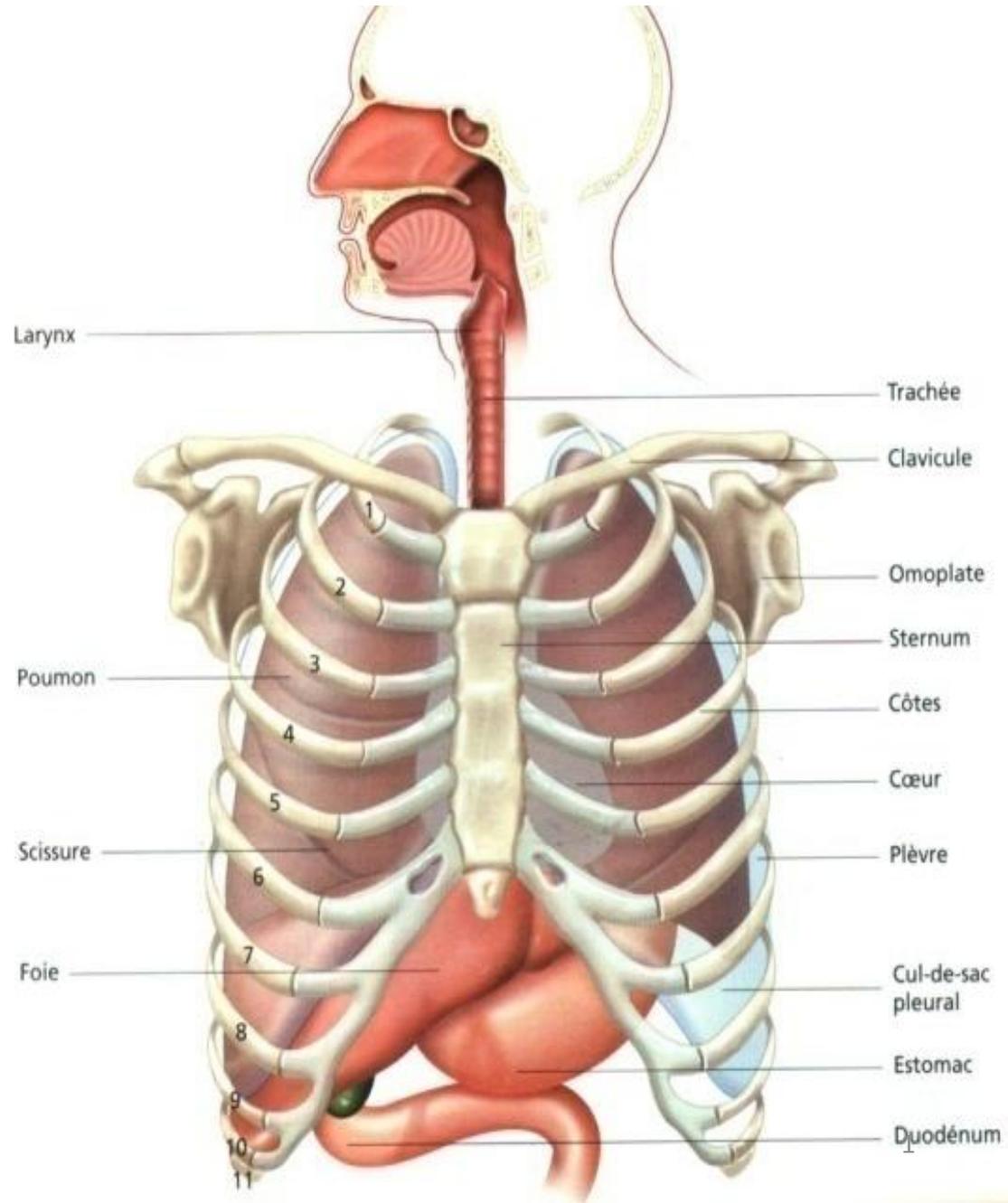
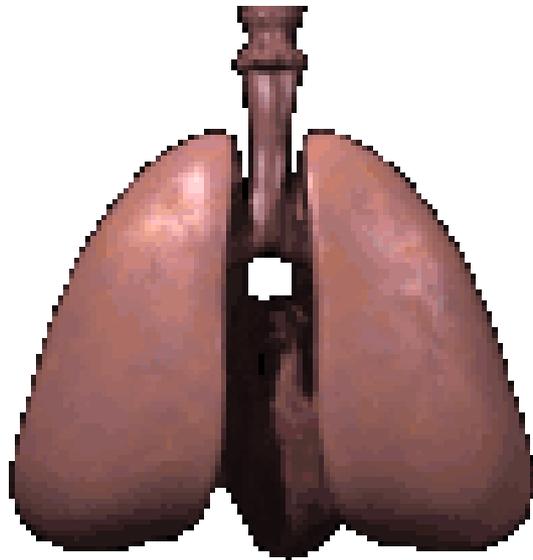


LE SYSTEME RESPIRATOIRE



3. Anatomie de l'appareil respiratoire

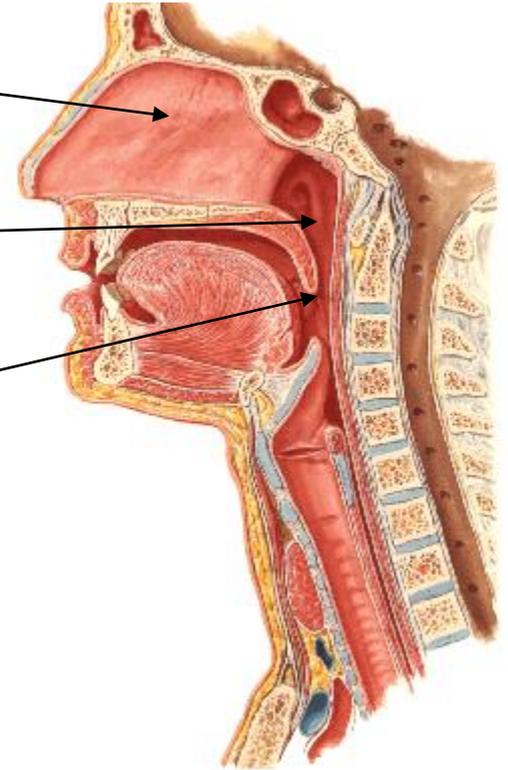
Les voies aériennes supérieures

- **LE NEZ ET FOSSES NASALES**

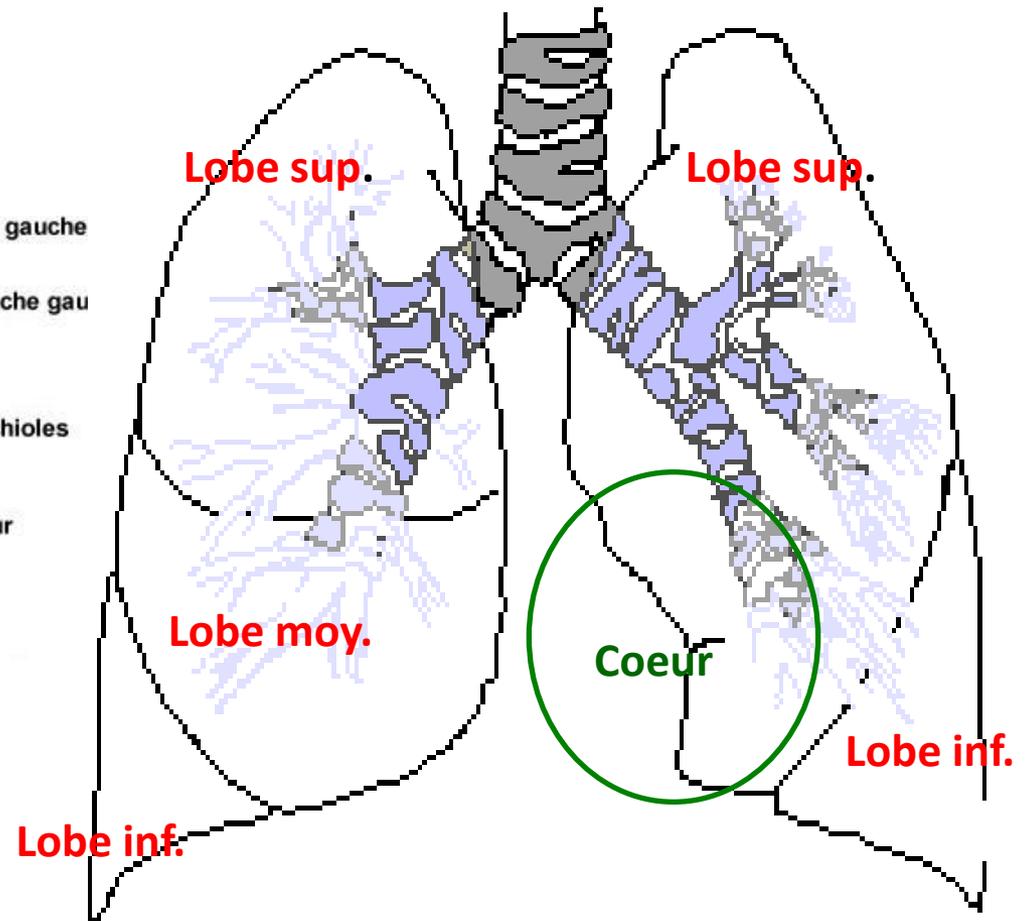
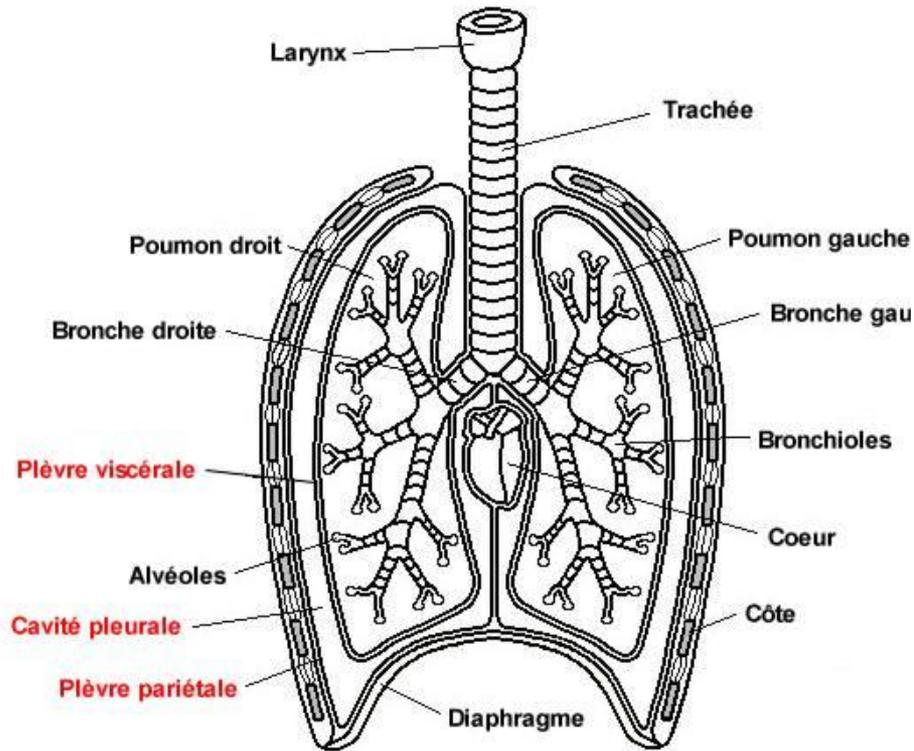
- **PHARYNX**

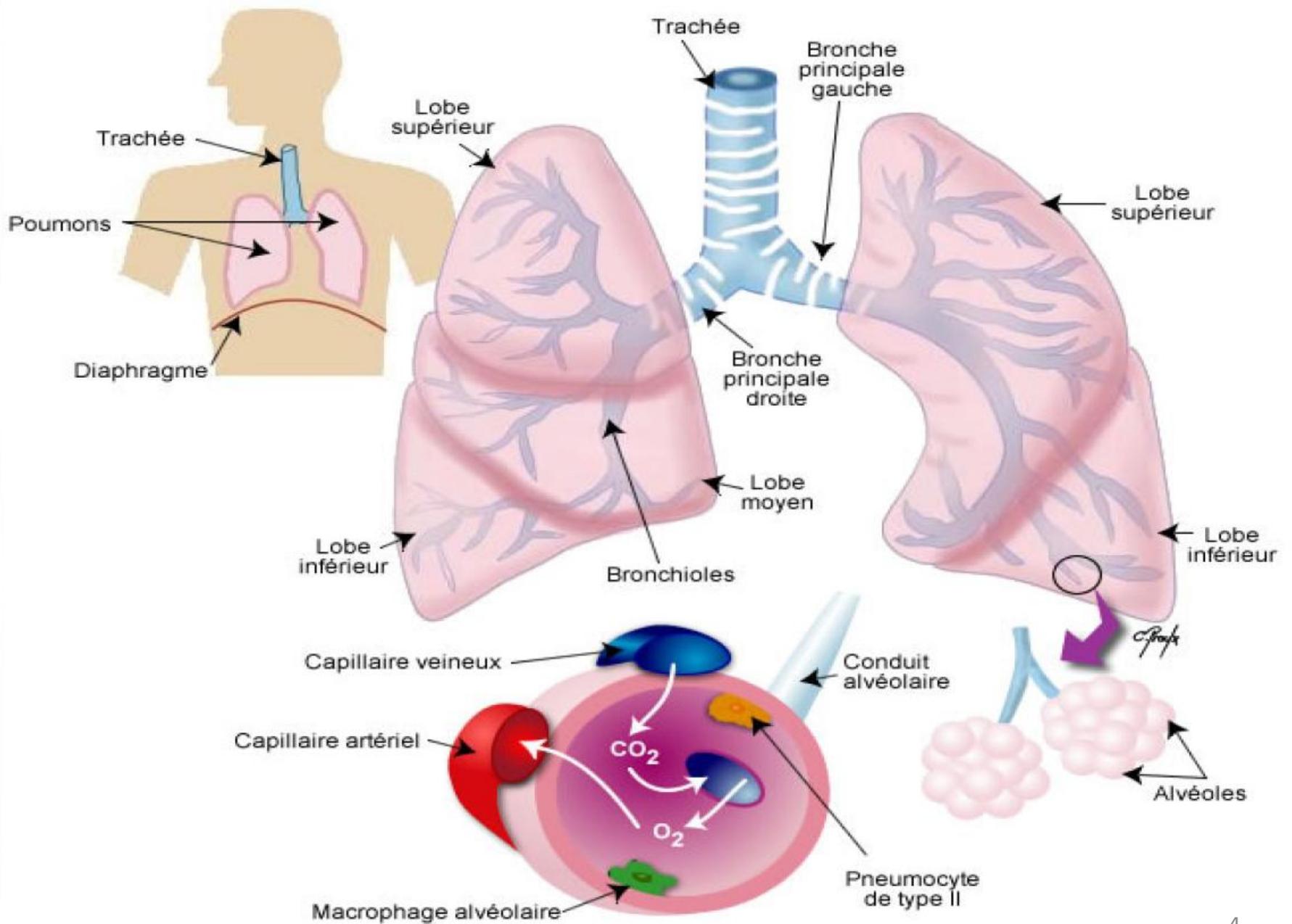
- **LE LARYNX**

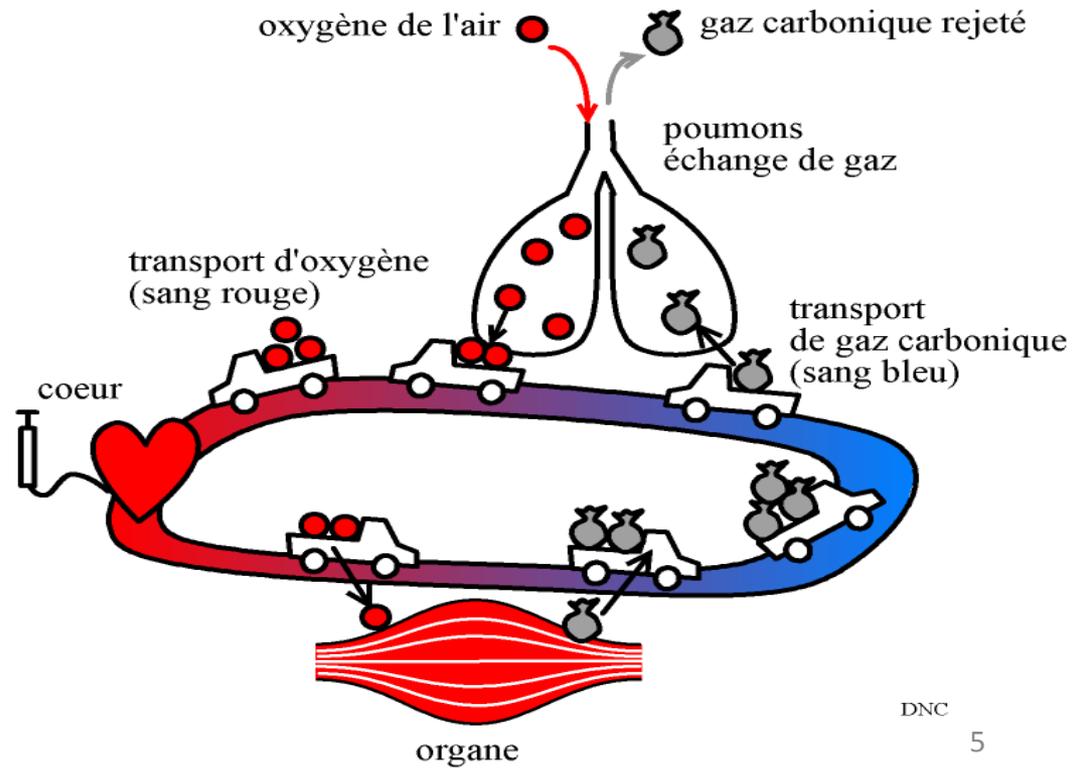
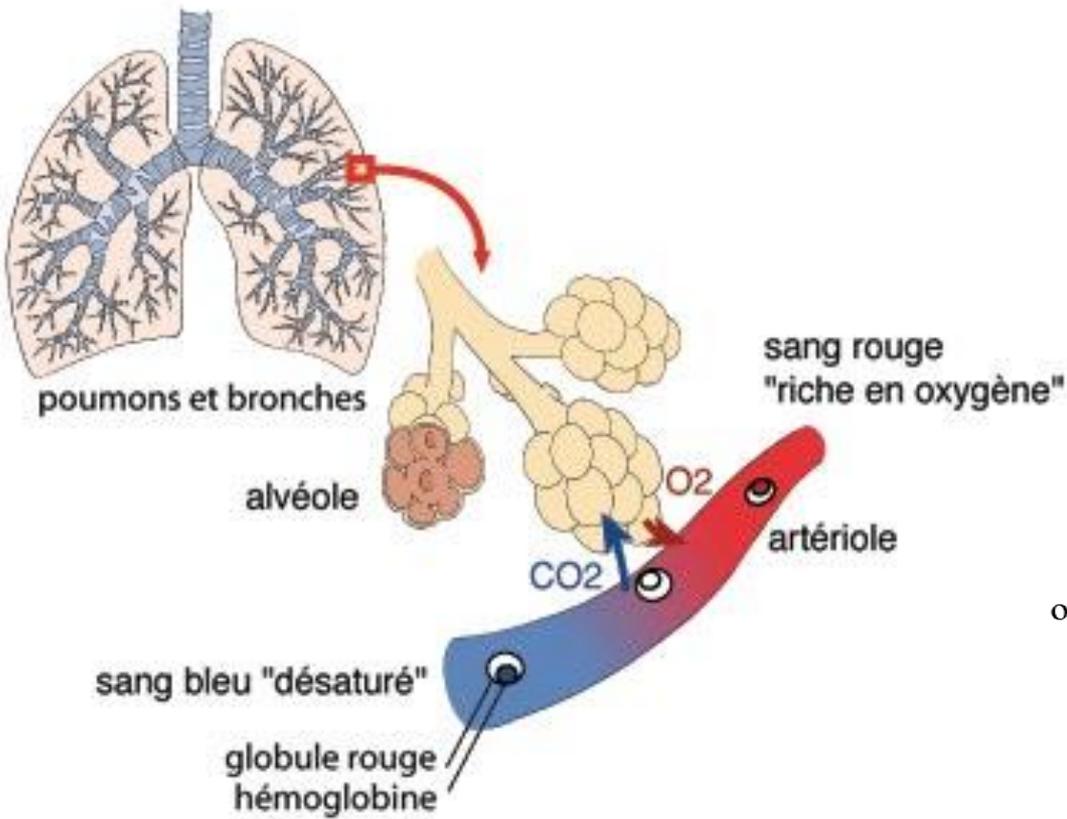
carrefour des voies digestives et
aériennes



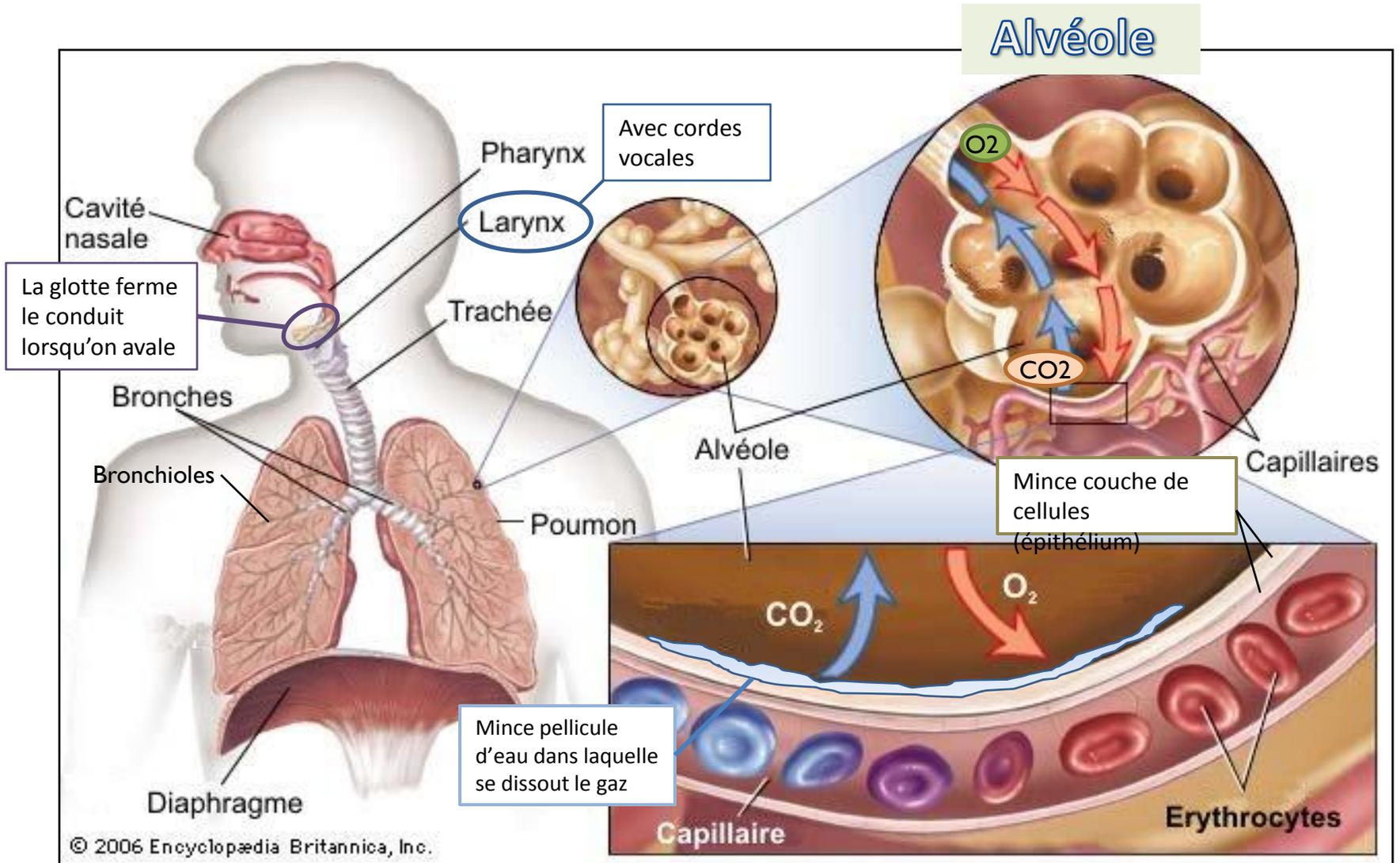
Les poumons



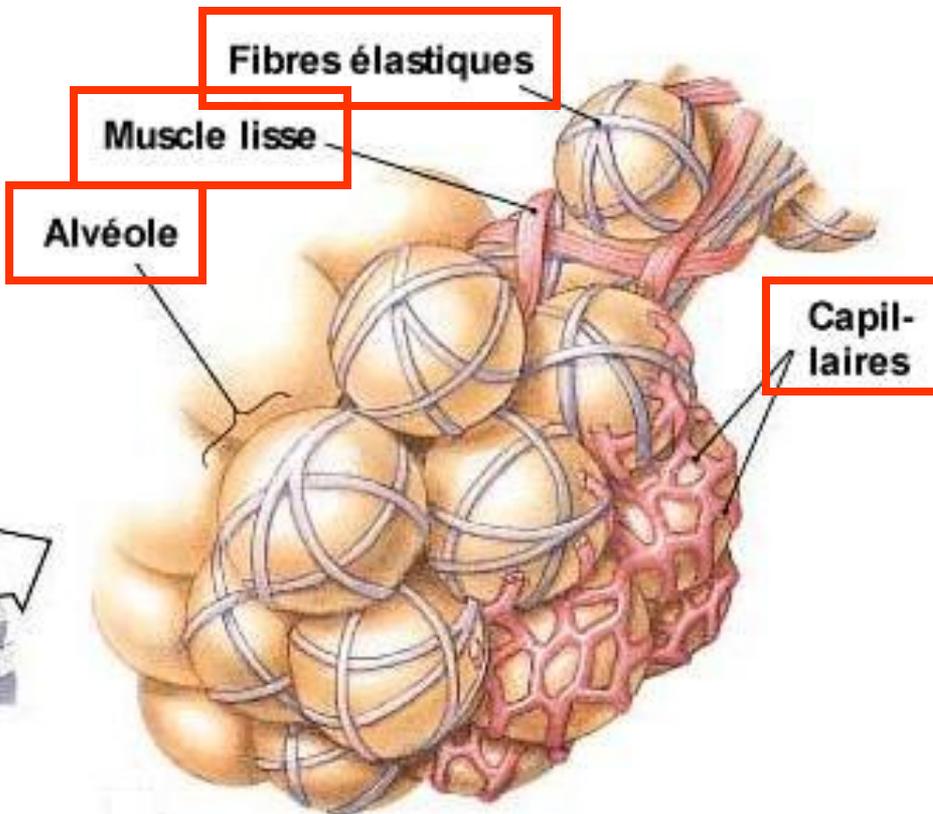
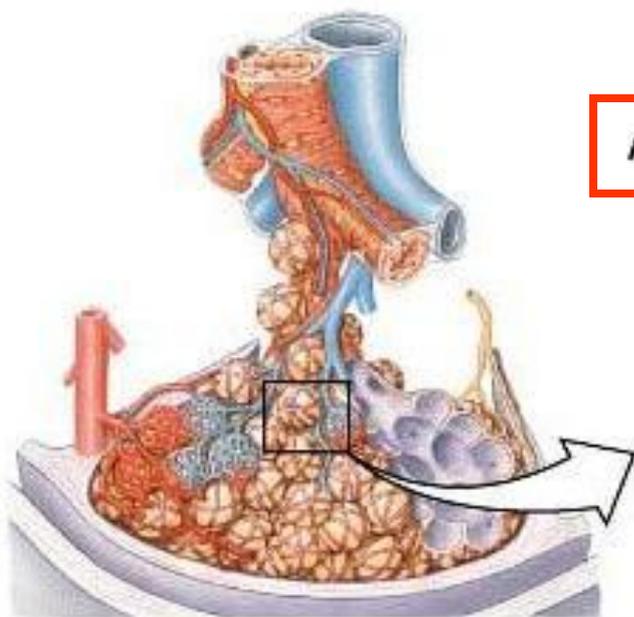
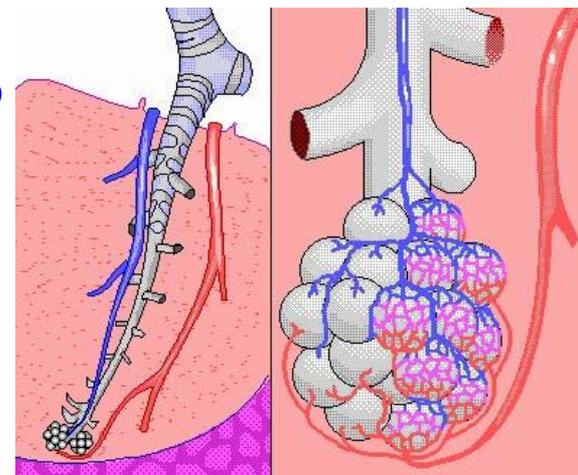
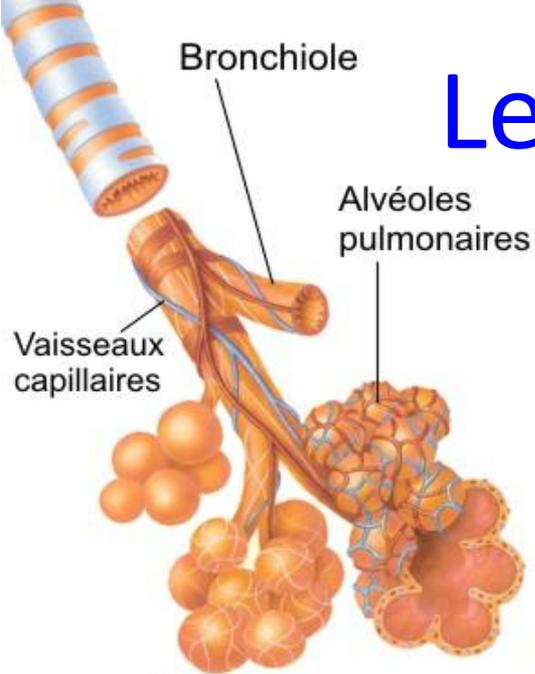




La structure des poumons



Les alvéoles



Contraction
des muscles
intercostaux
(dilatation
de la cage
thoracique)

Air
inspiré

Contraction
du diaphragme
(abaissement)

(a)

***Inspiration
active***

Relâchement
des muscles
intercostaux
(contraction
de la cage
thoracique)

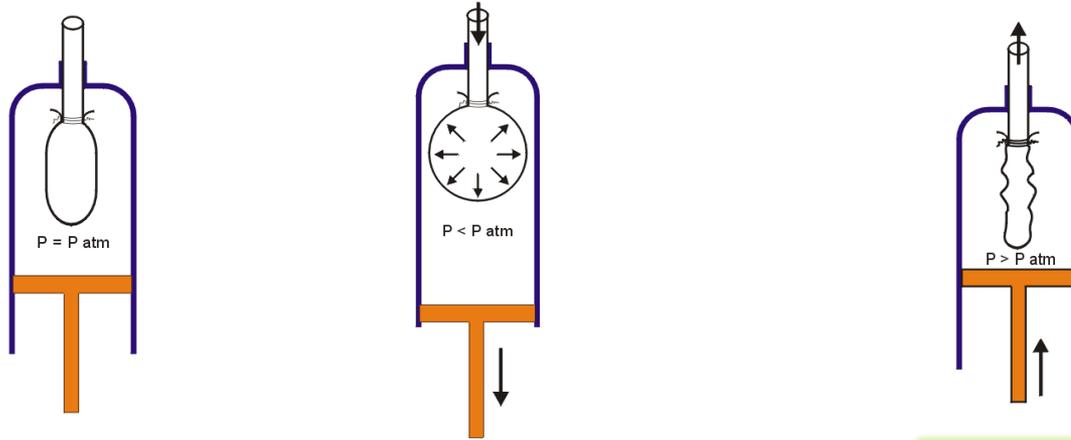
Air
expiré

Relâchement
du diaphragme
(élévation)

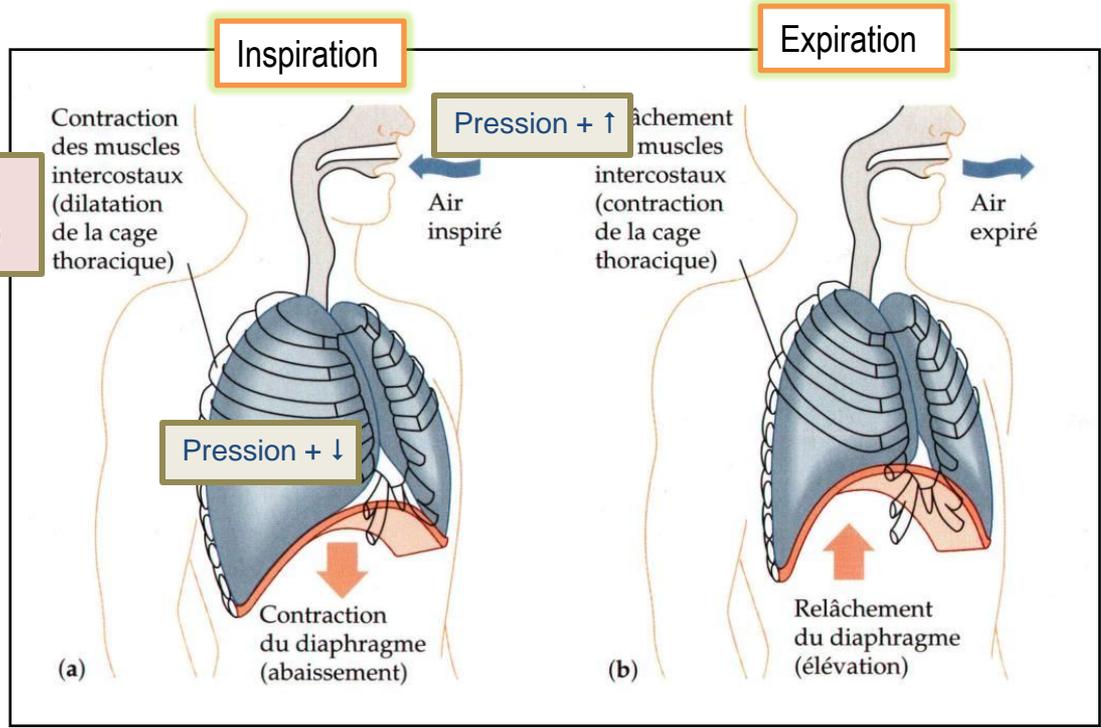
(b)

***Expiration
passive***

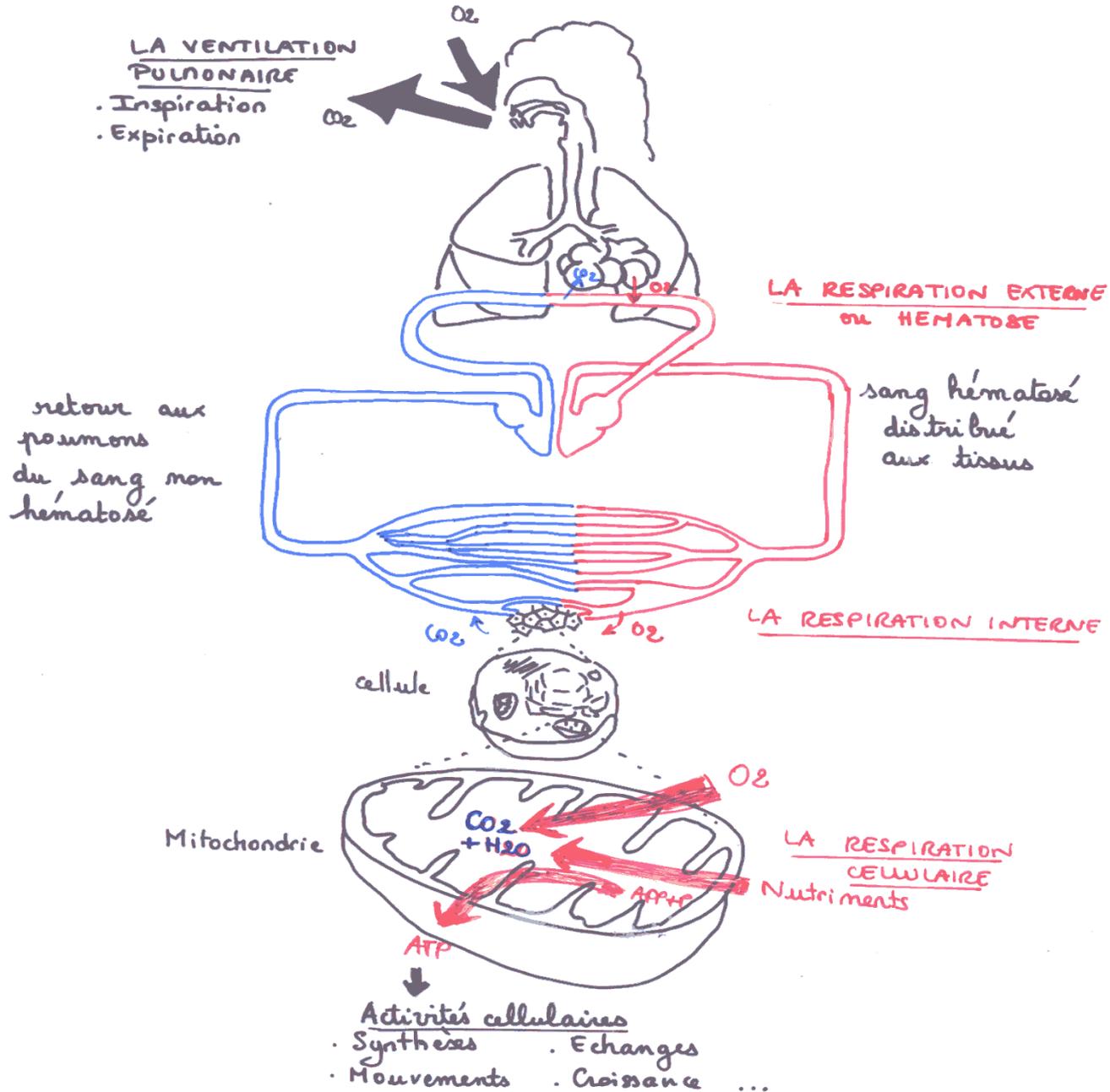
La ventilation pulmonaire



Crée une tension (pression négative)

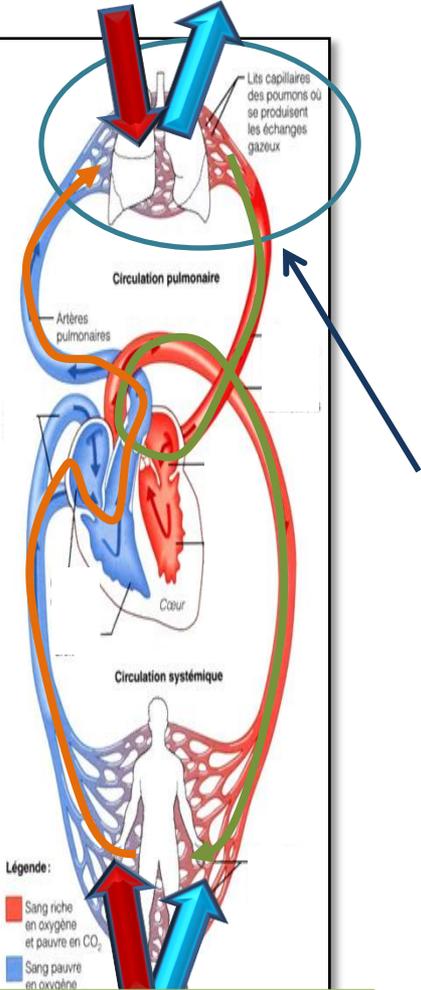


LA RESPIRATION = PROCESSUS DES ECHANGES GAZEUX

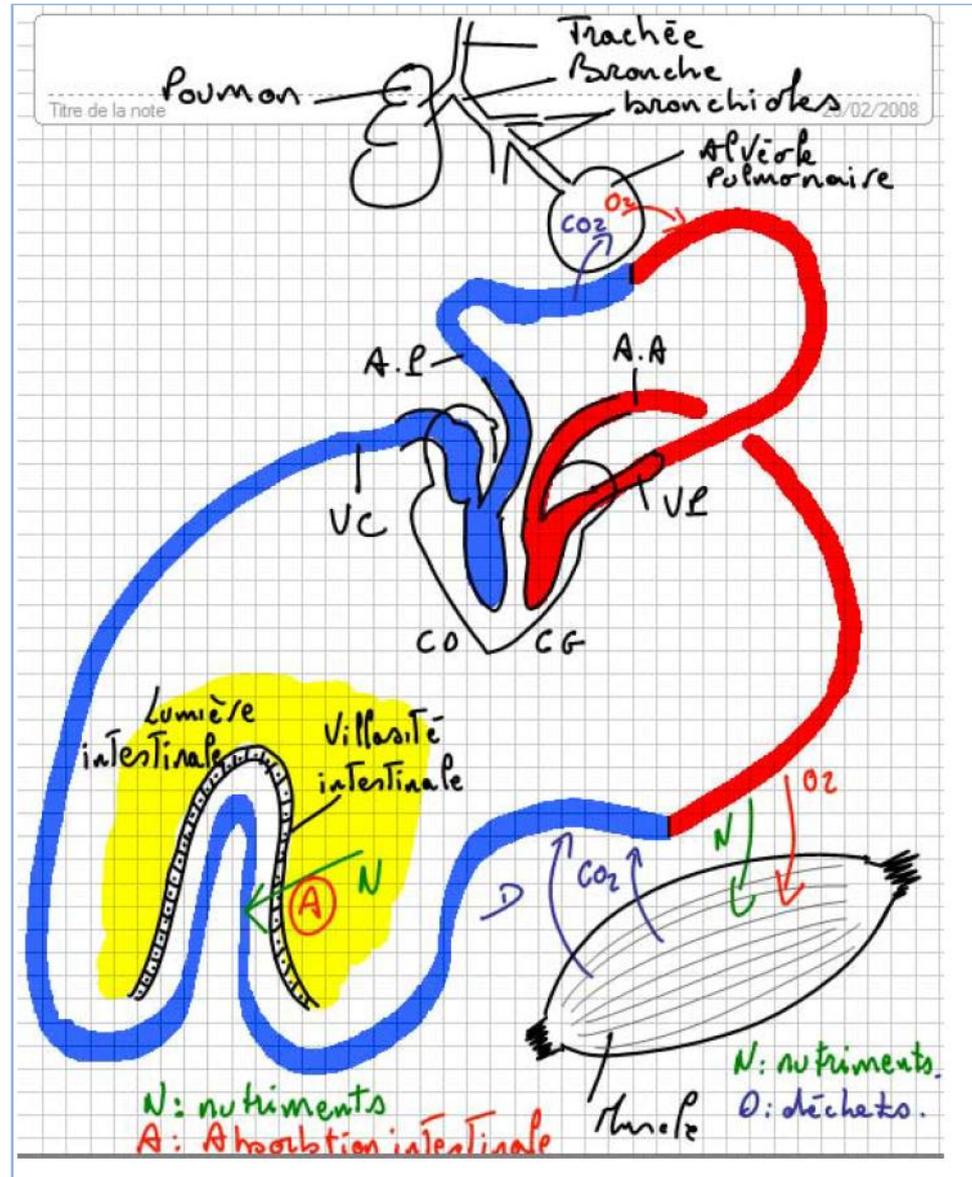


5. Le système cardio-respiratoire

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

