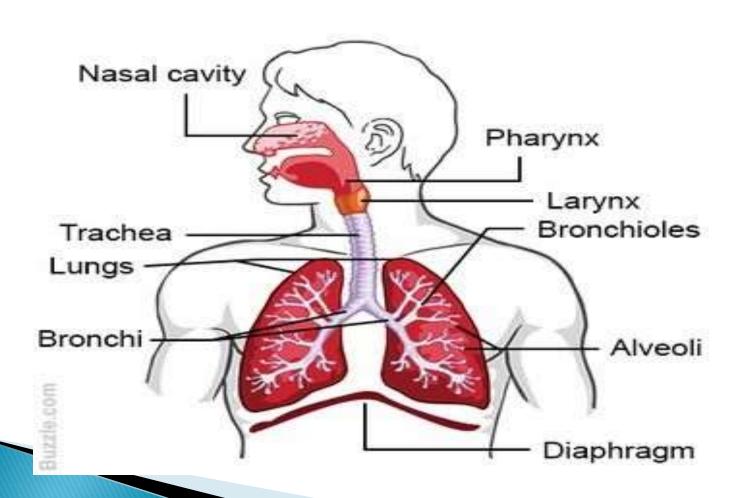
UNIT-III Respiratory, Digestive and Excretory Systems

The respiratory system: The respiratory passage- the lungs and their structure and exchange of gases in the lungs, mechanism of respiration (internal and external respiration) lung capacity, tidal volume. The digestive system: structure and function. Digestive organs, Metabolism. The excretory system: Structure and function of the kidneys and the skin -The endocrine glands: Function of glands pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, pancreatic and the sex glands.

LUNGS

- A pair of lungs is located in the Thoracic cavity, which is Conical in shape
- Right lung is larger than the left, because of the heart
- Heart is slightly located in left

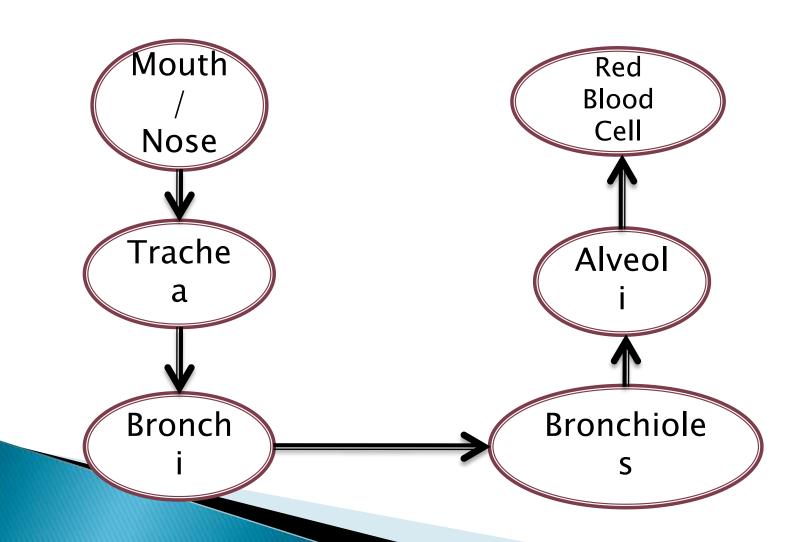
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



THE PATHWAY OF AIR THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- 1) Air enters the body through the **nose and mouth** and is warmed by the mucus membranes or damp walls.
- ▶ 2) The air then enters the **trachea/windpipe**
- ▶ 3) The trachea divides into two **bronchi**. The right bronchus goes into the right lung, the left bronchus goes into the left lung.
- 4) Each bronchus branches out into smaller tubes called
 bronchioles. Air travels through these bronchioles.
- 5) At the end of the bronchioles, the air enters one of the many millions of alveoli where gascious exchange takes place

Simplified Pathway of Air Through the Respiratory System



Lung capacity and Tidal volume

- Lung capacity or total lung capacity (TLC) is the volume of air in the lungs upon the maximum effort of inspiration.
- Tidal volume is the amount of air that moves in or out of the lungs with each respiratory cycle.

THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Digestive System

- The food you eat takes an incredible journey through your body, from top (your mouth) to bottom (your anus).
- Along the way the beneficial parts of your food are absorbed, giving you energy and nutrients.
- Here's a step-by-step account of the digestive system's workings.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- The digestive system consists of gastrointestinal tract (alimentary canal) and its glands.
- The function of gastrointestinal tract are ingestion, digestion, and absorption of food and excretion of waste products.

PARTS OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1. Mouth

5. Small intestine

2. Pharynx

6. Large intestine

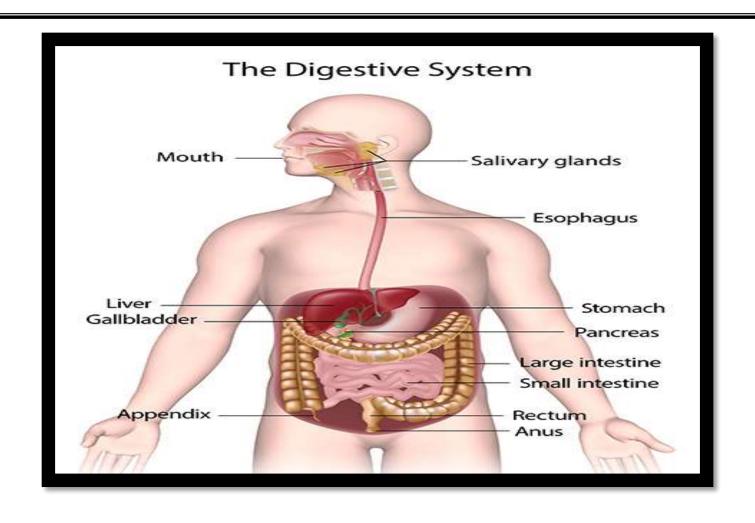
3. Oesophagus

7. Rectum

4. Stomach

8. Anus

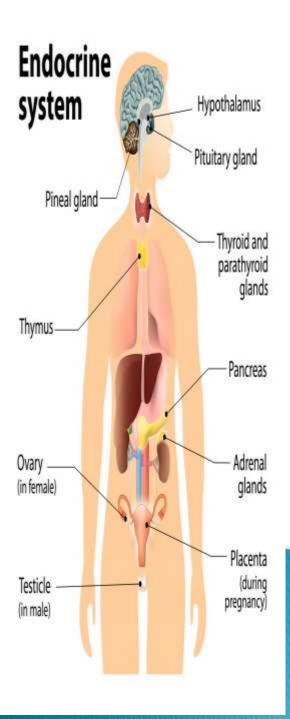
Structure of the Digestive System



The important structures of mouth are

- 1. Tongue
- 2. Teeth
- 3. Salivary glands





THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

The endocrine system consists of ductless glands which secrete hormones.

The hormones are directly poured into

circulation without the help of a duct.

The following are the endocrine glands present in the body:

- 1. Pituitary gland
- 2. Thyroid gland
- 3. Parathyroid gland
 - 4. Adrenal glands
 - 5. Pancreas
 - 6. Sex glands
 - 7. Thymus
 - 8. Pineal gland