**Conducting Airway Anatomy:**

Using Figures 25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.4, 25.5 you should be able to identify:

* Nasal cavity
* Superior, middle, inferior nasal conchae
* Nasopharynx
* Oropharynx
* Laryngopharynx
* Epiglottis
* Larynx
	+ Thyroid cartilage
	+ Cricoid cartilage
	+ Vestibular fold
	+ Vocal cord (vocal fold)
* Trachea
* Tracheal cartilage
* Primary bronchi (Main)
* Secondary bronchi (Lobar)
* Tertiary bronchi (Segmental)

Note: You should also be able to identify the above structures using the provided models (bronchial tree, larynx) and torso models.

**Gross anatomy of the lung:**

1. Using Figures 25.7, 25.8 you should be able to identify:
* Trachea
* Primary bronchi (Main)
* Superior, middle, inferior lobes (no middle lobe on left lung!!)
* Horizontal and Oblique fissures (no horizontal fissure on left lung!!)
* Visceral pleura
* Parietal pleura
* Pleural cavity
* Cardiac impression
1. You should also be able to identify all of the above structures on the thorax models, EXCEPT the pleurae and pleural cavity.
2. In addition, we also have preserved specimens of actual lungs. When handling these specimens, it is important to wear latex gloves and only handle the lung specimens on the provided dissecting trays. Please DO NOT cut into or otherwise alter these tissues without approval from Dr Garbrecht. On these specimens, you are responsible for identifying:
* Superior, middle, inferior lobes
* Horizontal and oblique fissures
* Cardiac impression

**Lung Histology:**

Using Figure 25.6 as well as slide #7 (trachea) you should be able to identify:

* Hyaline cartilage ring (in trachea)
* Pseudostratified columnar epithelium (lines the lumen of the trachea)
	+ Sometimes called the respiratory epithelium

Using Figures 25.9 and the image below as a reference, you should be able to identify two types of cells within the lung alveolus (small air sacs used for gas exchange):

* Type I alveolar epithelial cell (simple squamous cell, great for gas exchange)
* Type II alveolar epithelial cell (larger cuboidal cell responsible for producing pulmonary surfactant, often found in corners of an alveolus)

