



**Figure 14.10.** Control of inspiration and expiration.

**Exercise 14.10:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The inspiratory and expiratory centers are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ a. The inspiratory center stimulates the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to contract.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ b. This causes the volume of the thorax to \_\_\_\_\_ (increase, decrease). (see ventilation, p. 227)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. At the end of a tidal inspiration the chest wall and lungs passively return to the lung volume known as \_\_\_\_\_. (see lung volumes, p. 228)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. During more forceful expiration, the expiratory center stimulates the \_\_\_\_\_ intercostals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The pneumotaxic and apneustic centers are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ a. The apneustic center stimulates the \_\_\_\_\_ center.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ b. Therefore, the apneustic center tends to promote \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ c. The pneumotaxic center inhibits the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ centers.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ d. Therefore, the pneumotaxic center tends to terminate \_\_\_\_\_.