The respiratory framework is liable for carrying oxygen into the body and eliminating carbon dioxide, a side-effect of cell breath. It comprises of the aviation routes, lungs, and related muscles and tissues. The aviation routes incorporate the nose, mouth, pharynx, larynx, windpipe, bronchi, and bronchioles.

Air enters the respiratory framework through the nose or mouth, and is sifted, warmed, and soaked as it goes down the aviation routes. The windpipe, or windpipe, branches into two bronchi, which lead to the left and right lungs. Inside the lungs, the bronchi partition into more modest cylinders called bronchioles, which end in air sacs called alveoli.

Gas trade happens in the alveoli, where oxygen diffuses from the air into the circulation system and carbon dioxide diffuses from the circulation system high up. The trading of gases is worked with by the enormous surface region of the alveoli and the flimsy walls of the vessels that encompass them.

Breathing is constrained by the respiratory focus in the brainstem, which gets data about the body's oxygen and carbon dioxide levels and changes breathing rate and profundity as needs be. The course of breathing includes the constriction of the stomach and intercostal muscles, which grow the lungs and attract air, and unwinding of these muscles, which permits air to be removed.

Generally, the respiratory framework assumes a critical part in keeping up with the body's homeostasis by directing oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in the circulation system.