

112年教育部補助大學校院 STEM領域及女性研發人才 培育計畫



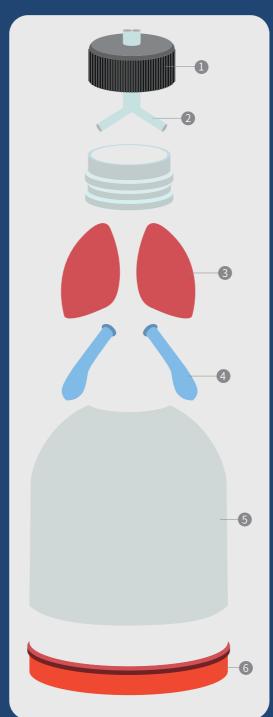
機能性奈米纖維與複合骨材 創新產品開發在醫療領域之 應用暨女性研發人才培育

S T E M 胸腔引流

Chest Drainage 科普教具 Euducation Tool

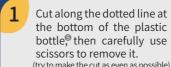






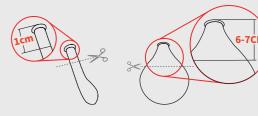


* Please use scissors or utility knife carefully!*





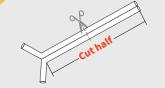
2 Cut 1 cm from the top of the small balloon and then cut 6-7 cm from the top of the large balloon.



3 Cut along the dashed lines on the lung diagram.

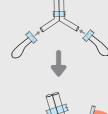


4 Cut the long end of the straw in half.



5

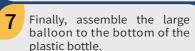
Cut off the top part of the small balloon and attach it both sides of the straw, then secure the straw with tape.



6 Next, assemble the cut bottle, bottle cap, and straw.



Attach the lung diagram at the junction of the balloon and the straw, and secure it with tape.

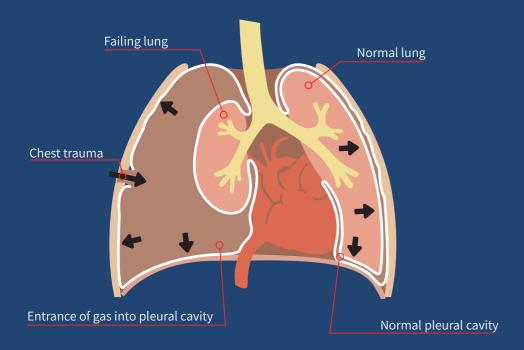




S Finish.



Pull the bottom balloon downward, allowing air to enter the plastic bottle through the straw, causing the balloon inside to start inflating. Conversely, when you release it, the balloon will return to its original position.



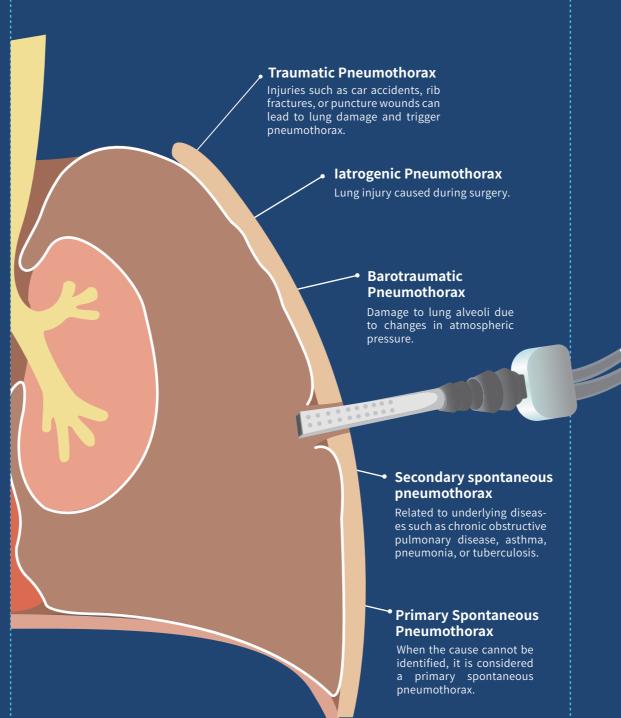
Respiratory System

When we breathe, muscles change the volume of the chest cavity, creating a pressure difference between the lungs and the external atmosphere, allowing inhalation or exhalation.

When the pressure inside the lungs is greater than atmospheric pressure, exhalation occurs, whereas when the pressure inside the lungs is lower than atmospheric pressure, inhalation takes place. The pleural cavity, located between them, typically maintains a certain degree of negative pressure, preventing the primarily membranous and elastic fiber-based lungs from collapsing.

Pneumothorax

Also known as "collapsed lung," a "pneumothorax" is a chest cavity condition where the pleura is damaged, preventing the pleural cavity from maintaining negative pressure, consequently causing the collapse of the lung. Additionally, the pressure in the pleural cavity naturally varies with respiration.



Chest Drain

liquids from the chest cavity.

The purpose of using a chest drain procedure is to remove air

and fluids from the pleural cavity, aiding in the restoration of

negative pressure within the pleural cavity, allowing the

lungs to re-expand. This is achieved using principles of gravi-

ty, vacuum suction, sealing, and asepsis to drain air and