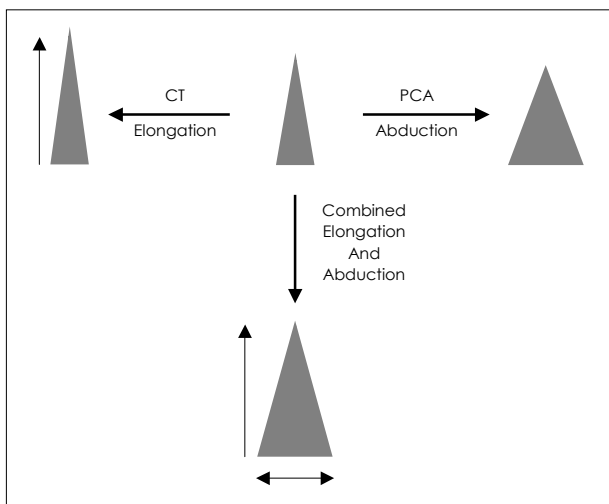
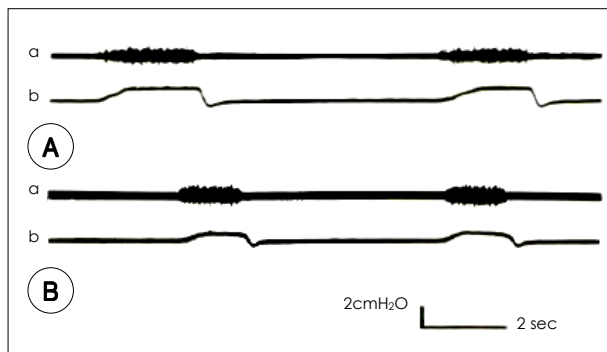


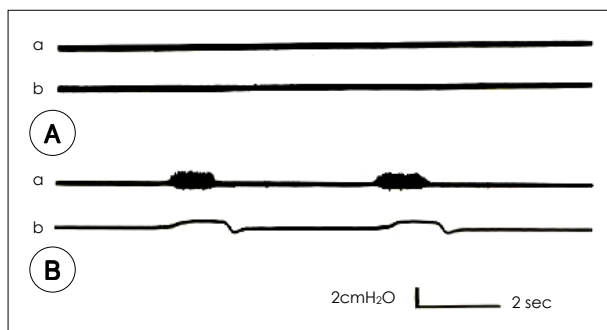
**Fig. 5.** In dogs, Rt. TA nerve responses produced by repetitive Rt. SLN stimulation (0.3 v, 0.1 ms at 8 Hz) during inspiratory rates of A : 10/min and B : 5/min. Column 1 describes TA nerve response at stimulus onset. Column 2 and 3 represent responses 2 and 3 sec after its initiation respectively. s : stimulus.



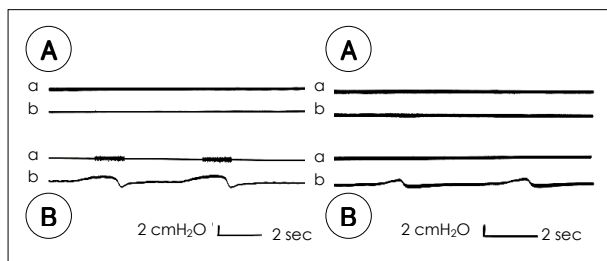
**Fig. 6.** Glottic alteration produced by cricothyroid and posterior cricoarytenoid action alone and in combination. Combined muscle action maximize the cross-sectional area of the laryngeal aperture.



**Fig. 7.** Acute study in the dog. A : Nose breathing. B : Mouth breathing. a : PCA activity, b : intratracheal pressure (Note that upward deflection represents a negative pressure change).



**Fig. 8.** Acute study in the dog. A : Tracheostoma open. B : Tracheostoma partially closed. a : PCA activity, b : intratracheal pressure.



**Fig. 9.** Post-tracheotomy in dog. A : Tracheostoma open. B : Tracheostoma partially closed. a : PCA activity, b : intratracheal pressure.

(Fig. 6).

(phrenic nerve)

가(hypercapnia)

가

가

31)

(ventilatory resistance)

(Figs. 7, 8 and 9).<sup>23)</sup>

가

31)32)

가 23)

가 가

가

가

가

가

valve

(Fig. 10).

30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O

(Fig. 11).

가

가

가

가 가

30)

precentral gyrus

가

33)

가

가,

가 (種)

가

nucleus tractus solitarius, periaqueductal gray, parabrachial nucleus, locus caeruleus, ventromedial nucleus

somatotopic mapping

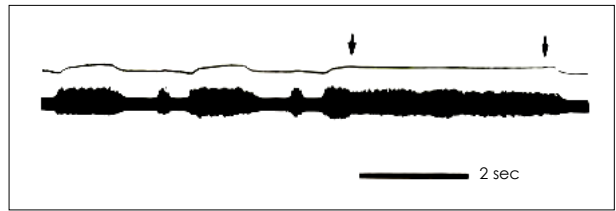


Fig. 10. In dog, duration of positive pressure stimulation determines duration of cricothyroid-evoked activity.

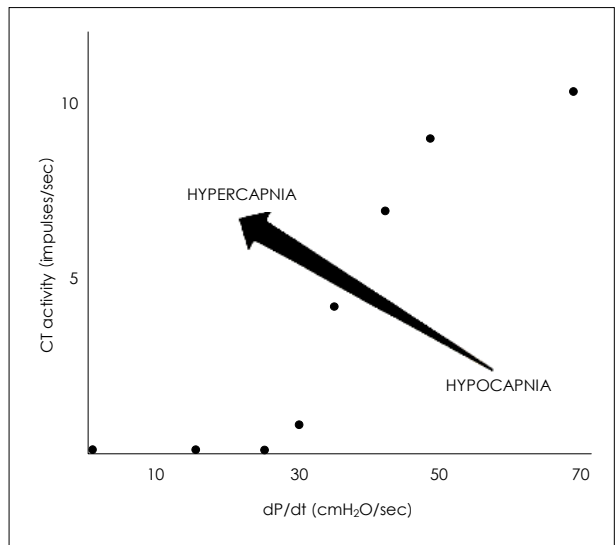


Fig. 11. Threshold of CT elicitation in response to rate of tracheal pressure change measures 30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O/sec in normocapnia. Hypercapnia reduced CT threshold, whereas hypocapnia raises its threshold in dog.



가  
 closing phase  
 closed period  
 가  
 1/3  
 가  
 가  
 11)  
 가가  
 가 11)

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