TRAHEETE. ARBORELE BRONȘIC.
PULMONII: ÎNFĂȚIŞARE EXTERIOARĂ, RAPORTURI, SEGMENTELE PULMONARE, REPERE ANATOMICE, VASCULARIZAȚIE, INERVĂȚIE. PLEURELE
Bronsita
Sistemul respirator
- căi respiratorii
- plămânii

Surse
- endoderm – mucoasa căilor respiratorii
  extra- și intrapulmonare
- mezoderm
- ectoderm - nervii
La un adult normal, în starea intermediară dintre expirație și inspirație, plămânii au în medie următoarele dimensiuni:

- diametrul vertical de 25 cm
- diametrul sagital nivelul bazei de 16 cm
- diametrul transversal la nivelul bazei de 10 cm

Greutatea medie a plămânilor la copilul care nu a respirat este de 50 gr și de circa 90 gr pentru copilul care a respirat. La adult cei doi plămâni cântăresc aproximativ 1200 gr; cel drept este cu ceva mai greu decât cel stâng.
Abb. 852 Rechte Lunge, Pulmo dexter, von lateral.
Rechte die grau-schwarze, Beckenartige Zeichnung der Lunge, die durch Ablagerung von im Laufe des Lebens eingetragenen Staubpartikeln unter der Pleura visceralis bedingt ist (anthrakotisches Pigment).

Abb. 853 Linke Lunge, Pulmo sinister, von lateral.
A

- Right main bronchus
- Left main bronchus
- Lobar bronchi
- Segmental bronchi of middle lobe

Nomenclature of Bronchi: Schema

Nomenclature in common usage for bronchopulmonary segments (Plates 196 and 197) is that of Jacek and Huber, and segmental bronchi are named accordingly. Ikeda proposed nomenclature (as demonstrated here) for bronchial subdivisions as far as 6th generation. For simplification on this illustration, only some bronchial subdivisions are labeled as far as 5th or 6th generation. Segmental bronchi (B) are numbered from 1 to 10 in each lung, corresponding to pulmonary segments.

In left lung, B1 and B2 are combined as are B7 and B8. Subsegmental, or 4th order, bronchi are indicated by addition of lower-case letters a, b or c when an additional branch is present. Fifth order bronchi are designated by Roman numerals i (anterior) or ii (posterior) and 6th order bronchi by Greek letters a or b. Several texts use alternate numbers (as proposed by Boyd) for segmental bronchi. Variations of standard bronchial pattern shown here are common, especially in peripheral airways.
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Generations
Lymph Vessels and Nodes of Lungs

Right lung: All lobes drain to pulmonary and bronchopulmonary (hilal) nodes, then to inferior tracheobronchial (carinal) nodes, right superior tracheobronchial nodes and to right paratracheal nodes on way to brachiocephalic vein via bronchomediastinal lymphatic trunk and/or inferior deep cervical (scalene) node.

Left lung: Superior lobe drains to pulmonary and bronchopulmonary (hilal) nodes, inferior tracheobronchial (carinal) nodes, left superior tracheobronchial nodes, left paratracheal nodes and/or (aortic arch) node of ligamentum arteriosum, then to brachiocephalic vein via left bronchomediastinal trunk and thoracic duct. Left inferior lobe drains also to pulmonary and bronchopulmonary (hilal) nodes and to inferior tracheobronchial (carinal) nodes, but then mostly to right superior tracheobronchial nodes, whence it follows same route as lymph from right lung.
Arborele bronșic
Arborele bronșic