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# Lung anatomy notes pdf download

Anatomy, Thorax, Lung Pleura And Mediastinum. The medial surface is divided anteriorly and posteriorly. It is a surgical emergency and requires embolectomy. Percussion of the chest is normally resonant. 2) The sympathetic nerves are derived from second to fifth spinal segments. A lobectomy may be necessary when the pathology is only in one lobe and to prevent the spread of a disease, such as in tuberculosis, lung abscess, emphysema, benign tumor, or lung cancer. A segmentectomy is done for benign lesions to preserve the lung, or in bronchiectasis, early-stage cancer, lung nodules, or tuberculosis. [4][5][6] Saddle pulmonary embolism is an obstruction of the bifurcation of the pulmonary trunk. If you experience regular shortness of breath, schedule an earlier appointment with your doctor, which may be related to an underlying condition. Reference Links MORE FROM SYMPTOMFIND.COM 1. 3) This is how sympathomimetic drugs like adrenaline cause bronchodilation and relieve symptoms of bronchial asthma. If there is a fluid build-up, it can become dull. [7] On auscultation, if there is wheezing, then this is due to bronchoconstriction (asthma). However, the bronchial arteries provide oxygen for survival to the lung parenchyma. The main pulmonary artery emerges from the right ventricle and bifurcates into the left main and right main pulmonary arteries. Pneumonia is responsible for the highest rate of hospital admissions among all diseases. 7) The medial surface is divided into a vertebral part and mediastinal part. The mediastinal part shows a cardiac impression, the hilum 6. Other lung irritants, such as asbestos and coal dust, could worsen lung diseases. Visit your physician every year to ensure you are in good health. 5) Inferior border separates the base from costal and medial surfaces. Contributed by Gray's Anatomy Plates Transverse Cross Section of Sternum; Including Lungs and Heart, Pulmonary pleura Costal Pleura, Azygos vein, Vagus Nerves, Thoracic Duct, Sympathetic Trunk, Left Phrenic Nerve, Internal Mammary Vessel, Transversus Thoracis, Heart, Left and Right Lung. (more...) Posterior View of Heart and Lungs, Entrance of Vena Azygos, Branch of Pulmonary Artery, Left Ventricle, Left Atrium, Great Coronary Vein. Pictures come out best when the patient is inhaling. Thoracocentesis is a procedure that uses a needle to draw out fluid from the lung. The left bronchial artery arises as two (superior and inferior) from the thoracic aorta. [PubMed: 30085590] 7. Garvin WH. INTRODUCTION 1) Lungs are a pair of respiratory organs situated in the thoracic cavity. Irritants Irritants like dust, cigarette smoke, and paint particulate can cause lung inflammation. StatPearls Publishing; Treasure Island (FL); Jul 26, 2021. The oblique fissure separates the RUL from the RML, and the horizontal fissure separates the RLL from the RML and RUL. There are eight to nine segments on the left, depending on the division of the lobe. 1) The branches of the pulmonary artery accompany the bronchi, the artery lies dorsolateral to the bronchus, thus each segment has its own separate artery 2) The pulmonary veins do not accompany the bronchi or the pulmonary artery, they run in inter segmental planes 3) Thus, each segment has more than one vein and each vein drains more than one segment 14. The sympathetic innervation causes dilation of the bronchi and constriction of the pulmonary vessels. Accessory fissures may occur; these may be superficial or deep at the hilum. Fissures and lobes of the lungs The right lung is divided into three lobes by two fissures, oblique and horizontal, the left lung is divided into two lobes by oblique fissure 7. [PubMed: 30422458] 3. Donley ER, Holme MR, Loyd JW. The pulmonary artery branches usually trail and expand along the branches of the bronchial tree and eventually become capillaries around the alveoli. In the left lobe, there is only an oblique fissure that separates the upper and lower lobe. The lobes further divide into segments that are associated with specific segmental bronchi. It can be diagnostic or therapeutic (to relieve symptoms such as pain or shortness of breath). [8] Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lung and can cause pleural effusion. The pulmonary plexus is at the root of the lung and consists of efferent and afferent autonomic nerve fibers. The apex lies above the first rib. The three borders include the anterior, posterior, and inferior borders. 1) The apex lies above the level of first rib. It reaches 2.5 cm above the medial one third of clavicle, just medial to supraclavicular fossa. It consists of branches of the vagus nerve (parasympathetic) and sympathetic fibers—the plexus branches around the pulmonary vasculature and bronchi. When your lungs swell and become inflamed, your airways may feel constricted, and you will likely find it harder to take deep breaths. It helps to determine the cause of a pleural effusion or abscess. Still, a patient may die from this condition without treatment. The right brachial artery usually comes from one of the following three: the right posterior intercostal artery, with the left superior bronchial artery off the aorta or directly from the aorta. The utility of ultrasound-guided thoracocentesis and pleural biopsy in undiagnosed pleural exudates. Segmental bronchi are the third-order branches off the second-order branches (lobar bronchi) that come off the main bronchus. The right lung consists of ten segments. Further, they subdivide into lobes and segments. The pulmonary artery takes deoxygenated blood from the heart and to be oxygenated by the lung parenchyma. Sternocleidomastoid and scalene muscles are used for accessory respiration when the patient is in respiratory distress or failure. 2015 Oct;70(10):995-7. The respiratory system divides into airways and lung parenchyma. The diaphragmatic surface (base) is concave and rests on the dome of the diaphragm; the right dome is also higher than the left dome because of the liver. The right and left lung anatomy are similar but asymmetrical. Dust, dander, smoke, or harsh chemical fumes can induce an asthma attack. The anterior border of the lung corresponds to the pleural reflection, and it creates a cardiac notch in the left lung. [PubMed: 25997433] The lung parenchyma also is covered by a pleura. [1][2][3] Anatomy Anatomically, the lung has an apex, three borders, and three surfaces. Thorax. 2) The base rests on the diaphragm which separates the right lung from the right lobe of the liver and the left lung from the left lobe of the liver, fundus of stomach and the spleen 3) The anterior border of the left lung shows a wide cardiac notch below the level of the fourth costal cartilage. The heart and pericardium are uncovered by the lung in the region of this notch. Committee II: Guidelines for cytologic sampling techniques of lung and mediastinal lymph nodes. Anteriorly it is related to the sternum, and posteriorly it is related to the vertebra. Anatomy, Thorax, Diaphragm. 1) The oblique fissure cuts into whole thickness of the lung, except at the hilum 2) Due to the oblique plane of the fissure, the lower lobe is more posterior and the upper and the middle lobe more anterior 3) In the right lung, the horizontal fissure passes from the anterior border up to the oblique fissure and separates a wedge shaped middle lobe from the upper lobe. The lymph flow from lung parenchyma first drains into the intraparenchymal nodes and then to the peribronchial nodes. The hilum contains mostly bronchi and pulmonary vasculature, along with the phrenic nerve, lymphatics, nodes, and bronchial vessels. These connections enlarge when any one of them is obstructed in disease 16. The right lobe is divided by an oblique and horizontal fissure, where the horizontal fissure divides the upper and middle lobe, and the oblique fissure divides the middle and lower lobes. Anatomy, Thorax, Heart Pulmonary Arteries. It also joins the medial surface at the anterior and posterior borders and diaphragmatic surfaces at the inferior border. The cardiac notch is a concavity in the lung that forms to accommodate the heart. Asthma has no cure, but you can control your symptoms with regular, inhaled corticosteroids and rescue inhalers for emergencies. 5. BRONCHIO PULMONARY SEGMENTS 1) These are well defined sectors of the lung each one of which is aerated by a tertiary or segmental bronchus 2) Each segment is pyramidal in shape with its apex directed towards the root of the lung 3) These bronchopulmonary segments are independent respiratory units 13. 4) The posterior border corresponds to the medial margins of the heads of the ribs. It extends from the level of 7th cervical spine to the 10th thoracic spine. The posterior border is thick and extends from the C7 to the T10 vertebra, which is also from the apex of the lung to the inferior border. The three surfaces of the lung include the costal, medial, and diaphragmatic surfaces. The alveoli are a single cell membrane that allows for gas exchange to the pulmonary vasculature. 6) The costal surface is large and convex. It is in contact with the costal pleura and the overlying thoracic wall. ARTERIAL SUPPLY 1) on the right side there is one bronchial artery which arises from either the third posterior intercostal artery or from the upper left bronchial artery 2) On the left side there are two bronchial arteries both of which arise from the descending thoracic aorta 3) There are pre capillary anastomoses between bronchial and pulmonary arteries. The right lung consists of three lobes: the right upper lobe (RUL), the right middle lobe (RML), and the right lower lobe (RL). Also, in the left hilum, there is one bronchus, the principal bronchus, and in the right hilum, there are two bronchi, the eparterial and hyparterial bronchi. [PubMed: 30521233] 2. Burlew JT, Weber C, Banks KP. Smoking tobacco in cigarettes, cigars, or pipes can increase your risk for lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Treatment for this condition depends on the type of infection Asthma Asthma causes you to have shortness of breath and wheezing. The bronchial veins collect the deoxygenated blood and empty it into the azygos vein. The superficial and deep lymphatic plexuses drain the lung. 19. THANK YOU The purpose of the lung is to provide oxygen to the blood. Subsequently, the lymphatics will drain to the tracheobronchial, paratracheal lymph nodes, the bronchomediastinal trunk, and then into the thoracic duct. The phrenic nerve comes from C3,4,5 cervical nerve roots. It innervates the fibrous pericardium, portions of the visceral pleura, and the diaphragm. The lung receives innervation from two main sources: the pulmonary plexus (a combination of parasympathetic and sympathetic innervation) and the phrenic nerve. In general, there are four segments in the left upper lobe (anterior, apicoposterior, inferior, and superior lingula) and four or five in the left lower lobe (lateral, anteromedial, superior, and posterior). The hilum (root) is a depressed surface at the center of the medial surface of the lung and lies anteriorly to fifth through seventh thoracic vertebrae. 2) Each lung innervates the corresponding pleural cavity 3) In the young, lungs are brown or grey in color. StatPearls Publishing; Treasure Island (FL); Jul 27, 2021. Contributed illustration by Beckie Palmer Structures of the Heart and Lungs; Left and Right Lung, Trachea., [PubMed: 30137842] 5. Michael CW, Faquin W, Jing X, Kaszuba F, Kazakov J, Moon E, Toloza E, Wu RI, Moreira AL. From anterior to posterior, the order in the hilum is the vein, artery, and bronchus. The function of the lung is to get oxygen from the air to the blood, performed by the alveoli. These are inhibitory to the smooth muscles and glands of bronchial tree. Both left and right hilum contain a pulmonary artery, pulmonary veins (superior and inferior), and bronchial arteries. Also, the muscles help with creating a positive pressure within the thorax, where the pressure of the lung is greater than the atmospheric pressure, to help with expiration and emptying of the lung. The main distinction is between the pulmonary artery and bronchial arteries. FEATURES 1) Each lung is conical in shape 2) It has a) apex at the upper end b) Base resting on the diaphragm c) Three borders, i.e., anterior, posterior, and inferior d) Two surfaces, i.e., costal and medial 4. NERVE SUPPLY 1) Para sympathetic nerves are derived from the vagus. These fibres are: a) motor to the bronchial muscles and on stimulation cause bronchospasm b) secretomotor to the mucous glands of the bronchial tree c) the sensory fibres are responsible for stretch reflex of the lungs and for the cough reflex 18. BRONCHIAL TREE 12. Contributed by Gray's Anatomy Plates 1. Tucker WD, Weber C, Burns B. Anatomy, Thorax, Wall Movements. StatPearls Publishing; Treasure Island (FL); May 8, 2021. Gradually, they become mottled black because of the deposition of inhaled carbon particles 4) The right lung weighs about 700g. It is about 50-100g heavier than the left lung. 3. 17. The parenchyma is responsible for gas exchange and includes the alveoli, alveolar ducts, and bronchioles. There are three segments in the RUL (apical, anterior, and posterior), two in the RML (medial and lateral), and five in the RLL (superior, medial, anterior, lateral, and posterior). The muscles help create a negative pressure within the thorax, where the pressure of the lung is less than the atmospheric pressure, to help with inspiration and filling of the lungs. VENOUS DRAINAGE 1) Usually there are two bronchial veins on each side, the right bronchial vein drain into the azygos vein 2) The left bronchial vein drains either into the left superior intercostal vein or into the hemi azygos vein 3) The greater part of the venous blood from the lung is drained by the pulmonary veins. Lungs have a spongy texture and have a pinkish-gray hue. [PubMed: 30195266] 6. Mahabadi N, Goizueta AA, Bordoni B, Fungi, bacteria, or viruses can cause pneumonia, causing the alveoli to fill with fluid and make breathing more difficult. CONTENTS OF ROOT OF THE LUNG 1) Principal bronchus on the left side, and eparterial and hyparterial bronchi on right side 2) One pulmonary artery 3) Two pulmonary veins, superior and inferior 4) Bronchial arteries, one on the right side and two on the left side 5) Bronchial veins 6) Anterior and posterior pulmonary plexuses of nerves 7) Lymphatics of lung 8) Bronchopulmonary lymph nodes 9) Areolar tissue 11. ROOT OF THE LUNG 1) The root of the lung is a short, broad pedicle which connects the medial surface of the lung to the mediastinum 2) It is formed by the structures which either enter or come out of the lung at the hilum 3) The roots of lungs lie opposite the bodies of fifth, sixth and seventh thoracic vertebrae 10. Clinical examination of the lungs. Patients may present with fever, cough, chest pain, nausea, and vomiting. Review Questions Pleura, Visceral Pleura, Left Lung, Parietal Pleural, Left Pleural Cavity, Mediastinum, Right Pleural Cavity, Right Lung. It is the point at which various structures enter and exit the lung. Compr Ther. BY DR K.O. YASHWANT LUNG ANATOMY 2. The inferior border is thin and separates the base of the lung from the costal surface. Diagn Cytopathol. They may cause odd patterns on X-ray during specific pathologies. Other variations that may occur can include agenesis (absence of a lung), aplasia, or accessory lobes (can cause imaging variations). When the entire lobe of the lung is excised, it is known as lobectomy, and removal of just a segment is a segmentectomy. The parasympathetic innervation causes constriction of the bronchi, dilation of the pulmonary vessels, and increase gland secretion. The airways consist of the bronchus, which bifurcates off the trachea and divides into bronchioles and then further into alveoli. It corresponds to middle lobe of the right lung 5) The lungs expand maximally in the inferior direction because movements of the thoracic wall and diaphragm are maximal toward the base of the lung 6) The presence of the oblique fissure of the each lung allows a more uniform expansion of the whole lung 9. 1) Usually the infection of a segment remains restricted to it although some infections like tuberculosis may spread from one segment to the other 2) However, the segments are no barriers to the spread of bronchogenic carcinoma. Untreated asthma could lead to constant inflammation that destroys the linings of the bronchial tubes. [PubMed: 30252279] 4. Bains KNS, Kashyap S, Lappin SL. 4) The tongue shaped projection of the left lung below the cardiac notch is called lingula. Photo Courtesy: DragonImages/iStock Pneumonitis is a general term for lung inflammation. The pulmonary veins receive oxygenated blood from the alveoli capillaries and deoxygenated blood from the bronchial arteries and visceral pleura. Four pulmonary veins come together at the right atrium. Bronchial circulation is part of the systemic circulation. The hilum is surrounded by pleura, which extends inferiorly and forms a pulmonary ligament. Contribute by Gray's Anatomy Plates The Pleurae, Lateral view of thorax: showing the relations of the pleurae and lungs to the chest wall, Pleura in blue; lungs in purple. The linings of both airways that connect the lungs to the trachea become inflamed, narrowing these passages. If there are crackles (rales), it is possibly due to pulmonary edema (congestive heart failure, interstitial lung disease, pneumonia). The left lung consists of two lobes: the left upper lobe (LUL) and the left lower lobe (LLL). If there are rhonchi, then it is due to secretions in the larger airways, causing an obstruction (chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis). When reading x-rays, the lungs are black because air is translucent. The severity of pneumonia depends on a person's age, any underlying health conditions, and the cause of the infection. The symptoms of pneumonia can seem very similar to that of the common cold. There are a couple of muscles that help with inspiration and expiration, such as the diaphragm and intercostal muscles. Continue reading to learn more about the 3 most common causes of pneumonitis. Pneumonia represents an infection in one or both lungs that causes inflammation of the tiny air sacs lining the lungs, known as alveoli. 8. 1979 Oct;5(10):7-11. StatPearls [Internet]. 15. Anatomy, Thorax, Mediastinal Lymph Nodes. The costal surface is covered by the costal pleura and is along the sternum and ribs. Also, they are anatomically described as having an apex, three borders, and three surfaces. 2018 Oct;46(10):815-825. [PubMed: 498746] 8. Koegeleberg CF, Trusen EM, von Groote-Biddingmaier F, Bruwer JW, Batubara EM, Diacon AH. Pneumonitis can be caused by different things.

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