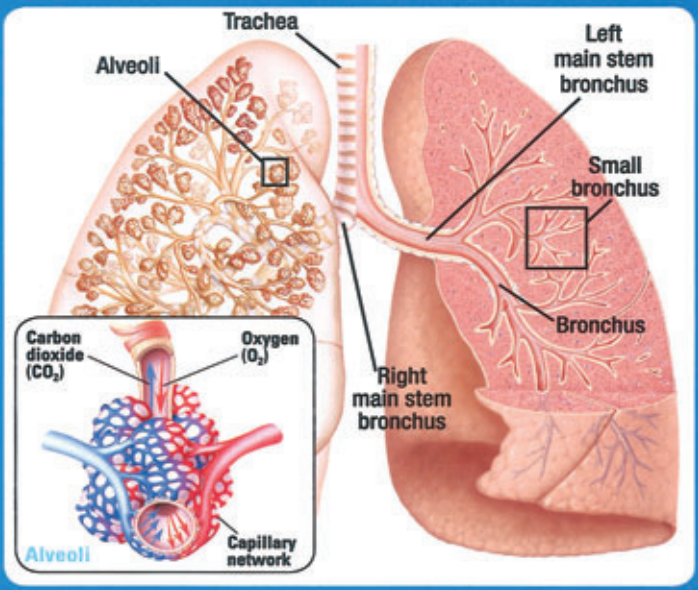
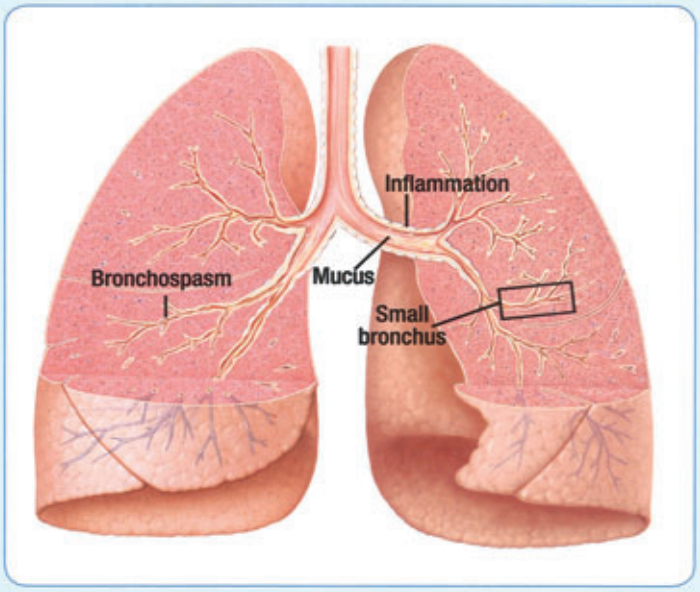
# Normal Lung



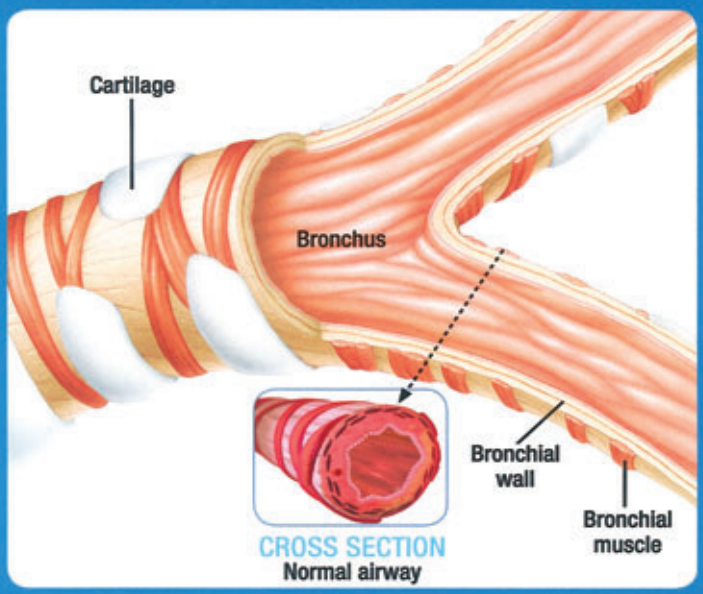

Every time you take a breath, you inhale air containing oxygen into your lungs. The air travels through the bronchioles (airways) to the alveoli (air sacs). In the air sacs, oxygen passes into tiny blood vessels called capillaries. At the same time, carbon dioxide in the blood passes into the air sacs and is exhaled.

# Asthmatic Lung



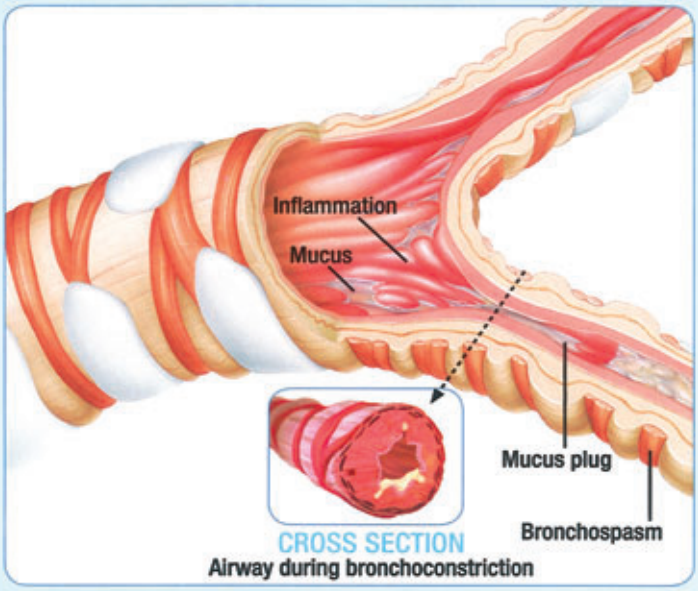

In asthma, airways are very sensitive and can be inflamed and swollen. In addition, certain triggers can cause the muscles of the airways to squeeze (bronchoconstriction). The airways can also produce excess mucus.

# Normal Airway




In a normal lung, bronchioles (airways) are open wide, allowing air to flow through freely.

# Asthmatic Airway




Symptoms of **Asthma Episodes**

- Chest tightness
- Coughing
- Shortness of breath
- Wheezing

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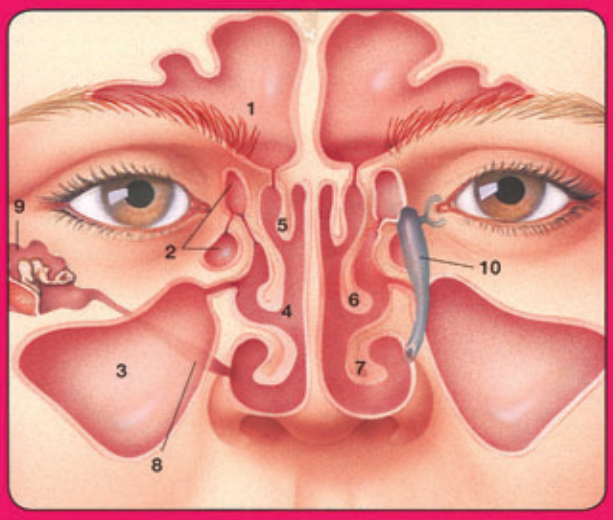
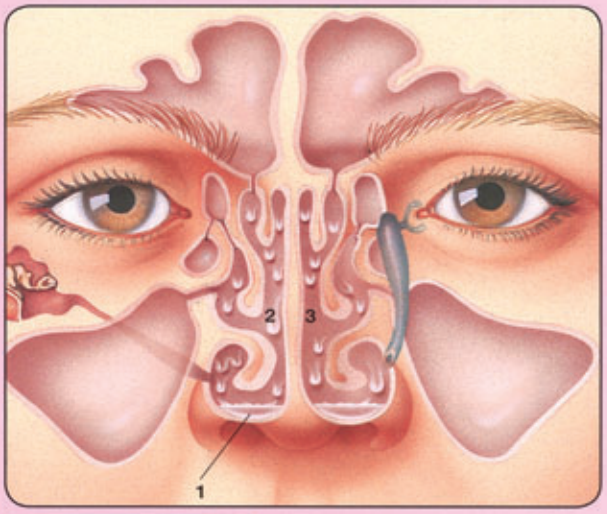
# Normal Sinuses



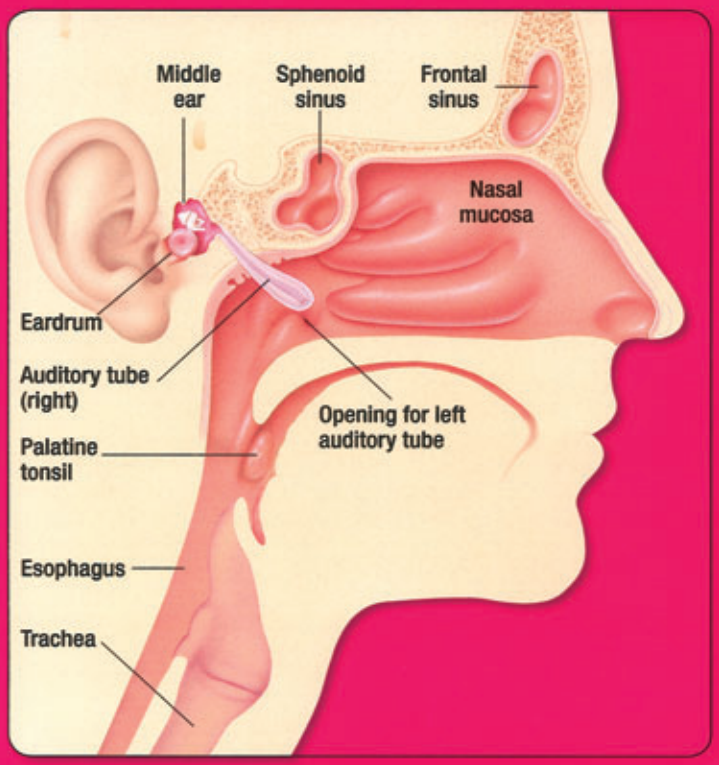

1. Frontal sinus
2. Ethmoid sinus
3. Maxillary sinus
4. Nasal cavity
5. Upper turbinate
6. Middle turbinate
7. Lower turbinate
8. Auditory (eustachian) tube
9. Middle ear
10. Lacrimal duct

# Allergic Rhinitis

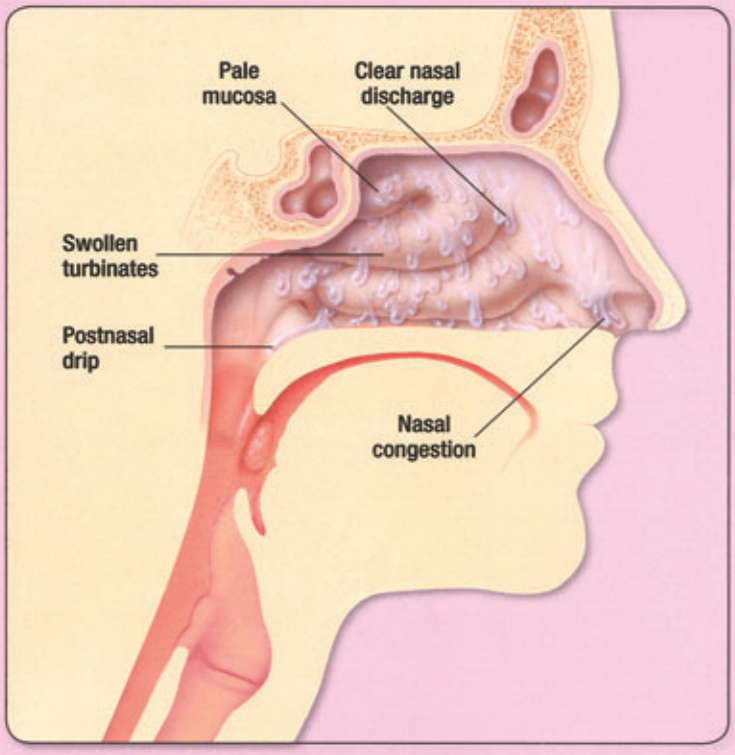



1. Congestion
2. Clear nasal discharge
3. Pale mucosa

# Normal Sinuses




# Allergic Rhinitis

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