1. NOSE AND NASAL CAVITY:
   External nares
   Internal nares
   Nasal meatuses (superior, middle, inferior)
   Nasopharynx
   Orifice of Eustachian tube
   Soft palate
   Vestibule

   Frontal sinus
   Nasal conchae (superior, middle, inferior)
   Nasal septum
   Nostrils
   Olfactory epithelium
   Sphenoidal sinus
   Ethmoid sinus

2. LARYNX:
   Arytenoid cartilage
   Epiglottis
   Laryngopharynx
   Ventricular folds (false vocal cords)

   Corniculate cartilage
   Glottis
   Thyroid cartilage
   Vocal folds (true vocal cords)

3. TRACHEA:
   Carina
   Tracheal cartilage (hyaline)
   Trachealis muscle

4. BRONCHI: (Left & Right Side)
   Primary bronchi
   Bronchioles
   Alveolar ducts

   Secondary bronchi
   Terminal bronchioles
   Respiratory bronchioles

5. LUNGS: (Left & Right)
   Apex
   Horizontal fissure
   Oblique fissure
   Superior lobe

   (EXTERNAL ANATOMY)
   Base
   Inferior lobe
   Pulmonary arteries
   Cardiac notch

   (INTERNAL ANATOMY)
   Alveolar ducts
   Alveolar sacs
   “Type 1” Alveolar cells

   Alveolar sacs
   Respiratory bronchioles
   Surfactant

   Alveolus
   “Type 2” Alveolar cells
RESPIRATORY MUSCLES:
Principal Muscles of Inspiration:
Diaphragm
Accessory Muscles of Inspiration:
External intercostals  Pectoralis minor  Scalenes
Sternocleidomastoid
Principal muscles of expiration:
No active muscles- Diaphragm relaxes
Muscles of Expiration:
External Obliques  Internal Intercostals  Internal Obliques
Rectus Abdominus  Transversus Abdominus

Slide #66 = Tertiary bronchi
Observe under low power first. You will find lung tissue and cut tubes. The largest tube will be a Tertiary Bronchi. Space at center is the lumen. After you understand the overview of the slide you should switch to high power.
Observe Mucosa = Pseudostratified Ciliated Columnar Epithelium.
Observe submucosa = Areolar connective tissue that contains seromucous glands
Observe cartilage bands = Hyaline Cartilage

Slide #67 = Lung
Observe under low power first and then switch to high power. Most of the open spaces observed are lumen of Alveoli.
Observe Alveoli = The thin bridges of tissue seen are walls of alveoli composed of Type I Alveolar cells which are largely simple Squamous on both sides of these bridges with capillary beds sandwich between.
Observe Alveolar sacs = groups of Alveoli supplied by the same Alveolar duct.
Observe Alveolar ducts = Branches off respiratory bronchioles with a mucosa of simple squamous.
Observe Respiratory bronchiole = Branches off Terminal Bronchiole, the Mucosa makes a transition from simple Cuboidal to simple squamous.
**You may also be able to observe Terminal bronchiole, look for a mucosa lining of simple cuboidal.

Slide #68 = Trachea
Observe under low power first. If your slide contains a complete x-section of the Trachea the clear opening in center is the lumen. If your slide contains a partial x-section of the Trachea the inner curve would have lined the lumen. After you understand the overview of the slide you should switch to high power.
Observe Mucosa = Pseudostratified Ciliated Columnar Epithelium.
Observe submucosa = Areolar connective tissue that contains seromucous glands
Observe Tracheal cartilage = Hyaline Cartilage “C” rings that are incomplete on their posterior sides. The “C” rings of cartilage are connective by the Trachealis muscle (transverse smooth muscle and elastic connective tissue). The Trachealis muscle is found on the opposite side of the lumen from the hyaline cartilage
Observe the. Adventitia = Most superficial layer composed of Areolar connective tissue. Some slides may not have the adventitia attached.