the root of the lungs. A direct opening of the arteries is the immediate neighborhood of the epiphysitis following the accidental injury, and also from the very considerable changes of some slight injury, isolated in disease layers about the lungs. In the cases of the lungs the arteries of the lungs are involved in a manner not within, the only cavity of the lungs, and the vessel which was not of this type, but through the throat layer immediately under the epiphysitis, but in the smaller bronchial the arteries could be held.

The artery supply of the pulmonary blood-vessels is not so large as that to the other parts of the body. William James Miller.

REFERENCES.

LUNG, DISEASES OF.

Diseases of the lungs are classified as:

1. Acute inflammation: pneumonia, bronchitis, tuberculosis, etc.
2. Chronic inflammation: chronic bronchitis, chronic lung disease, etc.
3. Obstructive disease: asthma, bronchiectasis, etc.
4. Malignant disease: cancer, sarcoma, etc.
5. Infectious disease: tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc.
6. Other diseases: emphysema, cystic fibrosis, etc.

The term "lung" is used to describe any portion of the respiratory system that is involved in the disease. The lungs are composed of two organs, the right and left lungs, which are divided into several sections or lobes.

In pneumonia, the lung tissue becomes inflamed and swollen, leading to shortness of breath and fever. The lungs may become infected by a variety of organisms, including bacteria, viruses, and fungi. The treatment of pneumonia depends on the cause and severity of the infection.

In tuberculosis, the lung tissue becomes inflamed and damaged, leading to the formation of nodules and cavities in the lungs. The disease is caused by the Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacterium and is transmitted through the air. Treatment typically involves the use of antibiotics.

In chronic bronchitis, the airways of the lungs become inflamed and narrowed, leading to a persistent cough and increased mucus production. The disease is caused by long-term exposure to irritants, such as cigarette smoke and air pollution. Treatment is directed at reducing symptoms and preventing further damage to the lungs.

In asthma, the airways of the lungs become inflamed and narrowed in response to triggers, such as allergens and irritants. The disease is characterized by shortness of breath, wheezing, and coughing. Treatment typically involves the use of medications to reduce inflammation and relax the muscles of the airways.

In emphysema, the air sacs in the lungs are destroyed, leading to a decrease in the ability of the lungs to exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide. The disease is caused by chronic exposure to irritants, such as cigarette smoke and air pollution. Treatment is directed at reducing symptoms and improving quality of life.

In cystic fibrosis, the airways of the lungs become blocked by thick, sticky mucus, leading to recurrent lung infections and lung damage. The disease is caused by a genetic mutation that affects the production of a protein called cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR). Treatment is directed at reducing symptoms and improving lung function.

In conclusion, diseases of the lungs can have a significant impact on a person's health and quality of life. Early diagnosis and treatment are essential to prevent further damage to the lungs and improve outcomes. Treatment options vary depending on the cause and severity of the disease. It is important to work closely with a healthcare provider to develop a personalized treatment plan.
3. The variety of functions observed as present are paramount in the pathologic processes.

4. Resynchronization (also called "Resynchronization of functions") is a term used to describe the coordinated interplay of the various organ systems during physiologic and pathologic states. It is a fundamental concept in the understanding of disease processes.

5. The term "resynchronization" refers to the coordinated function of multiple organ systems, which is disrupted in various disease states.

6. This phenomenon is best observed in situations where the interdependence of organ systems is crucial, such as in the case of the heart-brain interaction in cardiac arrest.

7. Resynchronization is a dynamic process that involves the adaptation and coordination of various organ systems to maintain homeostasis.

8. The term "resynchronization" is often used interchangeably with "resynchronization of functions," highlighting the interrelatedness of physiological processes.

9. In the context of the cardiovascular system, resynchronization can refer to the coordinated action of the heart muscles in response to the electrical impulses.

10. The concept of "resynchronization" is central to understanding the mechanisms of various cardiac diseases, such as heart failure and arrhythmias.

11. The term "resynchronization" also refers to the coordinated action of the respiratory, circulatory, and immune systems in response to external stimuli.

12. Resynchronization is a complex process influenced by various factors, including genetic, environmental, and physiological conditions.

13. The term "resynchronization" is a useful concept in the field of medicine, providing insights into the interplay of organ systems and the pathogenesis of disease.
required, the former method is to be preferred, but in
even these cases the operator, and probably the hands of the
tongue may be kept slightly moist.

Lungs, Diseases of.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Conditions involving the larynx.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Emphysema. See Emphysema.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Gangrene.-Gangrene of the lungs is a comparatively rare condition. It is probably due to the spread of a disease of the bronchi, or to the embolization of a blood clot from a vessel of the lung, which has become infected. The symptoms of the condition are those of pulmonary embolism, with the addition of local pain, fever, and dyspnea.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Chronic Pneumonia. See Pneumonia.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Chronic Phthisis.-Chronic phthisis is a condition in which the lungs are partially or totally destroyed by tuberculosis. The symptoms are those of chronic bronchitis, with the addition of cough, expectoration, and occasionally hemoptysis.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Hypertension.-Hypertension of the lungs is a condition in which the blood pressure in the pulmonary arteries is increased. The symptoms are those of pulmonary edema, with the addition of dyspnea, cough, and hemoptysis.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Infarction.-Infarction of the lungs is a condition in which a portion of the lung is necrotic due to obstruction of the blood vessels. The symptoms are those of pulmonary edema, with the addition of cough, expectoration, and occasionally hemoptysis.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Emphysema.-Emphysema of the lungs is a condition in which there is a permanent increase in the volume of the lungs due to the destruction of the bronchial wall. The symptoms are those of chronic bronchitis, with the addition of dyspnea, cough, and expectoration.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Collateral Circulation.-Collateral circulation of the lungs is a condition in which the blood flow to the lungs is maintained by the development of new blood vessels. The symptoms are those of pulmonic insufficiency, with the addition of dyspnea, cough, and expectoration.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Vitiligo.-Vitiligo of the lungs is a condition in which the color of the lung tissue is altered due to the destruction of pigment cells. The symptoms are those of pulmonary edema, with the addition of cough, expectoration, and occasionally hemoptysis.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Hypertension.-Hypertension of the lungs is a condition in which the blood pressure in the pulmonary arteries is increased. The symptoms are those of pulmonary edema, with the addition of dyspnea, cough, and hemoptysis.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Infarction.-Infarction of the lungs is a condition in which a portion of the lung is necrotic due to obstruction of the blood vessels. The symptoms are those of pulmonary edema, with the addition of cough, expectoration, and occasionally hemoptysis.

Lungs, Diseases of.-Emphysema.-Emphysema of the lungs is a condition in which there is a permanent increase in the volume of the lungs due to the destruction of the bronchial wall. The symptoms are those of chronic bronchitis, with the addition of dyspnea, cough, and expectoration.