Ch 10 study guide

Sunday, February 26, 2017

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What is the laryngotracheal diverticulum? When does it develop? Where does it develop from? What separates it from the foregut?

What are the tracheoesophageal folds? What do they fuse to form? What does this fused structure then form?

What does the endoderm of the laryngotracheal tube form? What does the splanchnic mesenchym surrounding the laryngotracheal tube form?

What forms the epiglottis and connective tissue of the larynx? What forms the laryngeal muscles? What forms the laryngeal cartilages?

What does the distal end of the laryngotracheal diverticulum become? What does this then divide into? What do these then enlarge into? What do these enlarged structures then divide into? (Figs. 10-2C and 10-9)

What is the primordium of a bronchopulmonary segment? About how many orders of branching occur? About how many orders are present after additional airways are formed after birth?

What are the four stages of lung development? Give corresponding timelines.

When do the cells in the lung start to secrete surfactant? What cells secrete this substance? What ailments occurs with surfactant deficiency?

What is a TEF? How does it occur? What abnormality is it usually associated with?