

* Submitted By :- ZAKIR Ullah

* Submitted To :- Ms. Maria Feroze

* paper :- Maternity (1)

* ID :- 16822.
~~71251~~

Q:1:→

Mechanism of Breathing:

∴ Respiration consists of

two phases:

- i) inspiration.
- ii) expiration.

in Breathing the increase

∫ decrease of Thoracic

Cavity.

→ Normal rate between 16 & 20/min

i) inspiration ∴

increase the capacity of

the Box

By entering the air under

the atmospheric pressure through

the tube.

→ Vertical diameter:-

The maximum vertical diameter of the lung is defined

as the Coranicaudal distance

from the Apex to Bottom.

→ Anteroposterior Diameter :-

• ~~the~~ The distance from

the front to the back.

• The Thoracic cavity the

the anteroposterior Diameter

(B)

Should be increase.

⇒ The lower end of the Sternum would be forward.

⇒ All the Ribs downward & upward together.

→ Transverse diameter

⇒ Also ARIS the size of the chest form side to side.

(4)

(a) Expiration \Rightarrow

The Relaxation of the

intercostal muscle &

diaphragm.

\Rightarrow relaxing diaphragm down.

Q.2.

Origin of Diaphragm \Rightarrow

1) Sternal part.

2) Costal part.

3) Vertebral.

(5)

1) Sternal part :->

Arising

from

10

posterior

Surface of

10

xiphoid

process.

2) Costal part :->

→

~~10~~

Arising

from

10

deep

Surface of

10

lower

6 Rib.

→

their

Costal

Cartilage

form

Right &

left domes.

(3) vertebral :-

lumbax

vertebrae.

Arising upper 3

(6)

⇒ Form Right & Left Cune

& the Acclall Ligament.

2: 3:

Classification of Ribs ⇒

Classify into 3 group on

The Relationship to Sternum.

1: True Ribs:-

⇒ 1-7 are

vertebrosternal Rib.

⇒ These Rib is directly

Attached to Sternum.

2:→ False Rib::

⇒ These are 8-12.

⇒ Vertebrochondral Ribs.

⇒ The Costal Cartilages form

these Rib do not attached

directly to the Sternum.

⇒ They attached to the

next higher Rib.

3: Floating Rib::

⇒ These are (11-12)

⇒ These are vertebral ribs.

⇒ These are short do not

attached to the Sternum.

(8)

Q: 4: →

General fracture of
1st Rib →

→ Isolated fracture of 1st

Rib is uncommon.

→ They are caused by major
Blunt trauma.

→ it is usually shortest Rib.

→ Broad & flat

→

(9)

Q.5 :->

mediastinum divided :->

⇒ They are found in

mid line. of Thoracic cavity.

⇒ Surrounded by the

left & Right pleural sac.

⇒ Divided :->

1 :-> Superior mediastinum :->

⇒ Start from :-> Superior thorax aperture.

⇒ Superiorly :-> Thoracic inlet

⇒ inferiorly ⇒ Transvers thoracic plane.

⇒ laterally ⇒ pleural.

⇒ anteriorly ⇒ manubrium.

⇒ posteriorly ⇒ vertebra.

2 * ⇒ inferior mediastinum ⇒

Form the level of diaphragm

To pericardium.

a) Subdivided :-

a) Anterior :-

o) laterally ⇒ pleura.

o) posteriorly ⇒ pericardium.

o) anteriorly ⇒ Sternum.

B) middle \Rightarrow

pericardium Sac :- Contain

vital organ.

C) posterior \Rightarrow

• Anterior By Trachea.

• inferiorly \Rightarrow Diaphragm

• Superiorly \Rightarrow Thoracic plane.

• posteriorly \Rightarrow vertebral column

• laterally \Rightarrow mediastinal plane

Q: 6 :->

Structure of Lung :->

- ⇒ Lung are the main & largest organ of Respiratory System.
- ⇒ They are 2 in number.
- ⇒ They are suspended with pleural cavity.
- ⇒ They secrete fluid that allow freely moving.
- ⇒ They are spongy air filled organ.

(13)

⇒ The Trachea conducts inhaled air into the lung. Through Bronchi.

⇒ The Bronchi is ~~air~~ divided into smaller branches called (Bronchioles). They are microscopic.

* part of lung ⇒

① Right lung consist of

- 3 lobe
- i) Superior
 - ii) middle.
 - iii) inferior.

② left lung :- consist of 2 lobe.

- i) Superior.
- ii) inferior.

(14)

The Right lung is little

shorter than left. &

wider. Because of malce

room for the liver.

It which is beneath pt-

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