



Changes in the thoracic cavity during ventilation.

- _____ 1. When the diaphragm contracts, its central tendon is pulled inferiorly, causing the volume of the thoracic cavity to _____ (increase, decrease).
- _____ 2. When the external intercostal muscles contract, the ribs pivot in a _____ (superior, inferior) direction. This causes the anterior-posterior dimension of the thorax to _____ (increase, decrease).
- _____ 3. These two changes cause the total volume of the thoracic cavity to _____ (increase, decrease).
- _____ 4. Since the volume of the thoracic cavity has increased, the pressure within it has _____ (increased, decreased).
- _____ 5. If the pressure in the thorax falls below atmospheric pressure, then air moves _____ (into, out of) the lungs.
- _____ 6. When the diaphragm relaxes, the abdominal pressure causes the central tendon to move back toward the thorax, and the thoracic pressure _____ (increases, decreases).
- _____ 7. When the external intercostal muscles relax, the ribs fall back to their resting position, causing the anterior-posterior dimension of the thorax to _____ (increase, decrease).
- _____ 8. These changes _____ (increase, decrease) the pressure on the air, causing it to move _____ (into, out of) the lungs.