

<<呼吸系统>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

“以器官系统为中心”的医学教学模式是国际医学教育的趋势。

本系列书是世界著名医药卫生出版集团爱思唯尔公司出版的一套“以器官系统为中心”的医学基础课程教材。

该套教材第1版出版后受到世界各地许多医学院校的欢迎，并被多家进行“以器官系统为中心”教学的医学院校选定为教材。

第2版根据第1版出版后教师和学生的反馈意见，结合医学知识的更新进行了全新修订。

在编写内容上，该系列教材强调基础与临床的整合。

每一章节都是围绕着一个临床病例展开，通过对病人问题的呈现以及解决过程引出对相关知识的探究，从而使与器官系统结构、功能以及疾病相关的重要的基础医学知识得到了完善的整合。

在版式安排上，图框中的病例资料与正文中的医学知识完美匹配，一步一步地激起读者的求知欲望。

本册为《呼吸系统》。

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作者简介

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版权页：插图：Above the larynx, the airway is held open by the actions of airway-dilating muscles, including genioglossus and palatopharyngeus. Were it not for the actions of these muscles, the upper airway would collapse, particularly in the supine position. During sleep, the tone in skeletal muscles throughout the body is reduced and this applies equally to the muscles which keep the upper airways patent. It is therefore normal for the upper airway to become narrowed during sleep. In patients with OSA, the airway narrowing is more pronounced than normal and leads to periods of airway obstruction. There are a number of reasons why this happens, but obesity is the most important. It is thought that in obese patients, the pressure exerted by the fat in the neck tends to cause the airway to collapse. When the tone in the genioglossus and palatopharyngeus is reduced, as during sleep, airway obstruction may result. The airway may remain obstructed for only a few seconds, or it may be well over a minute before the patient takes his next breath. During this time, the patient may become hypoxic and will begin to make vigorous efforts to try and breathe against the obstructed airway. Furthermore, he will become increasingly aroused from his sleep. Eventually, he regains the tone in his airway-dilating muscles and the airway obstruction is relieved. (Patients do not usually awaken.) After the obstruction has been relieved, ventilation resumes and the patient's sleep deepens. This leads to a reduced tone in the airway-dilating muscles and the cycle starts to repeat itself. Although obesity is probably the most important factor leading to OSA, there are other predisposing

ng factors. These include anatomical variations predisposing to airway narrowing, such as enlarged tonsils, airway tumours and abnormalities of the mandible. Sedative drugs, including alcohol, may also predispose to sleep apnoea, probably by affecting sleep patterns and by reducing muscle tone. A small number of cases of OSA may be explained by abnormalities of neuromuscular function.

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编辑推荐

《呼吸系统(第2版)》 : The Systems of the Body series has established itself as a valuable resource for all medical and other health science students following system-based courses. In this second edition all the volumes have been updated to take into account feedback from readers of the first edition. Each volume continues to present the core knowledge of basic science and clinical conditions that medical students need, offering an integrated view of the system unavailable from standard textbooks. An expanded selection of self-assessment material is available from www.studentconsult.com/gopaperless

The Respiratory System explains basic science in the context of clinical case histories, giving the reader an integrated understanding of the system and its major diseases.

Introduction
、 Structure of the respiratory system, related to function、 Elastic properties of the respiratory system、 Airflow in the respiratory system、 Ventilation of the respiratory system: the importance of its lack of uniformity in disease
、 Gas exchange between air and blood: diffusion、 The pulmonary circulation: bringing blood and gas together
、 Carriage of gases by the blood and acid/base balance、 Chemical control of breathing、 Nervous control of breathing、 Lung function tests: measuring disability。

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