

Defensive breathing reflexes/Repetitorium

Concepts assumed

- Reflex, reflective paths;
- breathing mechanics;
- function V., IX. and X.

Reflexes from the upper respiratory tract

1. **Sneezing:** after irritation nasopharynx a deep breath and a quick, forceful exhalation through the nose and mouth.
2. **Protective apnea (Kratschmer's reflex):** after inhalation of an irritant by irritation in the upper respiratory tract apnea, closure of the glottis, bronchoconstriction.
3. **Aspiration Reflex.**
4. **Expiratory reflex.**

Reflexes from the lower respiratory parts

Under normal conditions, the airways are cleared by the action of the ciliated epithelium. If this mechanism is insufficient, reflex mechanisms start.

Cough

- After a deep breath, forced exhalation with the glottis closed, accompanied by a significant increase in intrathoracic pressure.
 - Increased intrathoracic pressure compresses the pars membranacea trachea inward and thus narrows its lumen. Then the glottis is quickly opened and the trachea is cleared by a rapid flow of air (large pressure gradient, narrowing of the trachea, turbulent flow).
 - Tusogenic zone.
 - Cough: tracheobronchial, laryngeal, productive, non-productive.
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- Loss of cough defense function.
 - Cough after operations.
 - Pathological cough - neurogenic, chronic.

Links

Related Articles

- Cough
- Mechanics of breathing
- Reflex

Source

- VÍZEK, Martin. *Repetitorium* [online]. [cit. 2012-01-06]. <<https://web.archive.org/web/20130512032641/http://pf.lf2.cuni.cz/vyuka/repetitorium.html>>.