

Bronchi (histology)

They are similar in structure to the trachea. They are formed by cartilaginous horseshoes, the so-called ***cartilagine bronchiales***, where the right main bronchus contains 6-9 cartilages and the left 8-12. The main bronchi contain the *paries membranaceus*, the posterior wall of the bronchi composed of ligament and smooth muscle. Lobular bronchi have irregular horseshoe-shaped cartilages with a varied distribution around the wall, which causes a circular cross-section. The entire wall of the bronchi becomes thinner and reduced in all its layers with branching

We distinguish **three layers**:

- *Tunica fibromusculocartilaginea* - formed by cartilage and a thin sheath of reticulate and annular smooth muscle; continues to the smallest bronchi and the beginning of the respiratory section of the lungs;
- *Tunica mucosa* - is covered with epithelium and cilia; contains cells with cilia, goblet mucus cells; in the mucous membranes of the larger bronchi there are glandulae bronchiales - seromucinous sacs, which in their structure, location and function can be compared to glandulae trachealis -
- *Tunica adventitia* (peribronchium) - **elastic** tissue around the bronchi, where vessels and nerves run allowing the movement of the bronchi during breathing; passes into the ligament in the mediastinum and into the interstitial ligament.