



# RAW LUNG

*THE LUNGS LIE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CHEST AND OCCUPY A LARGE PART OF THE CHEST CAVITY*

The right lung is larger than the left and contains three parts called lobe whereas the left lung has only two lobes. The lungs are soft and spongy and contain countless tiny air sacs called alveoli. Lung tissue is pink in children and gray to black in adults.

The structure of the lungs resembles that of an inverted tree. The main stem is represented by the bronchus, which leads into the lung from the windpipe and subdivides into smaller branches or tubes, ending in minute ones called bronchioles. These lead to air sacs on the surface of which are capillaries. Actual exchange of gases between the blood and the air takes place inside countless, tiny air sacs called alveoli. Here oxygen filters directly through the membrane into the blood system. Blood is supplied to the capillaries by the pulmonary artery, and carried off by the pulmonary veins.

Lymphatic vessels also pass through the lungs, which are covered by the pleura, a membrane. Primary function of the lungs is to provide oxygen to the red blood cells and to eliminate carbon dioxide. In the rest of the body capillaries expand and throw off carbon dioxide. In the course of twenty-four hours of breathing an active man absorbs more than twenty cubic feet of oxygen, and his blood emits more than twenty cubic feet of carbon dioxide. Lungs normally take in air and expel waste products seventeen times a minute, and can speed up to seventy or eighty times a minute during extreme muscular effort or in pneumonia.

Tuberculosis and pneumonia are among the most serious diseases infecting the lungs. Other infections may cause bronchitis and bronchiectasis. The lungs may also be affected by various parasites and fungi, and by different poisons, dusts and smoke found in industry.

Certain other types of disorders like abscess and emphysema or dilation of the air cells may invade one or both lungs causing damage. Although the lungs cannot deal with large blood clots they can filter out many of the small clots or thrombi that occur in the bloodstream and prevent them from entering the systemic circulation and reaching the brain, heart or other vital organs. The lungs also have a subsidiary role in the control of the body's pressure.

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food And Drug Administration.  
This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

References: Medical and Health Encyclopedia Volume 9 pages 1228/1230,  
The Human Body Respiration The Breath of Life page 59.

*ULTRA'S PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN FORMULATED TO MEET THE DIETARY SUPPLEMENT HEALTH AND EDUCATION ACT (DSHEA) AND THE U.S. PHARMACOPOEIA. MANUFACTURED UNDER THE GUIDELINES OF "GMP". (GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES)*



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