

Nasal cavities		
Pharynx		
Larynx		
Trachea		
Bronchi		
Lungs		
Alveolus (plural alveoli)		
Pleural membranes		
Diaphragm		No related disease

Two air passages that begin at the end of the trachea, each one leads to a lung	Bronchial asthma: reduction of the diameter of the bronchi and bronchioles that hinders the passage of air to the pulmonary alveoli, causing the sensation of breathlessness. It is commonly caused by allergies
Pharyngitis: inflammation caused by microbes, cold air or tobacco, causing pain on swallowing and a dry throat	Laryngitis: this is an inflammation of the larynx that causes alterations to the voice, hoarseness and a cough
Connects the pharynx with the trachea and contains the vocal cords , which vibrate when the air leaves the lungs, producing sounds	Connects the nasal cavities, mouth, oesophagus and larynx (the airways and the digestive tract). The epiglottis prevents food from entering the trachea
Spongy organs made of thousands of branches from the bronchi, called bronchioles . The right one has three lobes and the left has two to make room for the heart	Common cold and influenza (or flu): viral diseases that cause a runny nose and sneezing (in colds) and muscular pain and fever (in flu). Sinusitis: inflammation of the mucosa of the internal cavities of the bones surrounding the nasal cavities. It causes pain
When epiglottis doesn't work properly when swallowing, choking is produced	Two membranes surrounding the lungs that stop friction between the lungs and ribs
Muscle that contracts (flattens) during inhalation, allowing the lungs to dilate, and relaxes during exhalation, allowing lungs empty the air	Emphysema: chronic (long-term) lung disease, irreversible, causing loss of the alveoli surface and blocking the smooth flow of air
Flexible tube with C-shaped cartilaginous rings, with an epithelium that secretes mucus and trap bacteria and dust particles in the air	Lung cancer: includes more than 50 different cancers affecting the respiratory tract, is mostly produced by smoking Tuberculosis: infectious disease produced by bacteria, which destroys the lungs and causes cavities in it.
Pneumothorax: an abnormal collection of air in the pleural space between the lung and the chest wall, causing lung collapse	Globular formations of a very thin epithelial walls that allow gas exchange between the air of the bronchioles and the blood in the pulmonary capillaries
Two large cavities that allows air to enter. Odours are detected at the top. They contain an epithelium which warms and moistens the air	Chronic bronchitis: irritation of the bronchi caused by smoking, or air pollutants