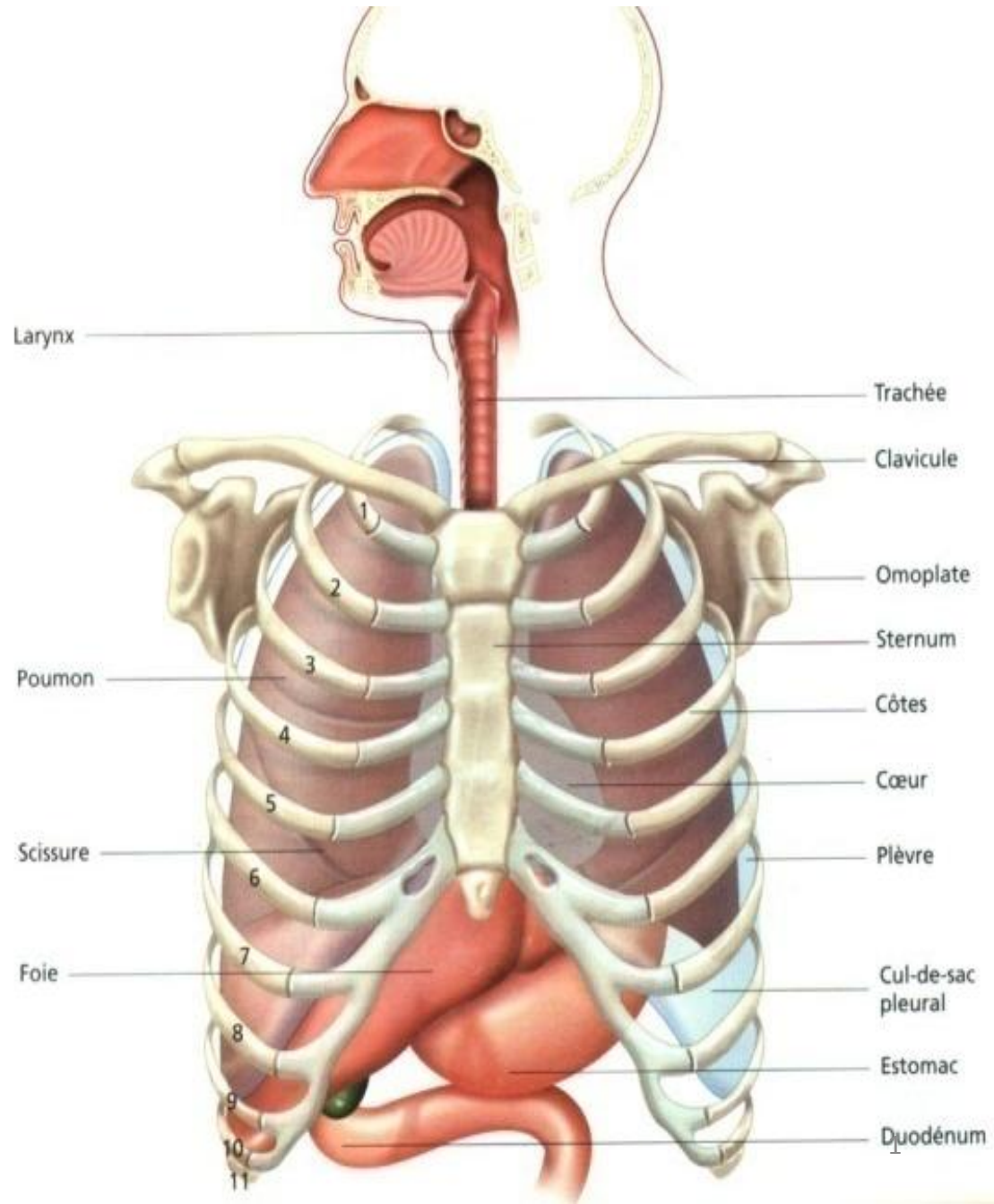
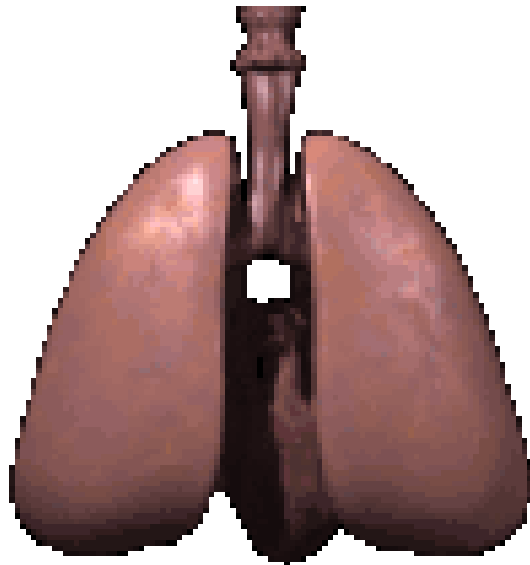


LE SYSTEME RESPIRATOIRE



3. Anatomie de l'appareil respiratoire

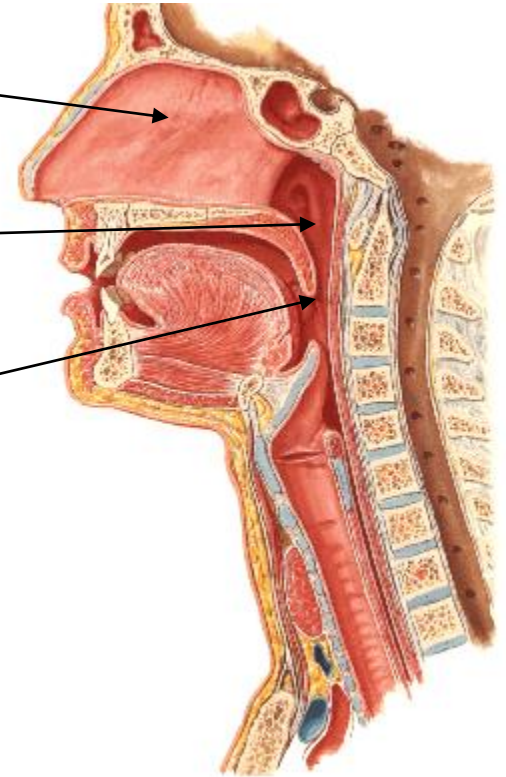
Les voies aériennes supérieures

- **LE NEZ ET FOSSES NASALES**

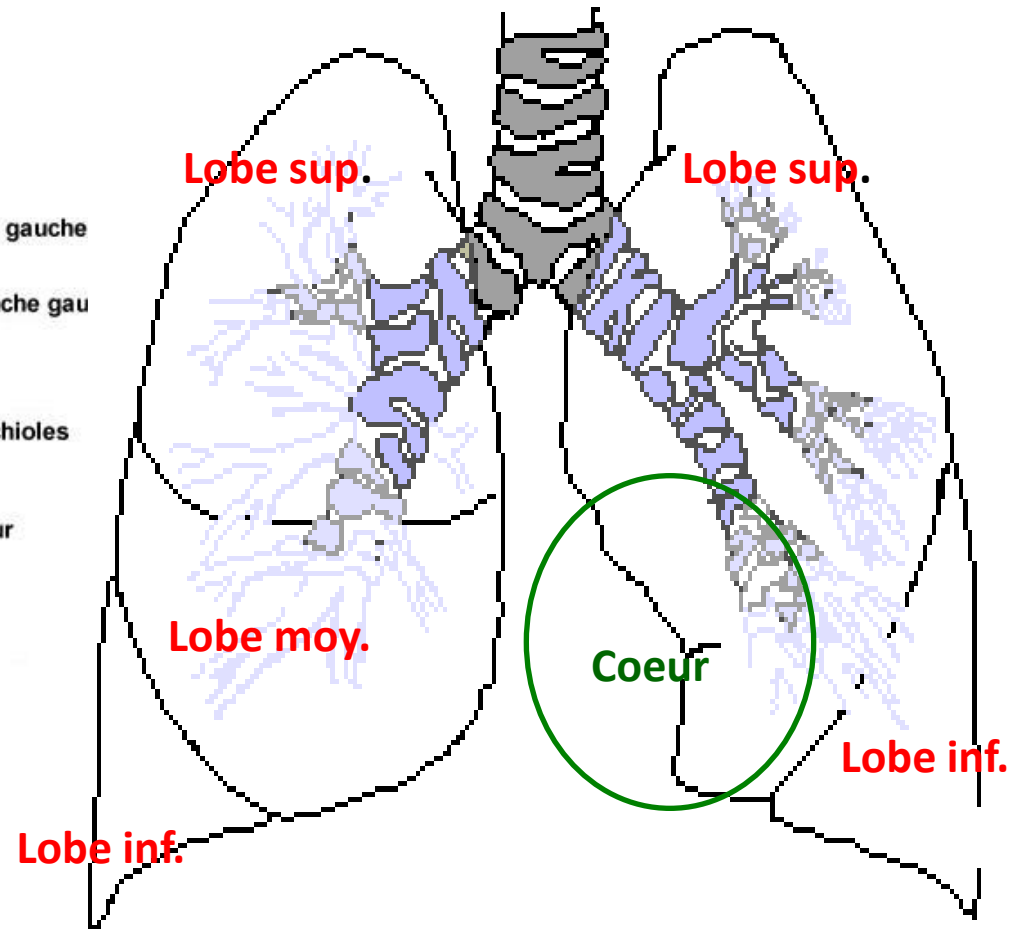
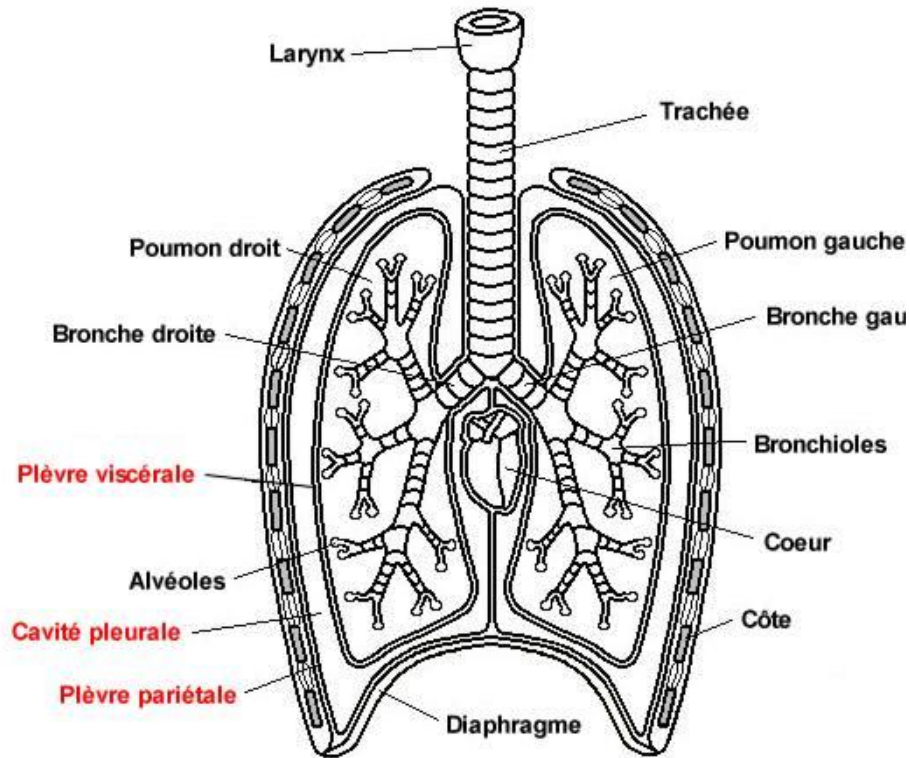
- **PHARYNX**

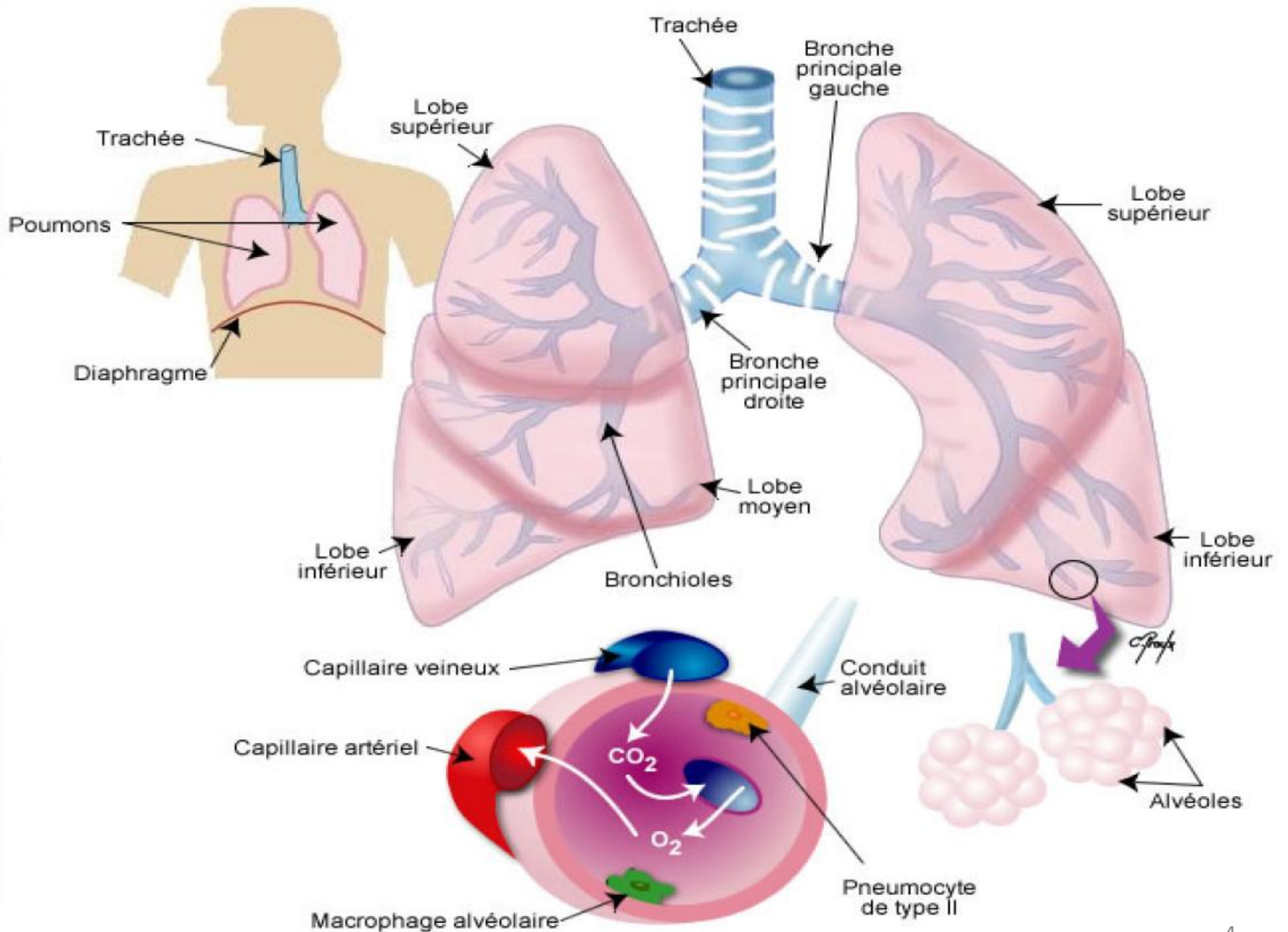
- **LE LARYNX**

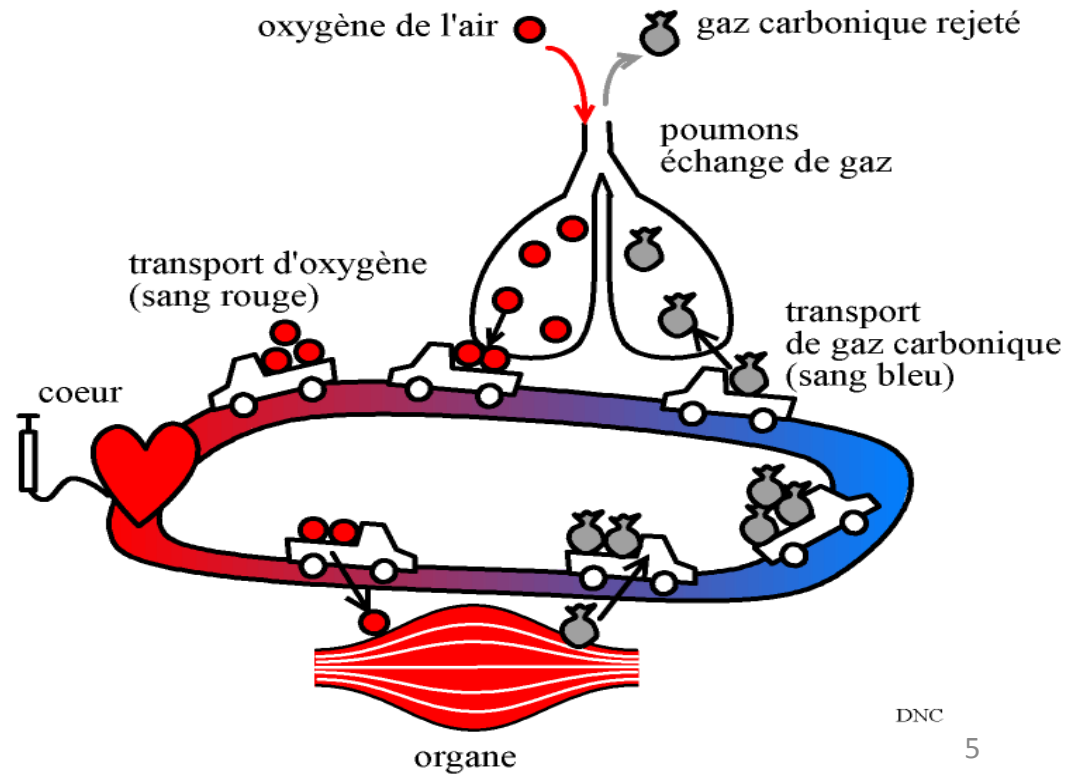
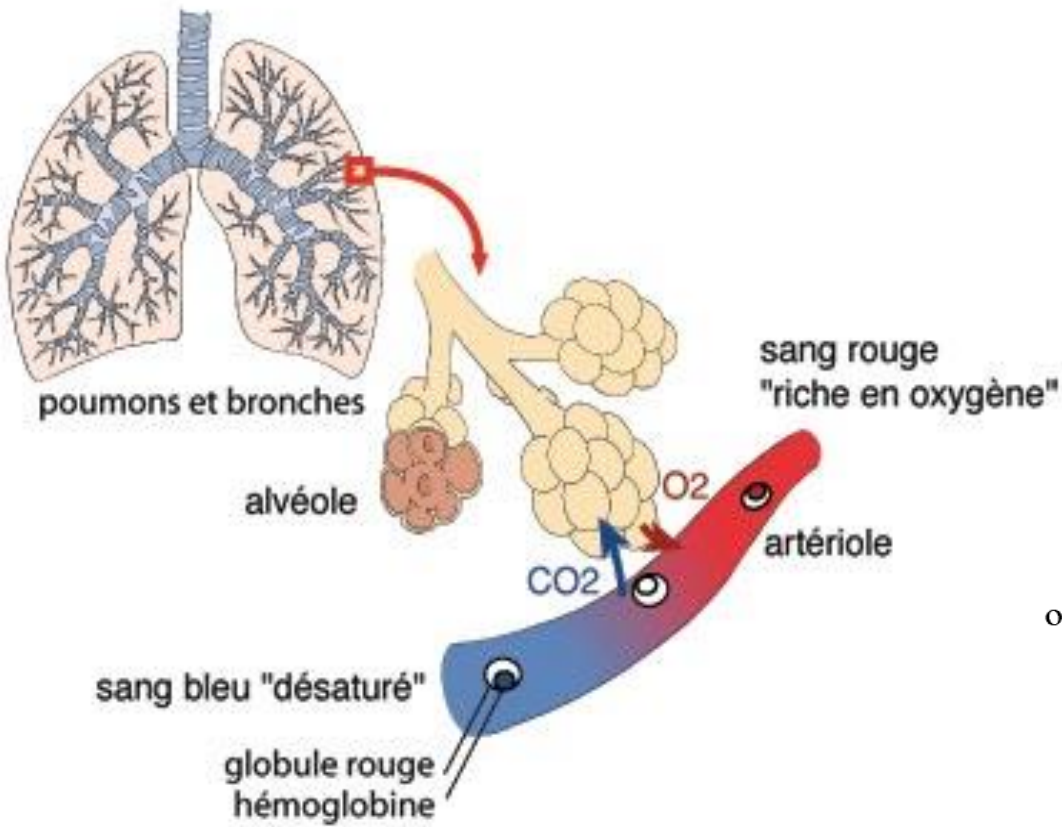
carrefour des voies digestives et
aériennes



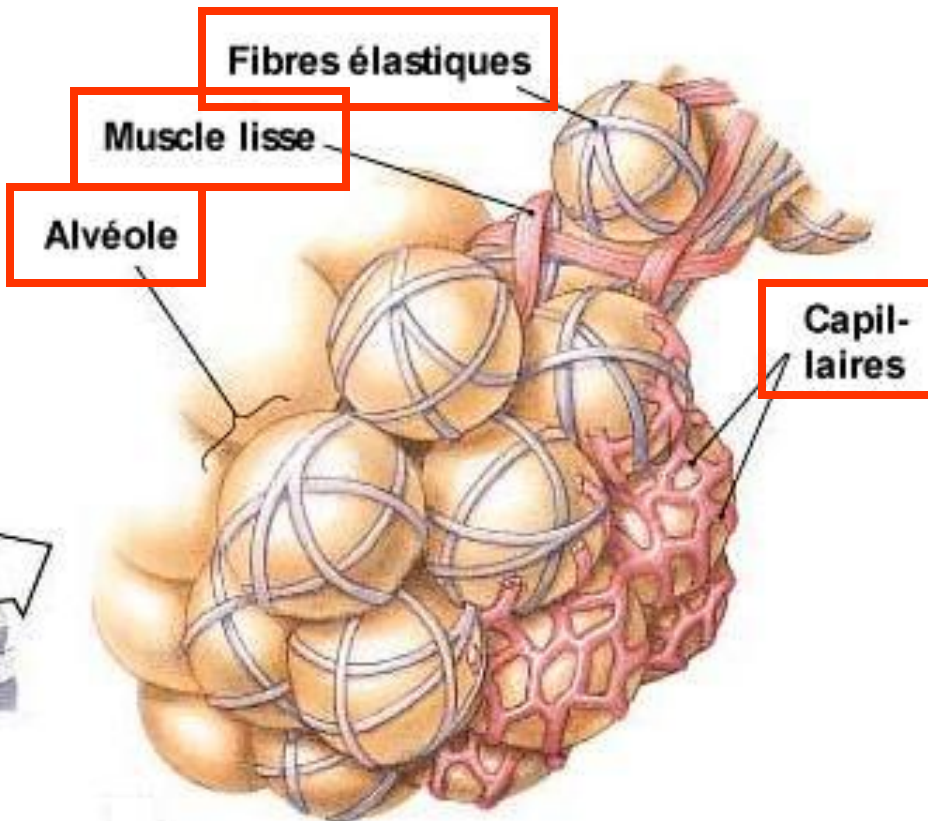
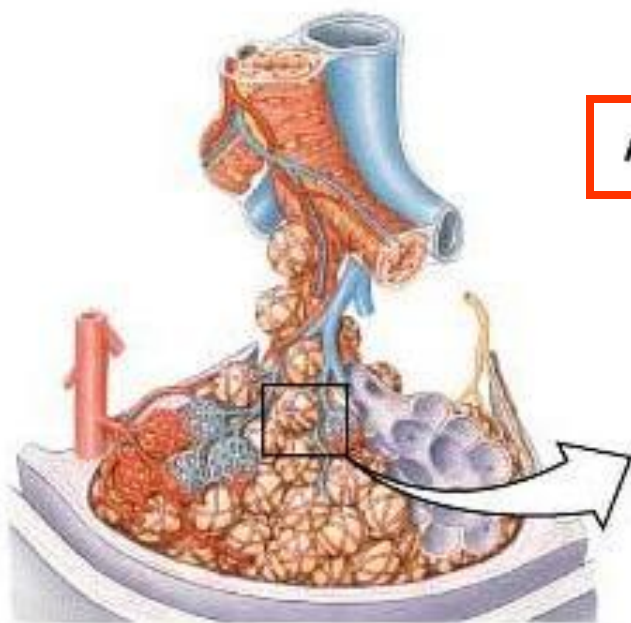
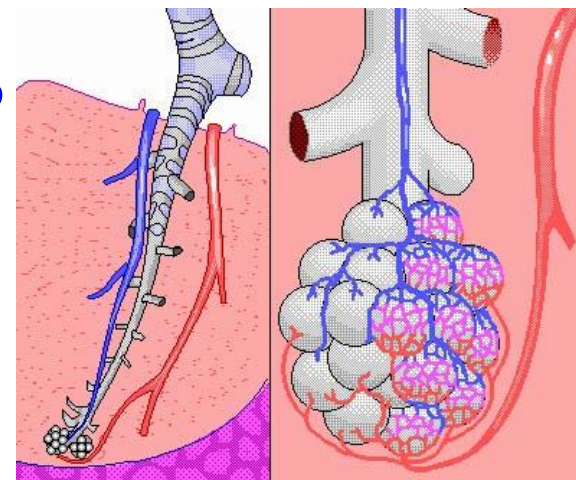
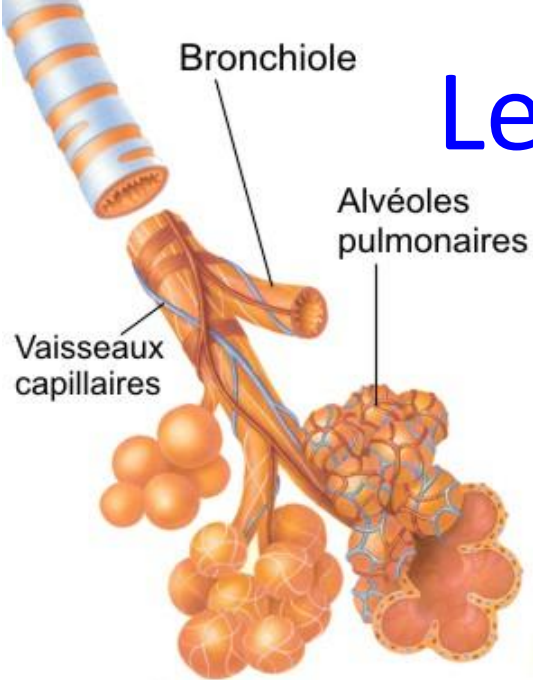
Les poumons

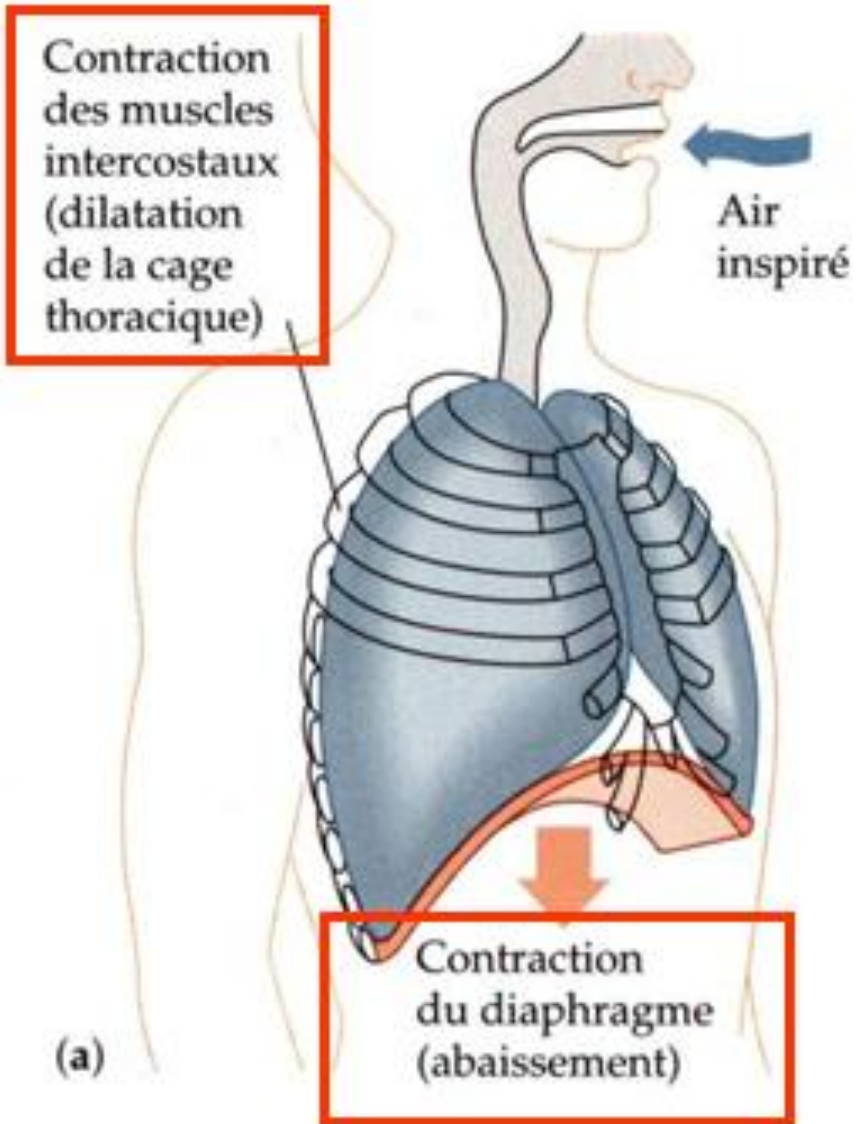




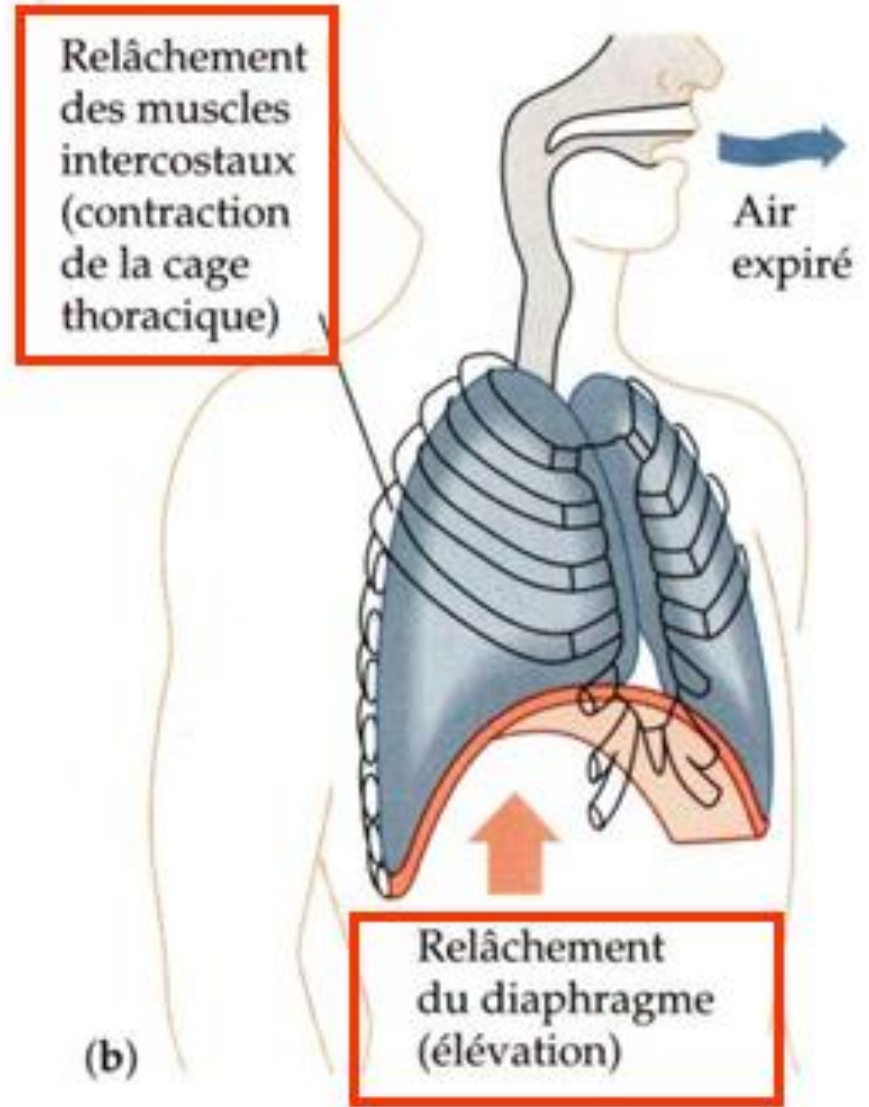


Les alvéoles



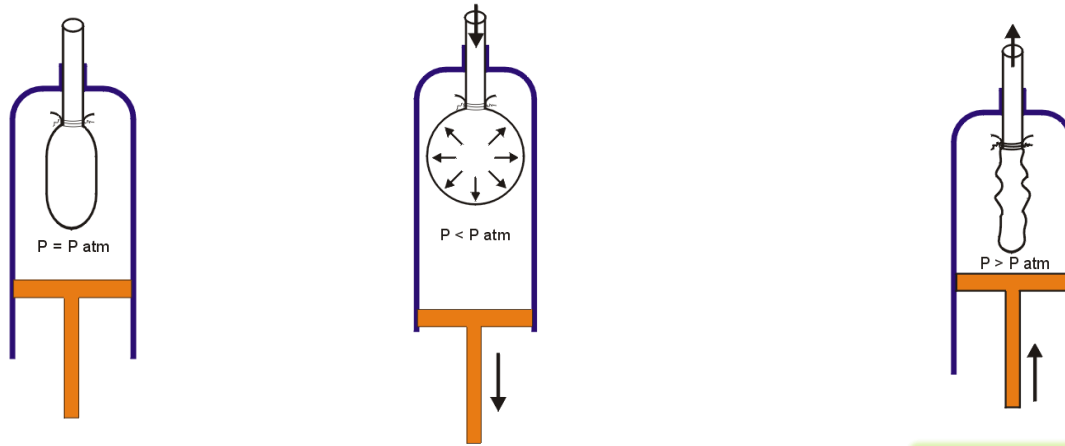


Inspiration active



Expiration passive

La ventilation pulmonaire



Inspiration

Expiration

Crée une tension (pression négative)

Contraction des muscles intercostaux (dilatation de la cage thoracique)

Pression + ↑

Relâchement muscles intercostaux (contraction de la cage thoracique)

Air inspiré

Air expiré

Pression + ↓

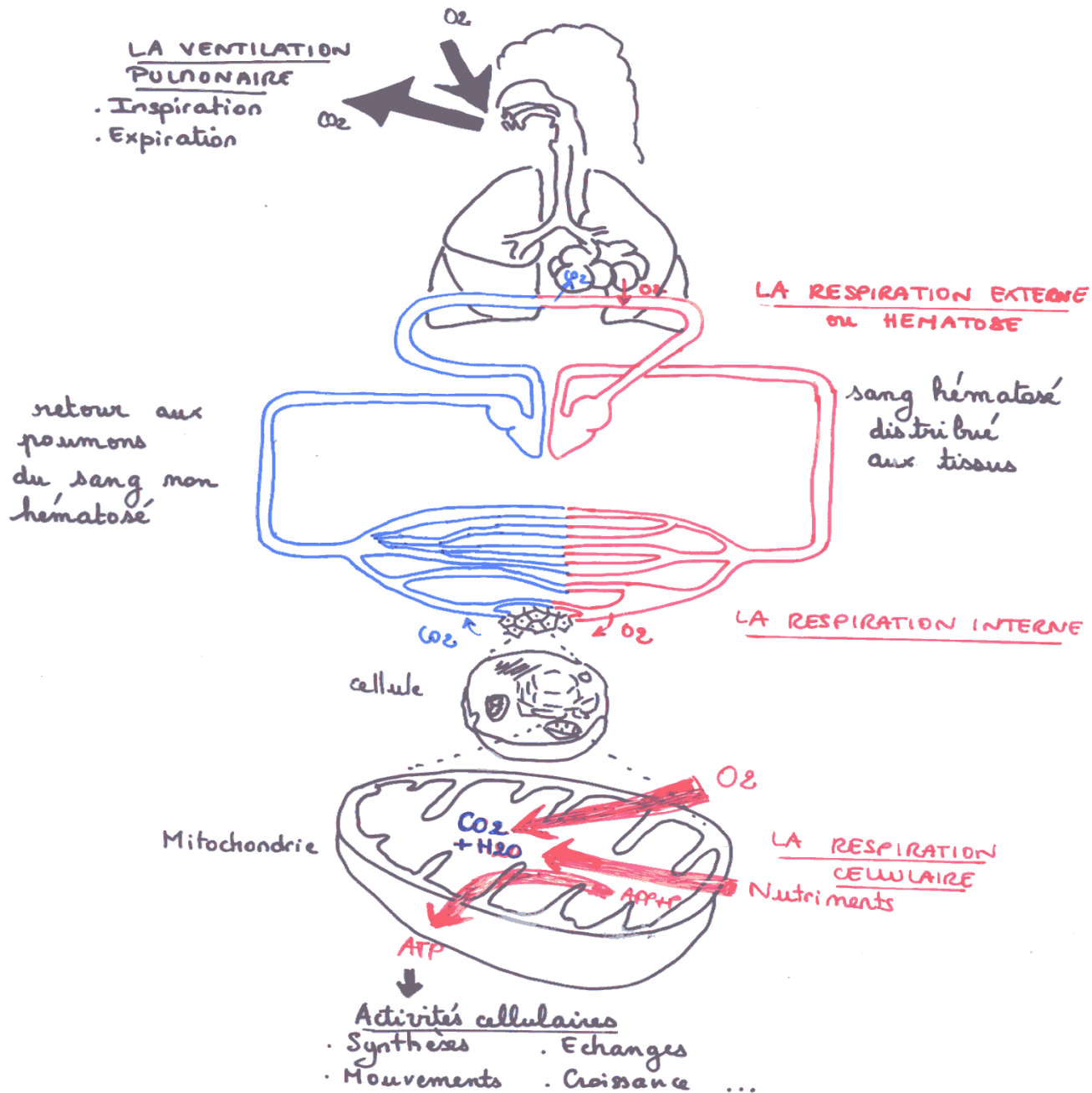
Contraction du diaphragme (abaissement)

Relâchement du diaphragme (élévation)

(a)

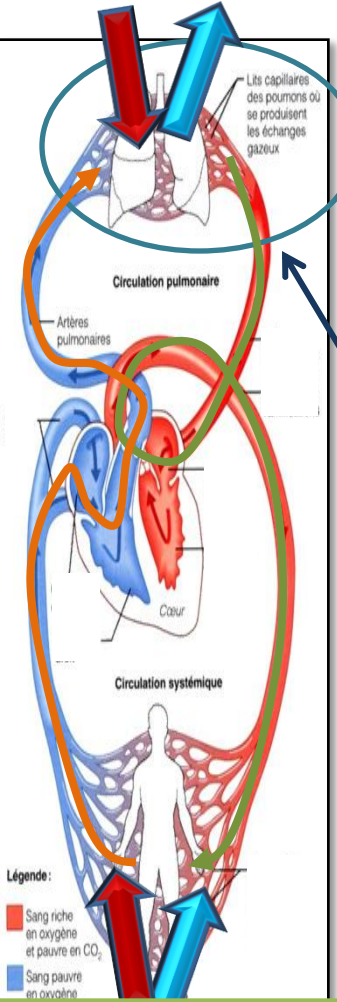
(b)

LA RESPIRATION = PROCESSUS DES ECHANGES GAZEUX

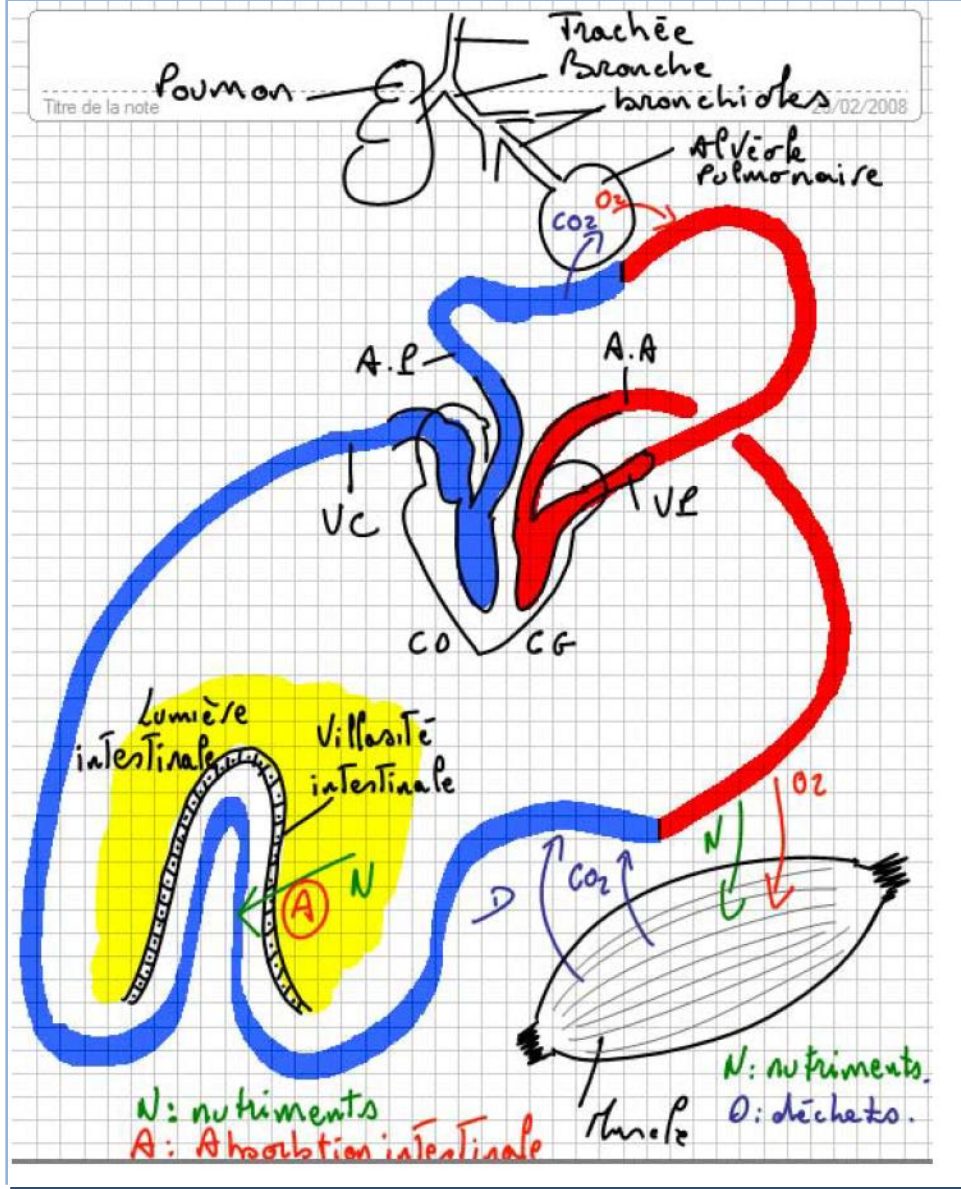


5. Le système cardio-respiratoire

Entrée de O_2 et sortie du CO_2 des capillaires



Diffusion de O_2 vers les cell. et récolte du CO_2 généré par la respiration cellu. air par les capillaires



6. Conclusion

