

Chap 14 Sec 4

affects arteries

the wall thickens

cholesterol

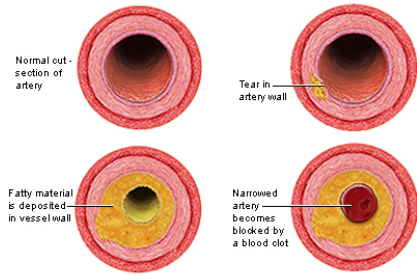
atherosclerosis

as a result of fatty buildup

reduces blood flow in the artery

athero - artery

sclerosis - thicken



Normal out-section of artery

Tear in artery wall

Fatty material is deposited in vessel wall

Narrowed artery becomes blocked by a blood clot

ADAM

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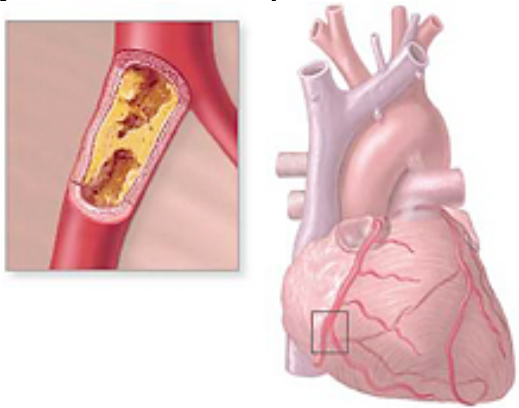
cardiac arteries become blocked

cells die

heart attack

permanent damage to heart muscle or death

blood flow to cardiac muscles is lower



ADAM

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high blood pressure


heart has to work harder

higher than 140/90

hypertension

can damage heart

can damage blood vessels



80/120
mm HG

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death of brain tissue

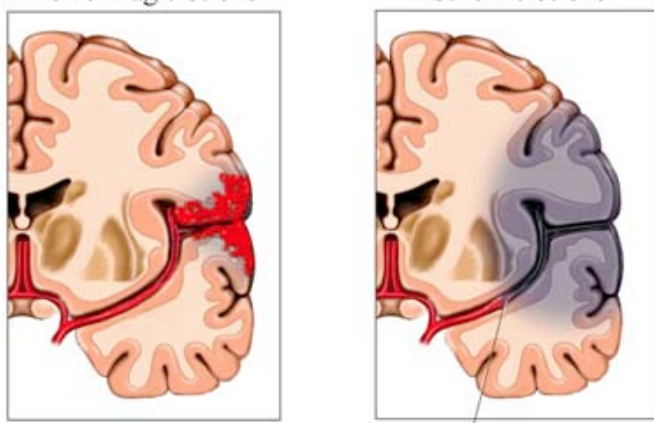
usually caused by atherosclerosis or hypertension

stroke

a blood vessel in the brain is blocked or bursts

Hemorrhagic Stroke

Ischemic Stroke



Hemorrhage/blood leaks into brain tissue

Clot stops blood supply to an area of the brain

chemicals in cigarettes Chap 14 Sec 4
damage lung tissue

causes breathing difficulties

90% are smokers

emphysema cannot get enough oxygen

cannot exhale hard

Emphysema

- Mucus in bronchiole
- Enlarged alveoli
- Fewer capillaries

Normal bronchiole and alveoli

Lungs

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an irritation of the bronchi (the breathing passages) Chap 14 Sec 4

bronchi become narrow and clogged with mucus

chronic bronchitis causes permanent breathing problems

have difficulty breathing

bronchitis

B. K. Harris, D.D.S.

a respiratory condition
airways in the lungs
narrow significantly

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causes coughing,
wheezing and shortness
of breath
caused by smoking, air
pollution, strong smells,
heavy exercise

asthma

Normal Airway Airway in Person with Asthma

Muscle Lining

Tight Muscles
Swelling
Mucus

a possible side effect of
asthma

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caused by insufficient
gas exchange in lungs needs medical attention
could cause death

suffocation

A close-up photograph showing a person's mouth as they use an inhaler. The person's lips are pursed around the mouthpiece of the white inhaler. The inhaler has some text on it, including '216790' and '12'.

a respiratory disease
fluid collects
in alveoli
decreases lungs ability
to exchange gases

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an infection
in the lungs

pneumonia

