

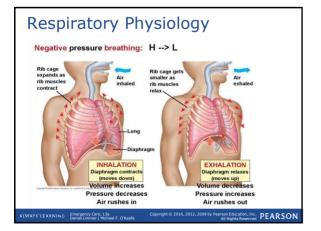
# Respiratory Physiology Ventilation Simple movement of air into and out of the lungs Respiration Exchange of gases between cells and bloodstream Oxygenation Movement from higher to lower concentration Maintain acid-base balance

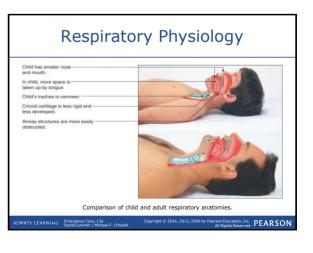
Eliminate excess CO2

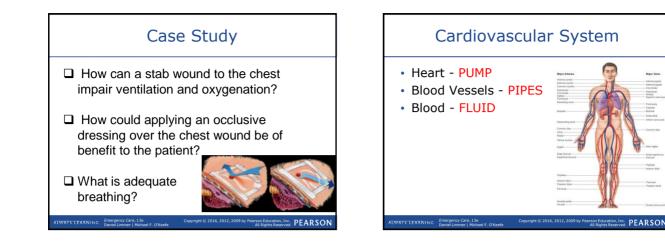


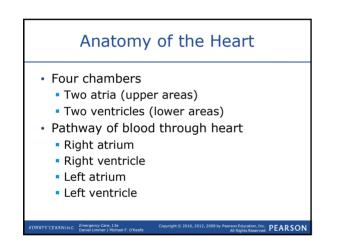
- Oxygenated blood is carried from the lungs to heart, then is pumped to rest of the body.
- At the cellular level, oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) is exchanged with cells for waste carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).
- Deoxygenated blood returns to the heart, then to lungs to exchange waste CO<sub>2</sub> for O<sub>2</sub>.

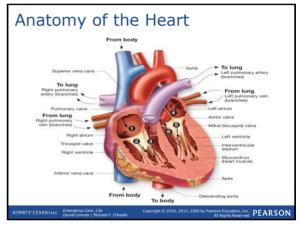
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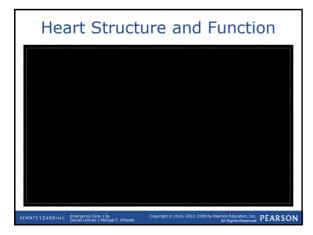


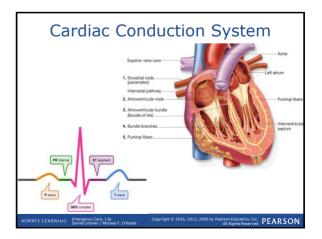






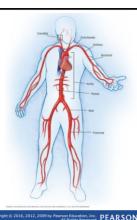




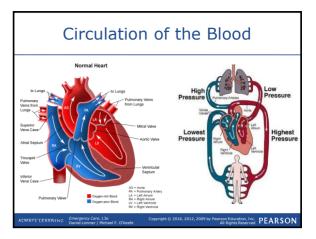


# Circulation of the Blood

- Important arteries:
  - Coronary arteries
  - Aorta
  - Pulmonary artery
  - Carotid artery
  - Femoral artery
  - Brachial artery
  - Radial artery
  - Posterior tibial artery
  - Dorsalis pedis artery



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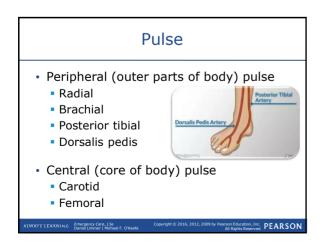


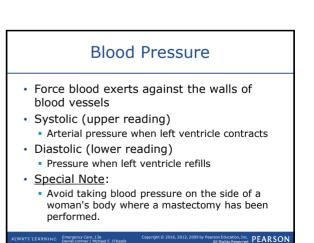
# Composition of the Blood

- Plasma
  - More than half the volume of the blood
- · Red blood cells
  - Carry hemoglobin, red color
- · White blood cells
  - WBCs, leukocytes, white corpuscles
- Platelets
  - Help with clotting

Pulse • Pressure wave of blood flowing down an artery when the left ventricle contracts • Can be felt by compressing an artery over a bone

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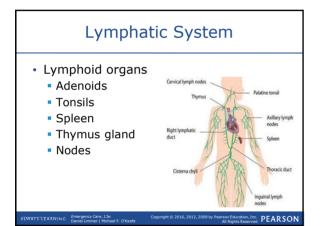


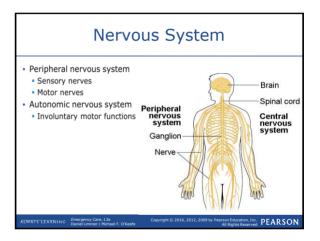
- Adequate circulation of blood and exchange of oxygen and waste products
- Cells are oxygenated and carbon dioxide is removed
- Interaction of respiratory system and cardiopulmonary system
- Hypoperfusion (shock)
  - When flow becomes inadequate
  - Insufficient supply of oxygen and nutrients

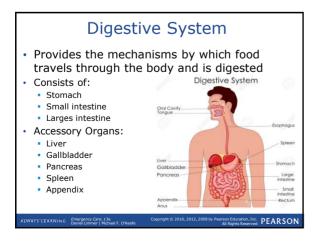
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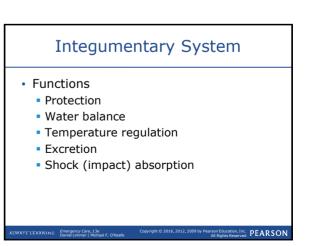
### Lymphatic System

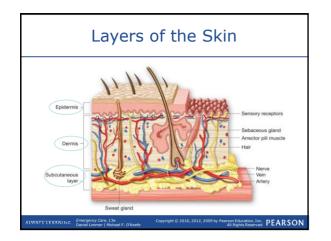
- Functions
  - Absorbs fat from digestive tract
  - Maintain balance of fluid
- Lymph nodes interspersed along course of lymph vessels
- Supports the circulatory system and immune system

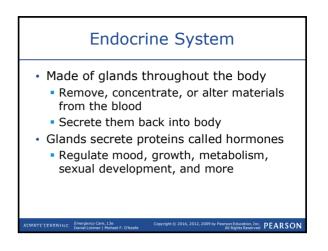


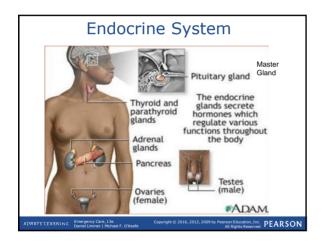


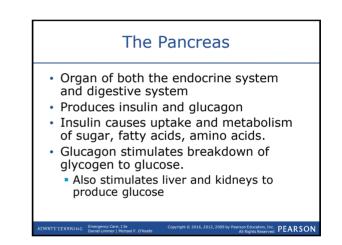


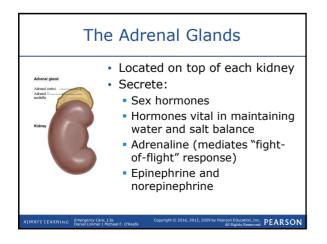


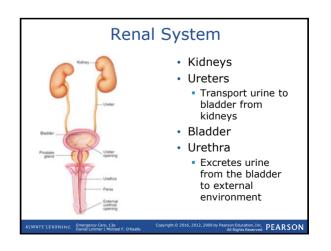




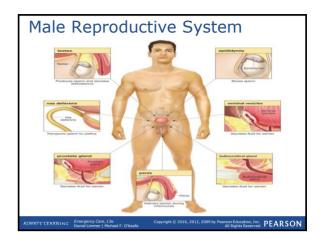












## Remember

- Cellular metabolism requires a constant supply of oxygen and glucose; absence of either component disrupts normal metabolism.
- Cardiopulmonary system combines the functions of respiratory and cardiovascular systems to provide oxygen at the cellular level.

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