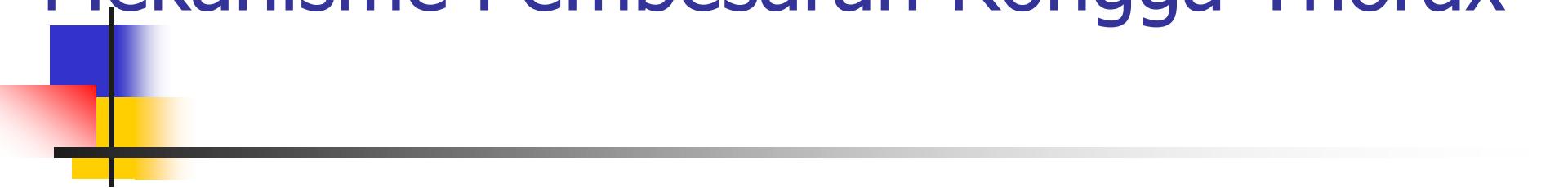
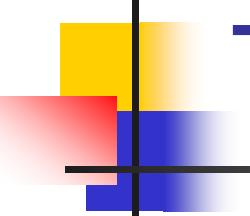


Struktur dan Fungsi Pernafasan Otot Otot Pernafasan Mekanisme Pembesaran Rongga Thorax



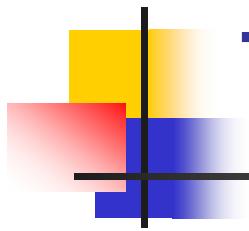
Ilmu Faal Dasar

2008



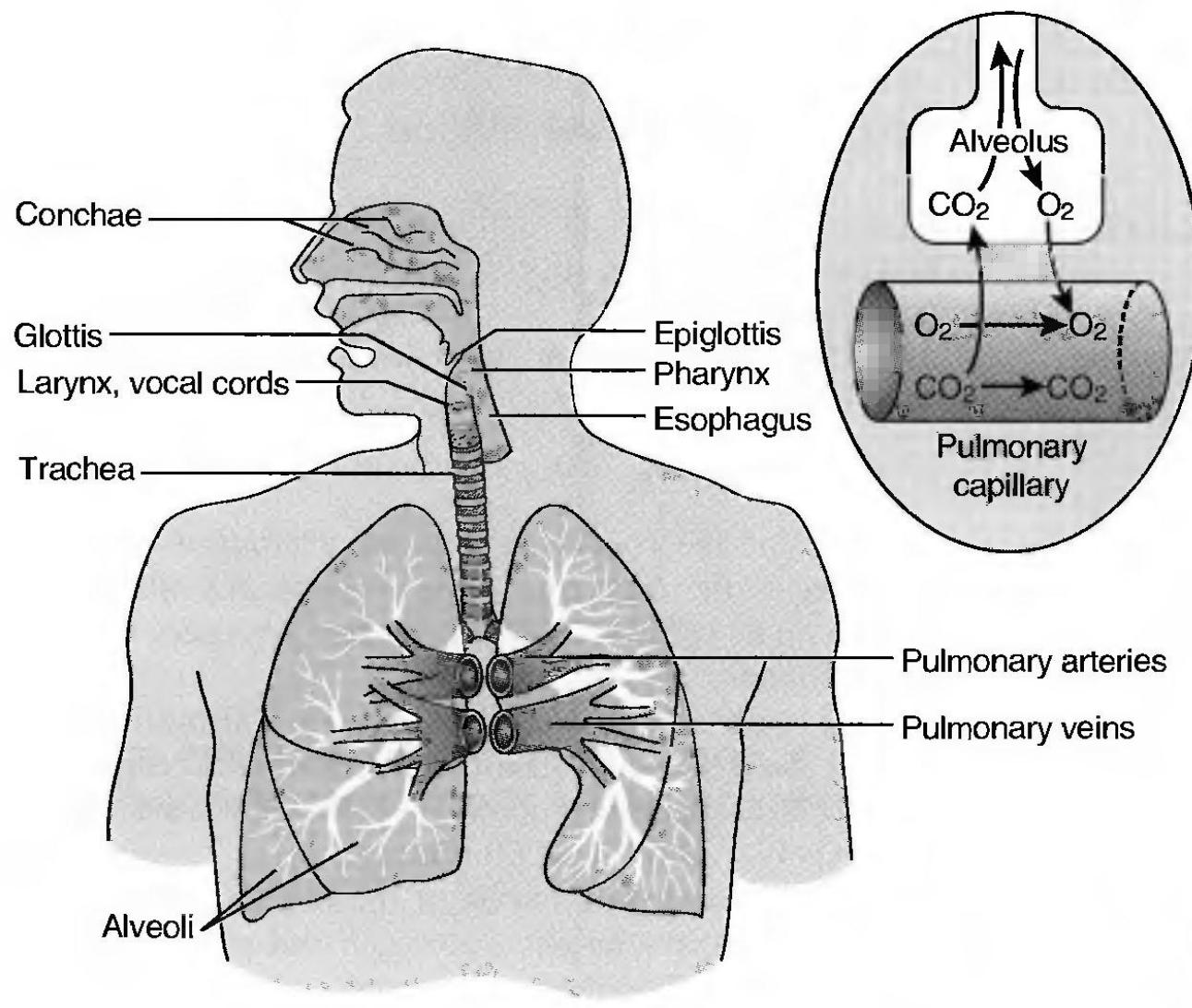
Tinjauan Anatomi

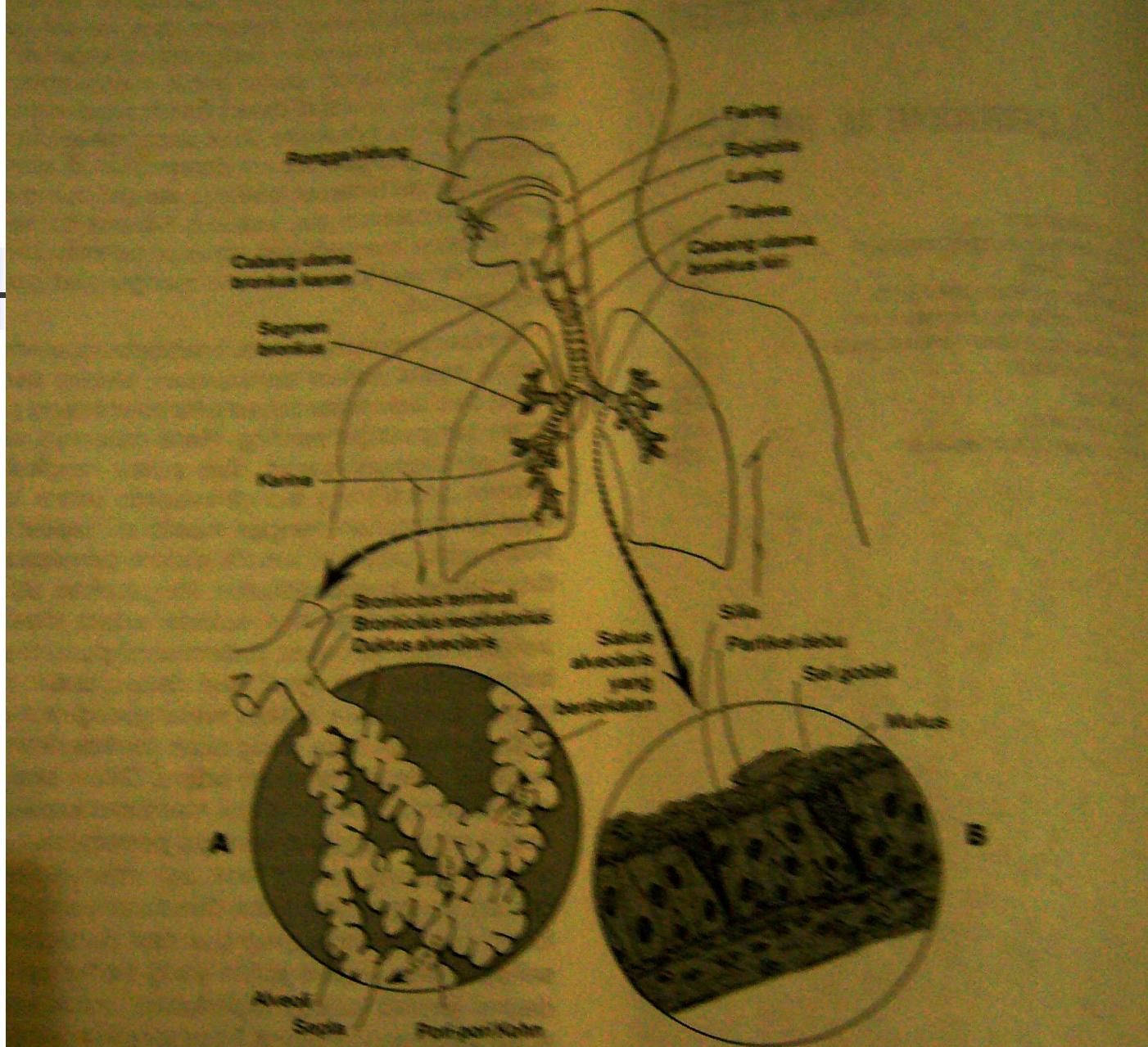
- Pernafasan : Proses pergerakan oksigen dari atmosfer menuju ke sel-sel dan keluarnya karbon dioksida dari sel-sel ke udara bebas
- Sel-sel tidak dapat melakukan pertukaran gas gas secara langsung.
- Struktur dan mekanisme Khusus



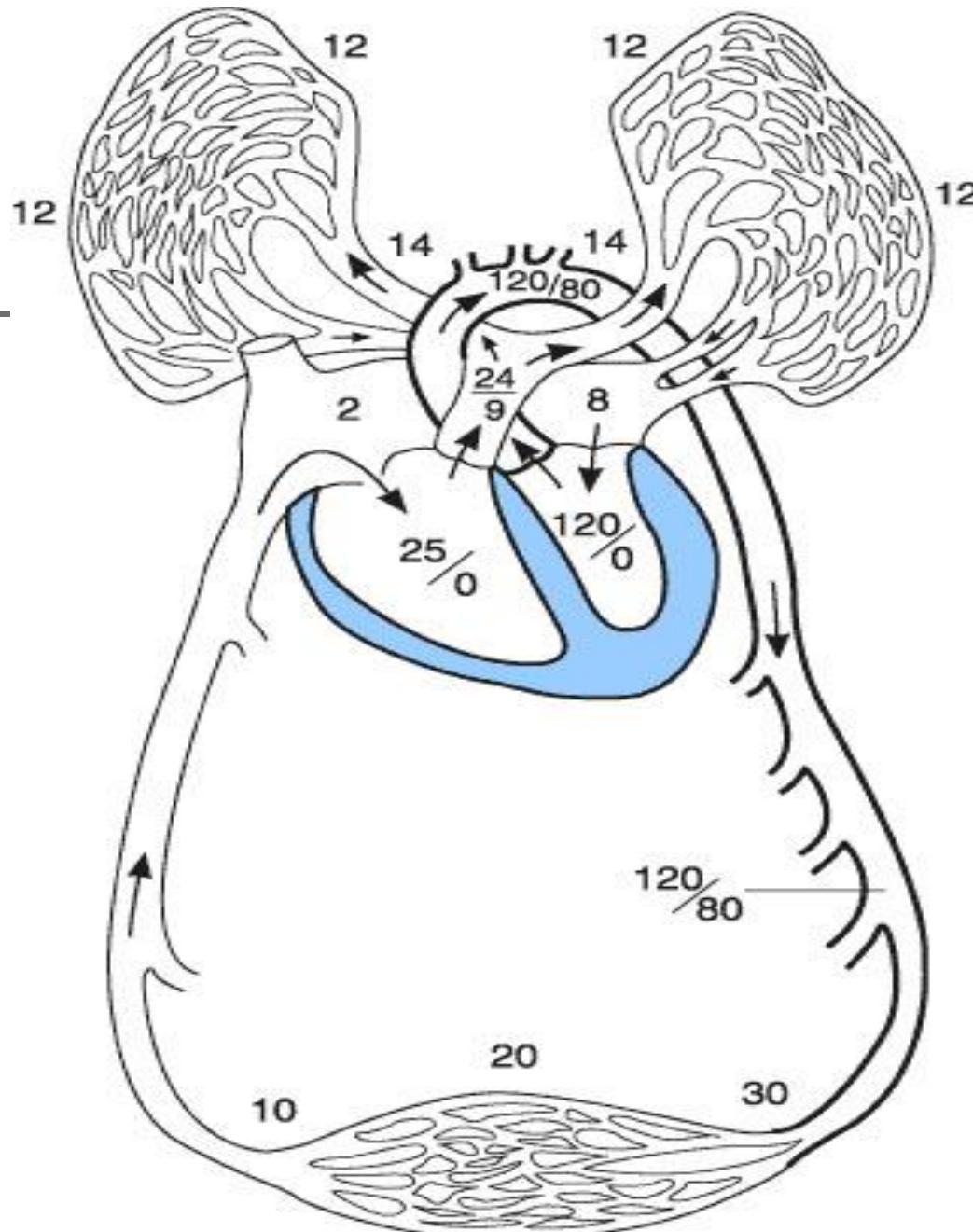
Tinjauan Anatomi

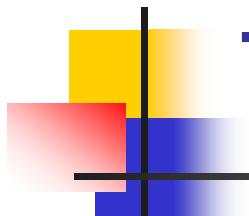
- Proses Pernafasan
 - Sistem Pernafasan (Respirasi)
 - Sistem Saraf Pusat (Central Nervous System)
 - Sistem Jantung dan Pembuluh Darah (Sistem Kardiovaskular)
- Ventilasi/Bernafas : Pergerakan udara masuk dan keluar dari saluran udara.





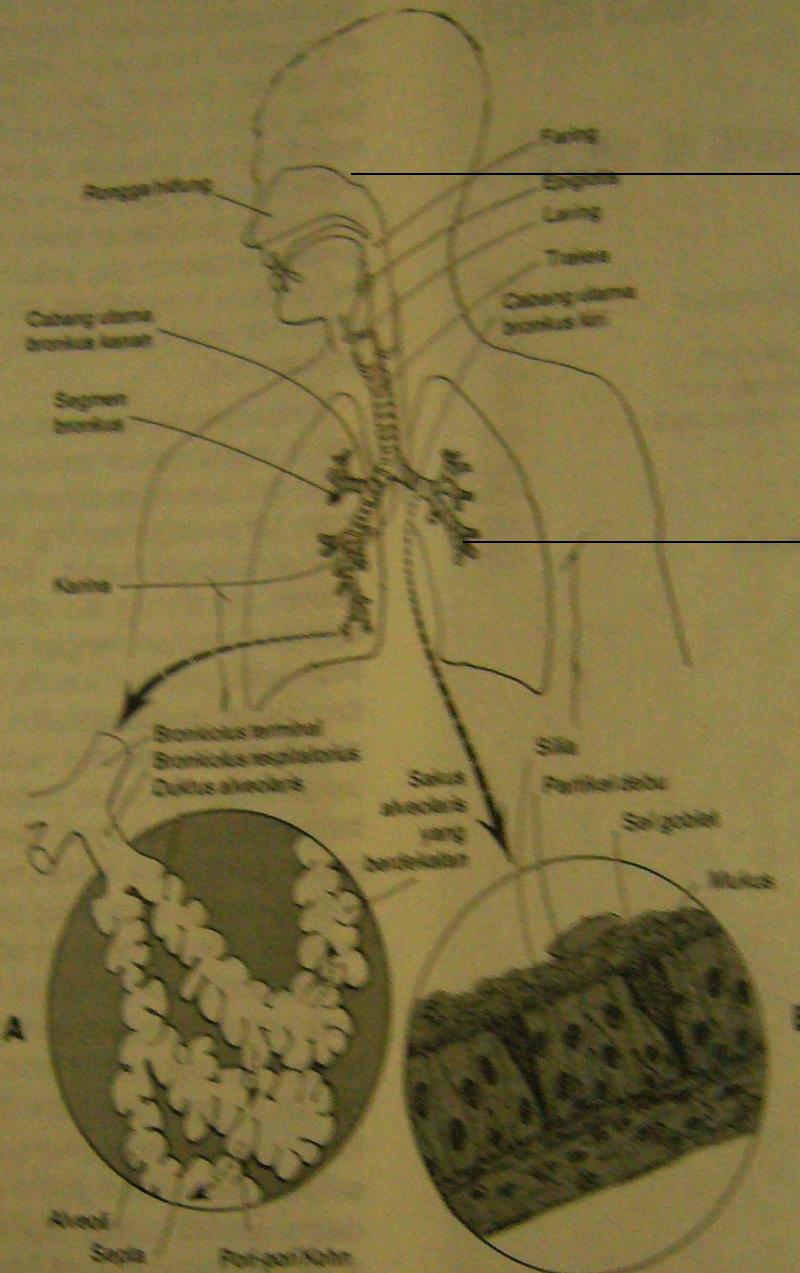
GAMSAR 35-1 System respiratorius. Abb. A. Alitus aereus und transitoria pulmonalia. Abb. B. normale pulmonale Bezirke.





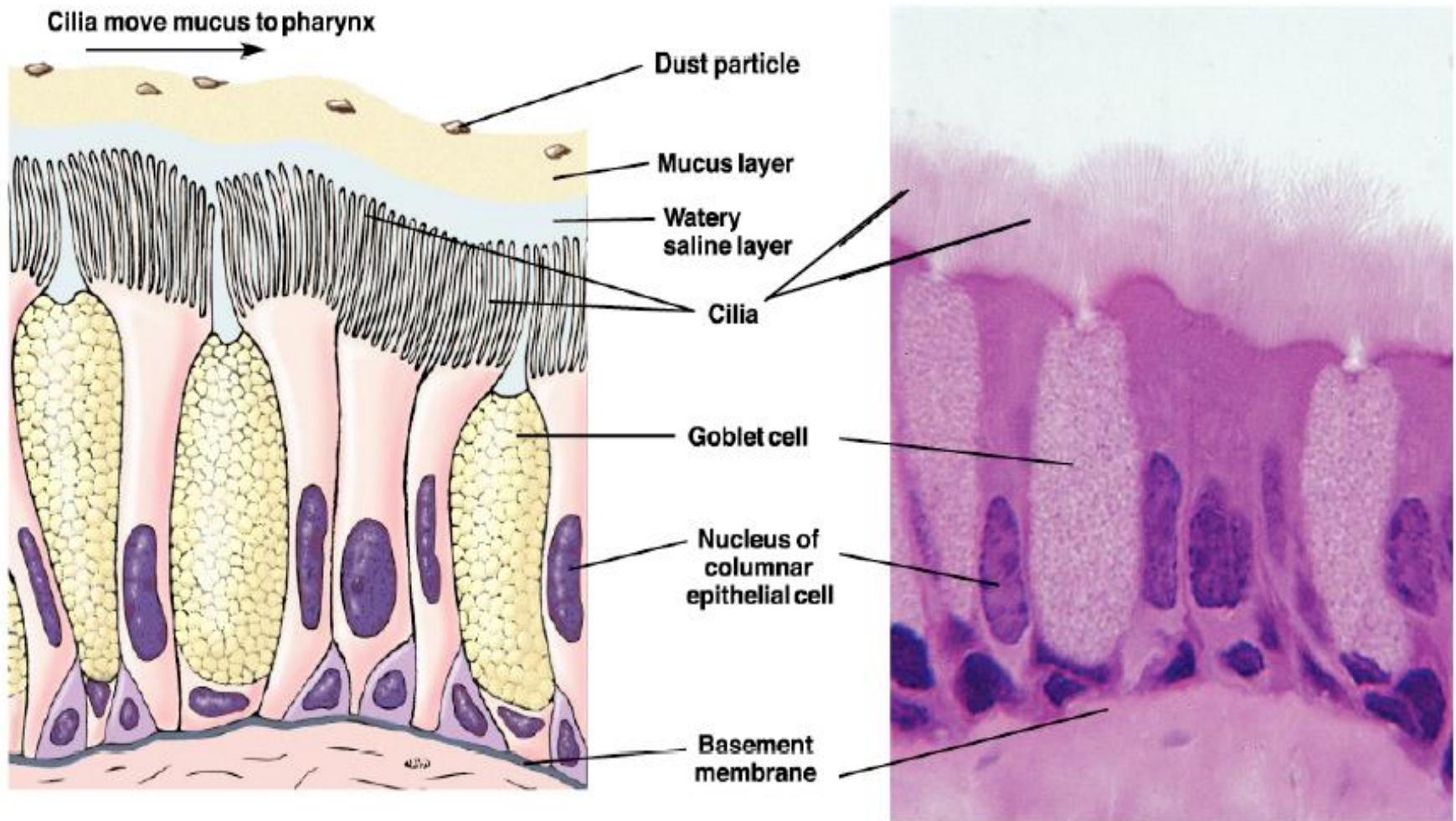
Tinjauan Anatomi

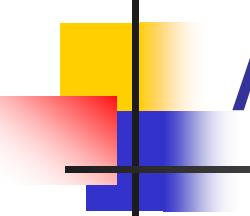
- Pernafasan Eksternal : Difusi oksigen dan karbondioksida melalui membran kapiler alveoli.
- Pernafasan internal : Reaksi reaksi kimia intraseluler dimana oksigen dipakai dan karbondioksida dihasilkan.



Disaring
Dihangatkan
Dilembabkan

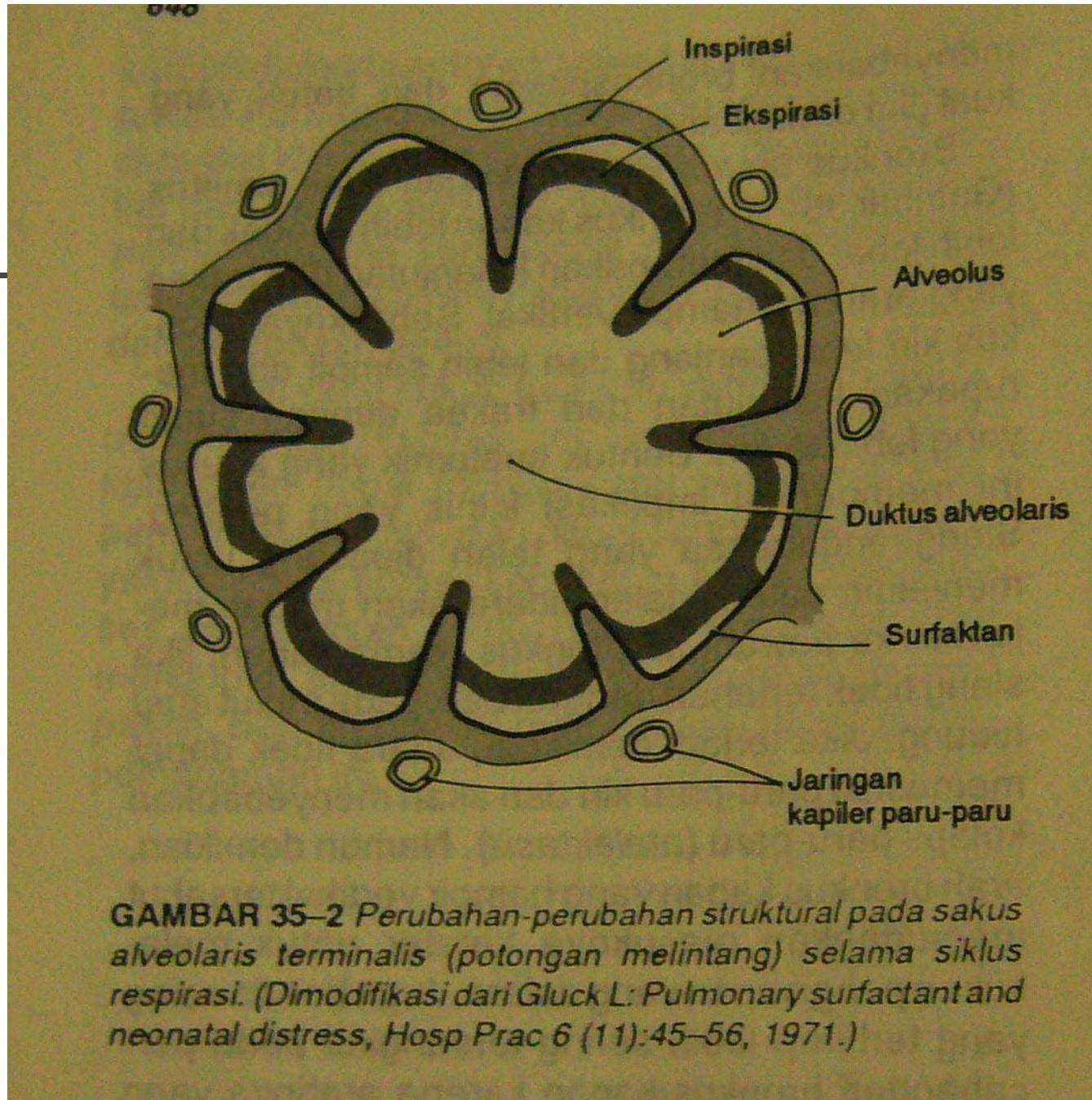
Patikel debu kasar → disaring rambut rambut dalam hidung
Partikel halus → dijerat mukus
Mukus + partikel debu → dibawa silia ke daerah laring kemudian ditelan atau dibatukkan.

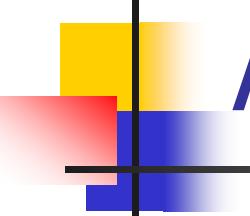




Anatomi Saluran Nafas

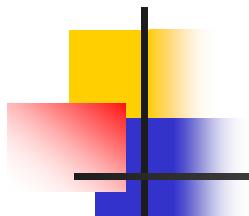
- Hidung → Faring → Laring → Trakhea → Bronkus → Bronkus Lobaris → Bronkus Segmentalis → Bronkiolus → Bronkiolus terminalis = Saluran Penghantar udara
- Bronkiolus respiratorius → Duktus Alveolaris → Sakus alveolaris terminalis = unit / Zone respiration





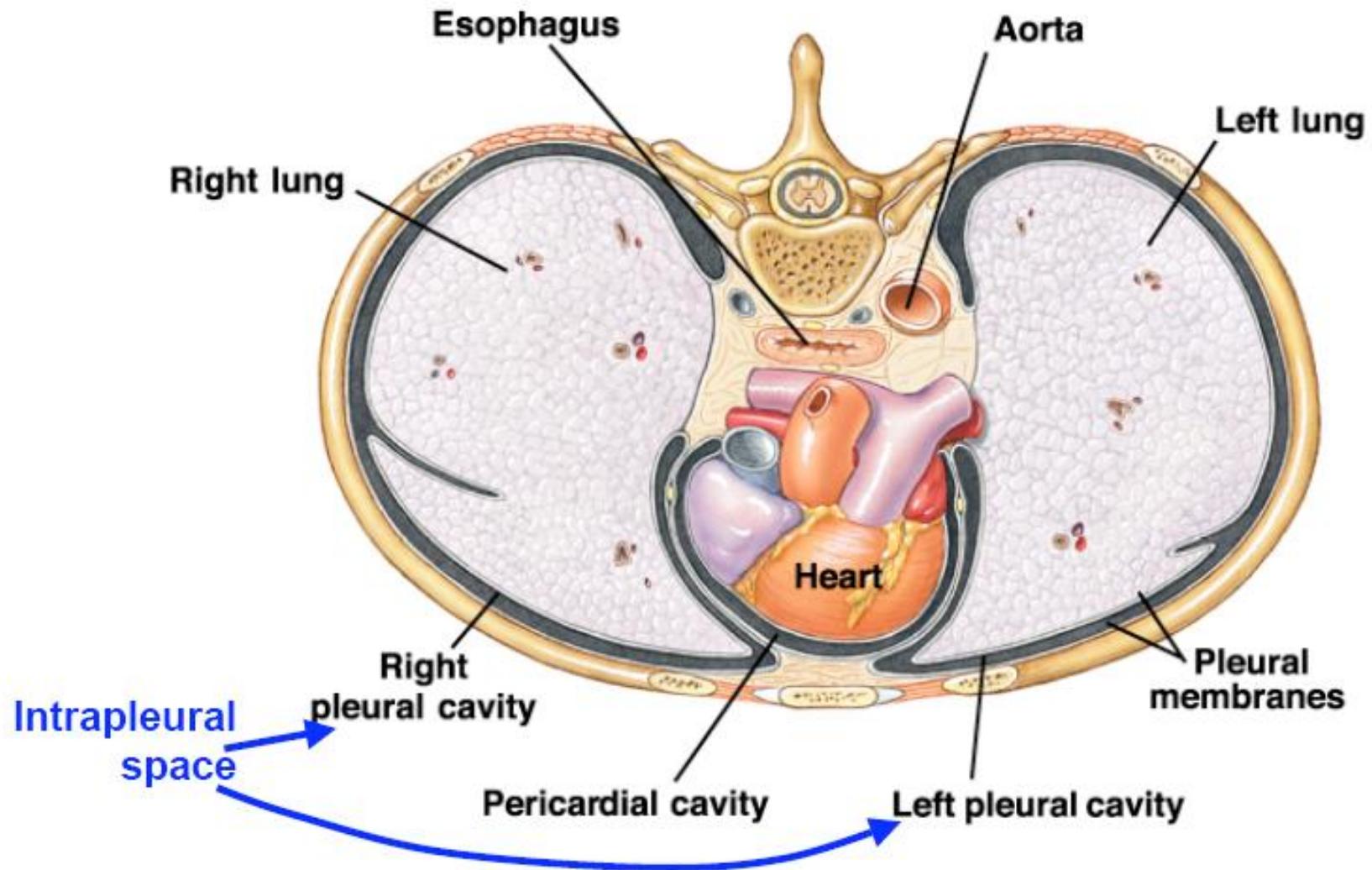
Anatomi Saluran Nafas

- Alveolus : Suatu gelembung gas yang dikelilingi oleh jaringan kapiler.
 - Cenderung mengembang pada inspirasi dan cenderung kolaps pada ekspirasi
 - Surfaktan : suatu zat lipoprotein yang mengurangi tegangan permukaan dan mencegah pengembangan berlebihan pada saat inspirasi dan kolaps pada saat ekspirasi

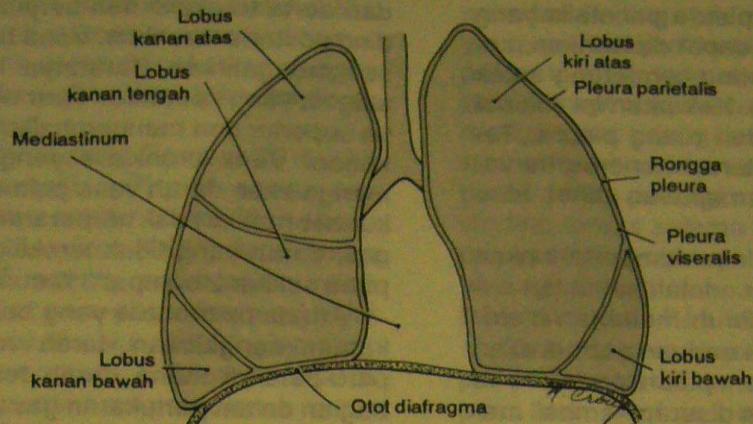


Paru paru

- Terletak di rongga dada.
- Batas bawah : Diafragma
- Batas atas : Tulang Clavicula
- Batas belakang : vertebrae, costae posterior
- Batas depan : Costae depan, sternum
- Batas tengah : Mediastinum, PD besar



FUNGSI PERNAPASAN NORMAL



SEGMENTASI RONGGA DADA DAN SEGMENTASI PARU-PARU

SEGMENTASI RONGGA DADA

Lobus atas

- 1—Apikal
- 2—Posterior
- 3—Anterior

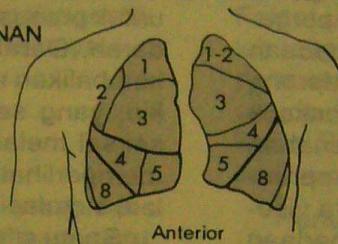
Lobus tengah

- 4—Lateral
- 5—Medial

Lobus bawah

- 6—Apikal
- 7—Mediobasal
- 8—Anterobasal
- 9—Laterobasal
- 10—Posterobasal

SEGMENTASI PARU-PARU KANAN



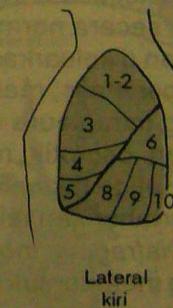
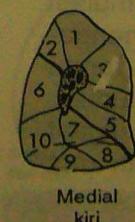
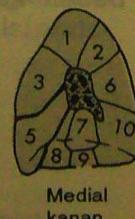
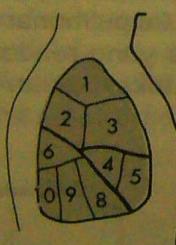
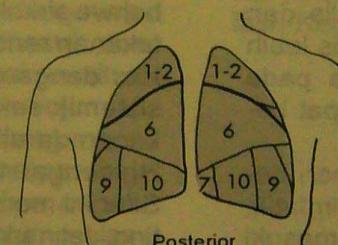
SEGMENTASI PARU-PARU KIRI

Lobus atas

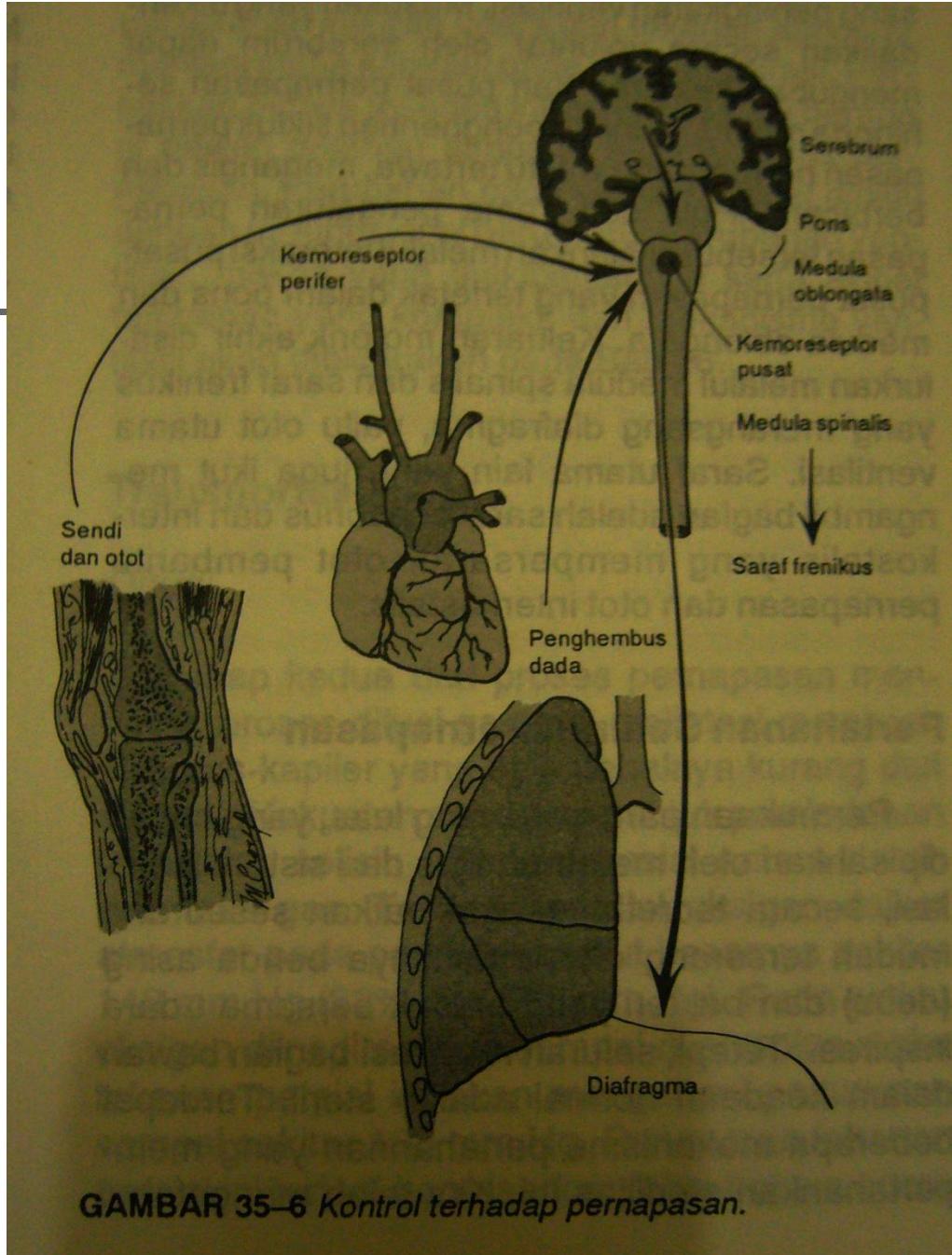
- 1—Apikoposterior
- 2—Anterior
- 3—Superior
- 4—Inferior

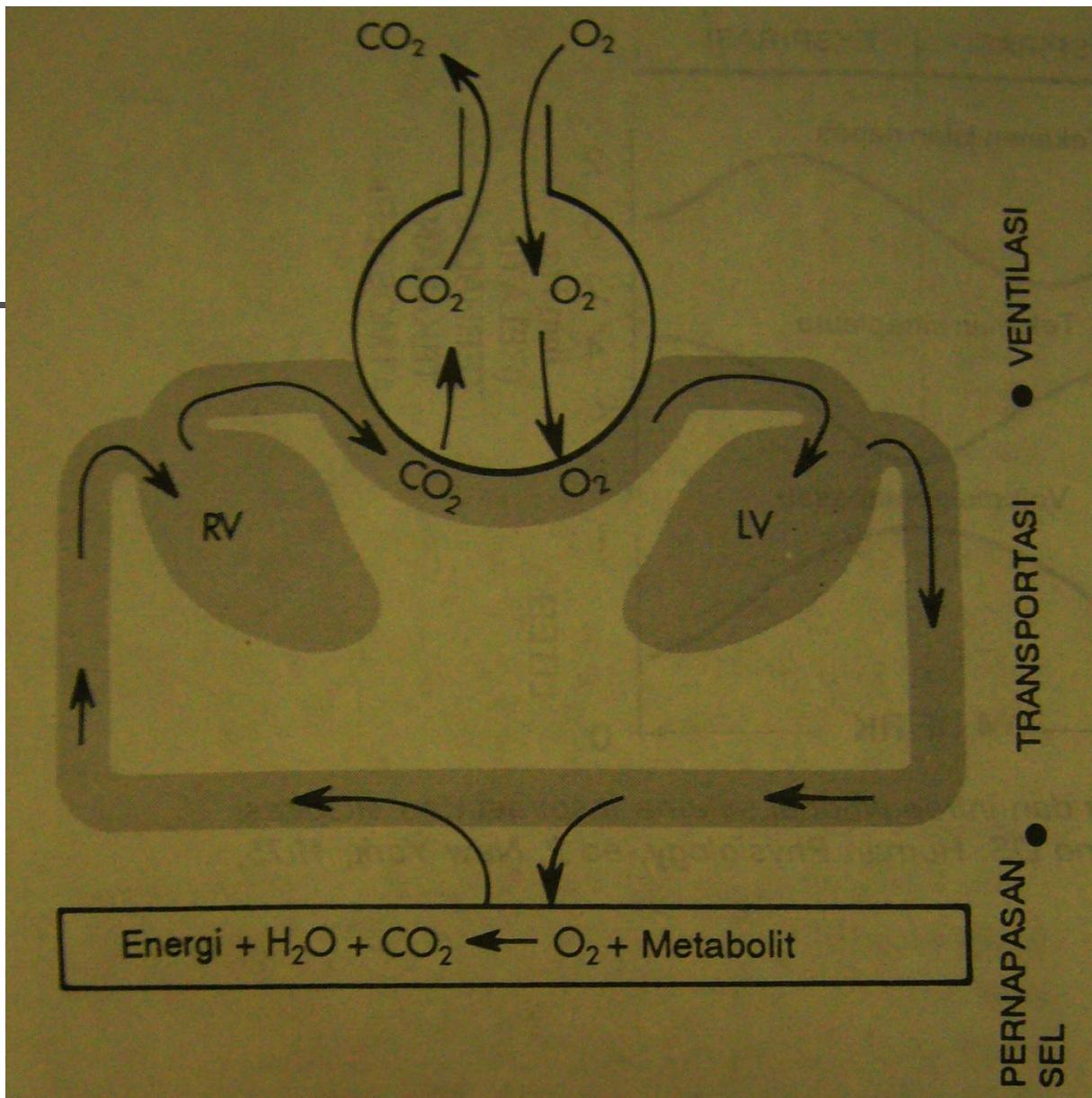
Lobus bawah

- 6—Apikal (superior)
- 7—Mediobasal (kardiak)
- 8—Anterobasal
- 9—Laterobasal
- 10—Posterobasal



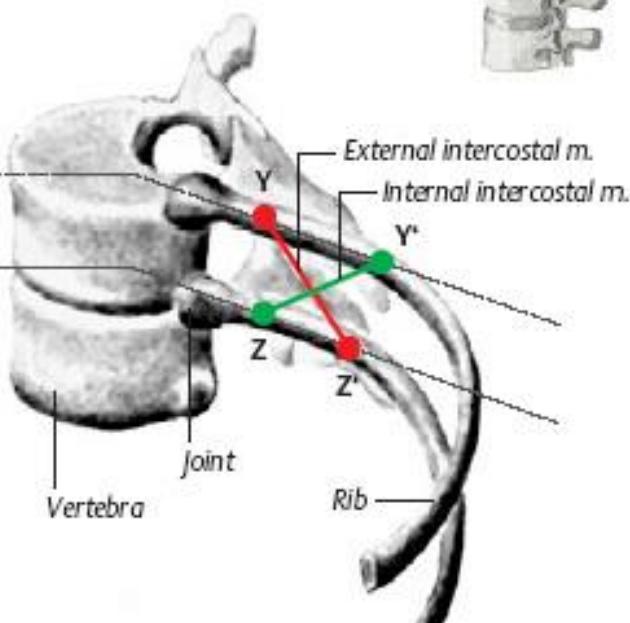
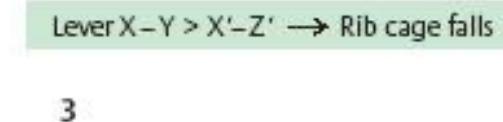
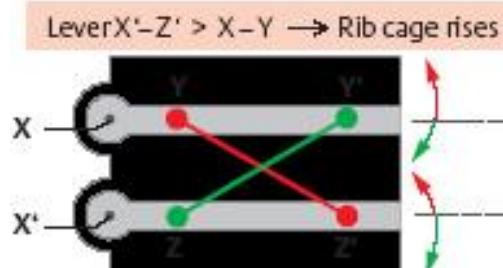
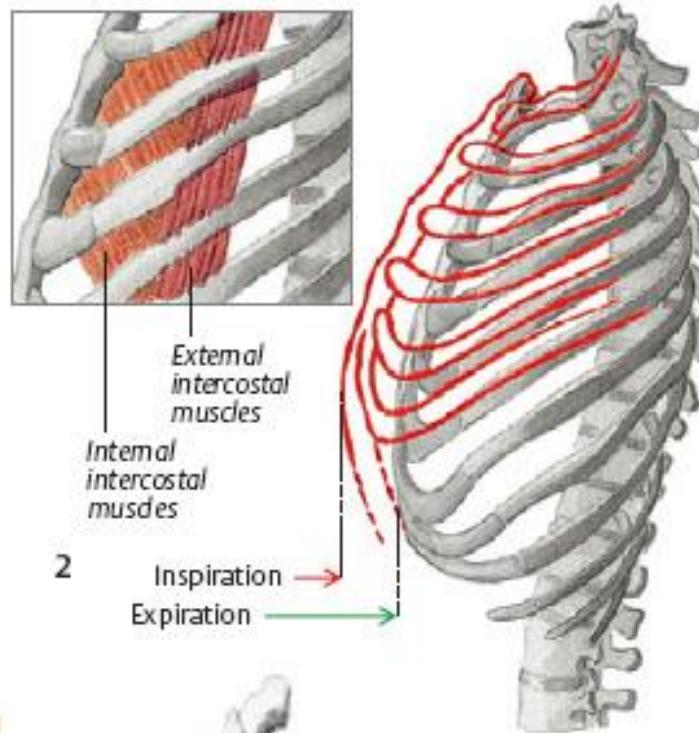
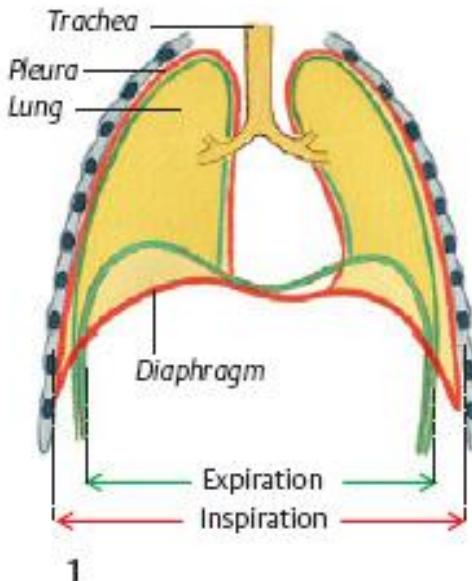
GAMBAR 35–3 Rongga dada dan segmentasi bronkopulmonar.





GAMBAR 35–7 Tahap-tahap penting pada proses pernapasan.

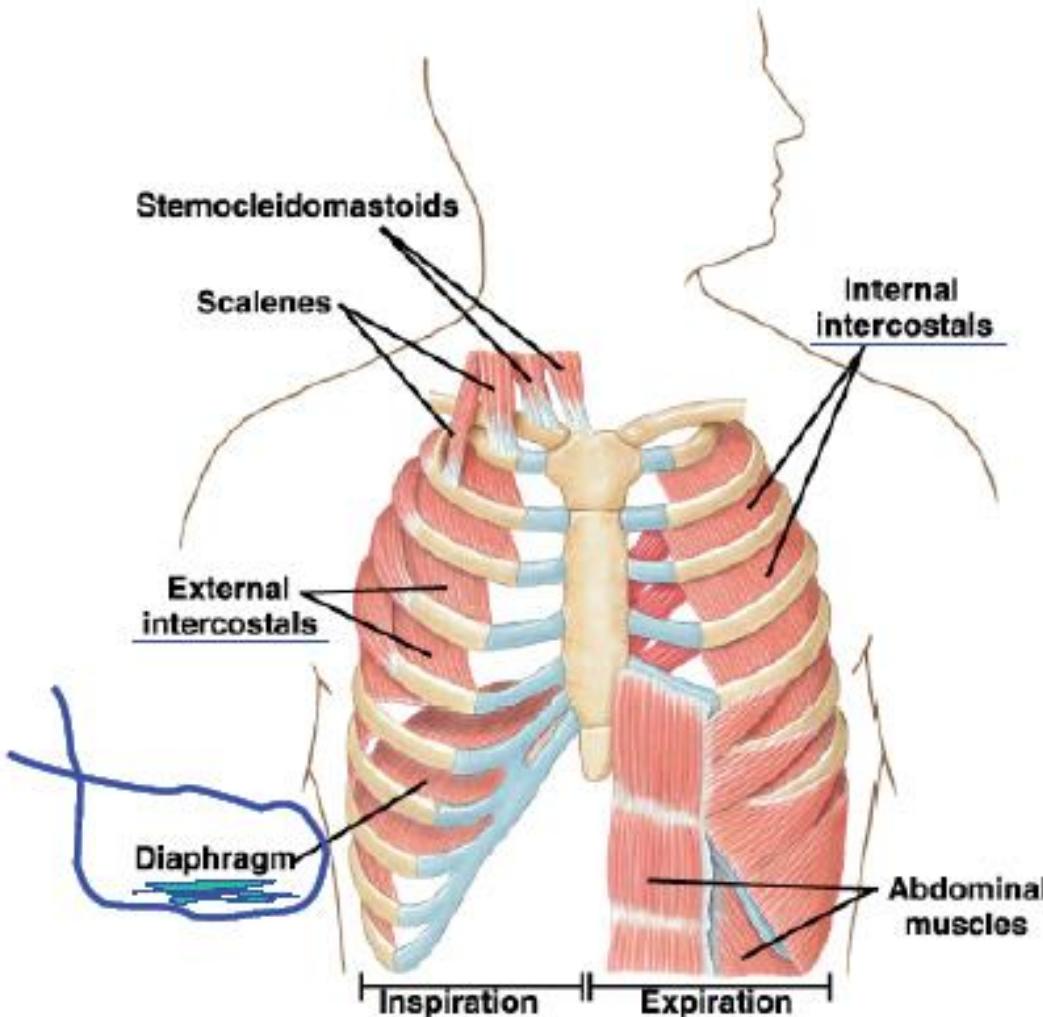
A. Respiratory muscles

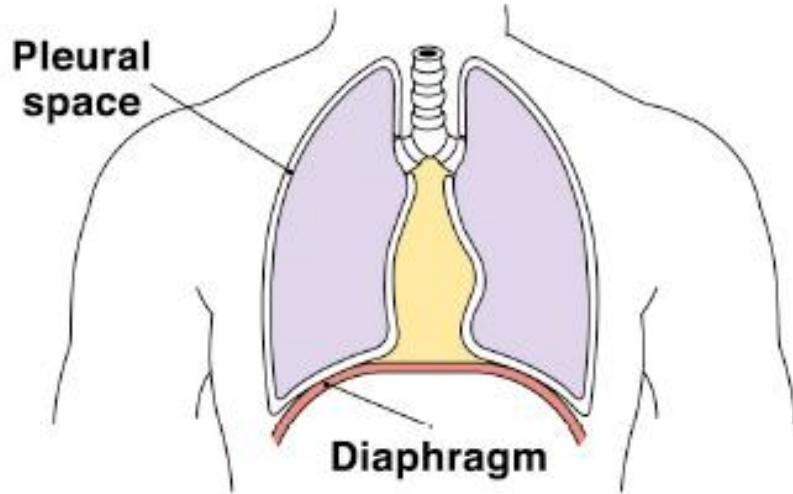


B. Ventilation (how we breathe)

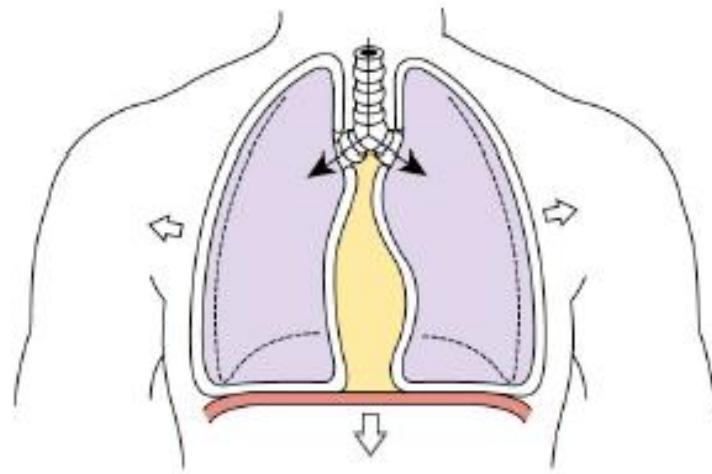
Muscles used for ventilation

The muscles of inspiration include the diaphragm, external intercostals, sternocleidomastoids, and scalenes. The muscles of expiration include the internal intercostals and the abdominals.

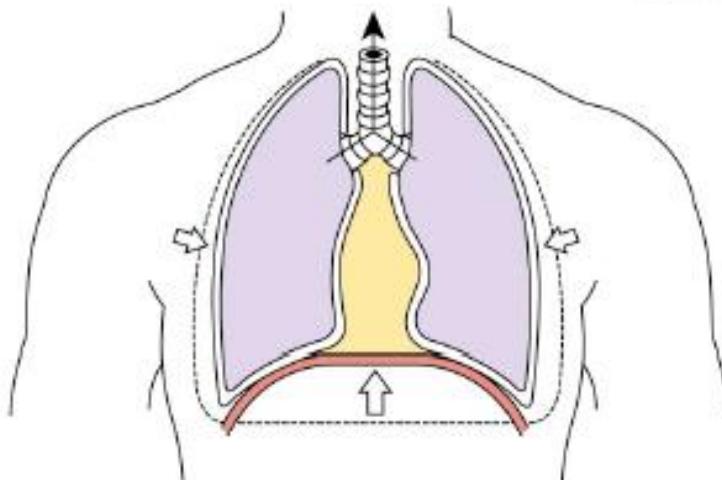




At rest, diaphragm is relaxed



Diaphragm contracts, thoracic volume increases.



Diaphragm relaxes, thoracic volume decreases.

“Pump handle” motion increases anterior-posterior dimension of rib cage

