

聴覚検査法

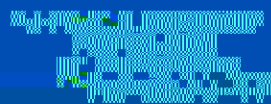
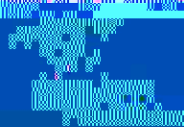
聴覚検査法は、聴覚の機能を客観的に測定するための検査法であり、聴覚障害の診断に重要な役割を果たしている。



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Department of Pediatrics

1. Pathology of the respiratory system

The respiratory system is a complex system that allows for the exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the body. It consists of the trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, and alveoli. The alveoli are the site of gas exchange, where oxygen is taken up and carbon dioxide is released. The respiratory system is also involved in the regulation of blood pH and the production of surfactant, which helps to keep the alveoli from collapsing.

2. Anatomy of the respiratory system

The respiratory system is divided into the upper and lower respiratory tracts.

The upper respiratory tract includes the nose, mouth, and pharynx.

3. Physiology of the respiratory system

The primary function of the respiratory system is to provide oxygen to the body and remove carbon dioxide.

This is achieved through the process of ventilation, which involves the movement of air in and out of the lungs.

During inspiration, the diaphragm contracts and moves down, increasing the volume of the thoracic cavity.

This causes a decrease in pressure, which draws air into the lungs.

During expiration, the diaphragm relaxes and moves up, decreasing the volume of the thoracic cavity.

This causes an increase in pressure, which forces air out of the lungs.

The process of gas exchange in the alveoli is driven by the partial pressures of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Oxygen diffuses from the alveoli into the blood, while carbon dioxide diffuses from the blood into the alveoli.

The rate of gas exchange is determined by the surface area of the alveoli, the thickness of the alveolar membrane, and the partial pressures of the gases.

The respiratory system is also involved in the regulation of blood pH and the production of surfactant.

Surfactant is a substance that reduces the surface tension of the alveoli, preventing them from collapsing.