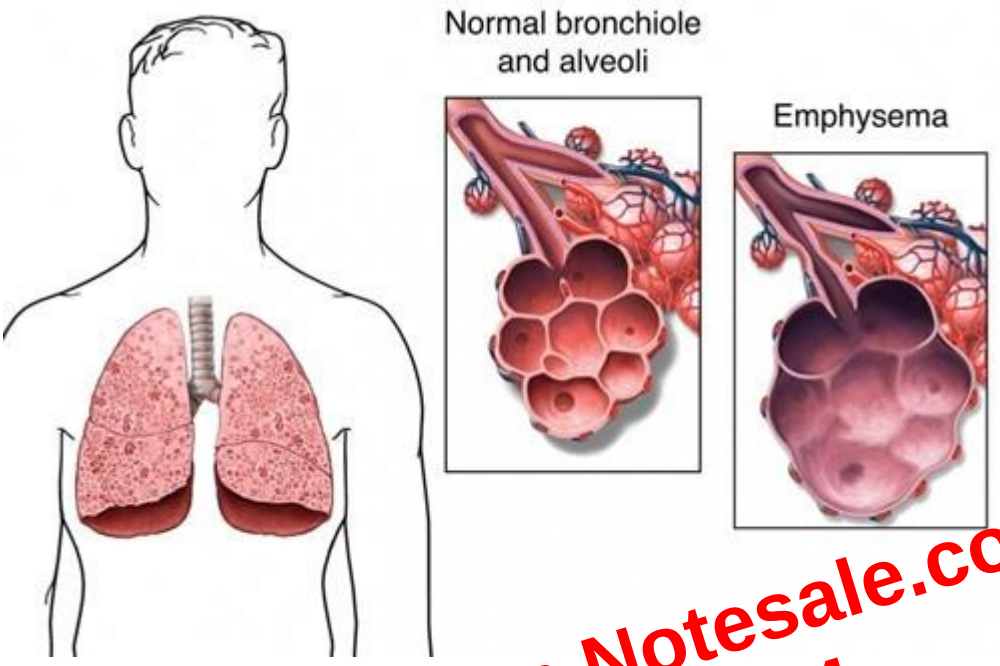
come back to their original shape after exhalation.so air cannot be pushed out and is trapped in the lungs.



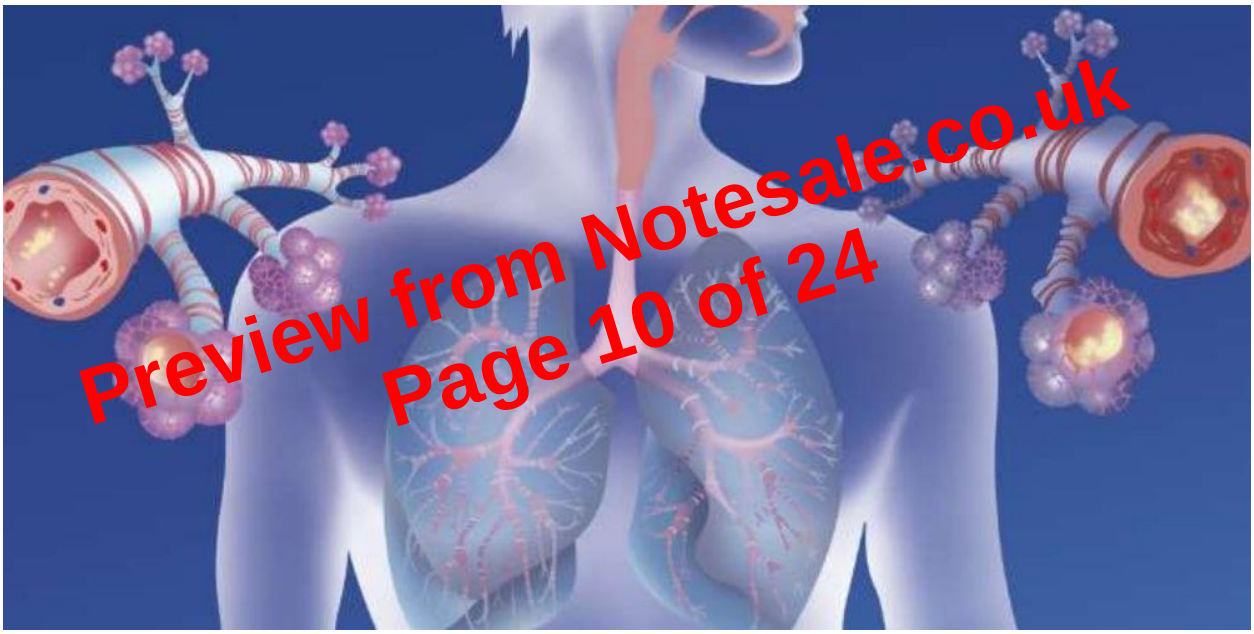
Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 5 of 24

Symptoms of Emphysema:

The symptoms of emphysema include shortness of breath, fatigue, recurrent respiratory infection and weight loss, by the time the symptoms of emphysema appear, the patient has

The symptoms of asthma vary from person to person.The major symptoms include shortness of breath (especially with exertion or at night), wheezing(whistling sound when breathing out),cough and chest tightness.

The chemicals with ability to dilate the bronchi and bronchioles are used in the treatment of asthma .such medicine is given in the form of inhalers.



Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 10 of 24

5-Lung Cancer(parti)

Lung Cancer is a disease of uncontrolled cells divisions in the tissues of the lung. The cells continue to divide without any control and form tumors. The cellular growth may also invade adjacent tissues beyond the lungs. The most common symptoms are shortness of breath, coughing (including coughing up blood) and weight loss.

The main causes of any cancer include carcinogens (such as those in cigarette smoke).ionizing radiation and viral infection. Smoking is the main cause of lung cancer. The risk of lung cancer is significantly lower in non-smokers. Cigarettes smoke contains over 50 known carcinogens.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 11 of 24

5-Lung Cancer(partII)

Xerophytes:

Xerophytes live in dry environments. They possess thick, waxy cuticles over their epidermis to reduce water loss from internal tissues. They have less number of stomata to reduce the rate of transpiration. Such plants have deep roots to absorb maximum water from soil. Some xerophytes have special parenchyma cells in stems or roots in which they store large quantities of water. This makes their stems or roots wet and juicy, called succulent organs. Cacti (singular: cactus) are the common examples of such plants.

|**Recalling:** osmosis is the movement of water from hypotonic solutions(less solute concentration) to hypertonic solutions (higher solute concentration)through semipermeable membrane|.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 23 of 24