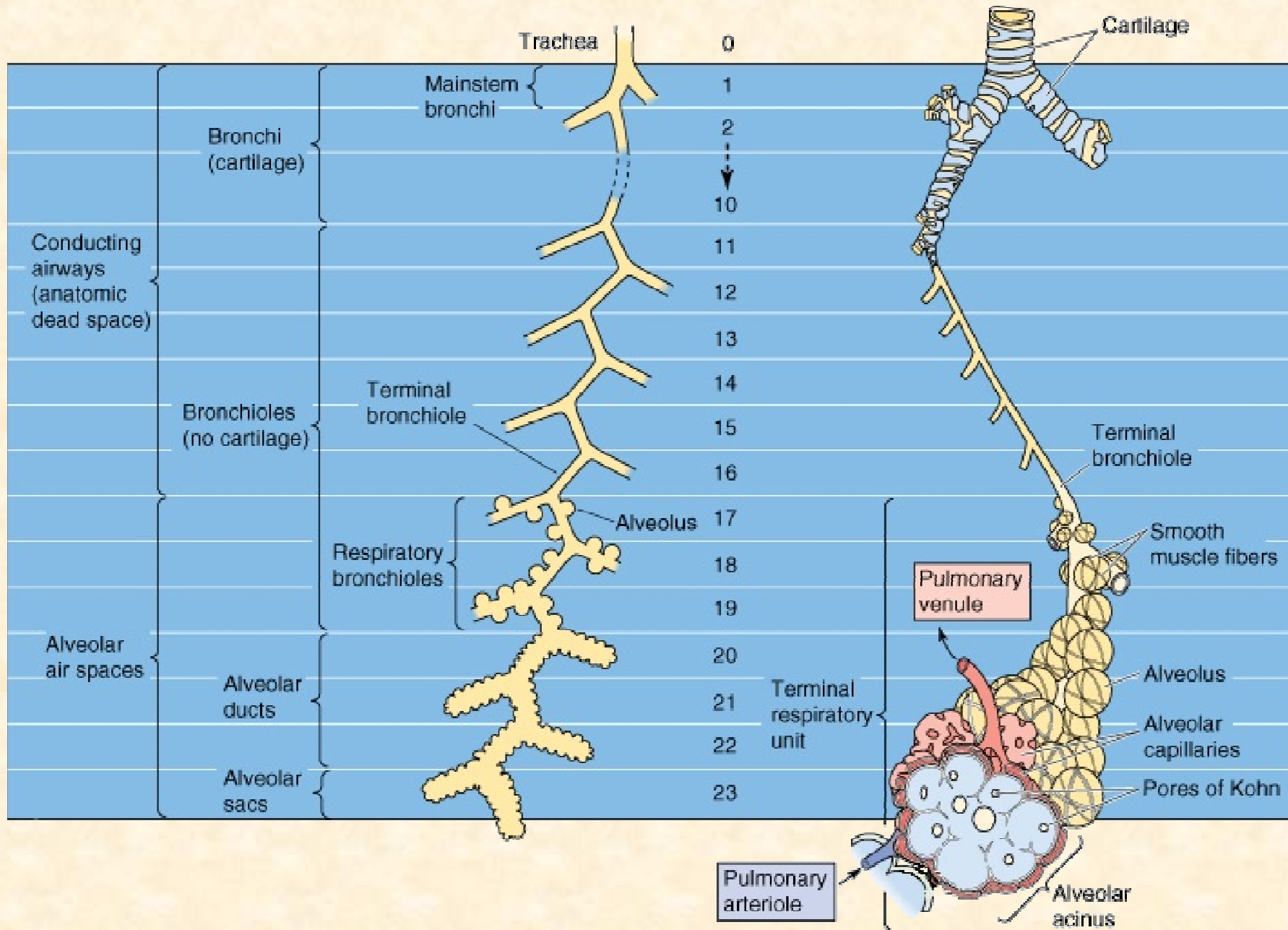


RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

**RESPIRATORY FUNCTIONS
MECHANICS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
GAS TRANSPORT**



STEPS IN THE DELIVERY OF O_2 TO THE CELLS

VENTILATION
OF THE LUNGS

DIFFUSION OF O_2 ACROSS
ALVEOLAR-CAPILLARY
MEMBRANE

DIFFUSION OF O_2
FROM CAPILLARY TO
THE CELLS

TRANSPORT
OF O_2 IN
THE BLOOD

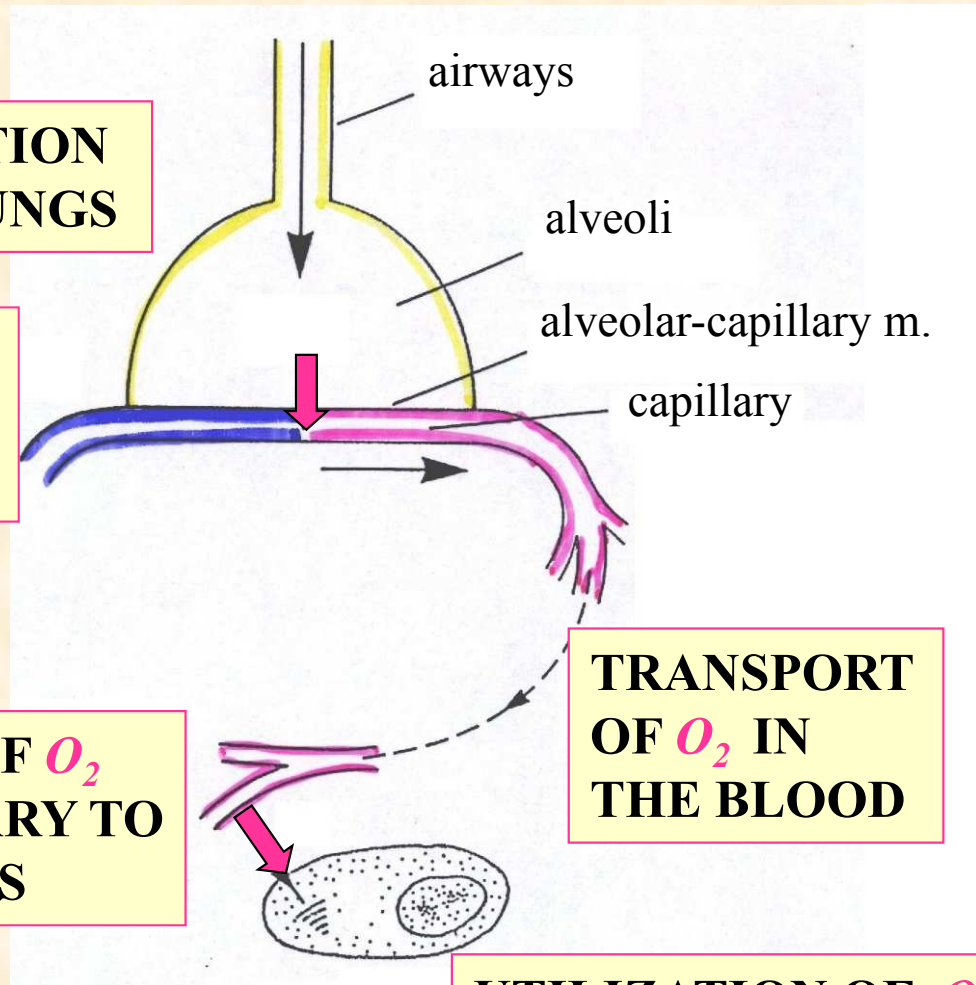
UTILIZATION OF O_2
BY MITOCHONDRIA

AT REST

O_2 UPTAKE ~300 ml / min

CO_2 OUTPUT ~250 ml / min

INTERNAL RESPIRATION



AIR PASSAGES

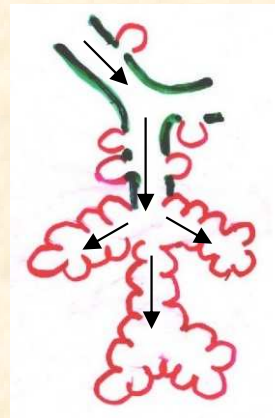
ANATOMICAL DEAD SPACE – CONDUCTING ZONE



- NASAL PASSAGES
- PHARYNX
- LARYNX
- TRACHEA
- BRONCHI
- BRONCHIOLES
- TERMINAL BRONCHIOLES

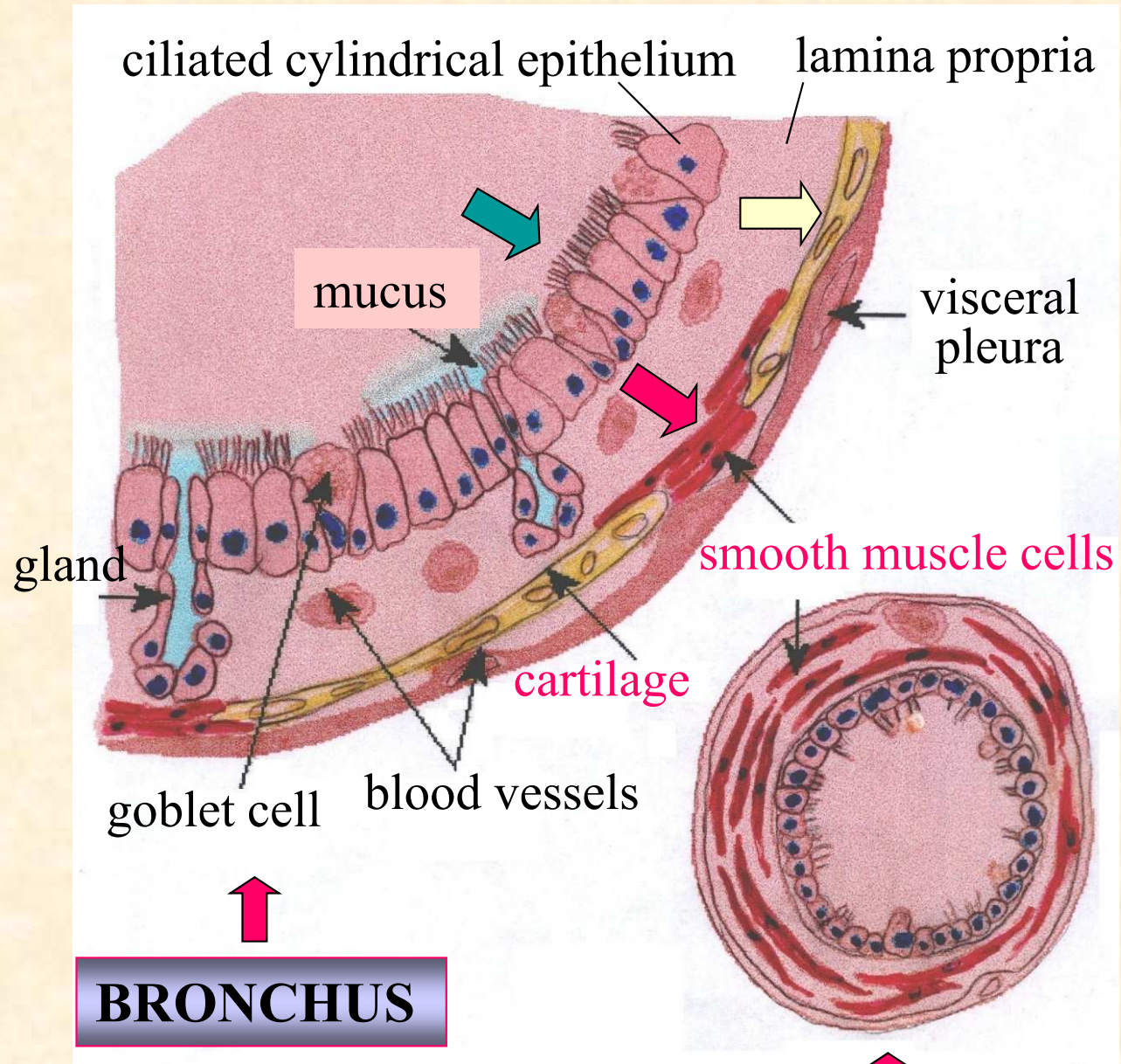
Other physiological functions:

- air is warmed, cleaned and takes up water vapour
- respiratory reflex responses to the irritants
- speech and singing (function of larynx)



RESPIRATORY ZONE (GAS EXCHANGE)

Total alveolar area $\sim 100 \text{ m}^2$



AUTONOMIC INNERVATION of smooth muscle cells

Muscarinic receptors:
Acetylcholine activates bronchoconstriction

β -adrenergic receptors:
Noradrenaline activates bronchodilatation

TERMINAL BRONCHIOLE

$\varnothing < 1 \text{ mm}$

V_T tidal volume ~ 500 ml

$$V_T = V_A + V_D$$

V_A part of tidal volume entering alveoli ~ 350 ml

V_D part of tidal volume remaining in the dead space ~ 150 ml

$f = 12/\text{min}$

$$\dot{V} = V_T \times f$$

**PULMONARY
MINUTE
VENTILATION**

6 l/min

$$\dot{V}_A = V_A \times f$$

ALVEOLAR VENTILATION

4.2 l/min

$$\dot{V}_D = V_D \times f$$

DEAD SPACE VENTILATION

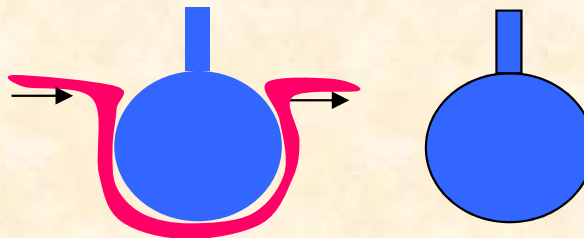
1.8 l/min

DEAD SPACE

**TOTAL GAS VOLUME NOT EQUILIBRATED WITH BLOOD
(without exchange of gasses)**

- **ANATOMICAL** dead space - volume of air passages
- **FUNCTIONAL (total)** dead space

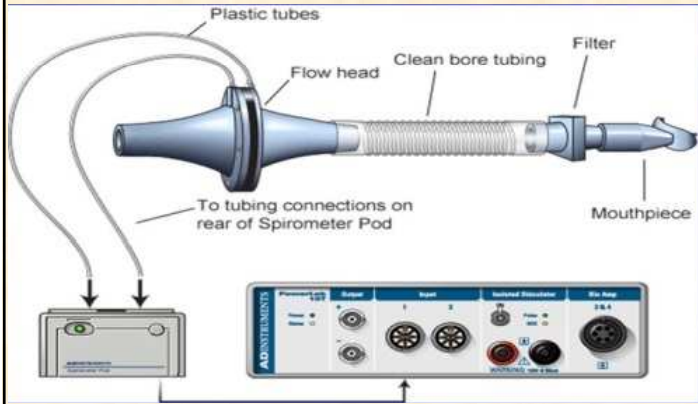
ANATOMICAL dead space + total **VOLUME** of **ALVEOLI** without functional capillary bed



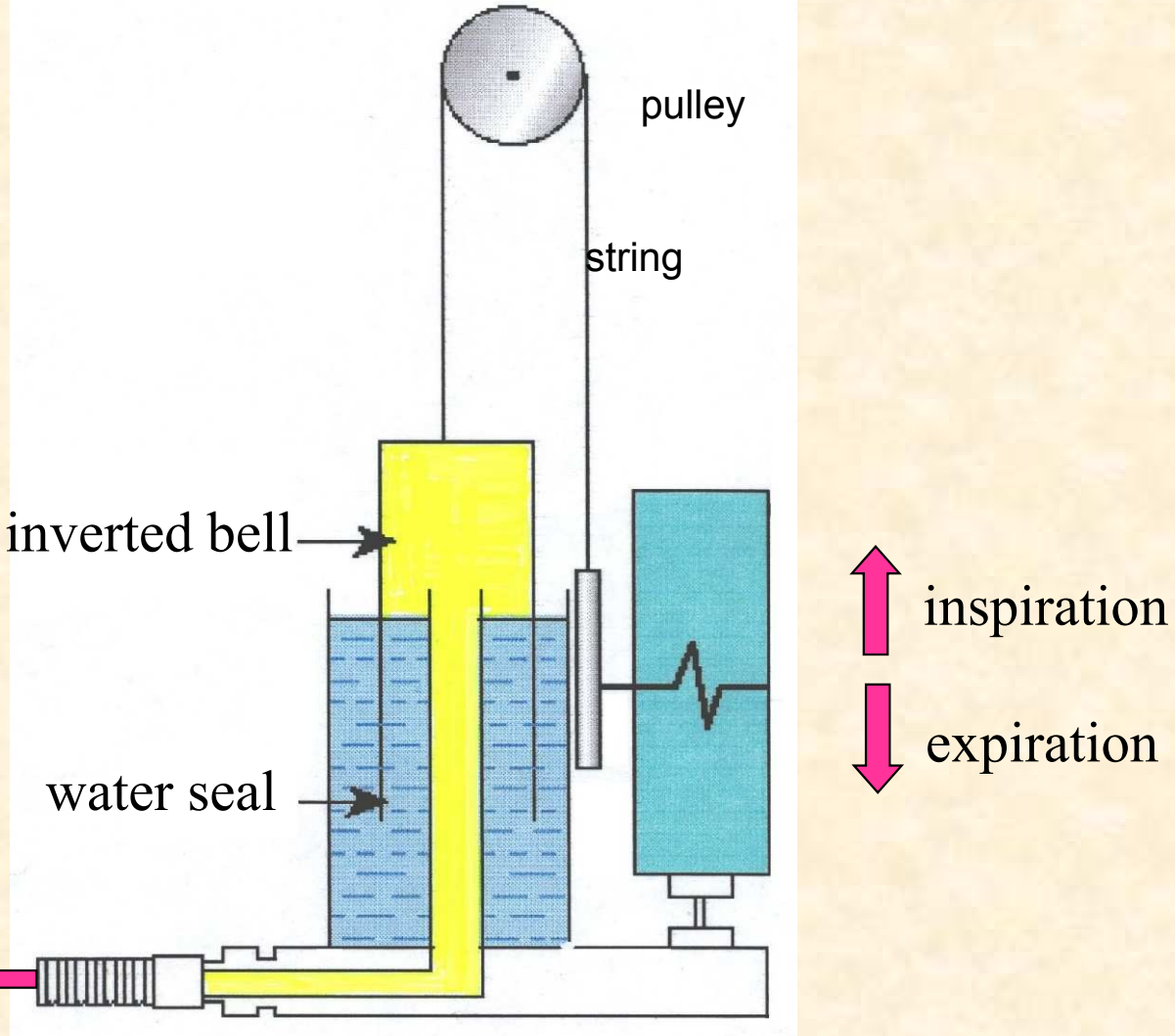
**IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS
both spaces are practically identical**

SPIROMETRY

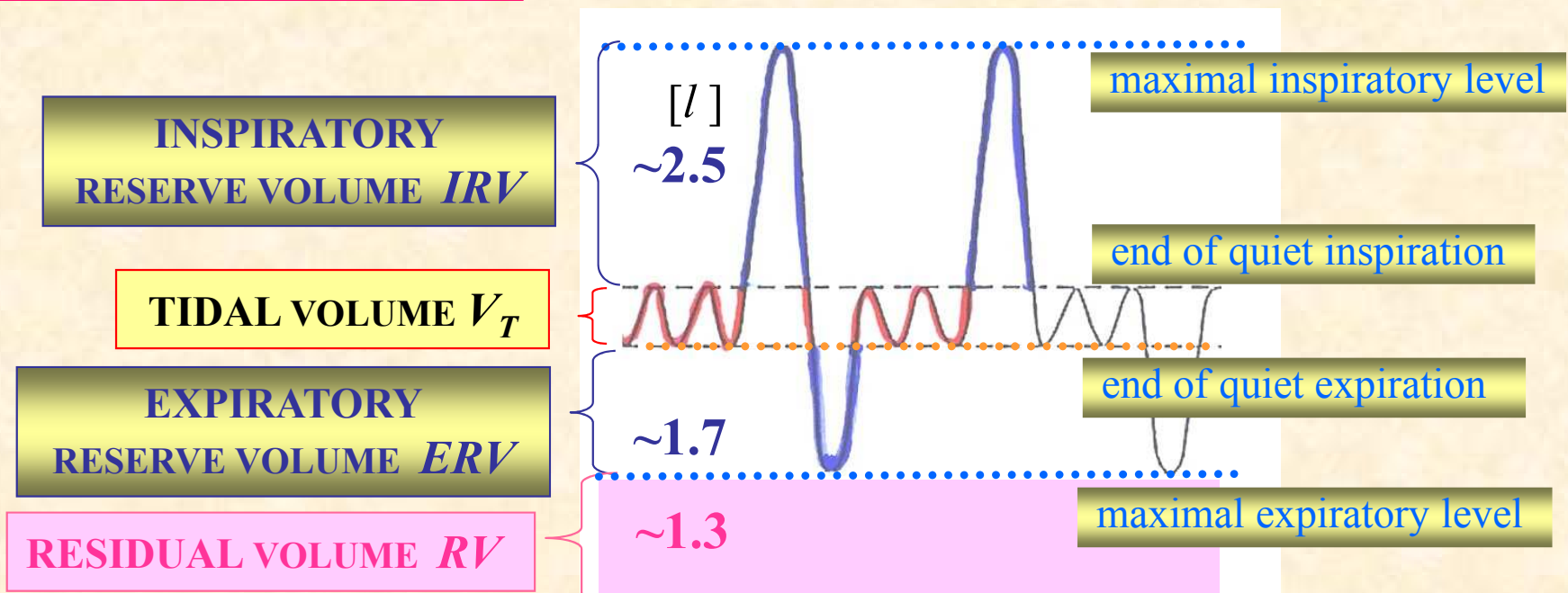
(measurements of lung volumes, capacities, functional investigations, ...)



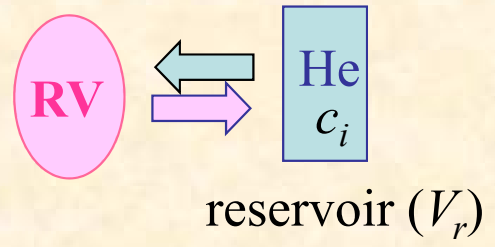
subject



LUNG VOLUMES



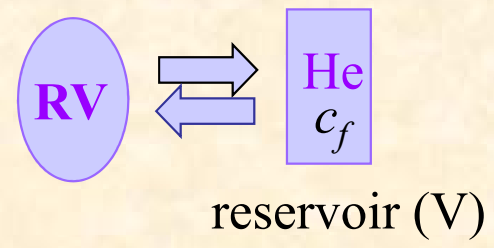
DILUTION METHOD He



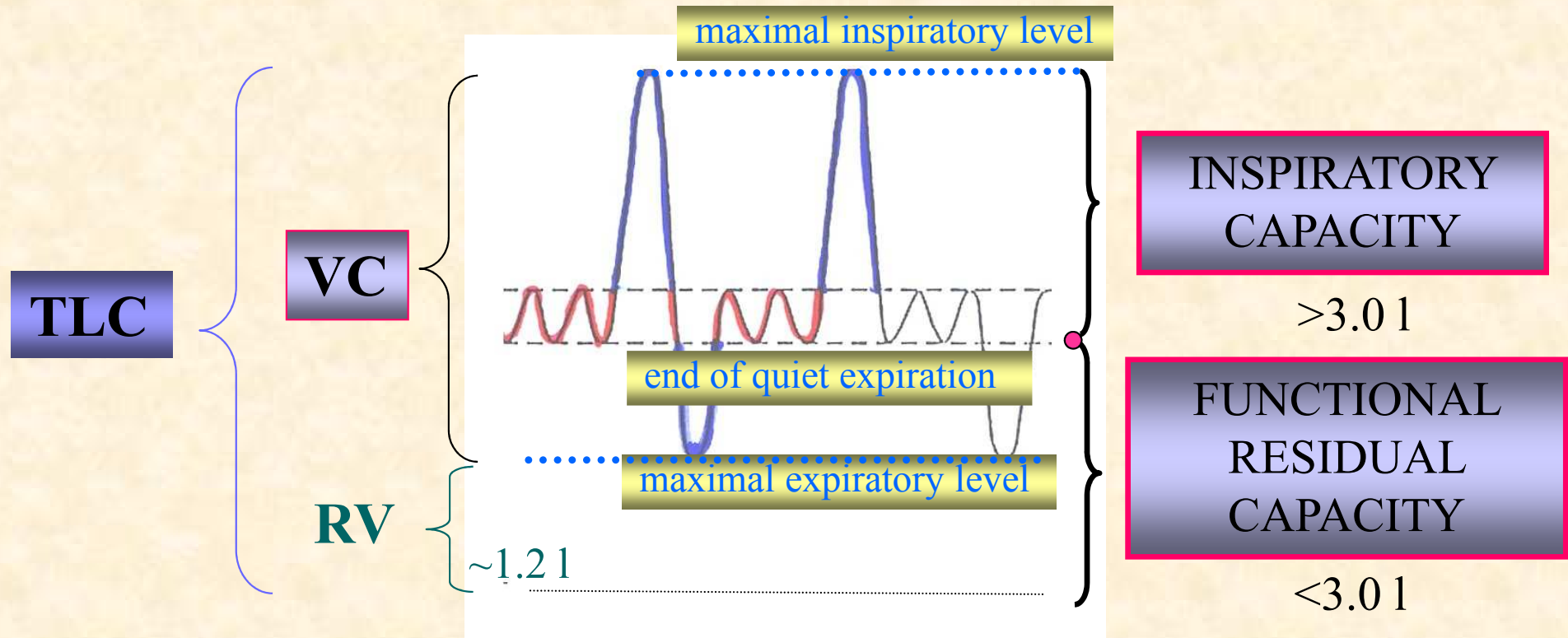
Principle of method: **1** Maximal expiration, **2** Repeated inspiration from and expiration into a reservoir (known volume V_r) with inert gas He (known concentration c_i)

⇒ Equilibration of the air in the residual volume and reservoir

3 Calculation of **residual volume RV** from the initial and final He concentrations in reservoir (c_i, c_f).



$$RV = V_r \frac{c_{iHe} - c_{fHe}}{c_{fHe}}$$



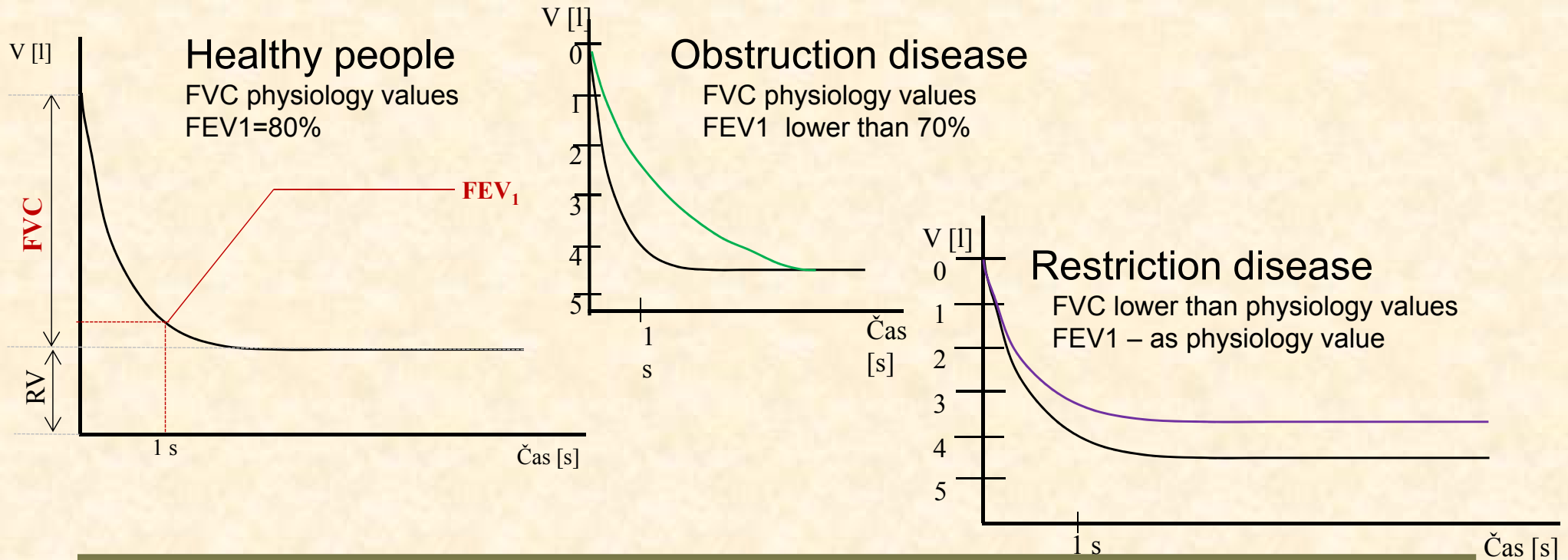
VC **VITAL CAPACITY** = $V_T + IRV + ERV$ ~ 4.7 l

VC - the largest amount of air that can be expired after maximal inspiration

TLC **TOTAL LUNG CAPACITY** = **VC** + **RV** ~ 6.0 l

FUNCTIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE LUNGS

- **TIMED VITAL CAPACITY (FEV_1 - forced expiratory volume per 1 s)**

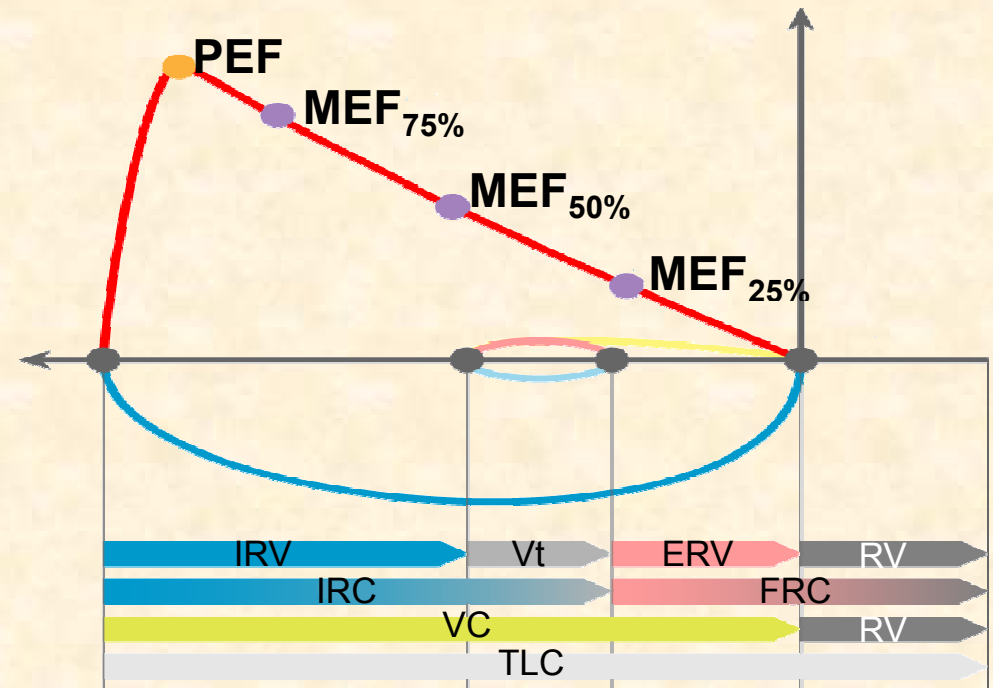


- **PULMONARY MINUTE VENTILATION RMV (respiratory minute volume) at rest** ($0.5 \text{ l} \times 12 \text{ breathes/min} = 6 \text{ l/min}$)
- **MAXIMAL VOLUNTARY VENTILATION (MVV)** (125-170 l/min)
- **PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOW RATE ($PEFR$)** ($\sim 10 \text{ l/s}$)

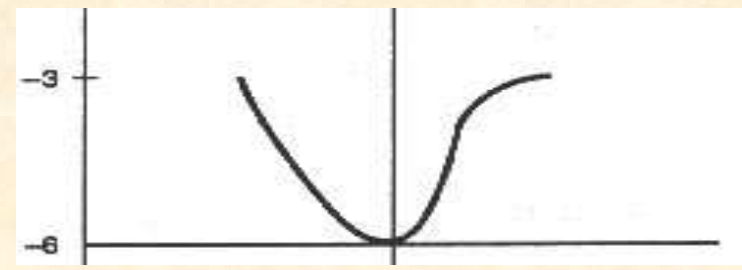
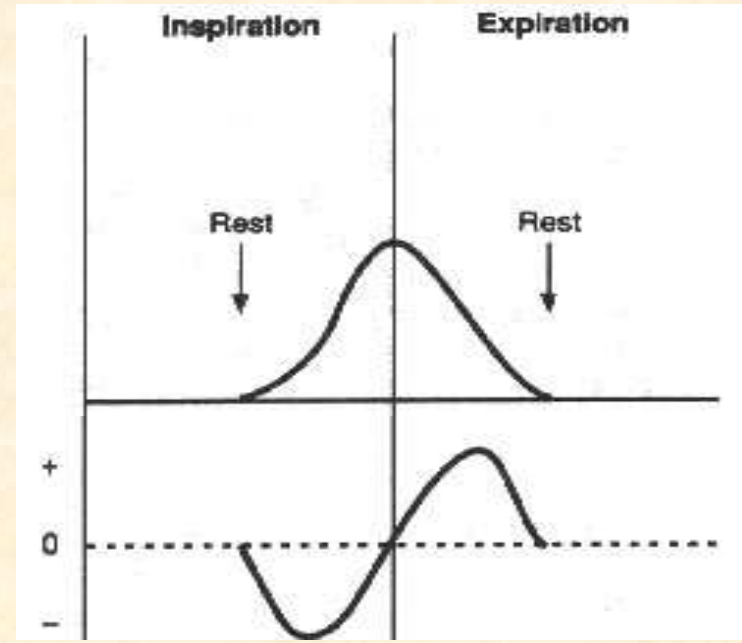
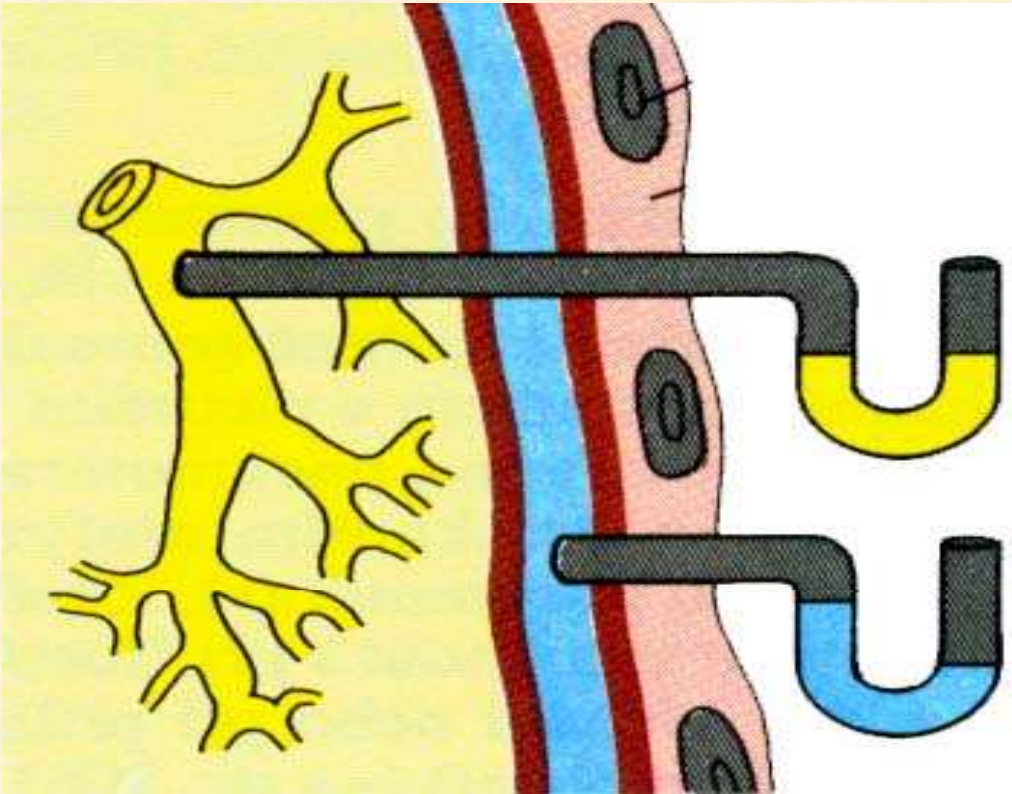
Flow – volume curve



- **PEF** – peak expiratory flow
- **MEF** – maximální maximal expiratory flow on the differential levels of FVC - 75 %, 50 % a 25 % FVC



PLEURA
pulmonalis parietalis



FORCES PARTICIPATING IN RESPIRATION

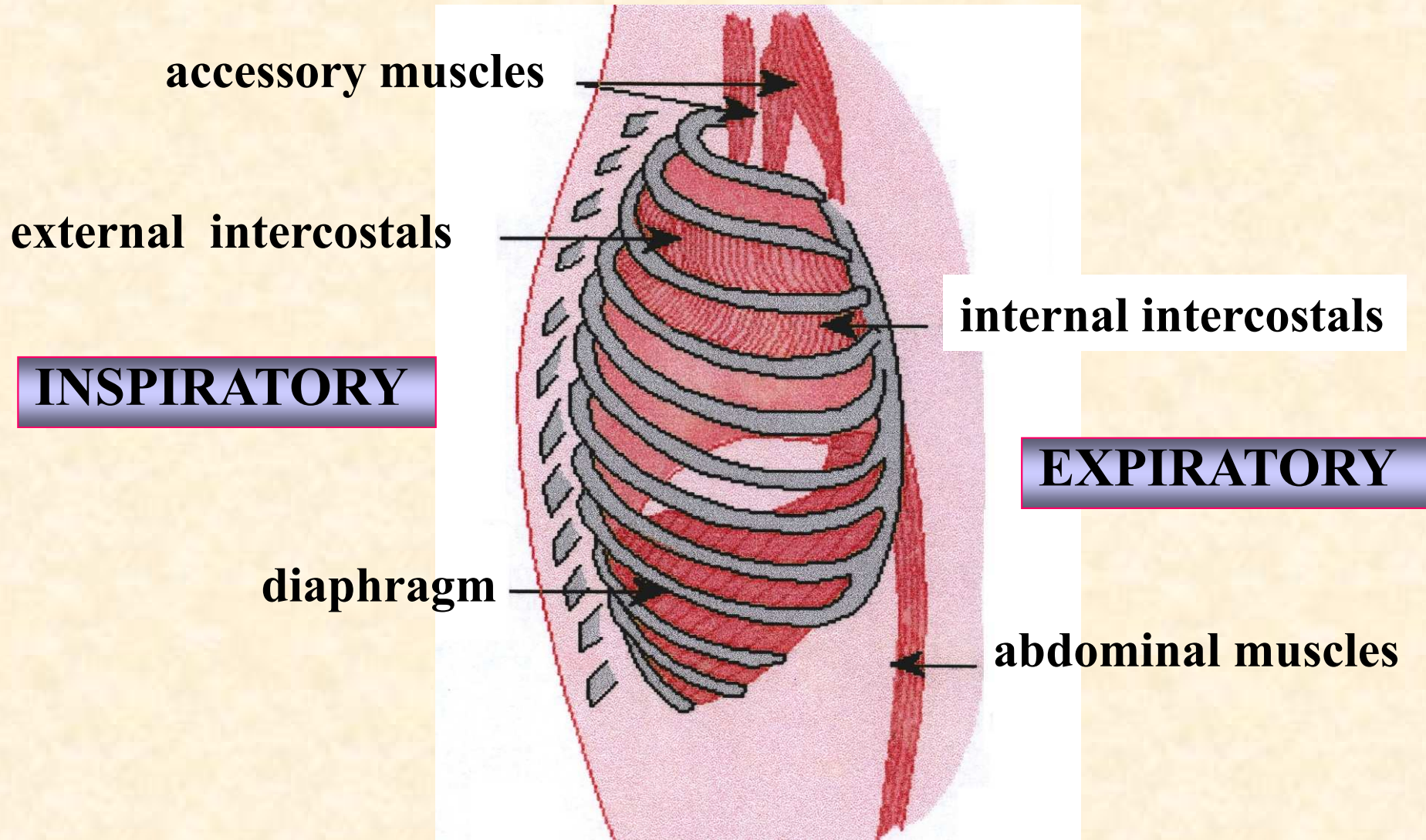
- **ACTIVE FORCES** performed by respiratory muscles
- **PASSIVE FORCES** represented by:
 - lungs elasticity
 - chest elasticity

QUIET RESPIRATION

INSPIRATION - active forces of inspiratory muscles prevail

EXPIRATION - only passive (elastic) forces are in action

RESPIRATORY MUSCLES



INSPIRATORY muscles

QUIET breathing

- *diaphragm* ($> 80\%$)
- *external intercostals* ($< 20\%$)

FORCED breathing in addition

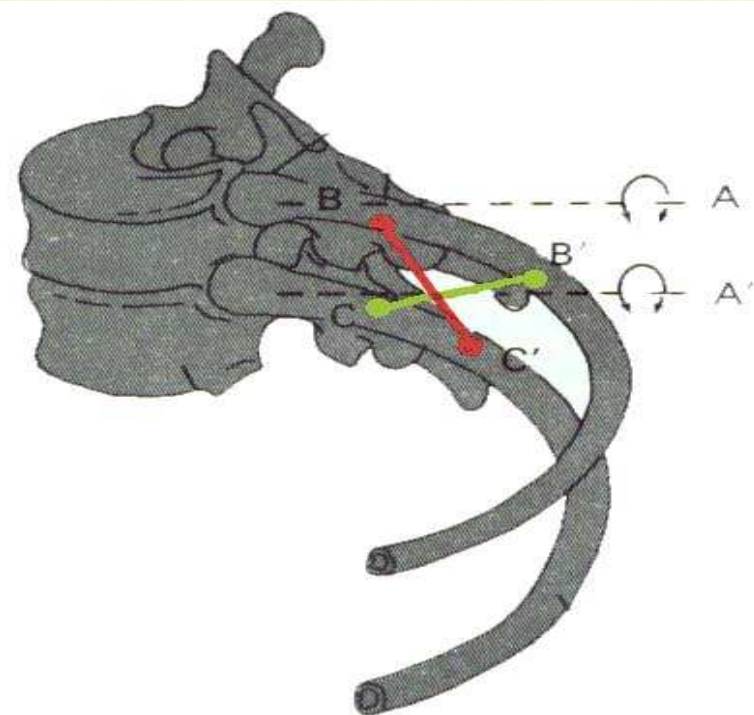
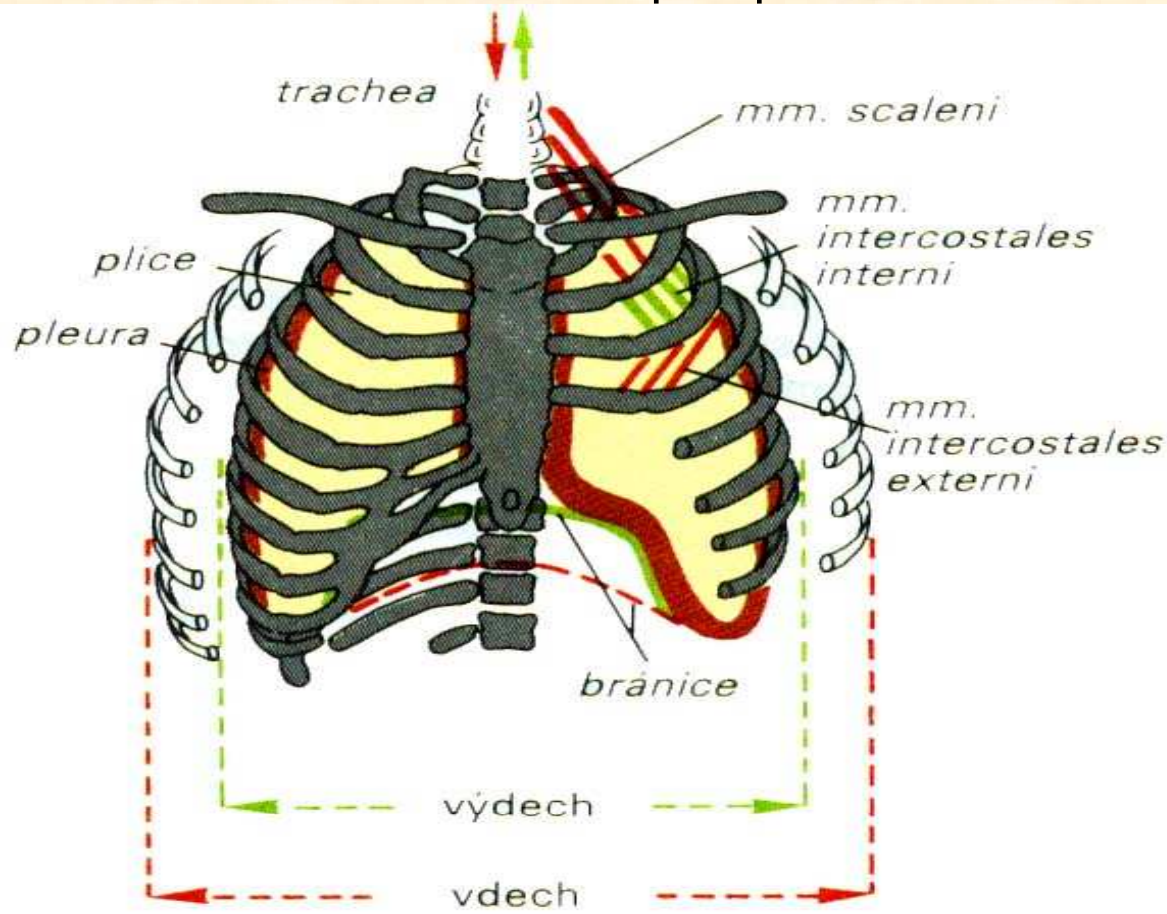
- *accessory inspiratory muscles* (mm. scalene)

EXPIRATORY muscles

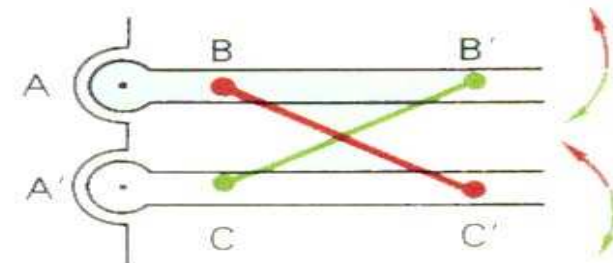
Only at FORCED breathing

- *internal intercostals*
- *muscles of the anterior abdominal wall*
(abdominal recti, ...)

Bucket-handle and water-pump handle effects



páka $A - B < A' - C'$ → zvedání žeber



páka $A - B' > A' - C$ → klesání žeber

COMPOSITION OF DRY ATMOSPHERIC AIR

O₂ 20.98 %

N₂ 78.06 %

CO₂ 0.04 %

Other constituents

F_{O₂} ≅ 0.21

F_{N₂} ≅ 0.78

F_{CO₂} = 0.0004

BAROMETRIC (ATMOSPHERIC) PRESSURE AT SEA LEVEL

1 atmosphere = 760 mm Hg

PARTIAL PRESSURES OF GASSES IN DRY AIR AT SEA LEVEL

$$P_{O_2} = 760 \times 0.21 = \sim 160 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$P_{N_2} = 760 \times 0.78 = \sim 593 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$P_{CO_2} = 760 \times 0.0004 = \sim 0.3 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$1 \text{ kPa} = 7.5 \text{ mm Hg (torr)}$$

COMPOSITION OF ALVEOLAR AIR

partial pressures in mm Hg

INSPIRED AIR

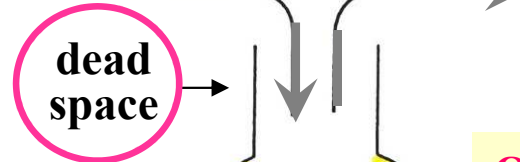
O ₂	158.8
CO ₂	0.3
N ₂	601.0
...	

760 mm Hg

EXPIRED AIR

O ₂	115.0
CO ₂	33.0
H ₂ O	47.0
N ₂	564.0
...	

760 mm Hg



O ₂	100.0
CO ₂	39.0
H ₂ O	47.0
N ₂	...

O ₂	100.0
CO ₂	39.0

physiological shunts

right heart

760 mm Hg

left heart

veins

O ₂	40.0
CO ₂	45.0
H ₂ O	47.0
N ₂	...
...	

arteries

O ₂	95.0
CO ₂	41.0
H ₂ O	47.0
N ₂	...
...	

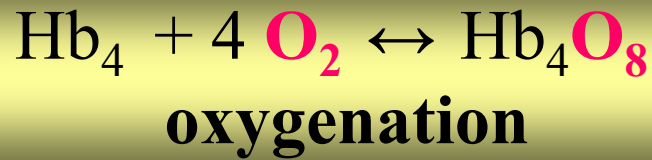
periphery capillaries

O ₂	40.0
CO ₂	45.0
H ₂ O	47.0
N ₂	...
...	

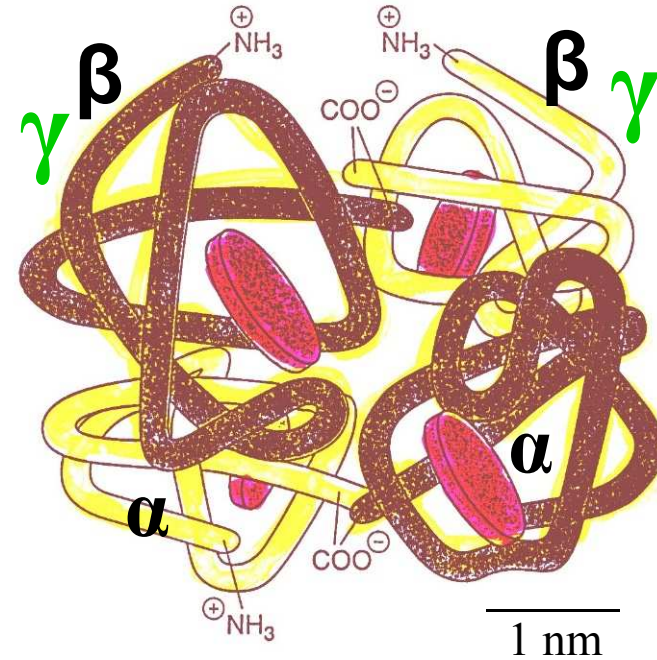
?

?

HAEMOGLOBIN



tetramer

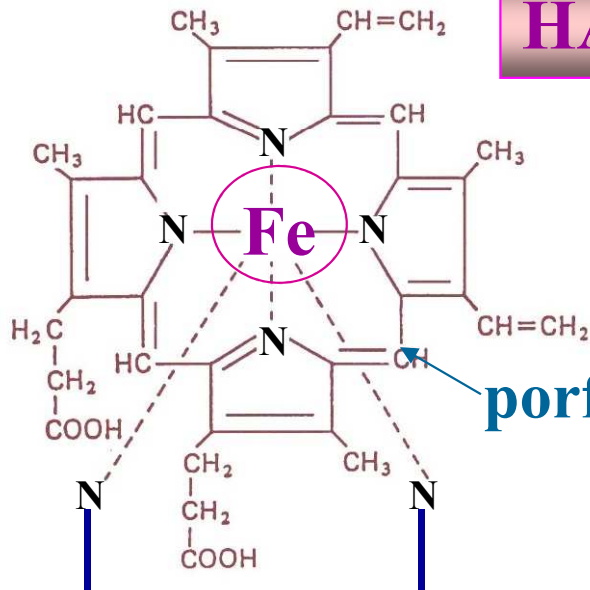


Fe^{2+}

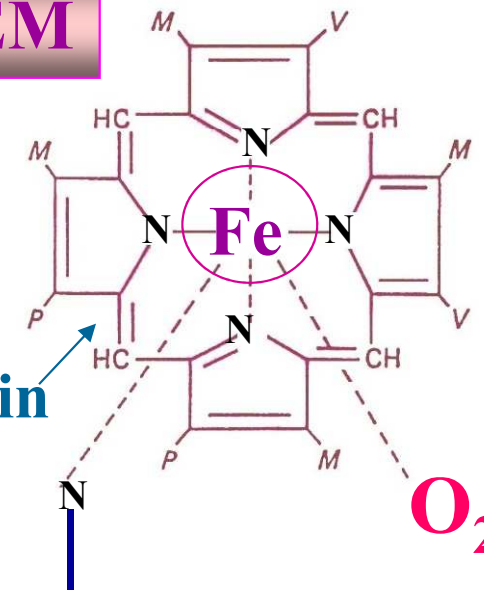
DEOXY

OXY

HAEM



porphyrin



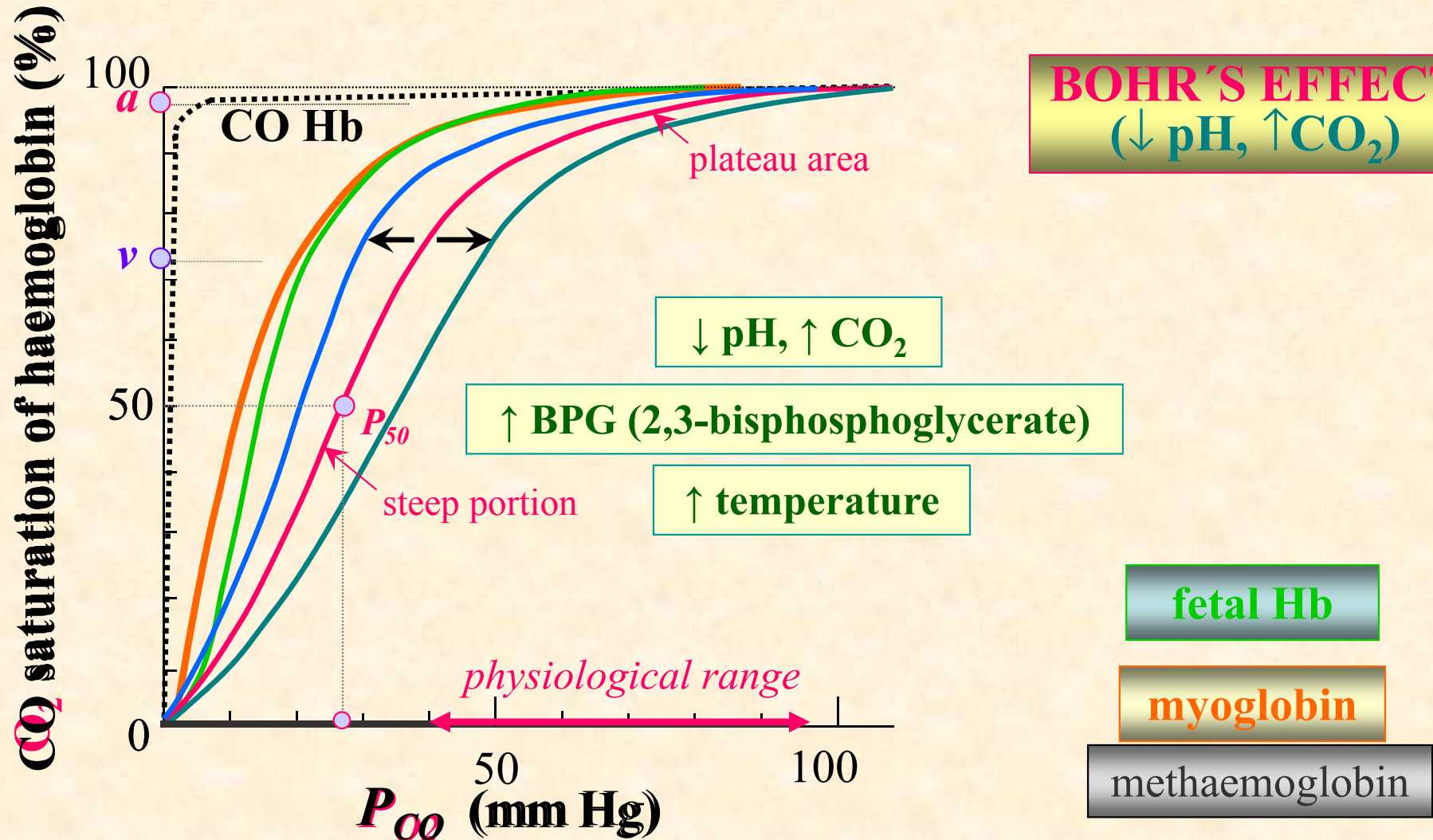
fetal Hb

Fe^{3+} (methaemoglobin)
oxidation

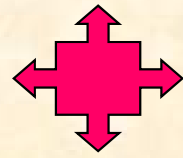
polypeptide chain

polypeptide chain

O_2 -HAEMOGLOBIN DISSOCIATION CURVE

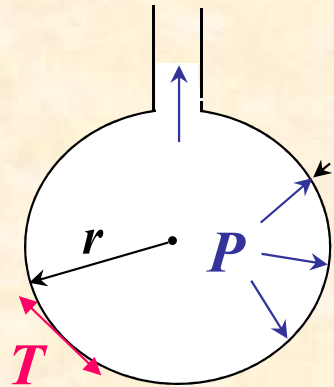


physically dissolved O_2 (1.4%)

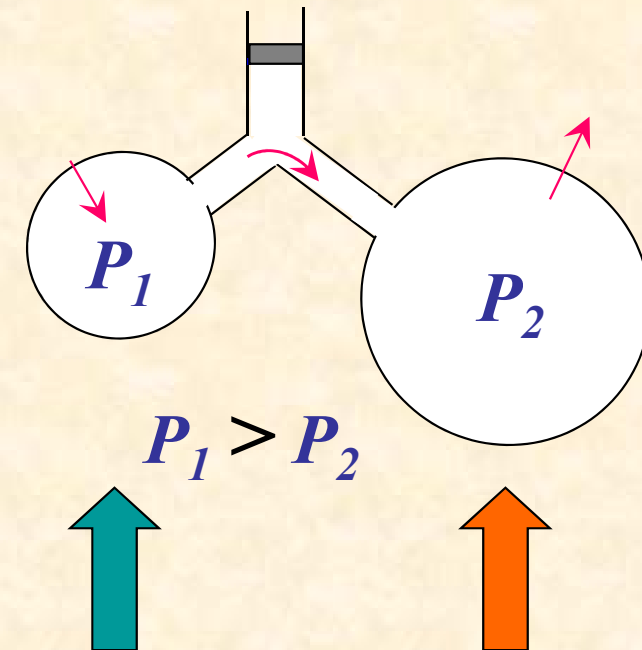


LAW OF LAPLACE

spherical structures



$$P = \frac{2T}{r}$$



P pressure

r radius

T surface tension

PATHOLOGY

- COLLAPSE OF ALVEOLI - ATELECTASIS
- EXPANSION OF ALVEOLI

SURFACTANT

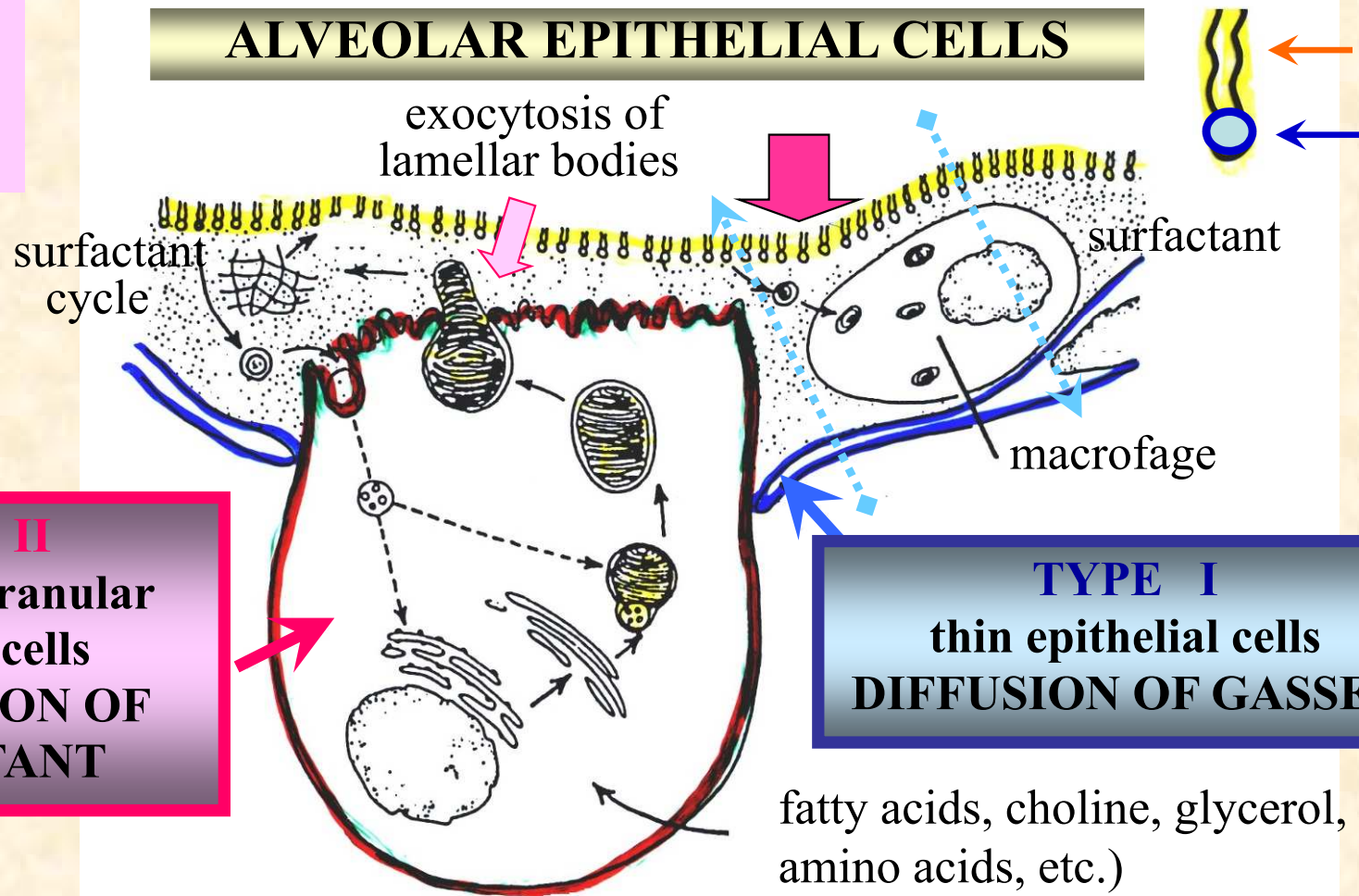
SURFACE TENSION LOWERING AGENT

EFFECT MAINLY IN THE EXPIRED POSITION

PHOSPHOLIPID

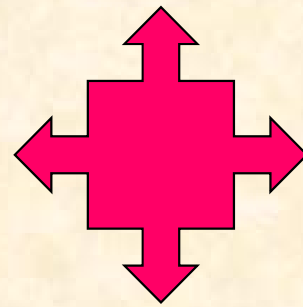
dipalmitoyl
fosfatidyl cholin

ALVEOLAR EPITHELIAL CELLS



TYPE II
specialized granular
epithelial cells
**PRODUCTION OF
SURFACTANT**

TYPE I
thin epithelial cells
DIFFUSION OF GASSES



END