



**Systema
respiratorium**

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Basic anatomical terms

Which one of these have their origin in Latin?

1. nasus, i, m
2. sinus, us, m
3. epiglottis, idis, f
4. larynx, ngis, m
5. trachea, ae, f
6. bronchus, i, m
7. bronchiolus, i, m
8. pūlmo, onis, m

1. lat.
2. lat. etym./ *
3. gr.
4. gr.
5. gr. etym./ *
6. gr.
7. gr.
8. lat.

Anatomical term elements

1. **nasus, i, m**
2. **sinus, us, m**
3. **epiglottis, idis, f**
4. **larynx, ngis, m**
5. **trachea, ae, f**
6. **bronchus, i, m**
7. **bronchiolus, i, m**
8. **pulmo, onis, m**

1. **-RHIN-**
2. **-SINU- / -ANTR-**
3. **-EPIGLOTT-**
4. **-LARYNG-**
5. **-TRACHE-**
6. **-BRONCH-**
7. **-BRONCHIOL-**
8. **-PULMON- / PNEUM(ON)**

Anatomical term elements

9. mediastinum, i, n [click](#)

10. pleura, ae, f

11. cavitas pleuralis
[click](#)

9. -MEDIASTIN-

10. -PLEUR-

11.-THORAX* [click](#)

* Being a second element in a term, thorax means pleural space/ cavity. The first element in such pathological terms being always the type of pleural effusion (fluid, gas, etc.)

Other anatomical structures...

- arbor bronchialis (bronchial tree)
- hilum pulmonis (the entrance of organ) [click](#)
- alveolus, i, m (the air sacs of the lungs)
- lobus pulmonis d. / s. (visible anatomical part of organ) [click](#)
- segmentum, i, n (smaller anatomical division, subdivision of lobe)
- lobulus, i, m (small lobe)

Some respiratory functions and dysfunctions

1. respiratio, tionis, f - breathing
 2. aspiratio, tionis, f - [click](#)
 3. inspirium, i, n - breathing in
 4. expirium, i, n - breathing out
 5. tussis, is, f - cough
 6. sputum, i, n - coughed up mucus, spit
 7. expectoratio - ejecting mucus from the throat through cough
 8. mucus, i, m
 9. pituita, ae, f - thick nasal secretion
 10. O₂
 11. CO₂
1. **-PNOE-/-PNOEA** breathing [click](#)
 α-PNOEA; dys-PNOEA;
 tachy-PNOEA ↔ brady-PNOEA
 rapid ↔ slow breathing syn.
 hyperventilatio ↔ hypoventilatio
 6. 7. **-PTOE**, es, f / **-PTYSIS**, is, f coughing
 8. **MUC-** = **-MYX-** (MYX-o-RHOEA)
 10. **-OX-** (hyp-OX-ia; hyp-OX-aemia)
 11. **-CAPN-** (hyper-CAPN-ia) [click](#)

Some pathological conditions - Upper respir. tract

- ❖ Rhinitis infectiosa / allergica inflamm. of the nasal mucosa by a viral or bacterial infection / by an allergen (hay fever)
- ❖ Sinuitis maxillaris / frontalis etc. acuta - inflamm. of sinuses lining
- ❖ Pansinuitis acuta - inflamm. of all sinuses in the head
- ❖ Tonsillitis acuta / chronica
- ❖ Laryngitis obstructiva acuta (croup) [click](#)

Some symptoms of respiratory infections:

stridor - wheezing lung sound **dyspnoea** - difficult, laboured breathing **stertor** - heavy snoring, gasping sound [click](#) 200 mm

rhonchi whistling or snoring sound **dys-phonia** hoarse voice **a-phonia** inability to produce voice

Some pathological conditions - Lower respiratory tract

- ❖ Bronchitis acuta; [click](#) Bronchiolitis acuta [click](#)
- ❖ Bronchiectasia (path. widening of lung airways - bronchi)
- ❖ Asthma bronchiale / Asthma allergicum [click](#)
- ❖ Emphysema (abnormal presence of air in tissues or organ) - Emphysema pulmonum [click](#)
- ❖ Morbus pulmonalis obstructivus chronicus (COPD) [click](#)
- ❖ Pneumoconioses (group of lung diseases caused by inhalation of nonorganic dust, materials):
as an example silic-osis, asbest-osis, etc.
- ❖ Tuberculosis pulmonum ([click](#)) syn. phthisis, is, f (from anc. gr. meaning “wasting” similar to the English term “consumption”. Hence the specialisation in this area of pulmonology is named phthisiologia)
- ❖ [click for more on the enormous social history of tuberculosis / or read here](#)