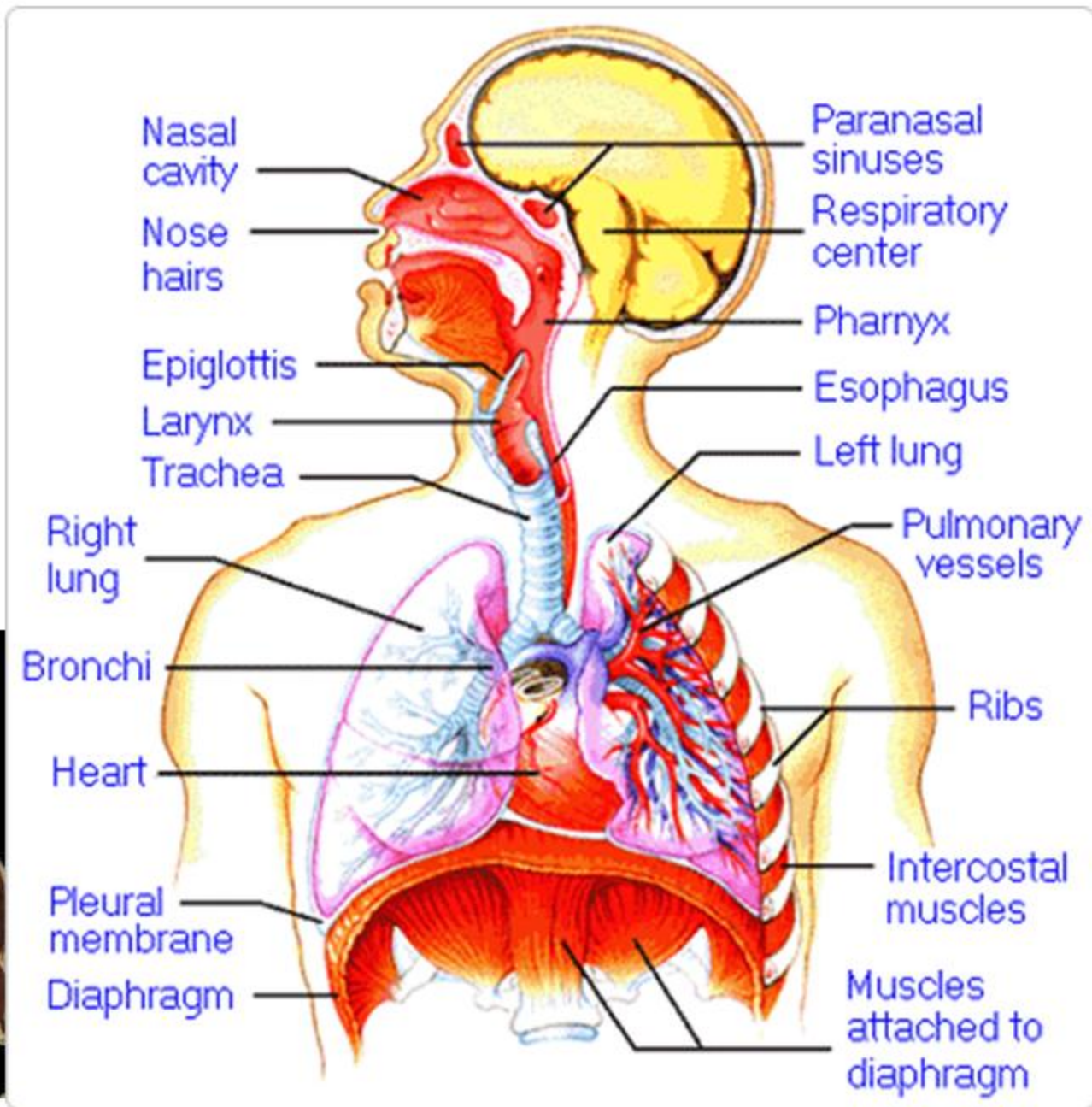


Università degli Studi Di Milano - Laurea in Scienze Infermieristiche
Polo Didattico "Ospedale Civile Legnano" - AA 2010-2011
Corso di Fisiologia Umana

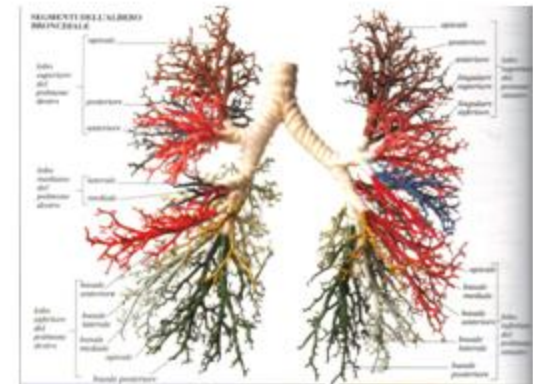
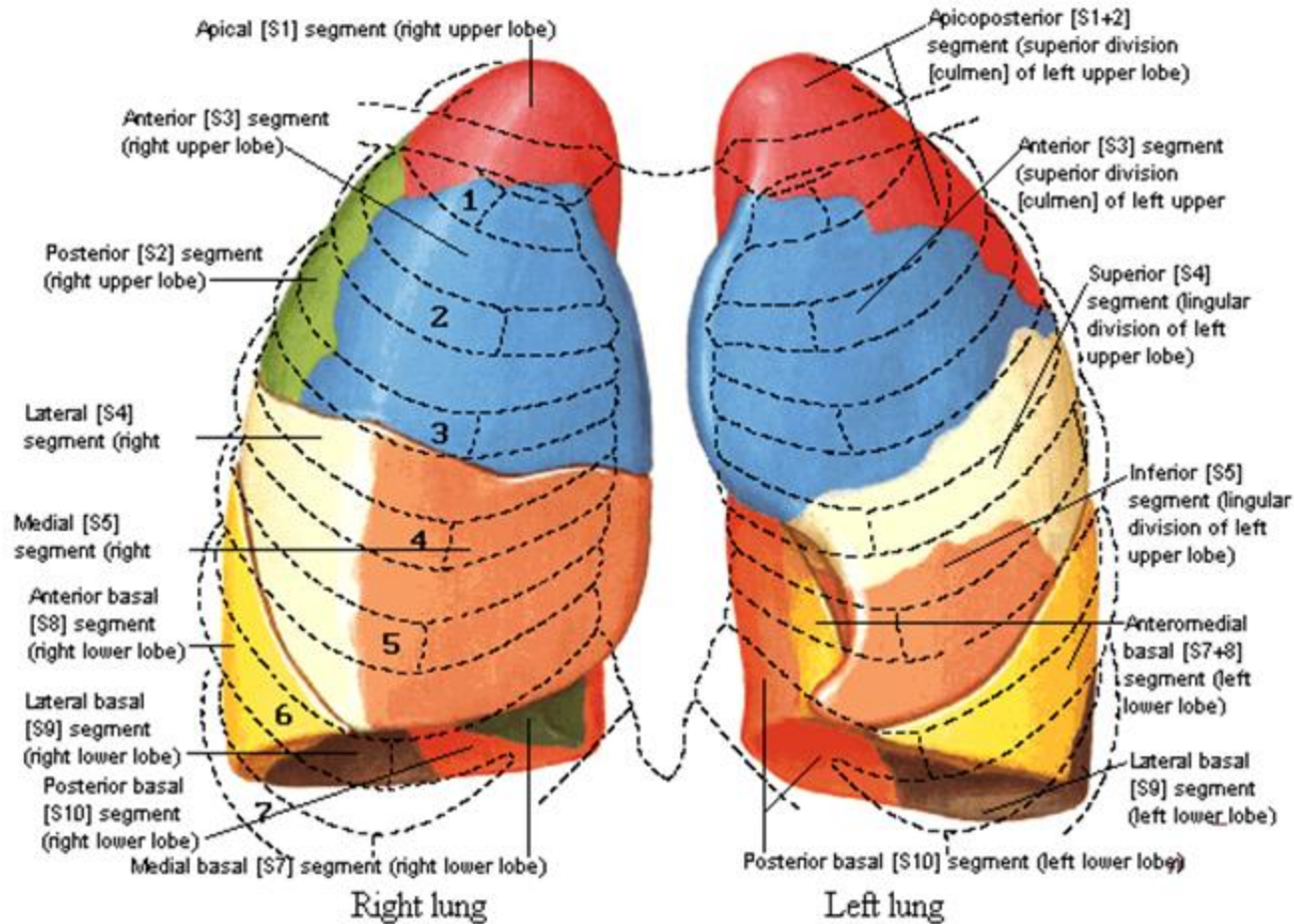
APPARATO RESPIRATORIO

Dr. ALBERTO VIGNATI
Medicina Nucleare Legnano



Bronchopulmonary Segments

Anterior View



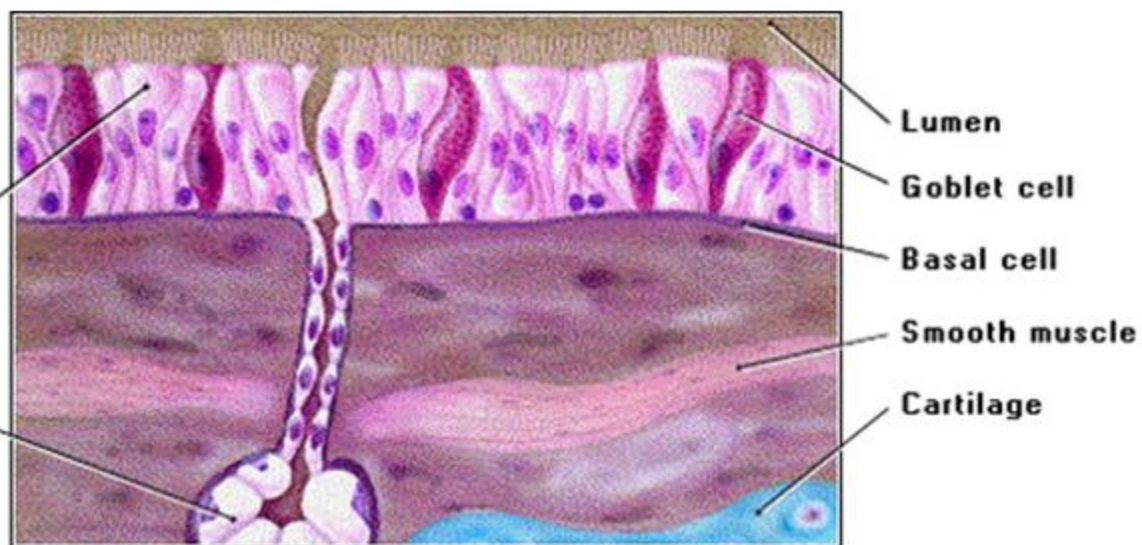
		Numero	Ciglia	Muscolo liscio	Cartilagine
ZONA DI CONDUZIONE	Trachea	1	Si	Si	Si
	Bronchi	2 4 8	Si	Si	Irregolare
	Bronchioli	-	Si	Si	No
ZONA RESPIRATORIA	Bronchioli respiratori	-	Scarse	Scarse	No
	Dotti alveolari	-	No	Scarse	No
	Sacchi alveolari	6×10^8	No	No	No

VIE AEREE CARTILAGINEE



Ciliated pseudostratified epithelial cell

Bronchial gland



Lumen

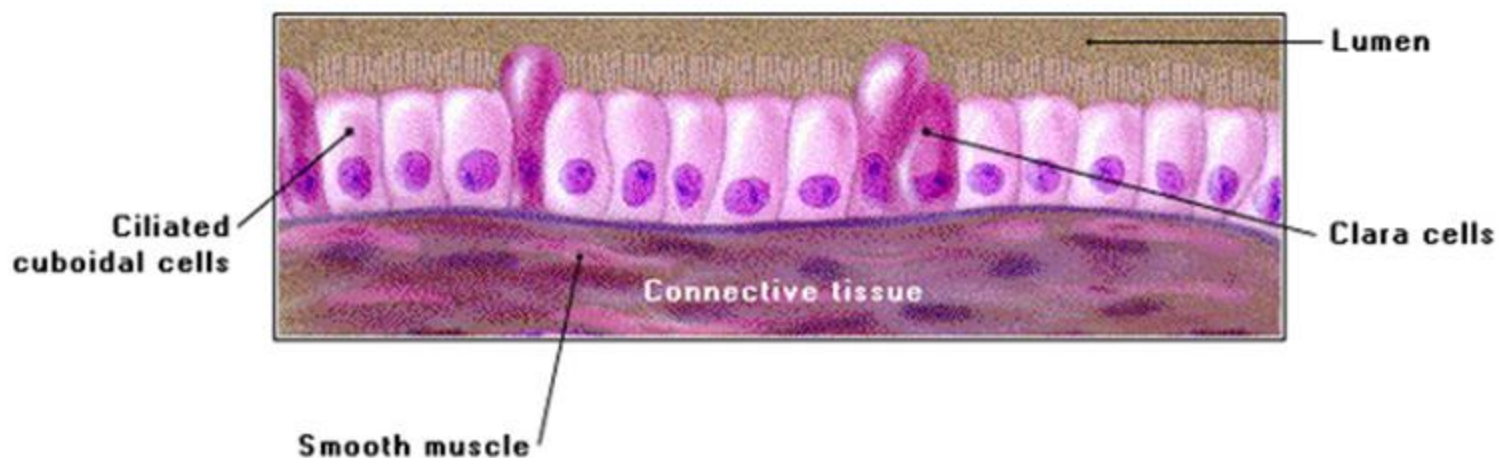
Goblet cell

Basal cell

Smooth muscle

Cartilage

VIE AEREE MEMBRANOSE (BRONCHIOLI)



Lumen

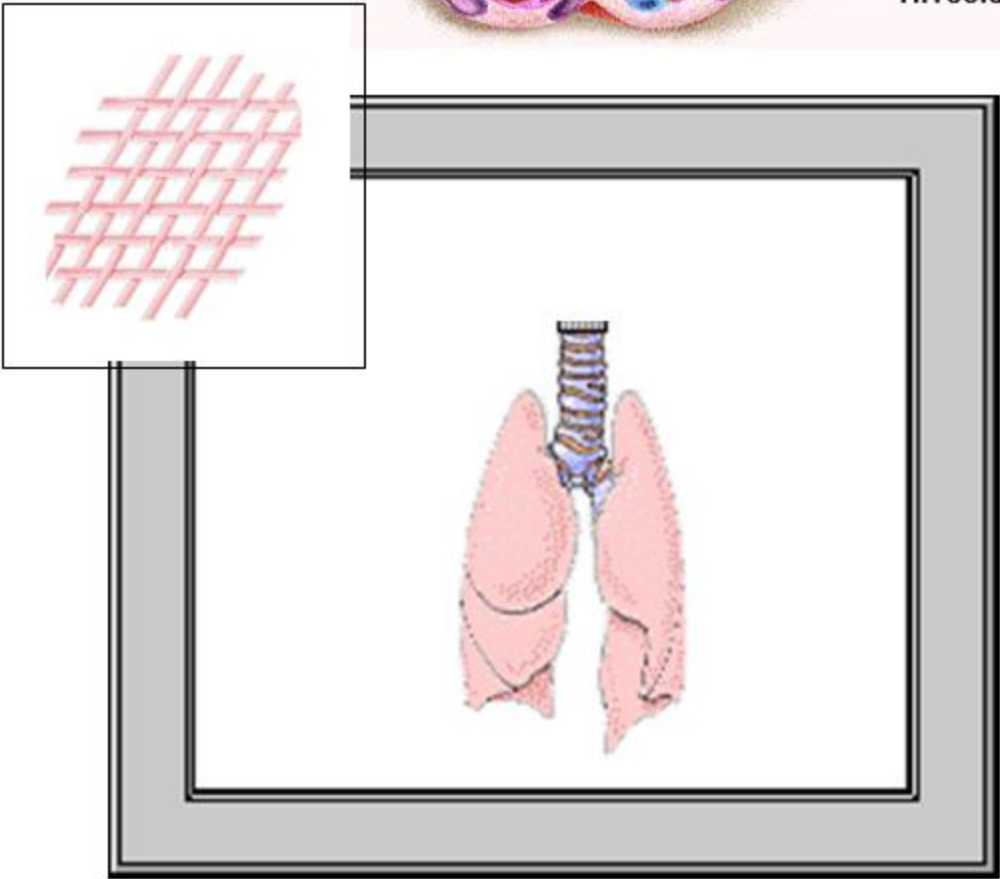
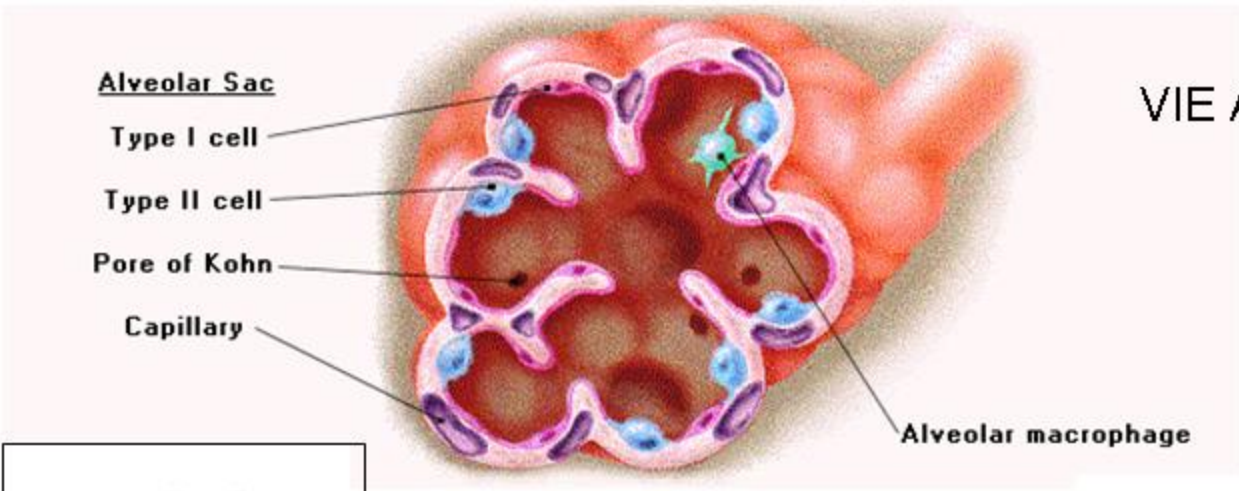
Ciliated cuboidal cells

Clara cells

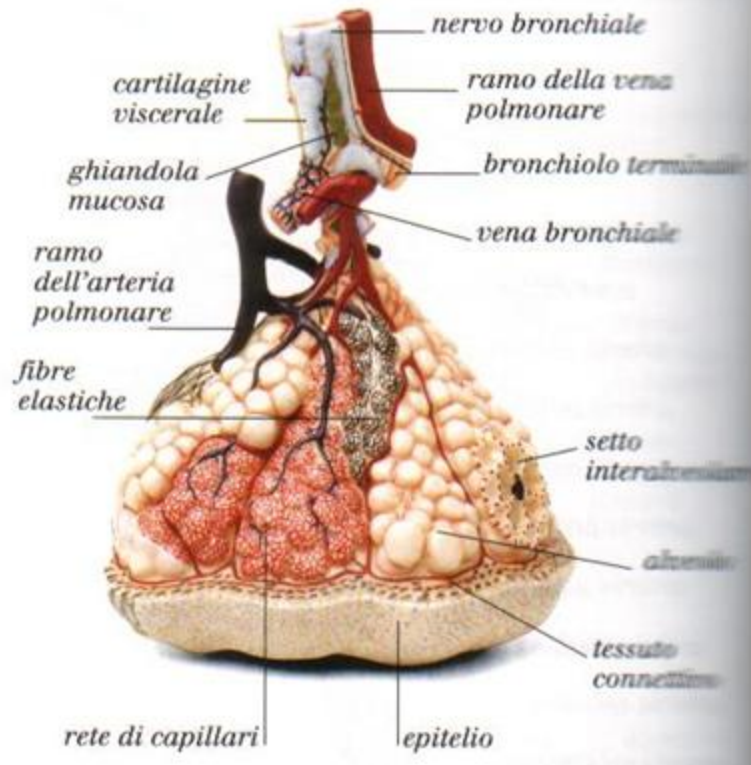
Connective tissue

Smooth muscle

VIE AEREE RESPIRATORIE



BRONCHIOLO E ALVEOLI



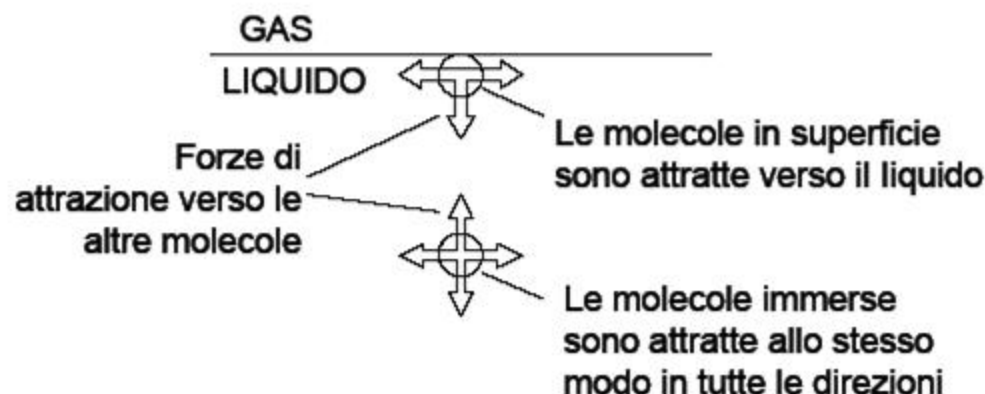
TENSIONE SUPERFICIALE

Le molecole di un fluido subiscono l'attrazione delle molecole a loro prossime.

All'interno del fluido la somma di tutte le forze di attrazione è nulla.

Sulla superficie (interfaccia aria-acqua) le forze si compongono fino a diventare una forza diretta verso l'interno.

Come conseguenza la superficie del liquido tende ad assumere la minima superficie possibile e si comporta come una pellicola virtuale che ostacola p.es. la penetrazione nel liquido di un oggetto esterno.

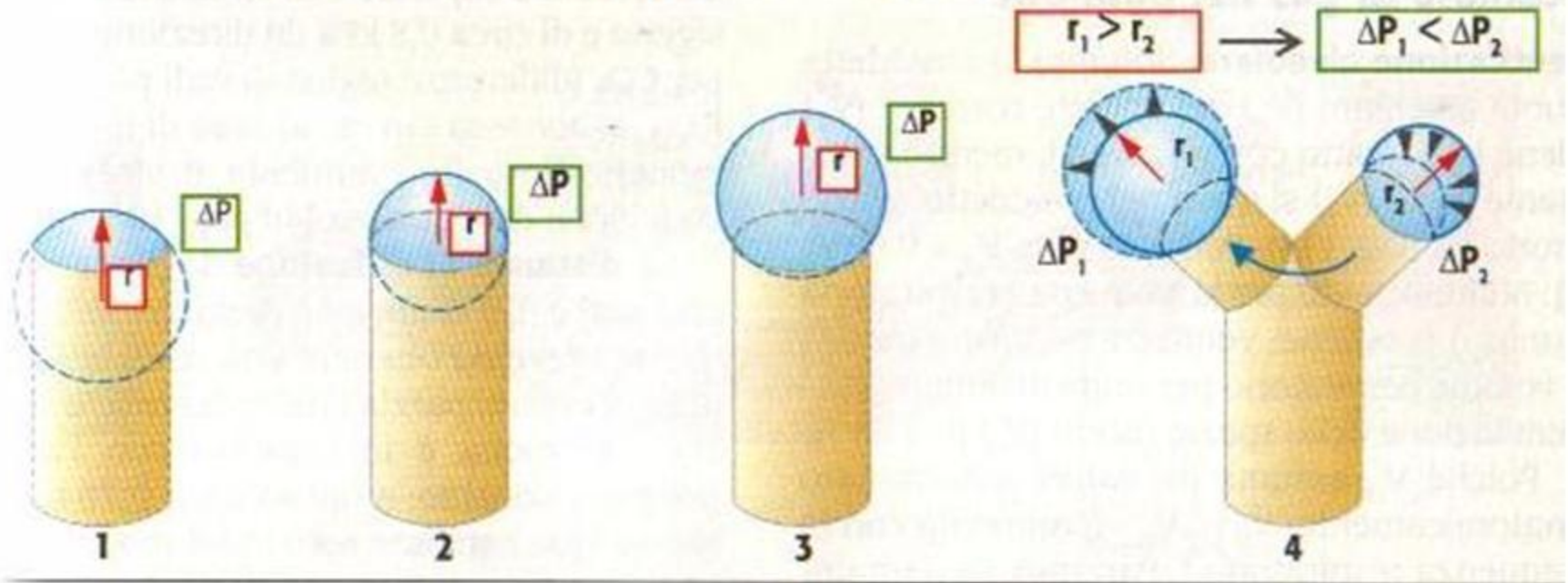


Legge di Laplace per sfera:

$$P = 2T / r$$

La pressione necessaria a distendere una cavità (pressione distendente) è direttamente proporzionale alla tensione delle sue pareti ed inversamente proporzionale al suo raggio

A. Tensione superficiale (modello della bolla di sapone)



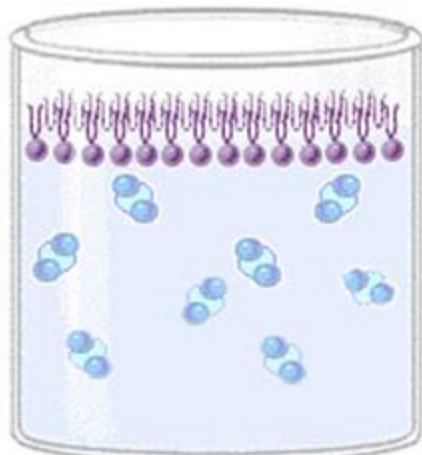
DILATAZIONE \rightarrow

$r \uparrow$ $P_{\text{parete}} \downarrow \rightarrow$

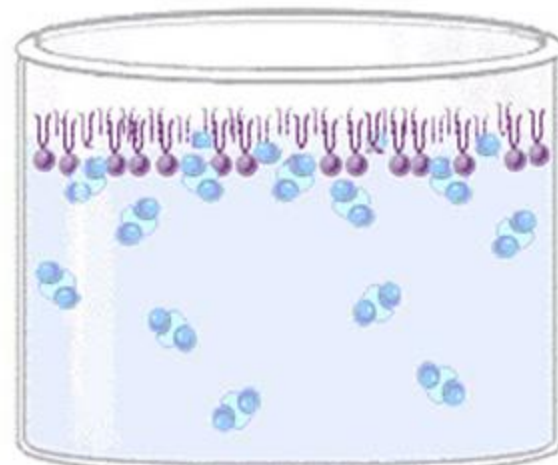
$P_{\text{par}} < P_{\text{aria}} \rightarrow$

\uparrow DILATAZIONE

Per ridurre la tensione superficiale gli pneumociti II producono una lipoproteina tensioattiva il SURFACTANTE (SURFace ACTIVE Agent), che evita il collasso dei piccoli alveoli e la dilatazione dei grandi.



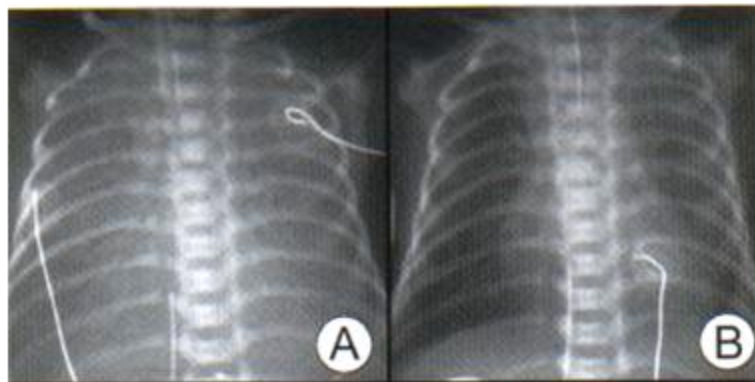
↓ Surface area =
low surface tension



↑ Surface area =
high surface tension

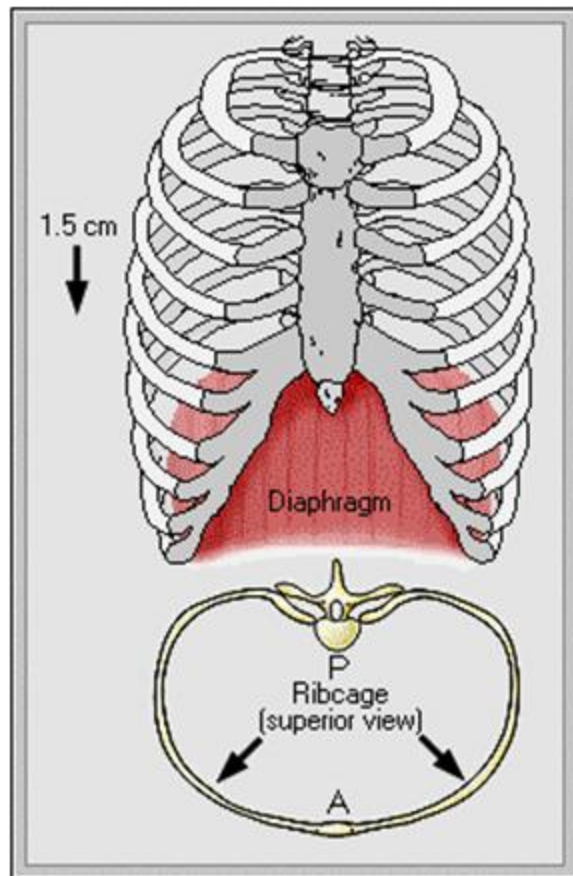
In alcune situazioni patologiche il surfactante non viene prodotto. Questo si può verificare, ad es., nei neonati prematuri (<30 sett): “Sindrome da distress respiratorio del neonato (RDS)” detta anche “Malattia delle membrane ialine”.

Surfactant Deficient Disease



Clinical Conditions Associated with Abnormal Surfactant Production

1. RDS in premature infants
2. Prolonged inhalation of 100% O₂
3. Constant tidal volume from mechanical ventilation.
4. Prolonged occlusion of the pulmonary artery as during heart-lung bypass surgery.



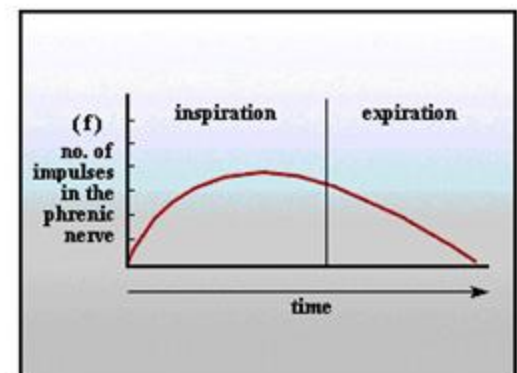
LEGGE DI BOYLE

$$pV = nRT$$

Se $T = \text{costante}$,

$$pV = \text{costante}$$

Quando V aumenta la p diminuisce. nel polmone diventa più piccola della p atmosferica



Per la LEGGE DI BOYLE: $pV = \text{costante}$.

Quando il volume polmonare aumenta la pressione nel polmone diventa più piccola della p atmosferica.

Questa differenza di pressione genera il flusso inspiratorio.

8.3.2 Legge di Poiseulle (o perdita di carico)

Quando un fluido si muove in un condotto di sezione piccola, la portata è data da:

$$Q = \frac{\pi R^4}{8\eta} \cdot \frac{\Delta P}{l}$$

$Q = \Delta P / R_{\text{esis}}$

dove:

- R è il raggio del condotto;
- l è la lunghezza del condotto;
- ΔP è la differenza di pressione agli estremi del condotto.

Dalla formula di Poiseulle si ricava:

$$\eta = \frac{\pi R^4}{8Q} \cdot \frac{\Delta P}{l}$$

Muscles of Inspiration

Diaphragm

External Intercostals

Accessory Muscle

Accessory Muscles of Inspiration

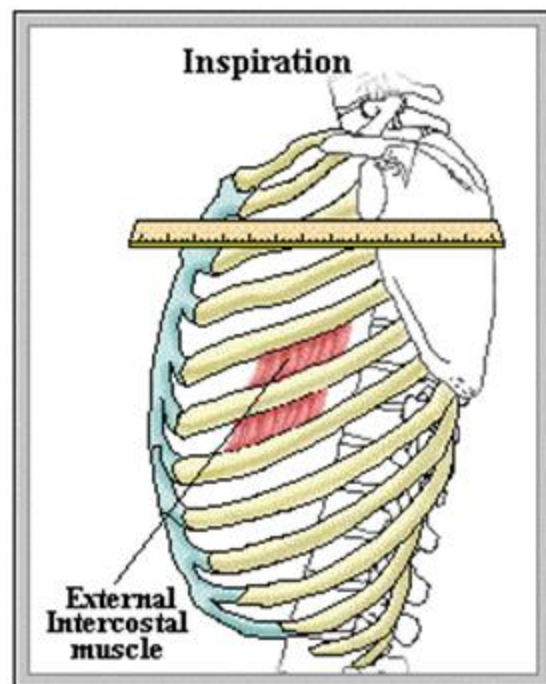
Sternocleidomastoid
(elevates sternum)

Anterior scalene

Middle scalene

Posterior scalenes

(scalenes elevate and fix upper ribs)



Forces of Expiration

Passive recoil of lung

Expiratory muscles

- Internal Intercostal
Muscles

- Abdominal Muscles

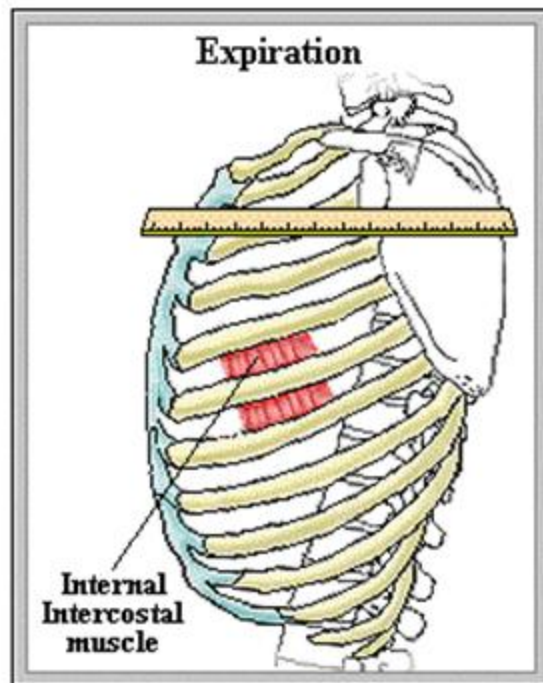
MUSCLES of EXPIRATION

Internal intercostals

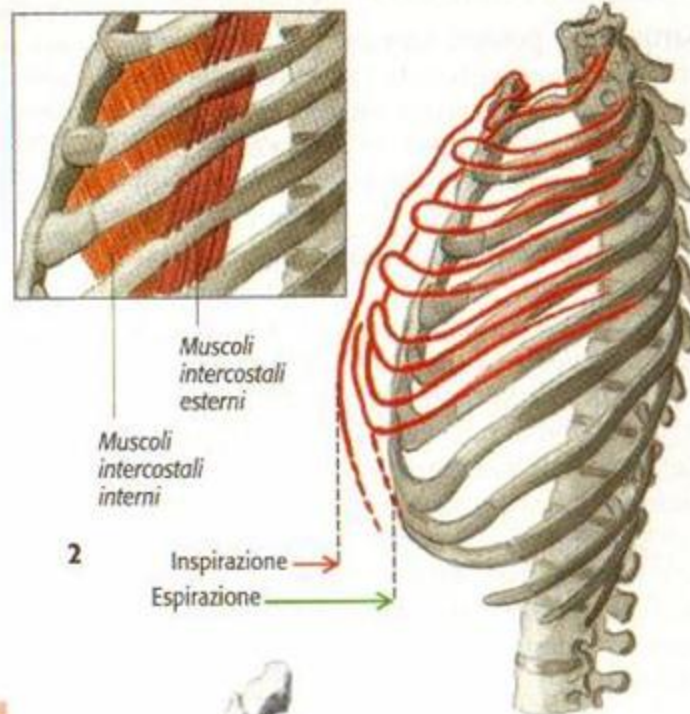
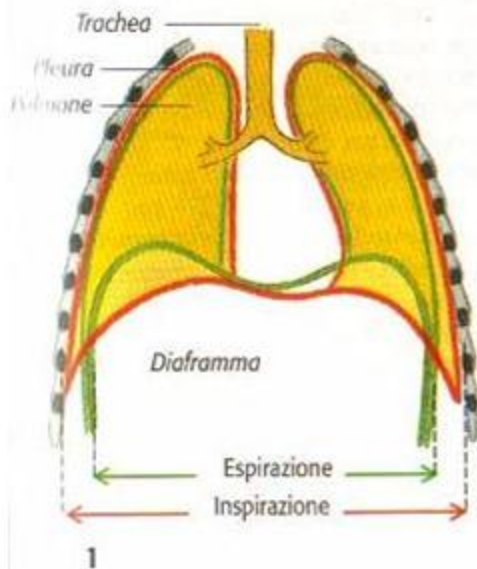
Abdominal Muscles:

- External and Internal
Oblique

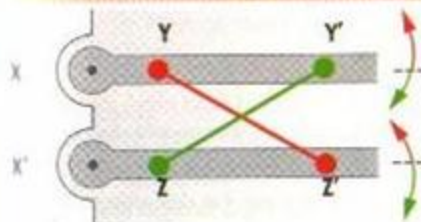
- Rectus and Transverse
Abdominus



A. Muscolatura respiratoria

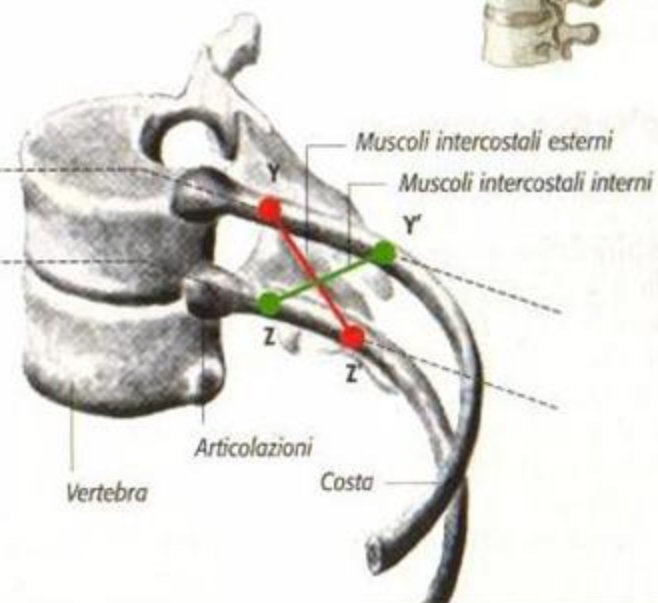


Leva $X' - Z' > X - Y \rightarrow$ Sollevamento delle coste

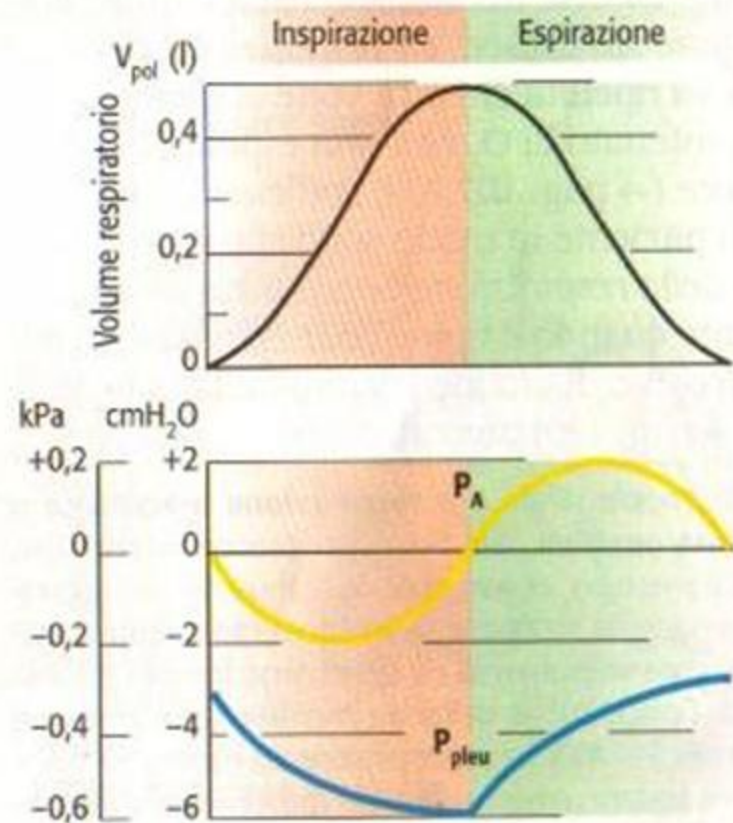
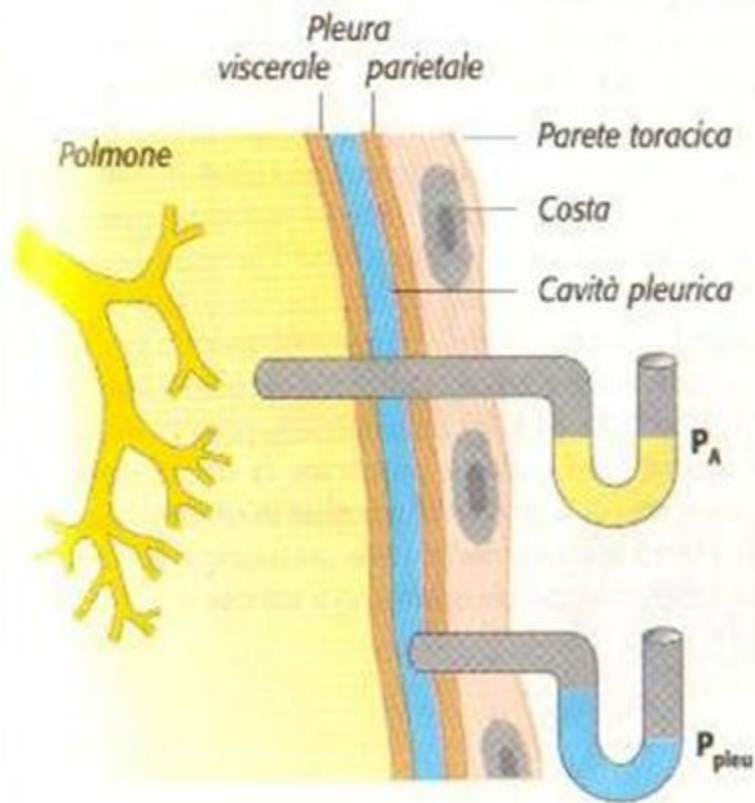


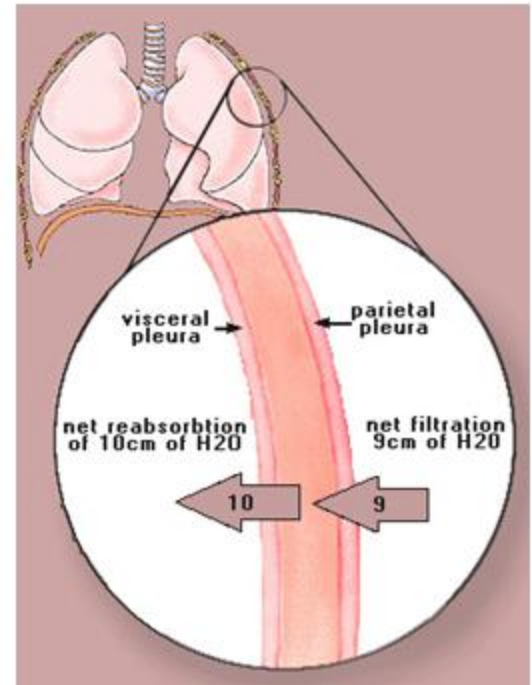
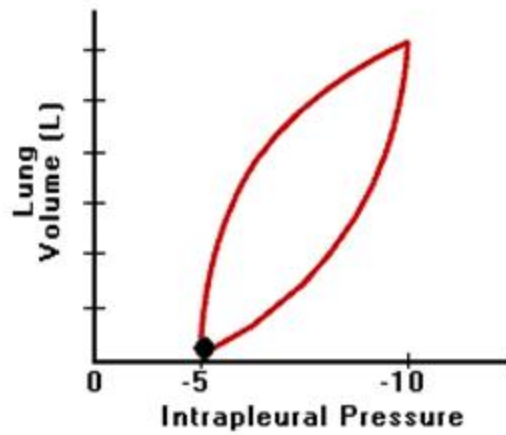
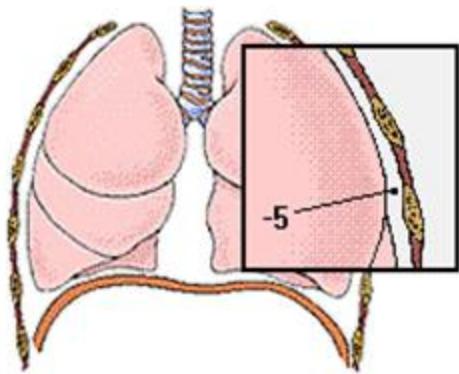
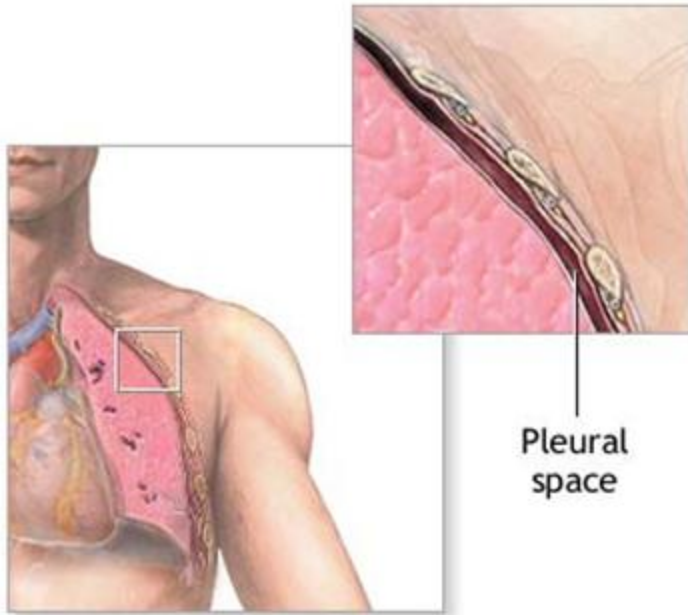
Leva $X - Y > X' - Z' \rightarrow$ Abbassamento delle coste

3

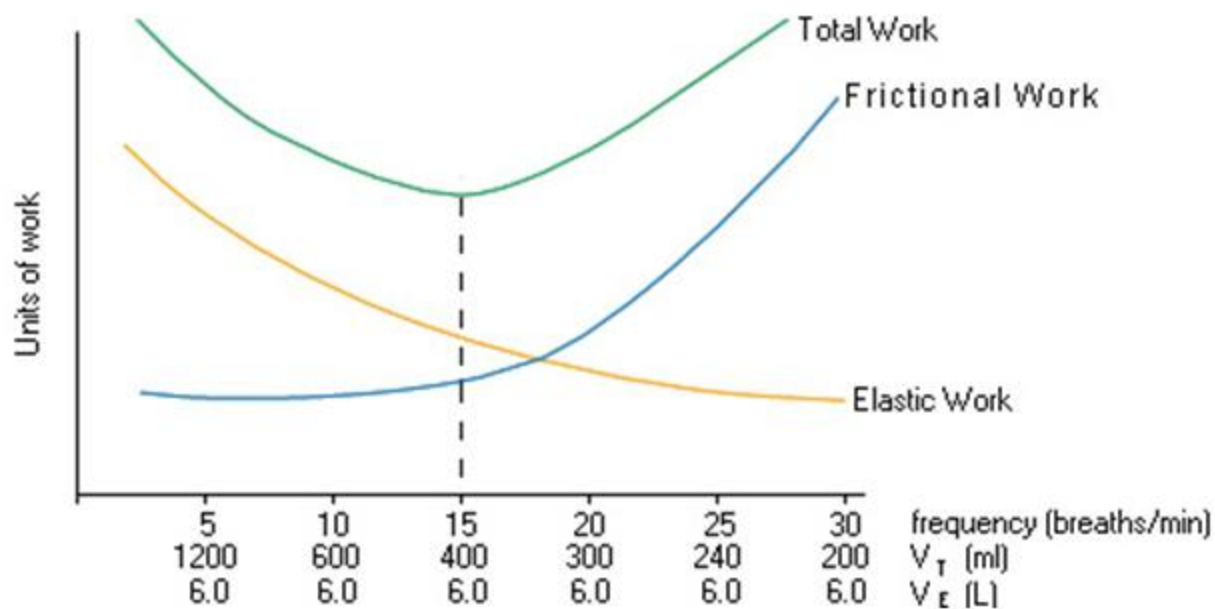


B. Pressione alveolare P_A e pressione pleurica P_{pleu} durante la respirazione

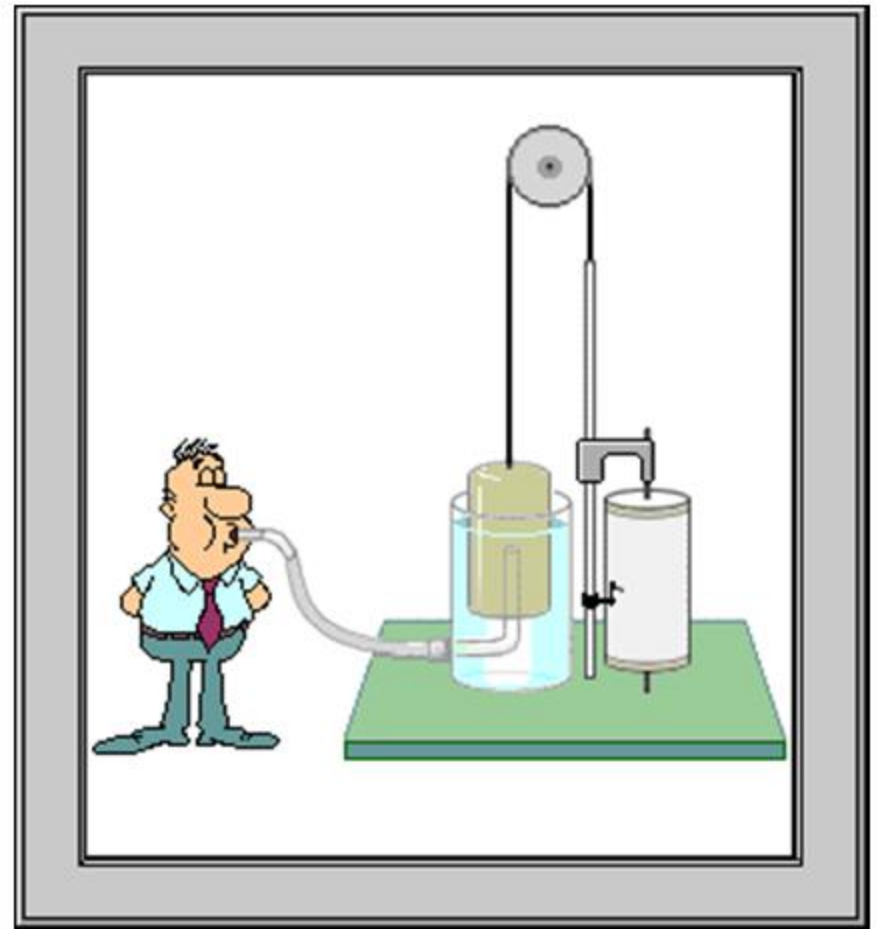
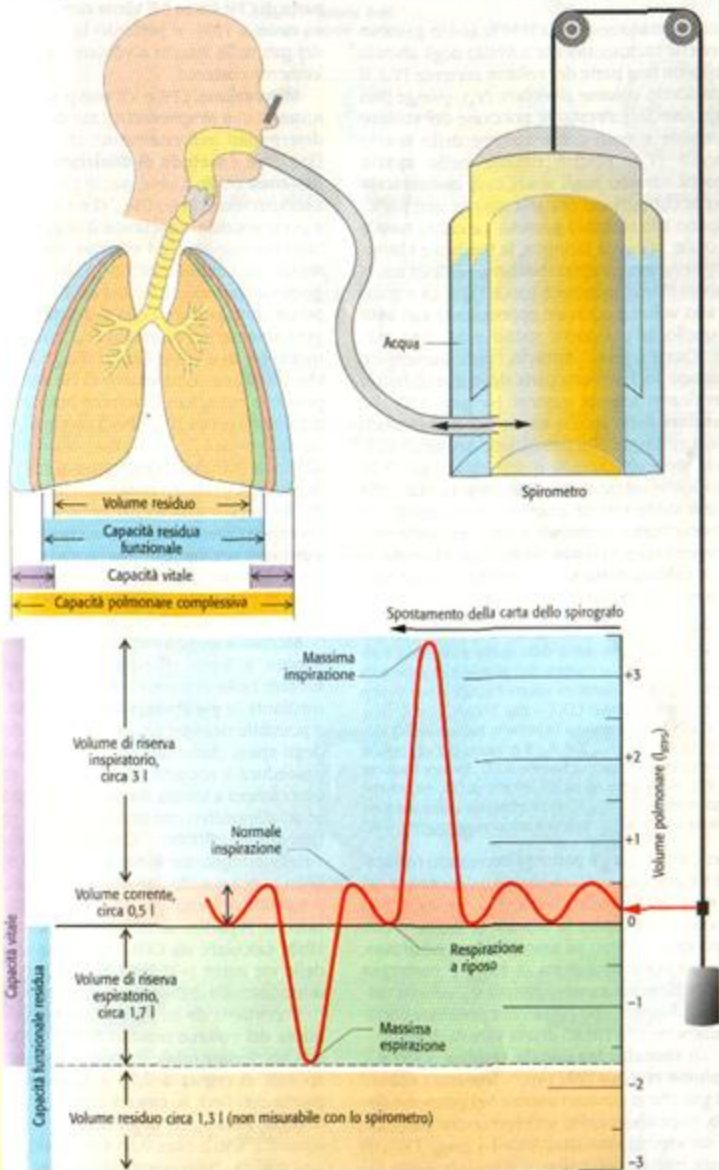




<u>Type of Work</u>	<u>Contributing Components</u>	<u>% of Total Work Required</u>
elastic (compliance)	lung	60 - 66%
	chest cage	
frictional	viscous (20%)	30 - 35%
	airway (80%)	
inertia	lung	2-5%
	chest cage	
	air	



A. Volumi polmonari e loro misurazione



SPIROMETRO A CAMPANA
(a circuito chiuso)

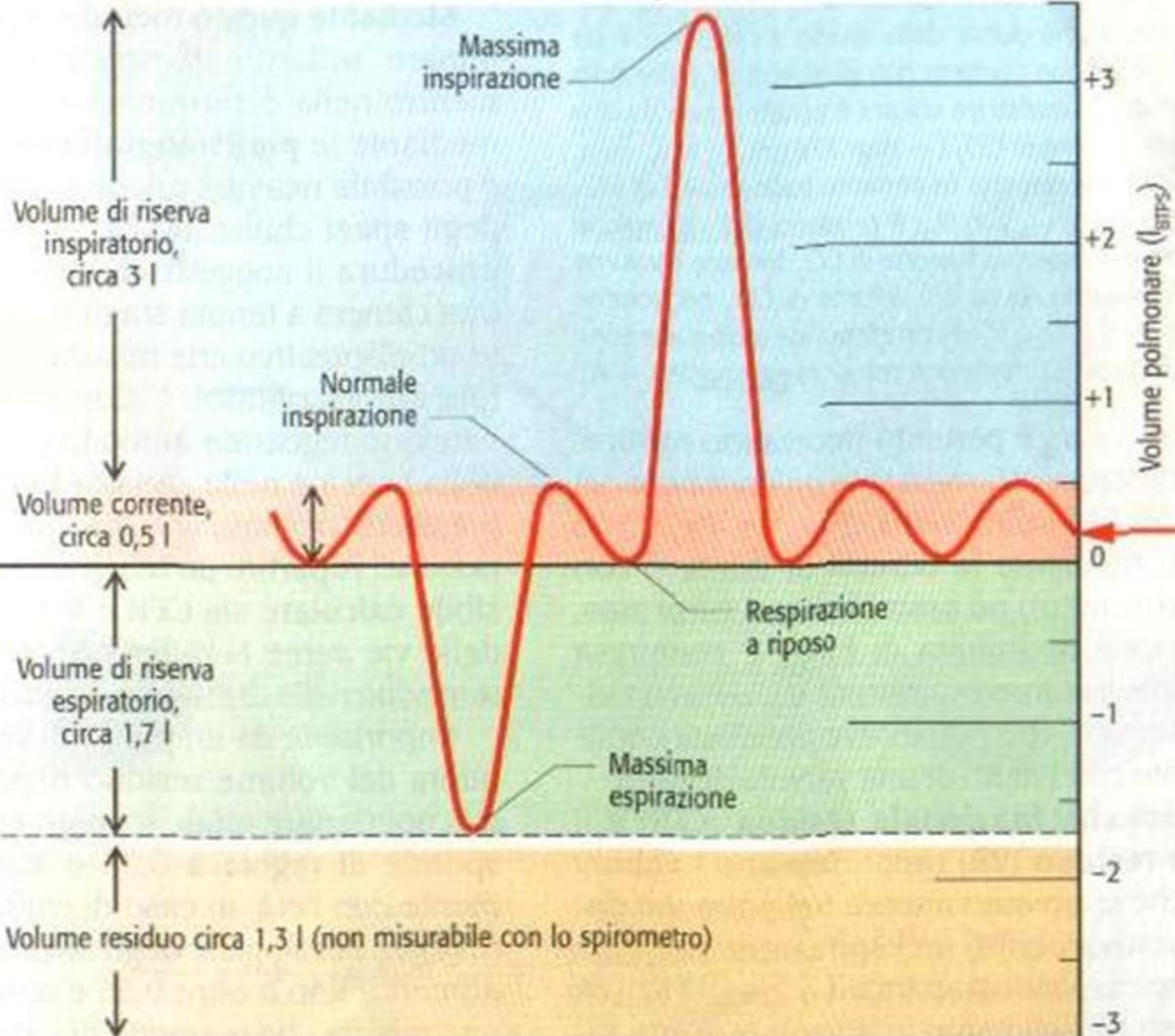
capacità polm. totale

capacità vitale

Capacità funzionale residua

Capacità polmonare compressiva

Spostamento della carta dello spirometro



Minute Ventilation

$$\dot{V}_E \text{ or } \dot{V}_I = V_T \times f \quad [1]$$

Alveolar ventilation

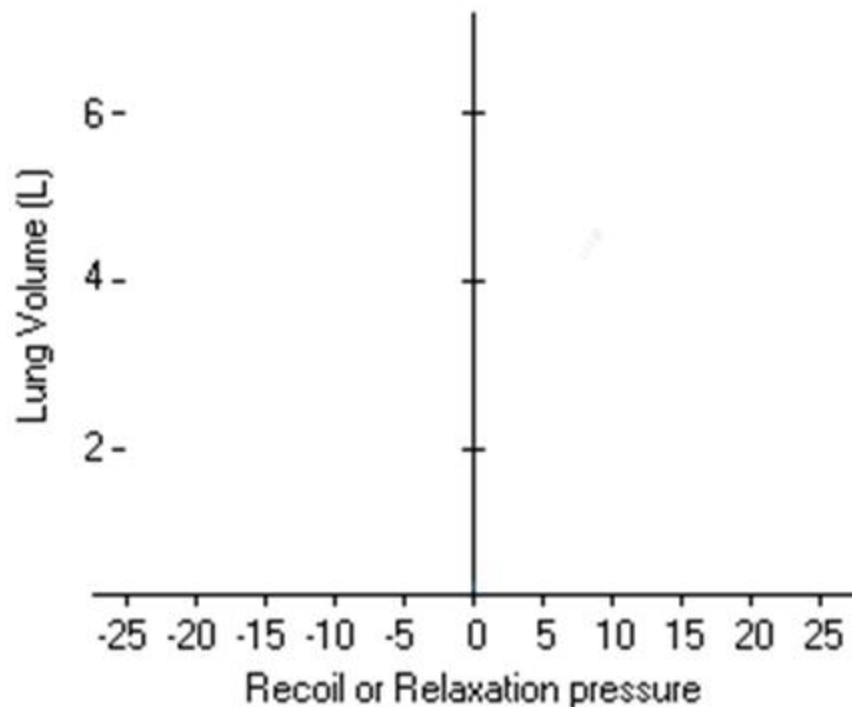
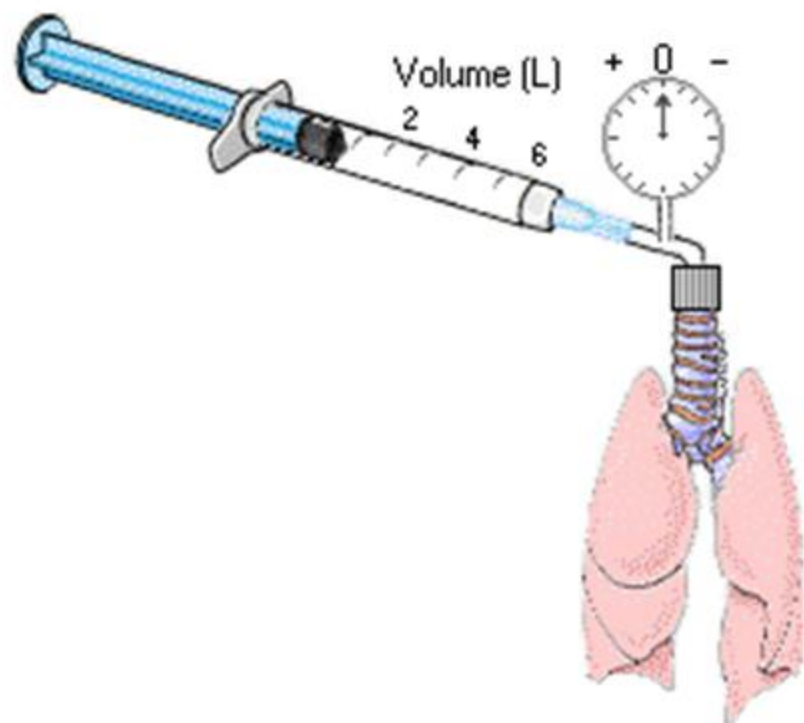
$$\dot{V}_A = [V_T - V_D] \times f \quad [2]$$

V_T = VOLUME CORRENTE = 500 ml

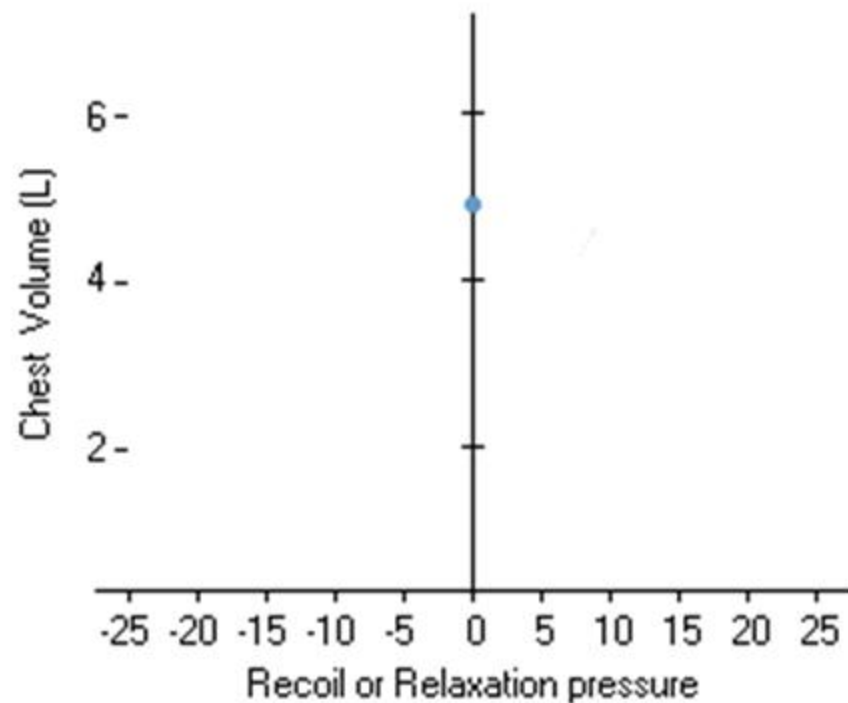
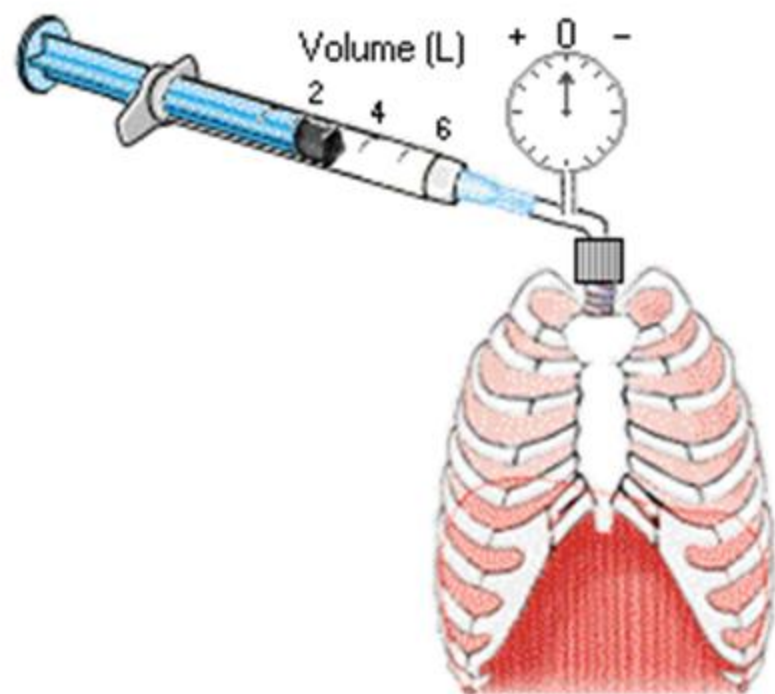
V_D = VOLUME SPAZIO MORTO = 150 ml

F = FREQUENZA RESPIRATORIA = 15 /min

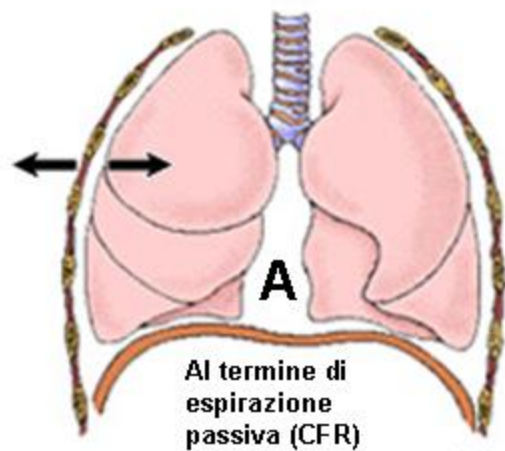
FORZE ELASTICHE PASSIVE DEL POLMONE



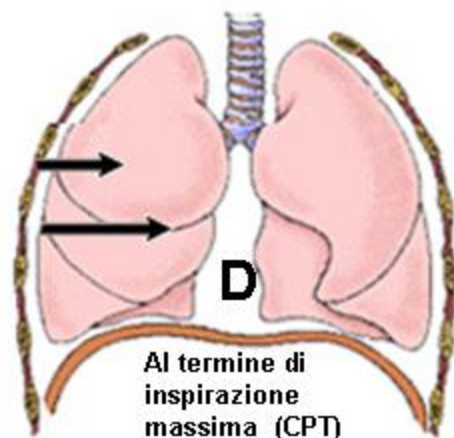
FORZE ELASTICHE PASSIVE DEL TORACE



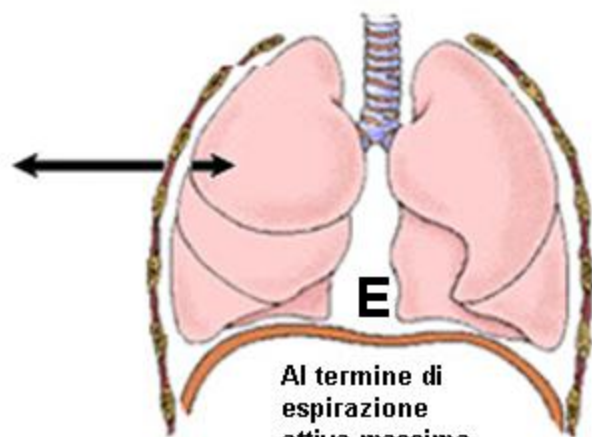
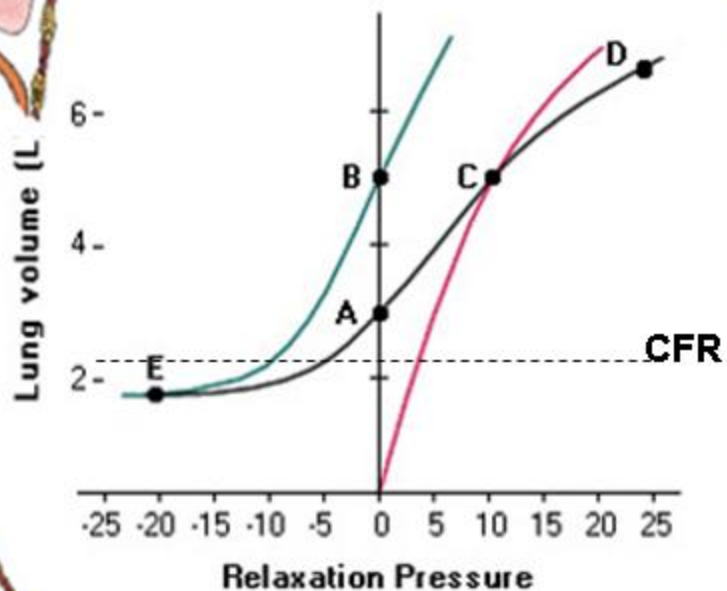
FORZE PASSIVE DI TORACE E POLMONE (pressione trasmurale)



Al termine di
espirazione
passiva (CFR)



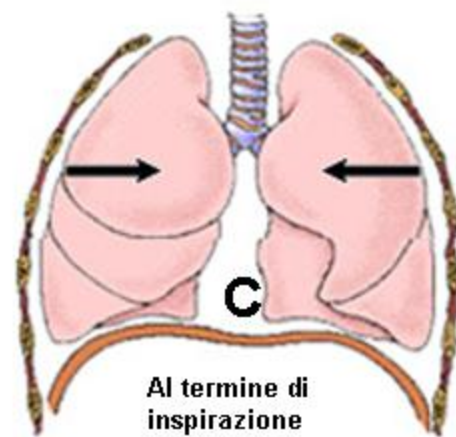
Al termine di
inspirazione
massima (CPT)



Al termine di
espirazione
attiva massima
(VR)

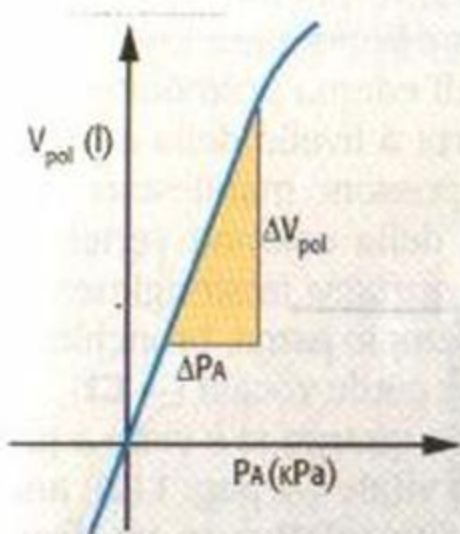
FORZA
ESPANDENTE
si oppone
all'espirazione
attiva

FORZA
COLLASSANTE
si oppone
all'inspirazione



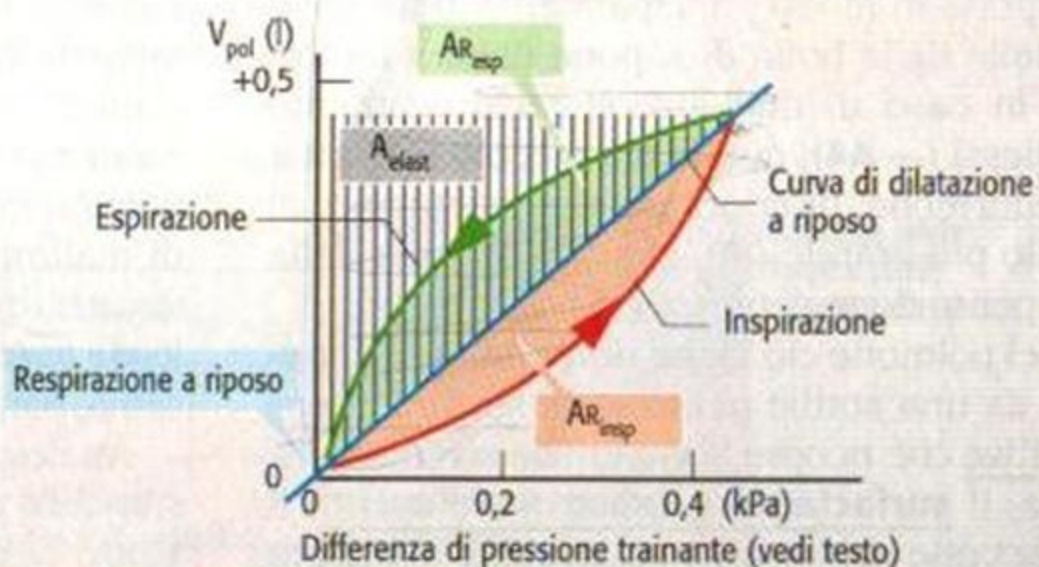
Al termine di
inspirazione
submassimale

B. Compliance statica



$$\frac{\Delta V_{pol}}{\Delta PA} = \text{Compliance di polmone e torace}$$

C. Diagramma dinamico pressione-volume



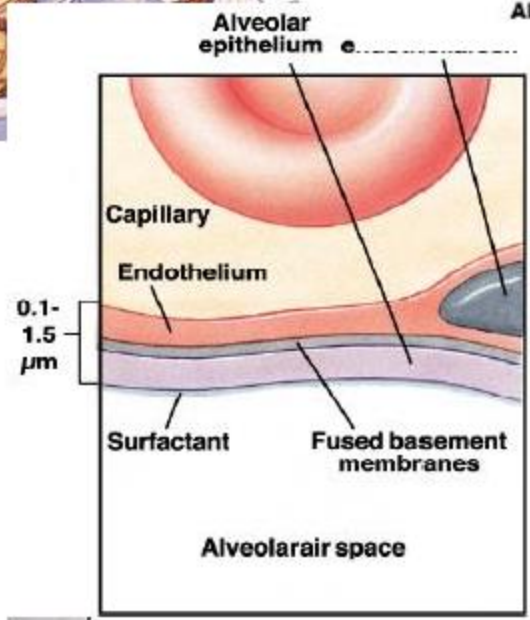
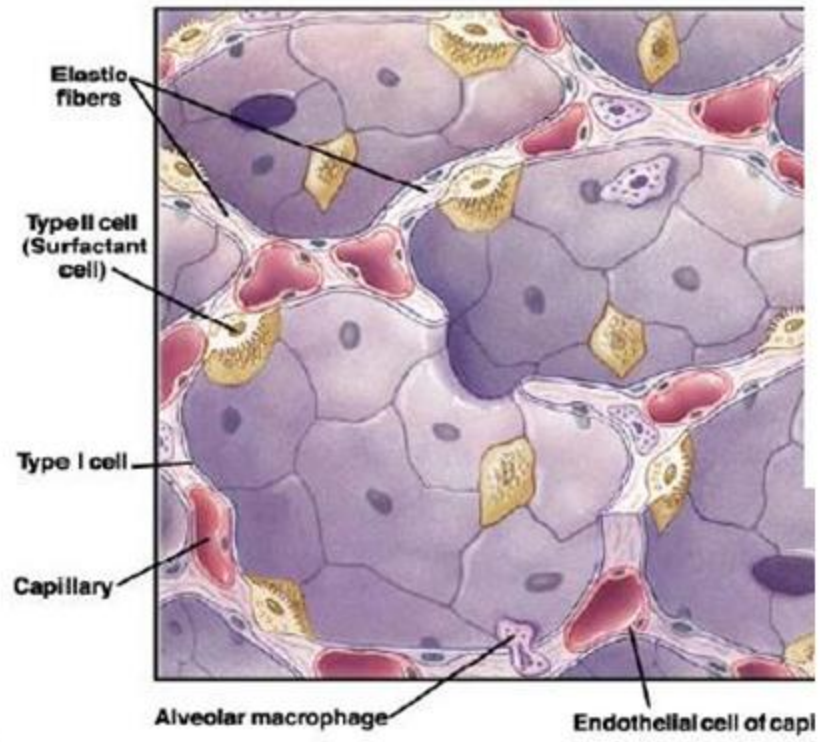
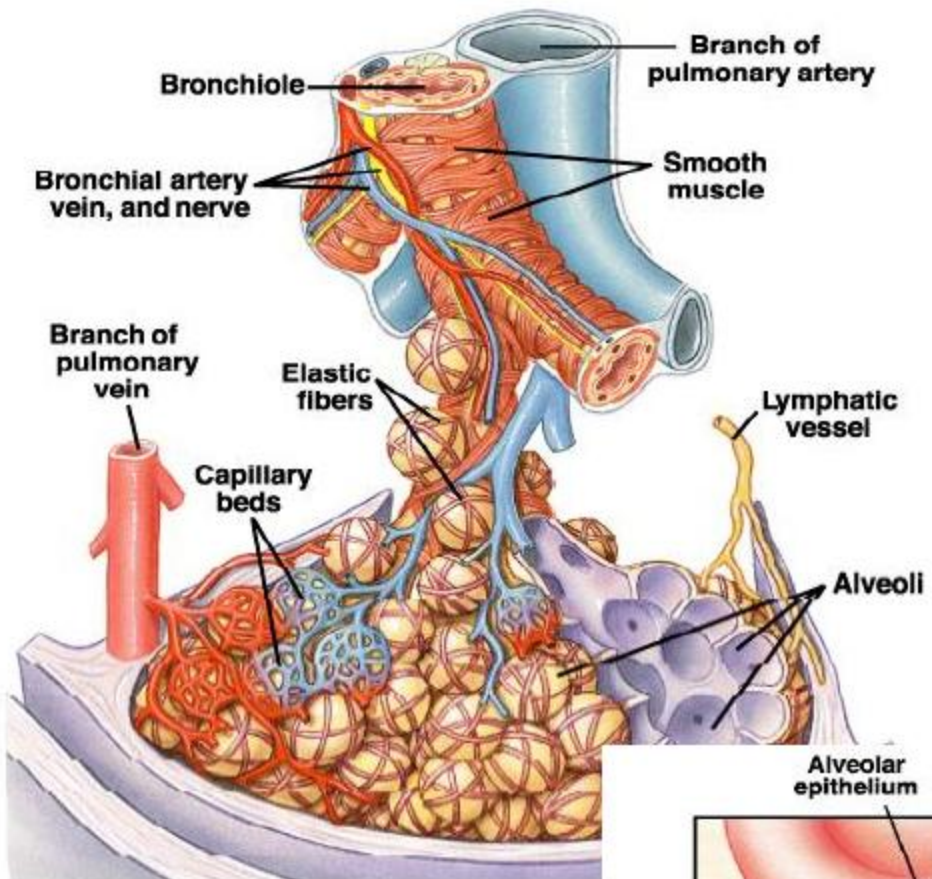
Lavoro respiratorio



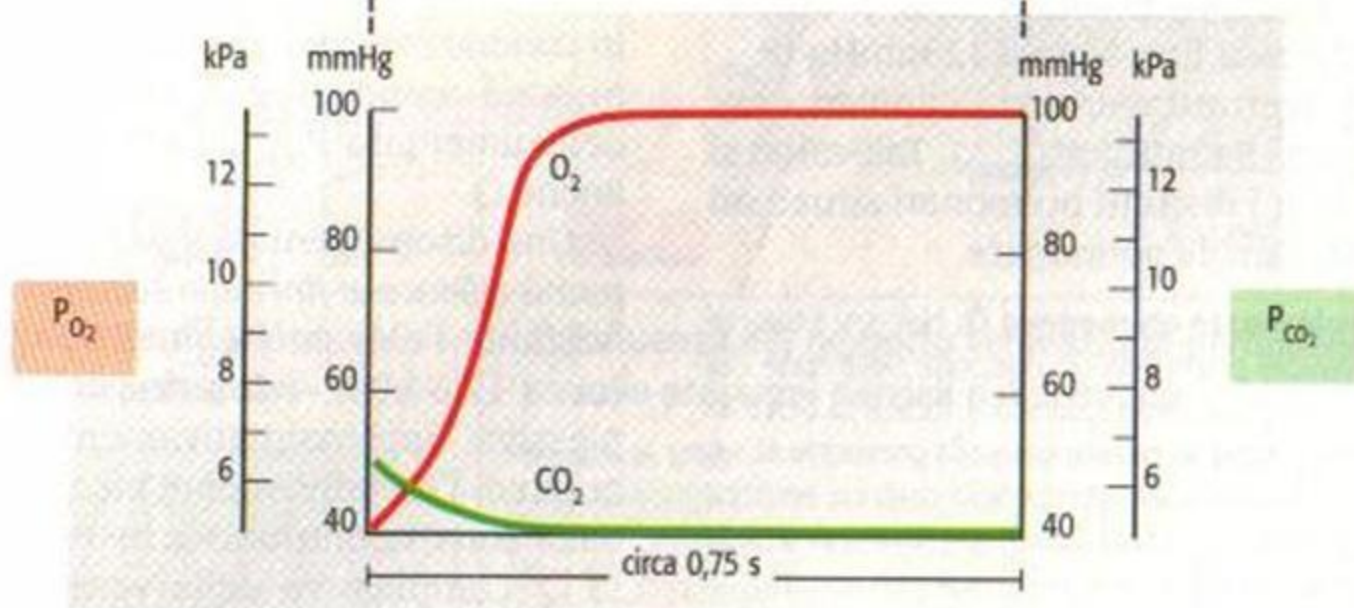
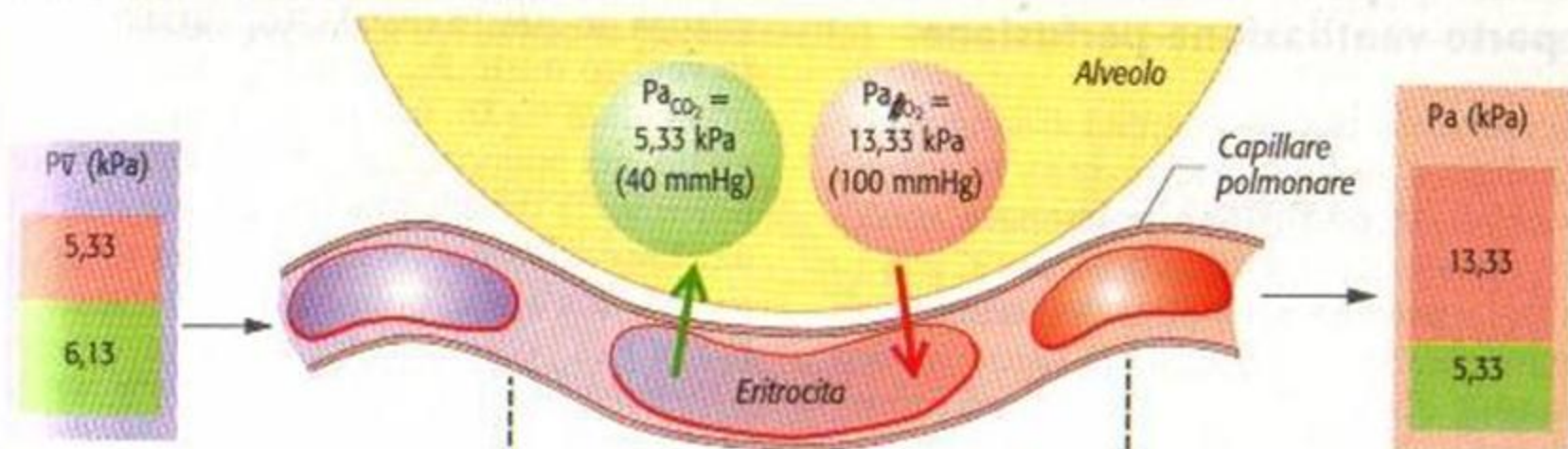
espiratorio:
inspiratorio:

$$AR_{exp} + A_{elast}$$

$$AR_{exp} - A_{elast}$$



A. Scambio gassoso nell'alveolo



LEGGE DI DALTON

In una miscela di due o più gas, perfetti o non perfetti, che non reagiscono tra loro:

-la pressione totale esercitata dalla miscela è uguale alla somma delle pressioni parziali esercitate da ciascun gas

-ciascun gas esercita una pressione parziale uguale a quella che eserciterebbe se occupasse da solo tutto il volume a disposizione.

-la pressione parziale di ciascun gas è direttamente proporzionale alla concentrazione di quel gas nella miscela e alla pressione totale della miscela.

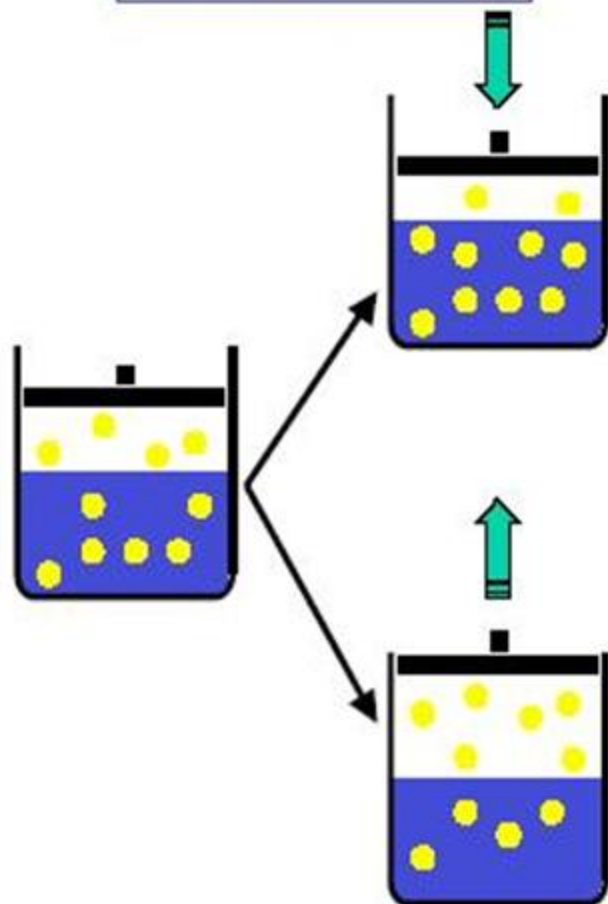
Esempio: aria. Ossigeno 21% Azoto 78%

$p_{\text{tot}} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$

$P(\text{azoto}) = 78\% \times 760 \text{ mmHg} = 593 \text{ mmHg}$

$P(\text{ossigeno}) = 21\% \times 760 \text{ mmHg} = 160 \text{ mmHg}$

LEGGE DI HENRY



La solubilità di un gas in un liquido è direttamente proporzionale alla sua pressione parziale

Fick's Equation of Diffusion

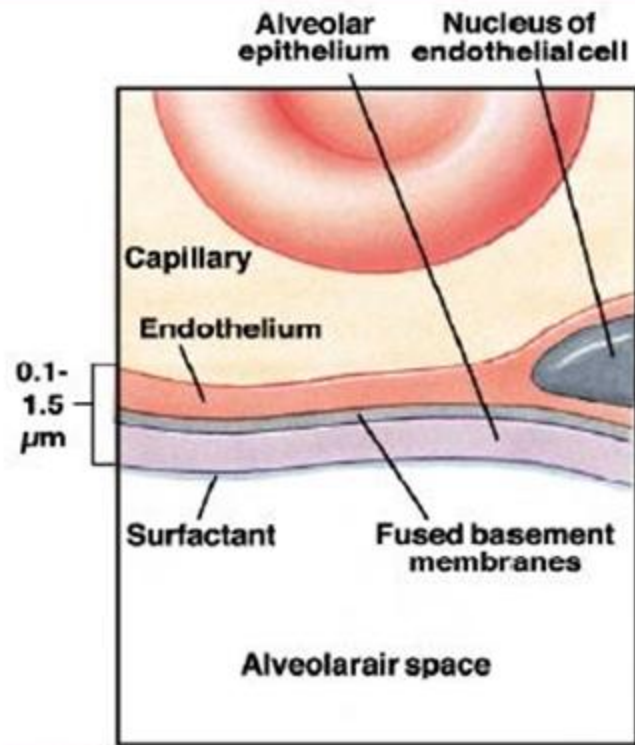
$$dQ/dt = k \cdot A \cdot dC/dl$$

where: dQ/dt = rate of diffusion or diffusion/unit time in ml/min

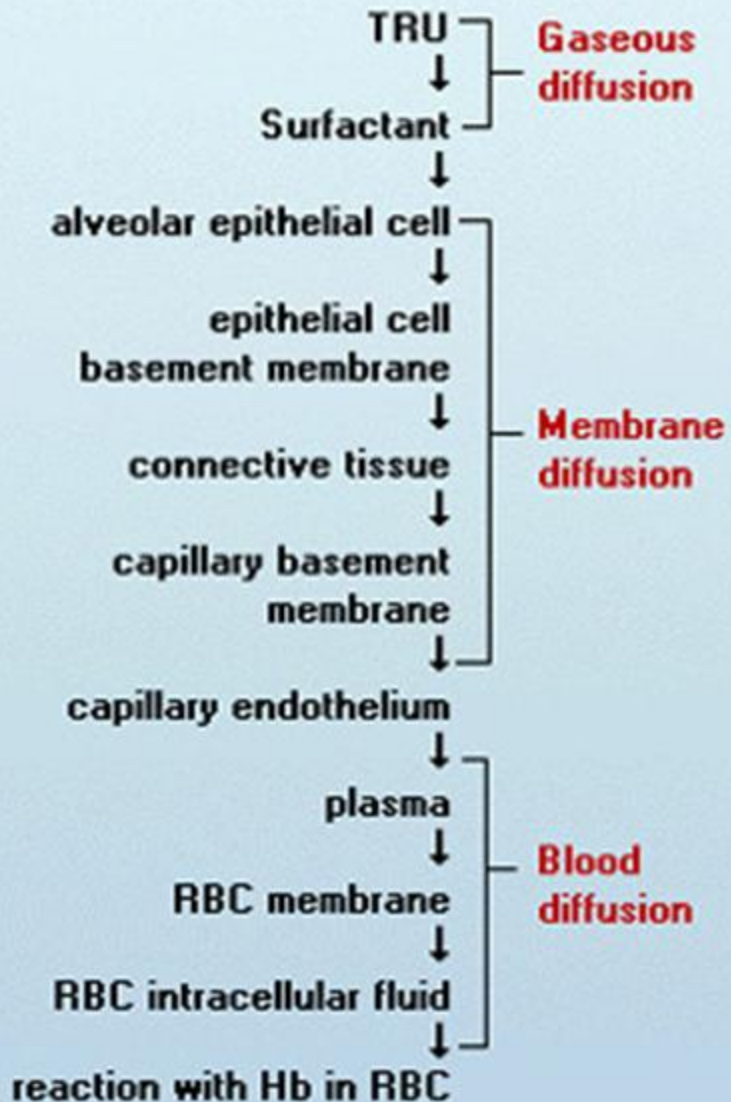
k = the diffusion coefficient, a proportionality constant reflecting the diffusion medium, participating gases and time.

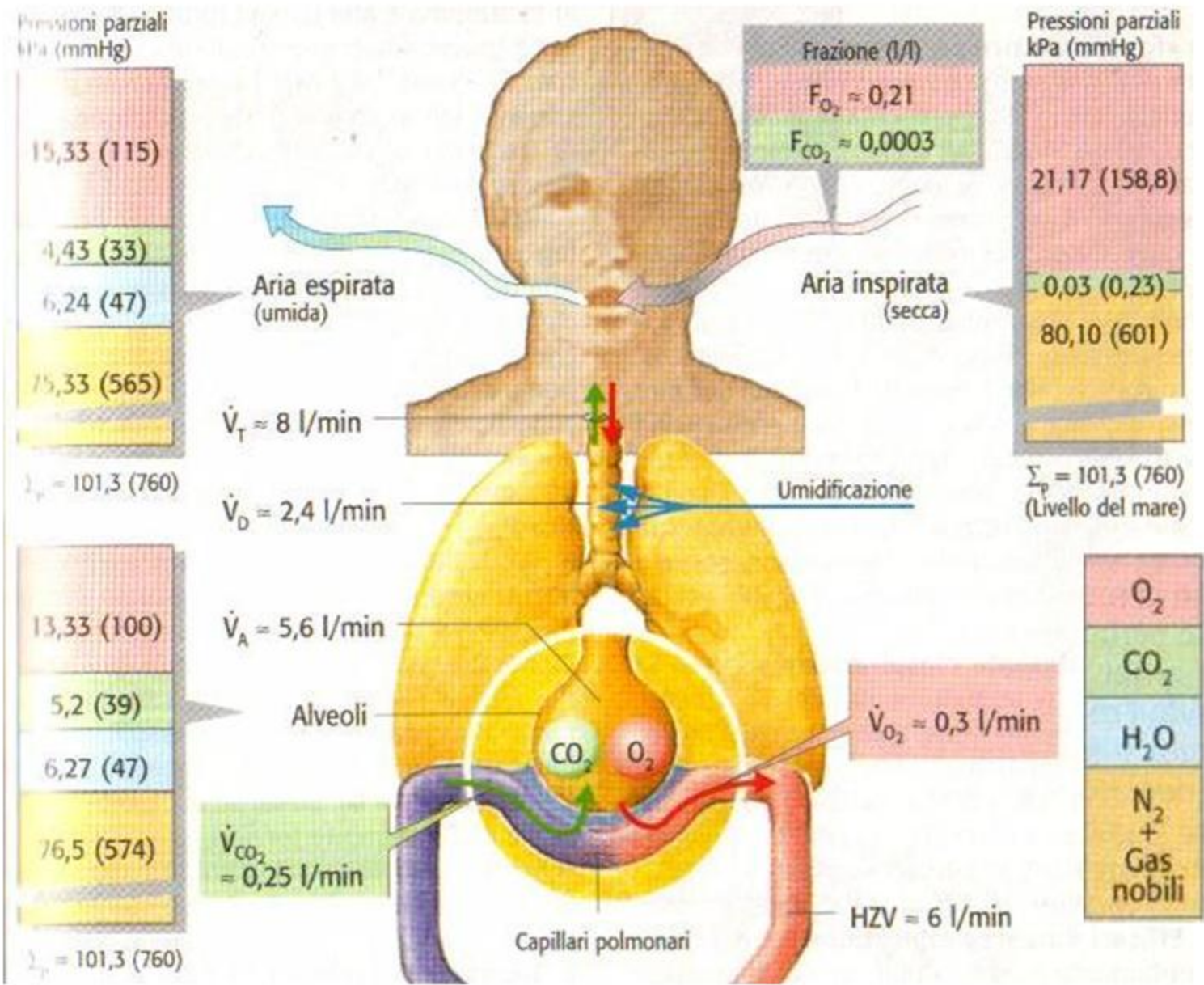
A = area available for diffusion

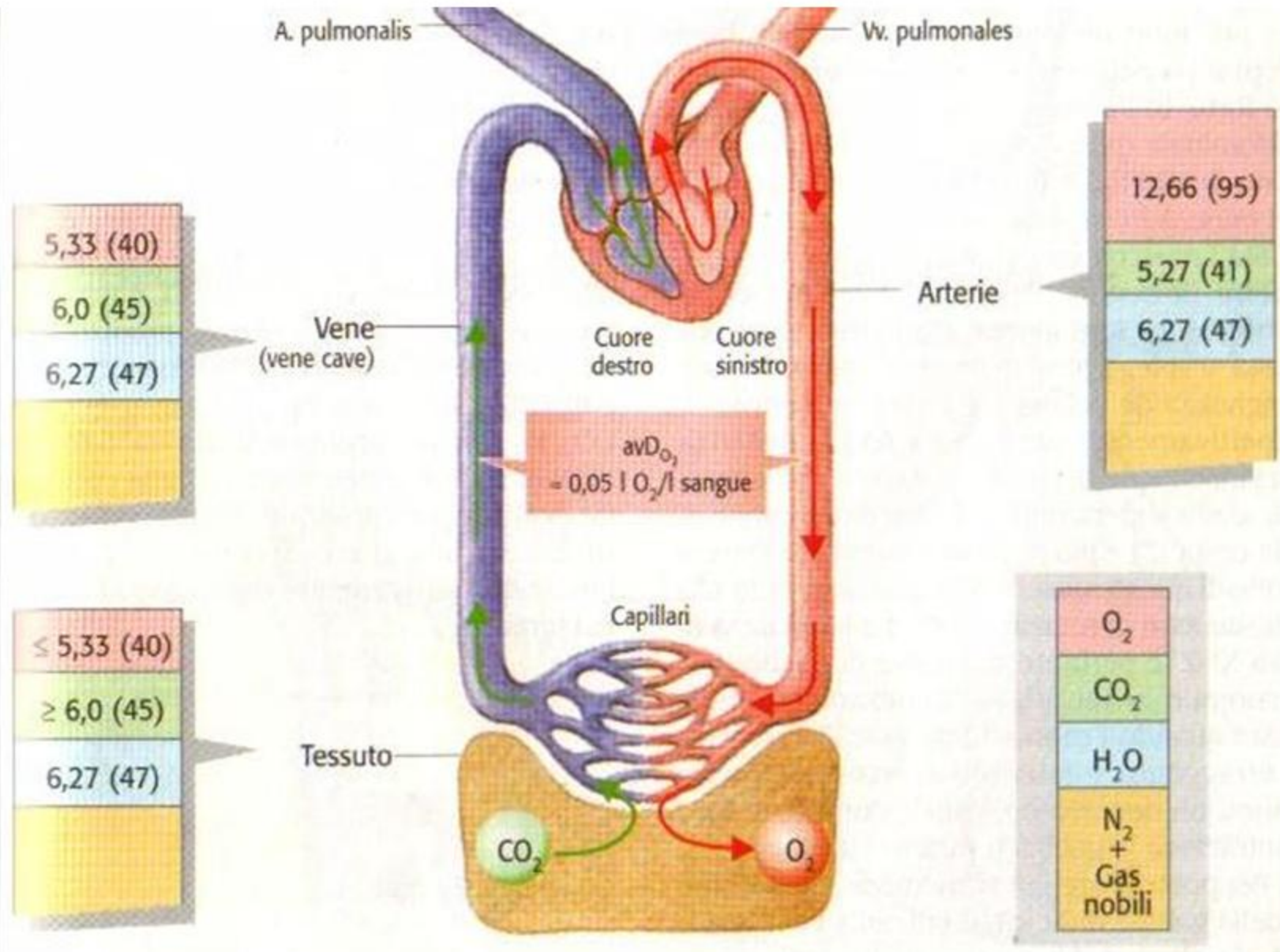
dC = concentration difference of molecules across membrane.



$$dQ/dt = k \cdot A \cdot dC/dl$$

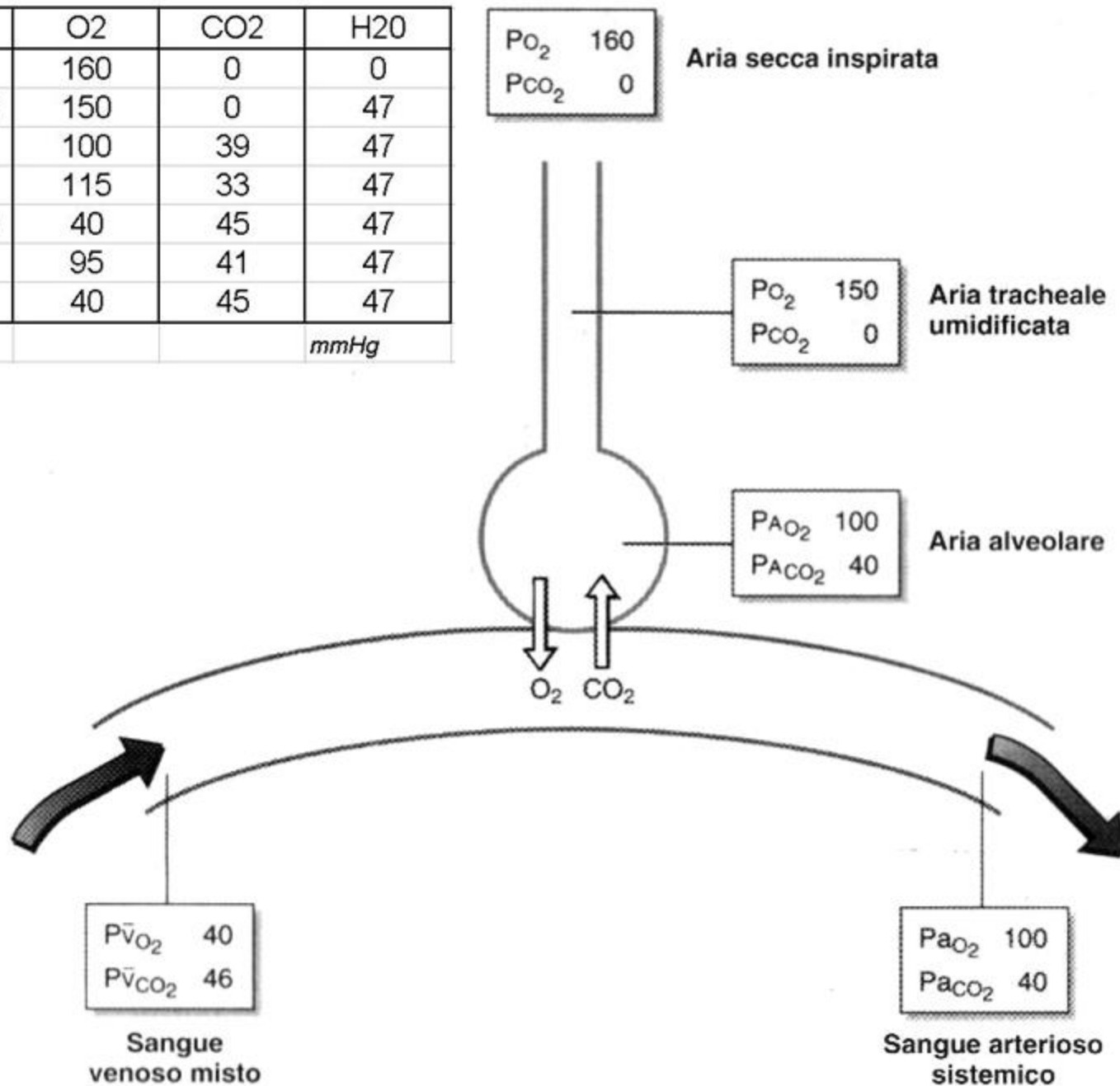




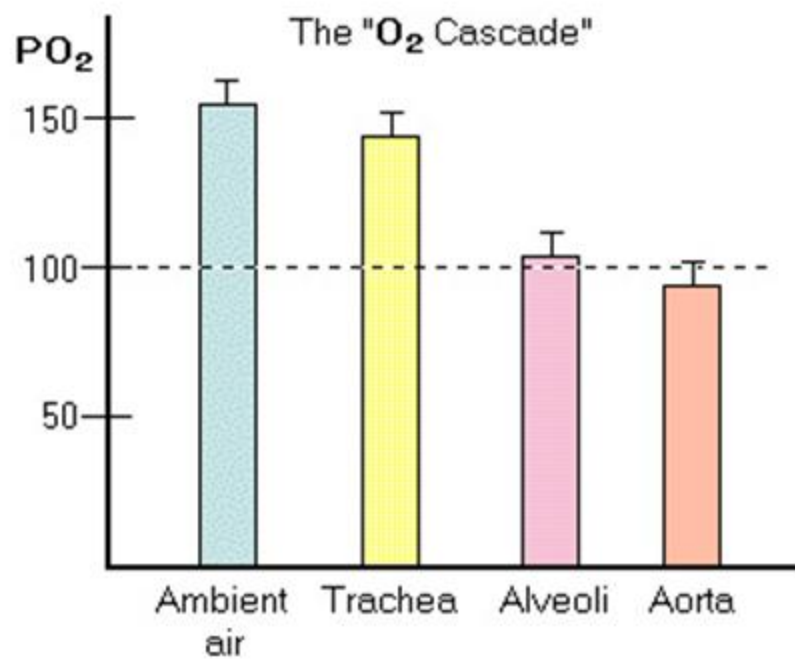
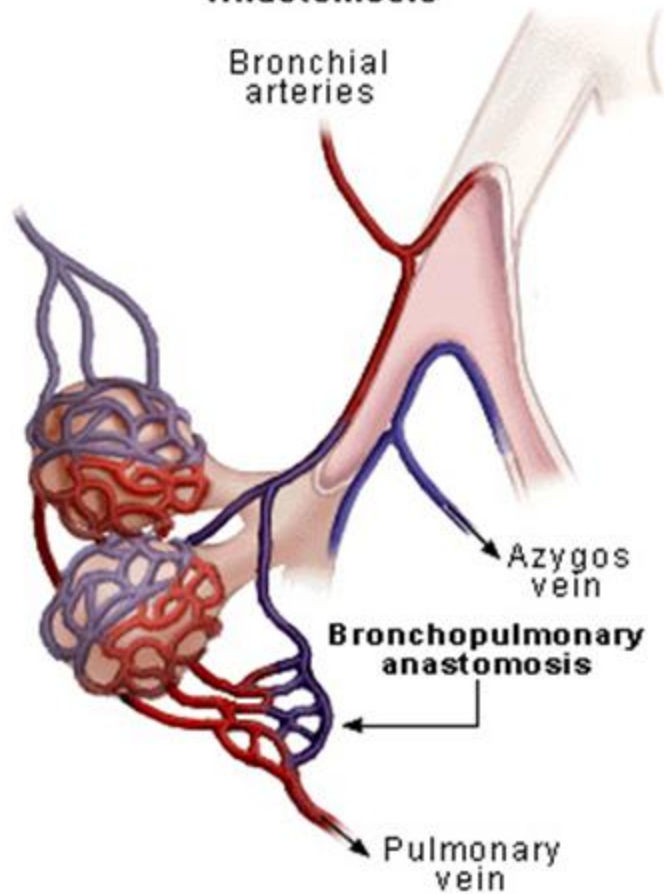


	O ₂	CO ₂	H ₂ O
ARIA INSPIRATA	160	0	0
ARIA TRACHEALE	150	0	47
ARIA ALVEOLARE	100	39	47
ARIA ESPIRATA	115	33	47
SANGUE VENOSO	40	45	47
SANGUE ARTER	95	41	47
TESSUTI PERIF	40	45	47

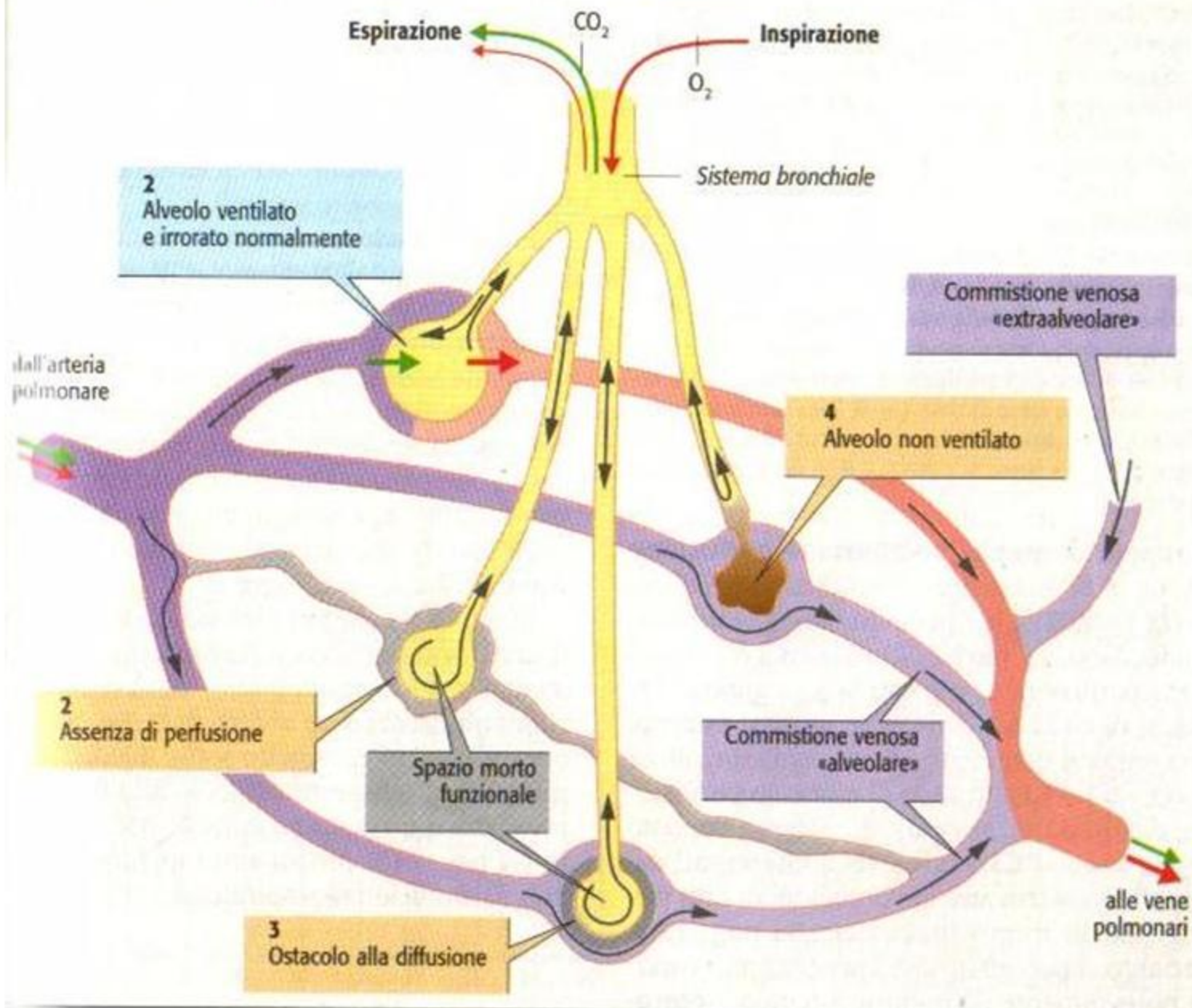
mmHg



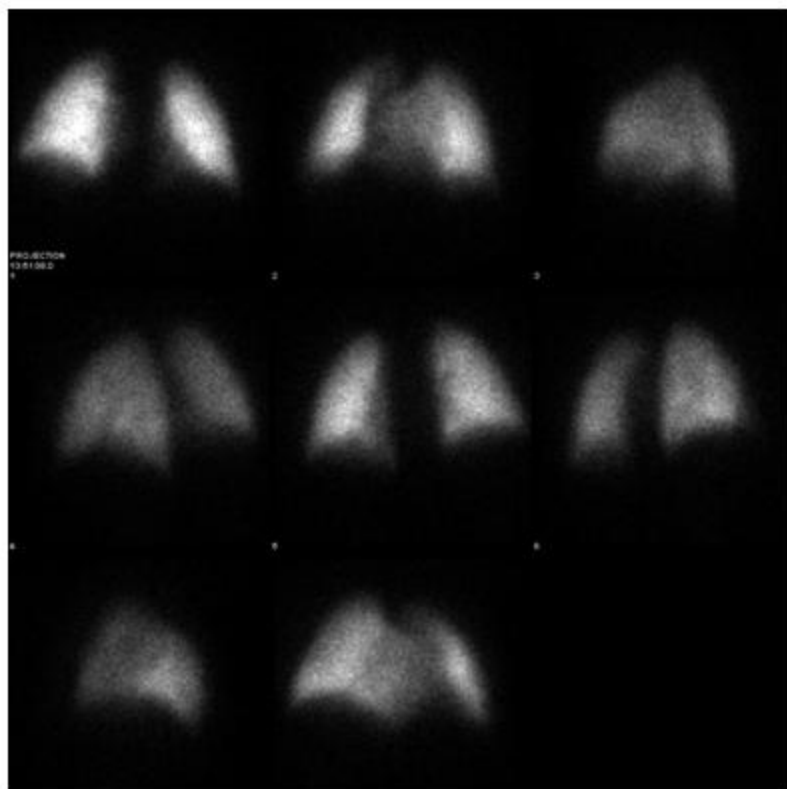
Bronchopulmonary Anastomosis



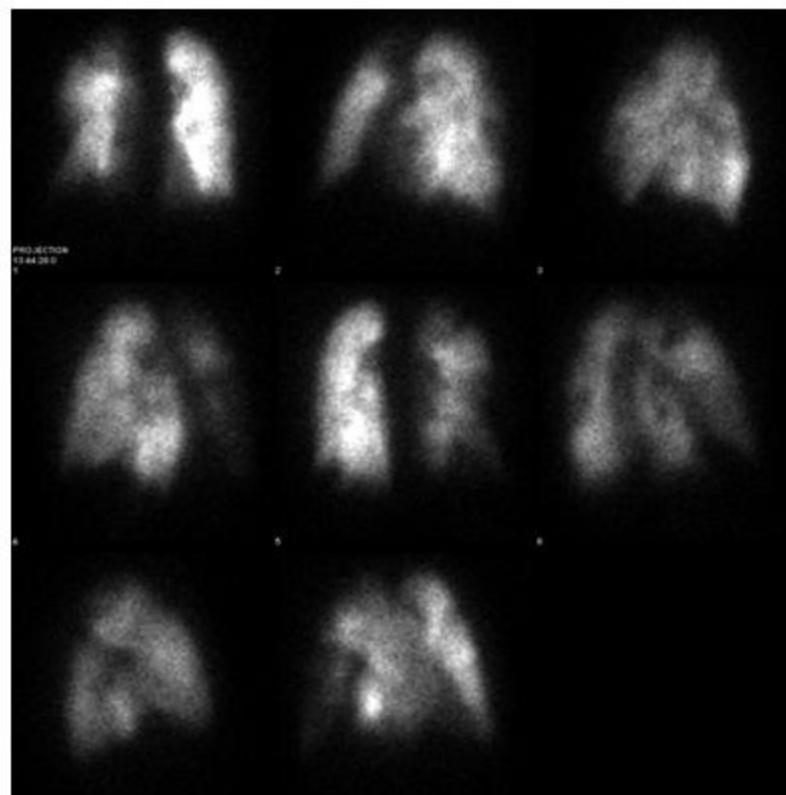
B. Disturbi della distribuzione dell'aria nel polmone



SCINTIGRAFIA POLMONARE DI PERFUSIONE

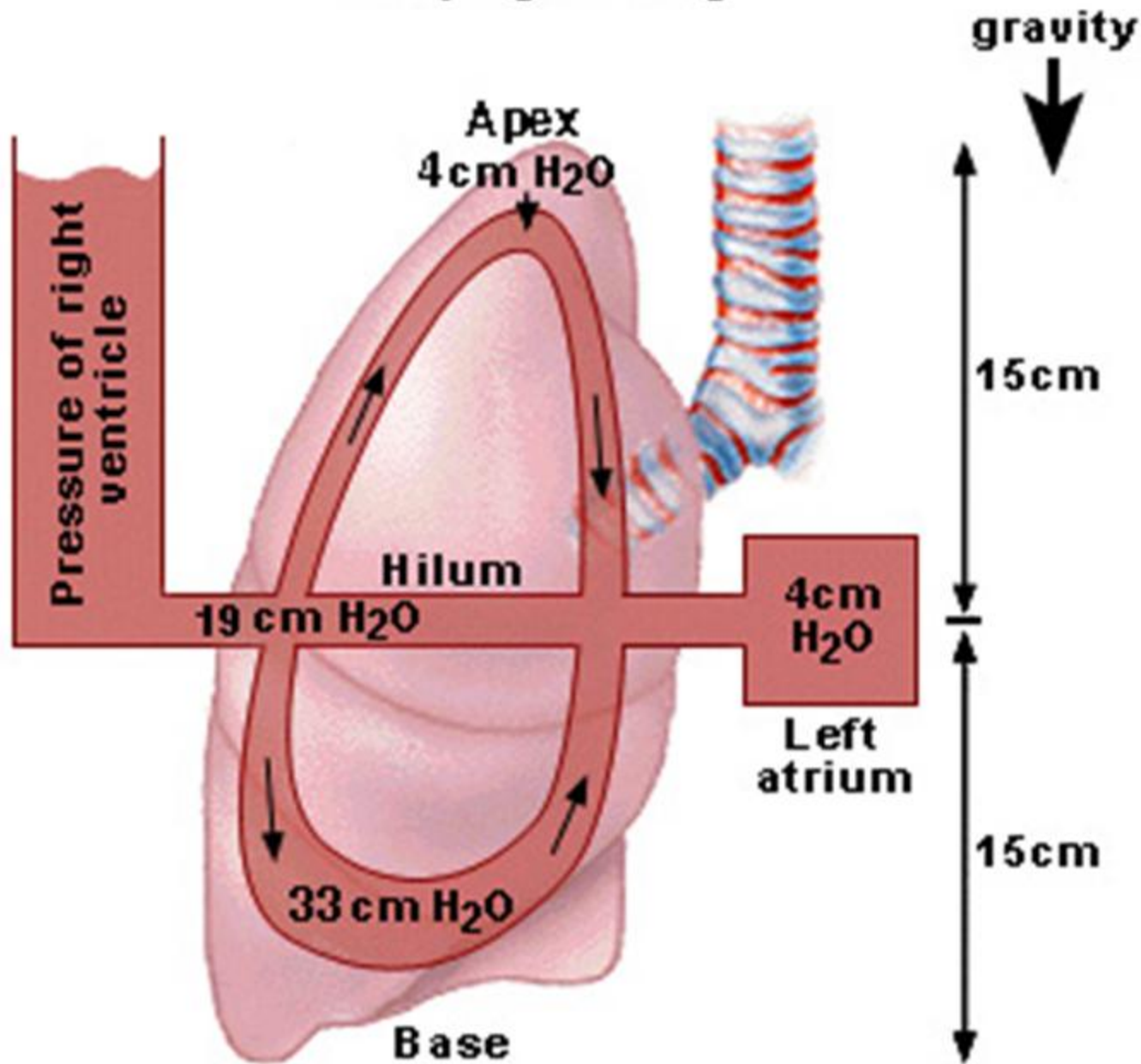


PERFUSIONE NORMALE

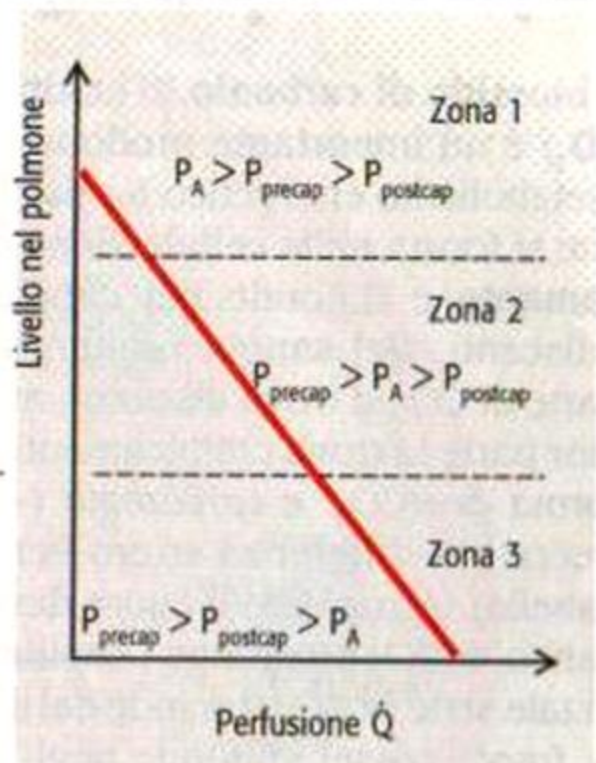
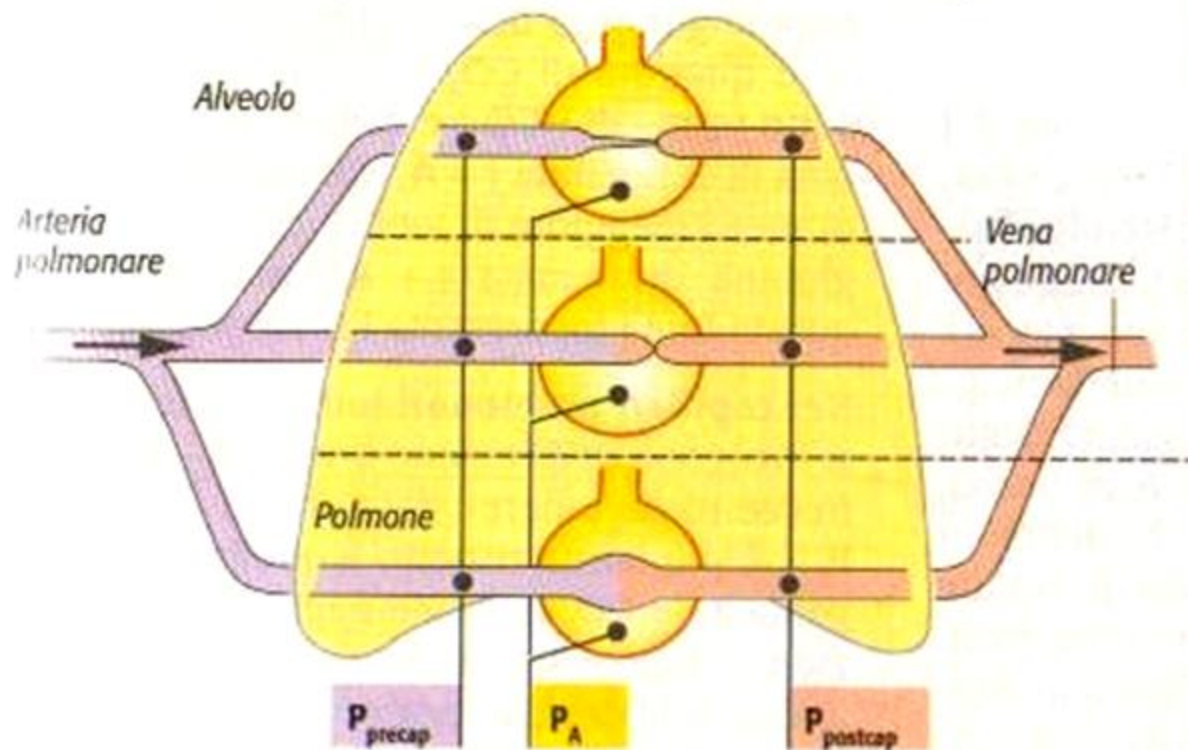


DIFETTI DI PERFUSIONE
(embolia polmonare)

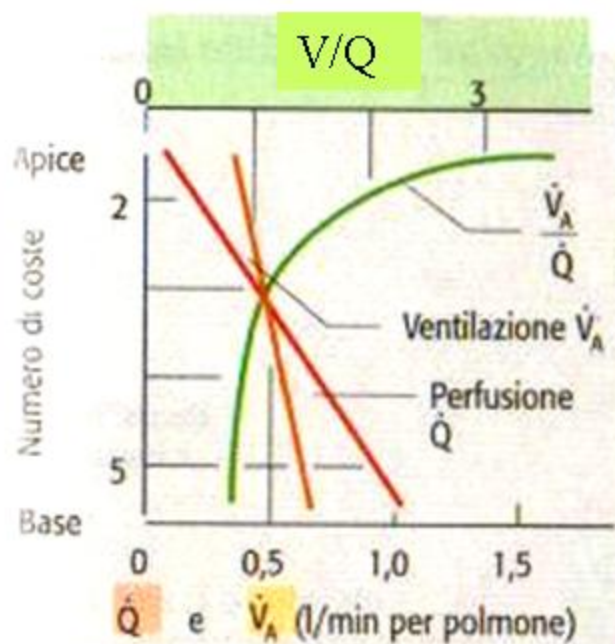
Mean Intravascular Pressure in Upright Lung



A. Perfusione regionale del polmone (torace eretto)



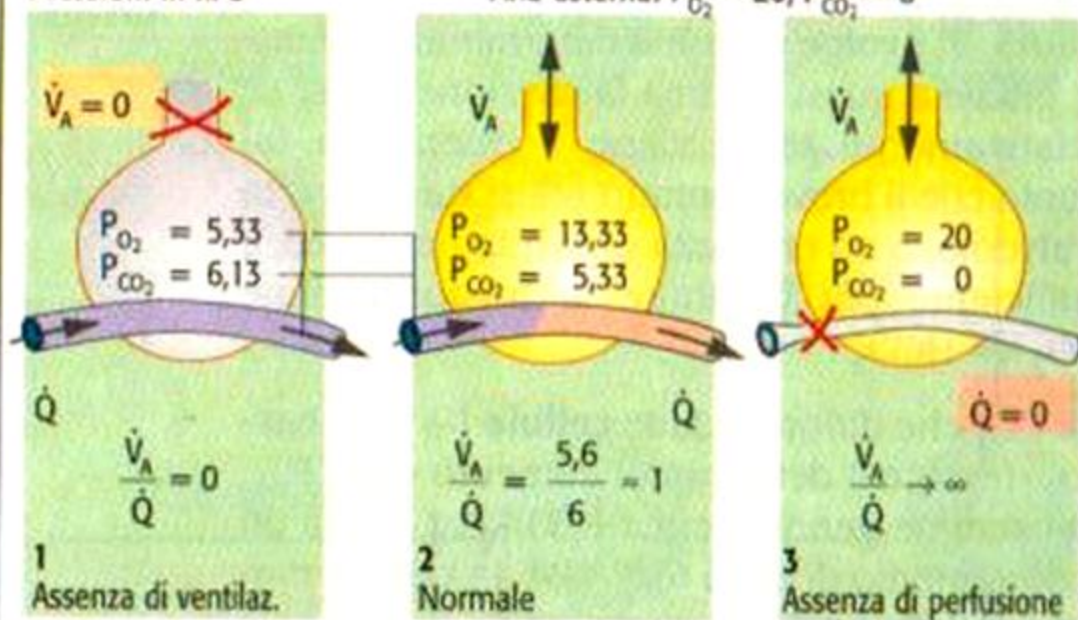
B. Perfusione e ventilazione delle regioni polmonari



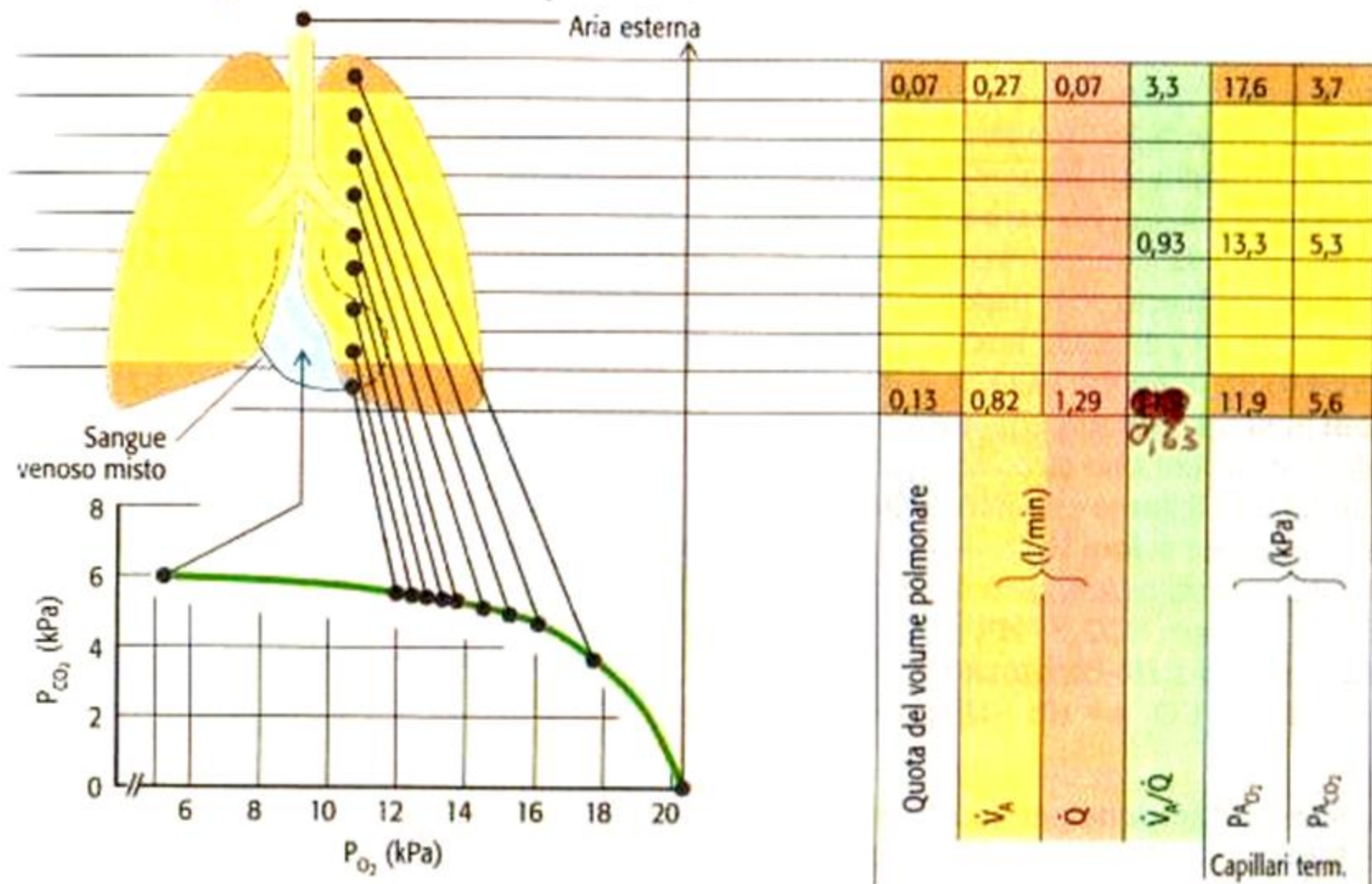
C. Influenza del rapporto ventilazione-perfusione (\dot{V}_A/Q) sulle pressioni parziali nel polmone

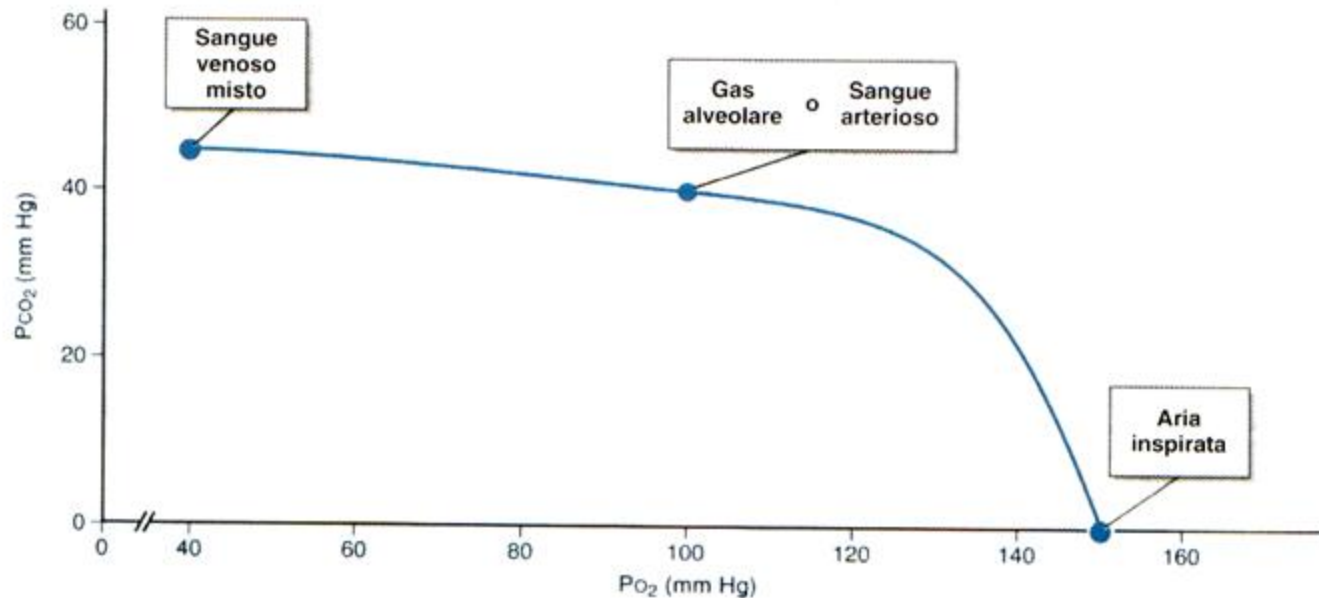
Pressioni in kPa

Aria esterna: $P_{O_2} = 20$, $P_{CO_2} = 0$



D. Parametri regionali della funzione polmonare





EQUAZIONE DEI
GAS ALVEOLARI
 $p_a\text{CO}_2 = f(p_a\text{O}_2)$

$$P_{A_{O_2}} = P_{I_{O_2}} - \frac{P_{A_{CO_2}}}{R} + \text{fattore di correzione}$$

in cui

$P_{A_{O_2}}$ = PO₂ alveolare (mmHg)

$P_{I_{O_2}}$ = PO₂ nell'aria inspirata (mmHg)

$P_{A_{CO_2}}$ = PCO₂ alveolare (mmHg)

R = quoziente respiratorio (CO₂ prodotta/O₂ consumato)

Solubilities of Respiratory gases

$O_2 = 0.023 \text{ ml } O_2 / \text{ml plasma} / \text{atm } O_2$

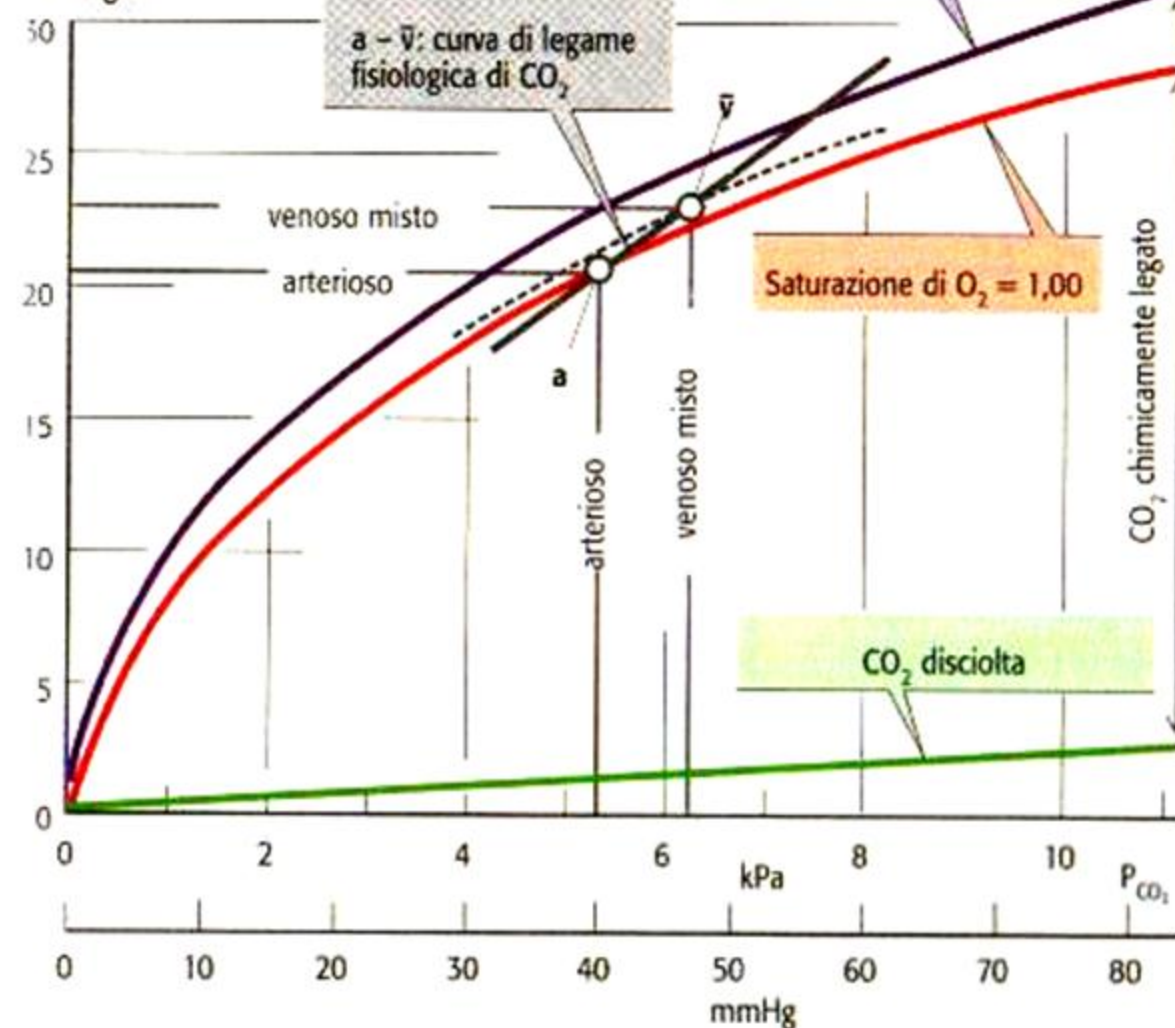
$CO_2 = 0.515 \text{ ml } CO_2 / \text{ml plasma} / \text{atm } CO_2$

$N_2 = 0.013 \text{ ml } N_2 / \text{ml plasma} / \text{atm } N_2$

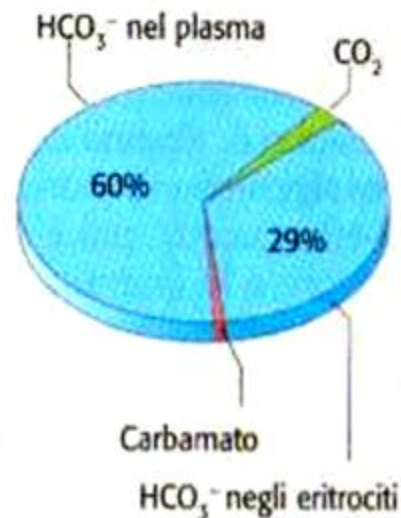
* Note the much greater solubility of CO_2 than O_2 or N_2 .

A. Curva di legame di CO₂

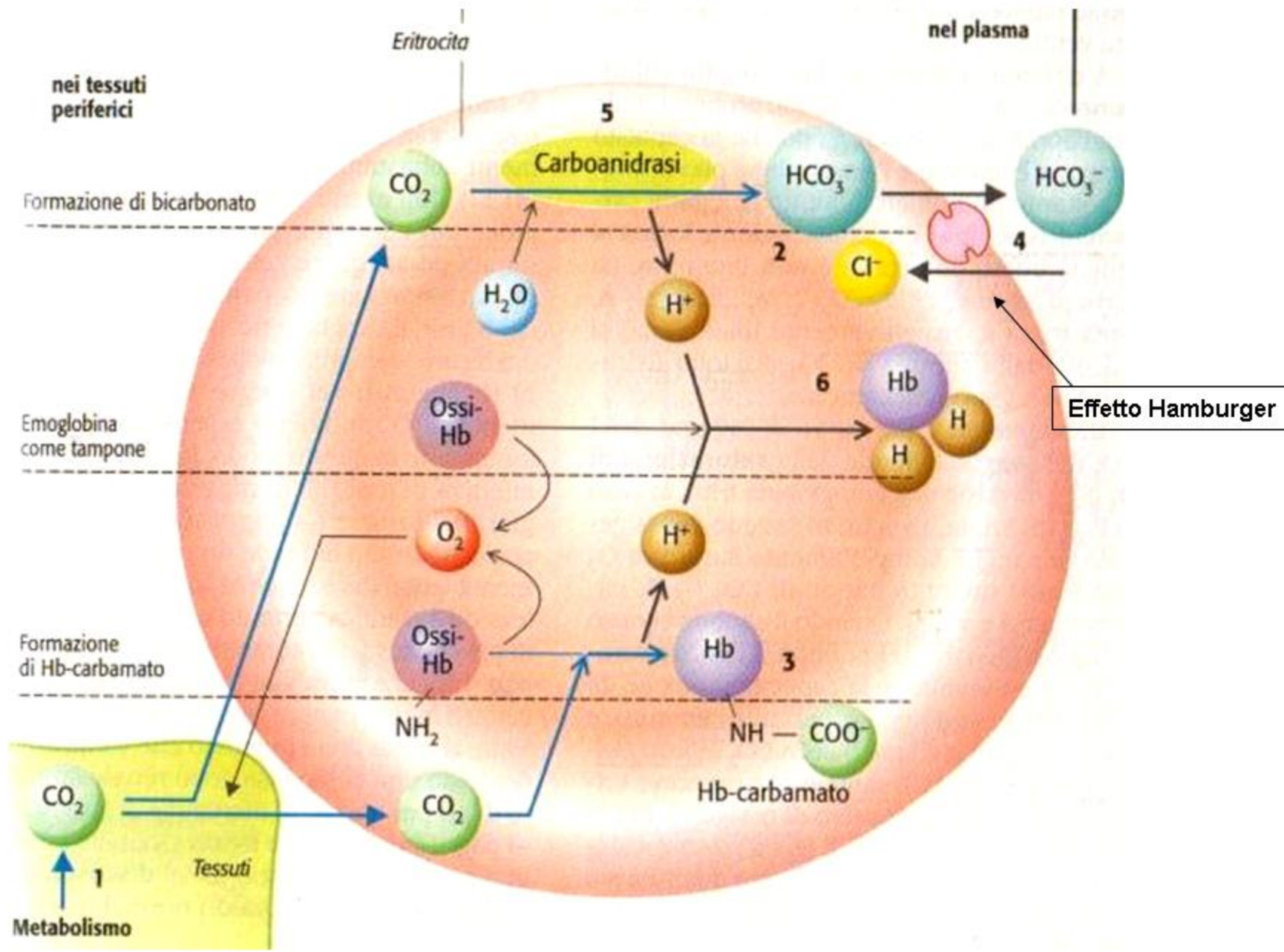
Concentrazione di CO₂ nel sangue

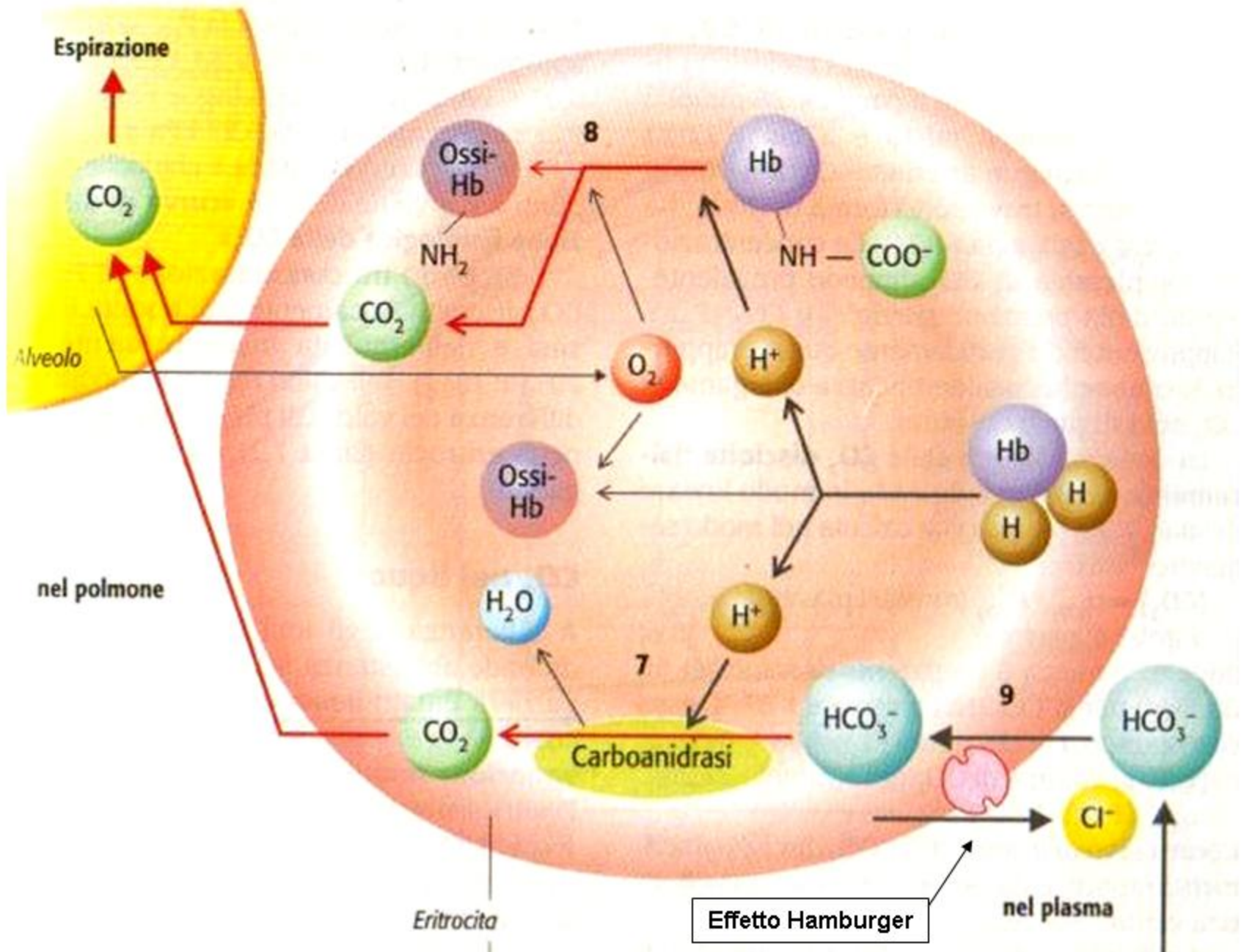


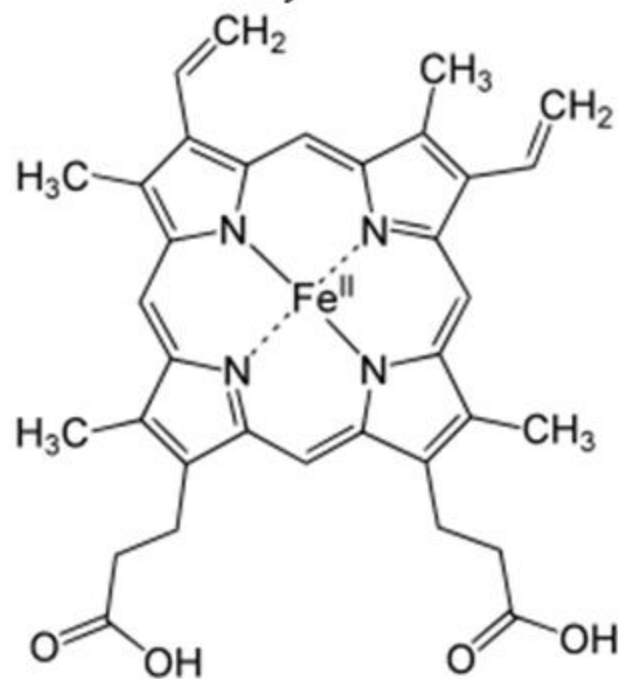
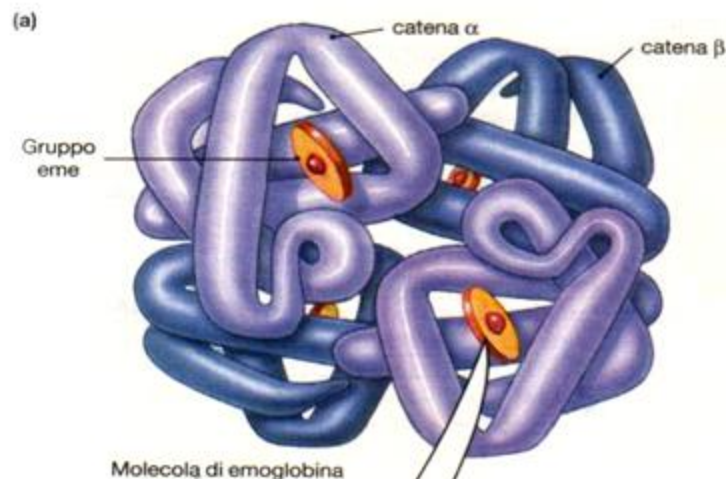
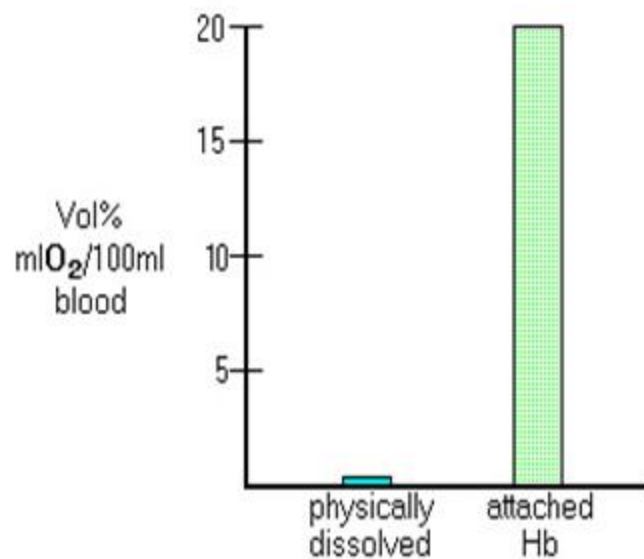
CO₂ totale nel sangue (= 100%)



Solo il 10% circa della CO₂ viene scambiata, cioè 5 ml







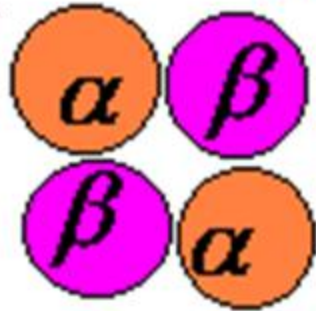
Eme
(Fe-protoporfirina IX)

Il 98.5% dell'O₂ è trasportato legato all'emoglobina

1 grammo di Hb lega 1,34 ml di O₂. In 100 ml di sangue vi sono 15 grammi di Hb, per un totale di 20 ml di O₂

In media, passando dal sangue arterioso al sangue venoso, viene ceduto il 25% dell'O₂

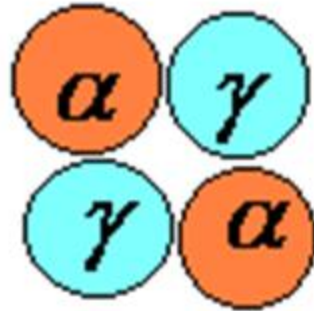
Adulto normale



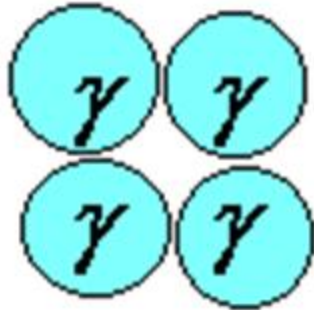
HbA1 (97%)



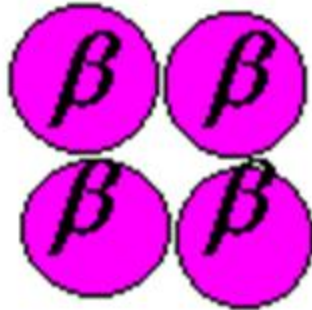
HbA2 (2%)



HbF (Fetale)



Hb Bart



HbH

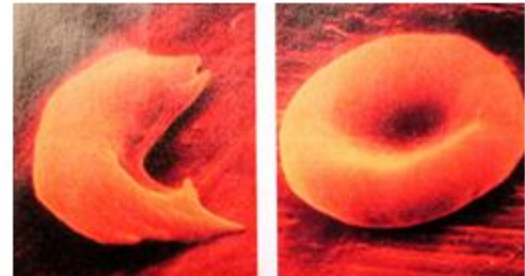


Hb Lepore

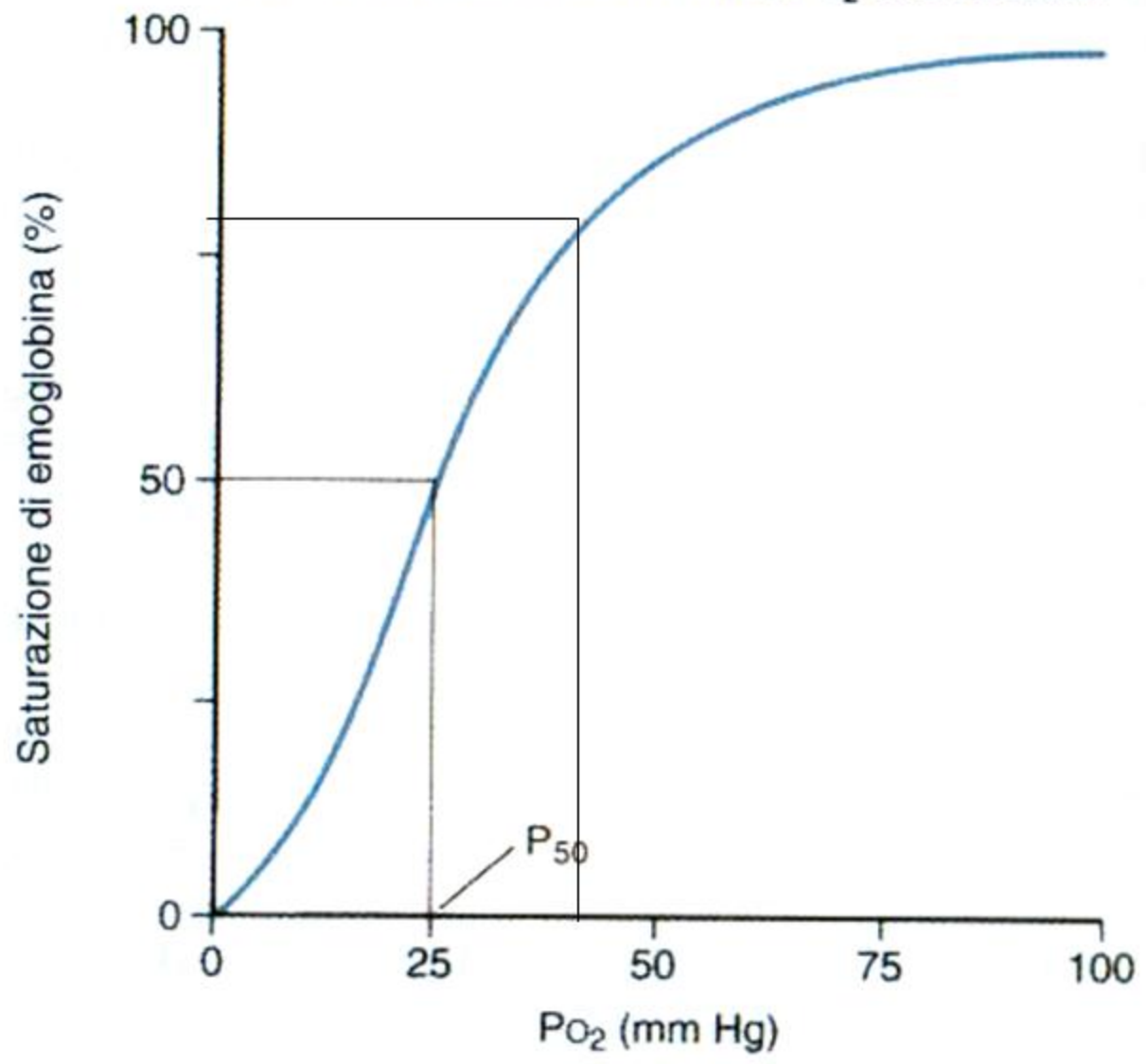
TALASSEMIA

DREPANOCITOSI →

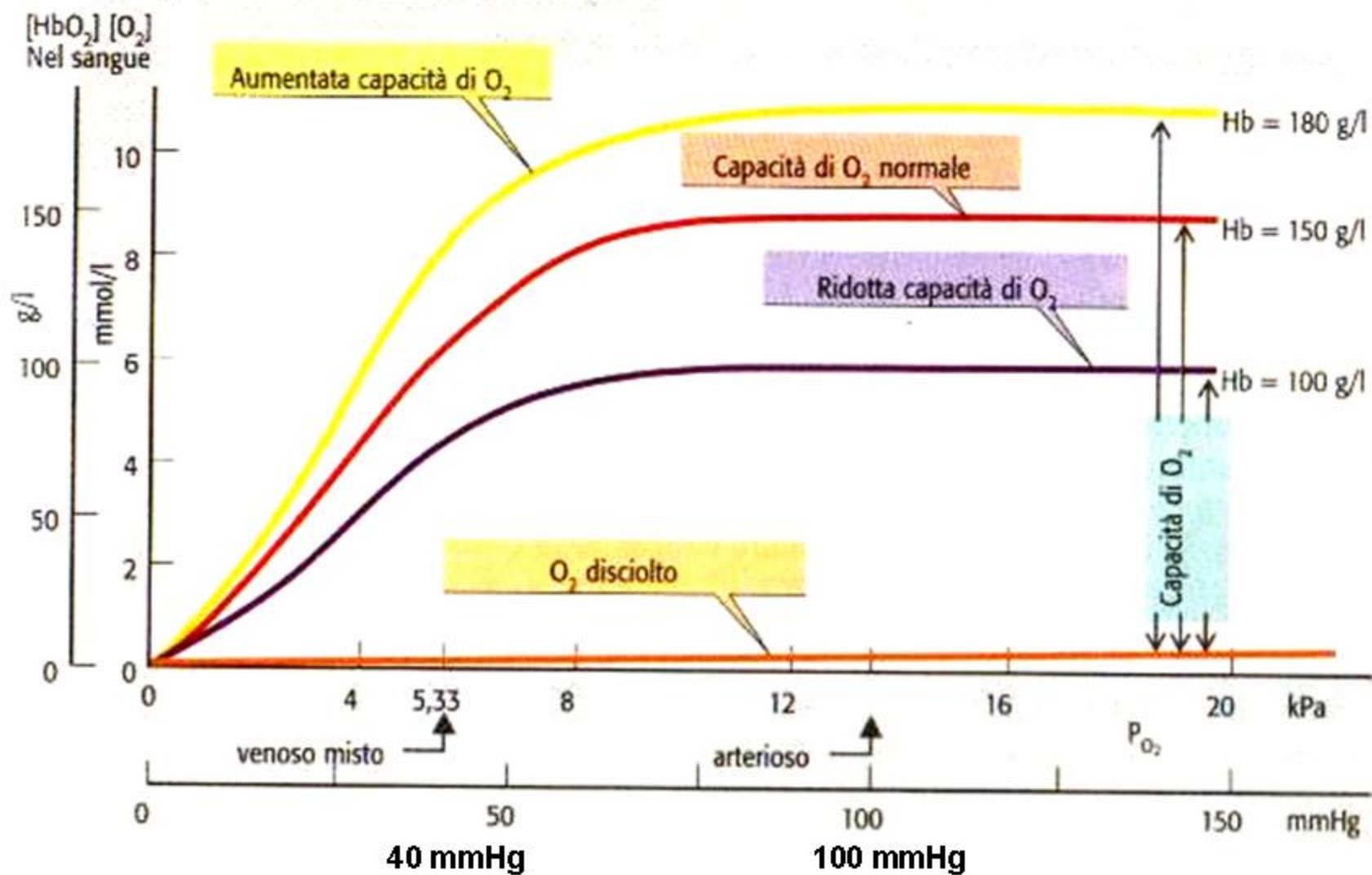
HbS



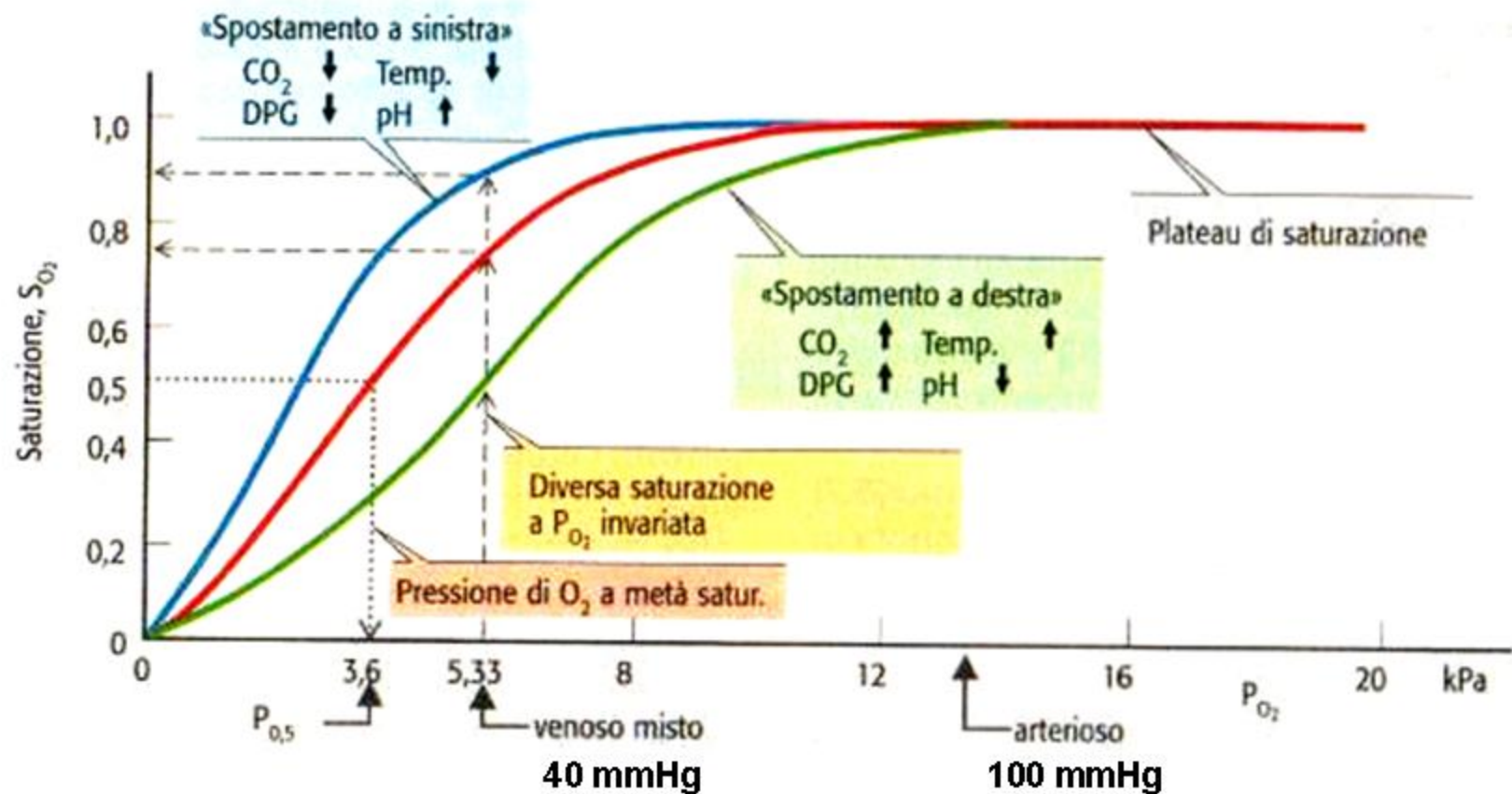
CURVA DI DISSOCIAZIONE DELLA O₂-EMOGLOBINA



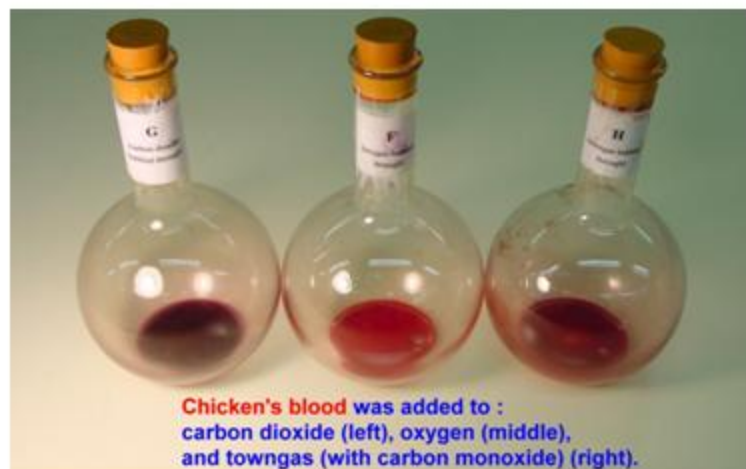
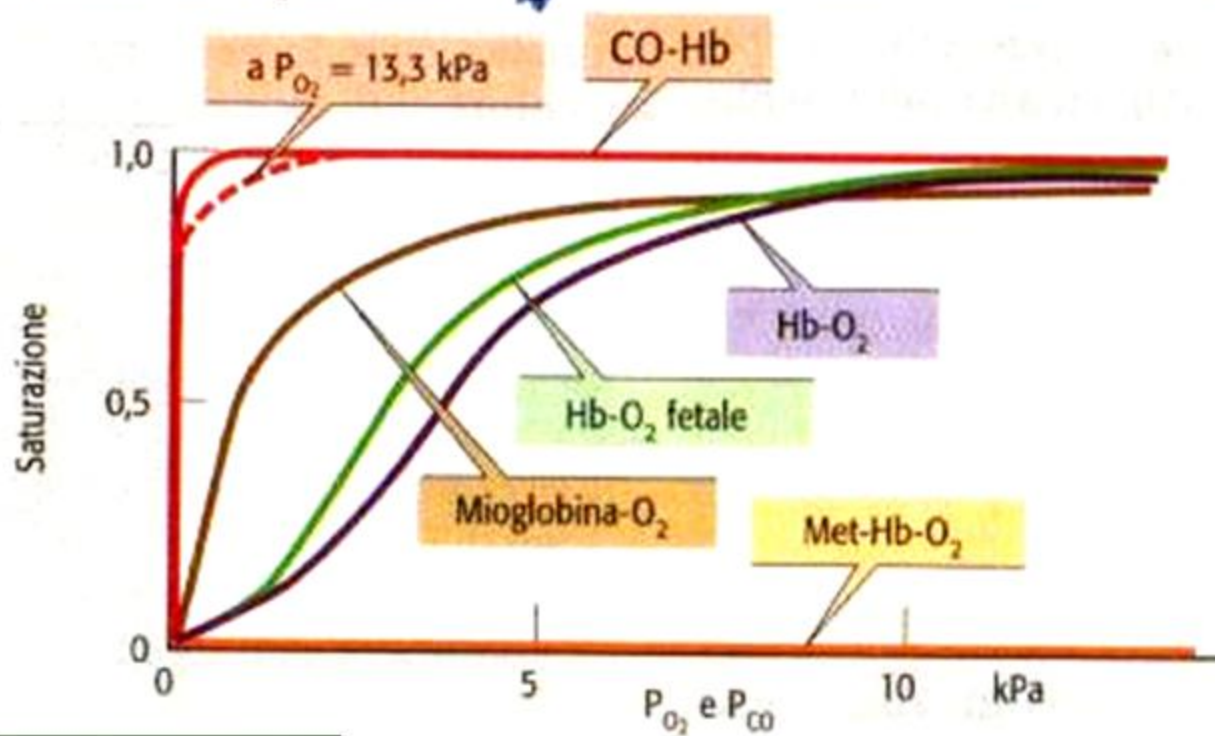
A. Curva di legame dell'O₂: capacità di O₂



B. Curva di legame dell'O₂: saturazione di O₂



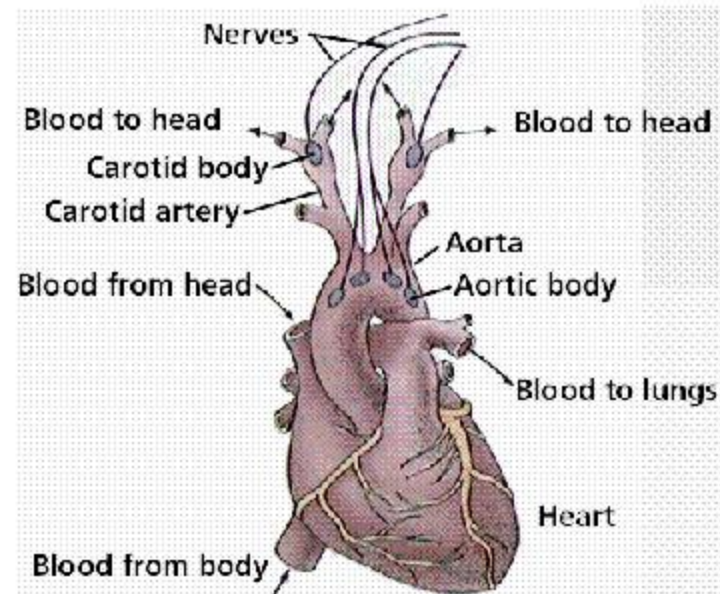
Curve di legame dell'O₂ e della CO



Chicken's blood was added to :
carbon dioxide (left), oxygen (middle),
and towngas (with carbon monoxide) (right).

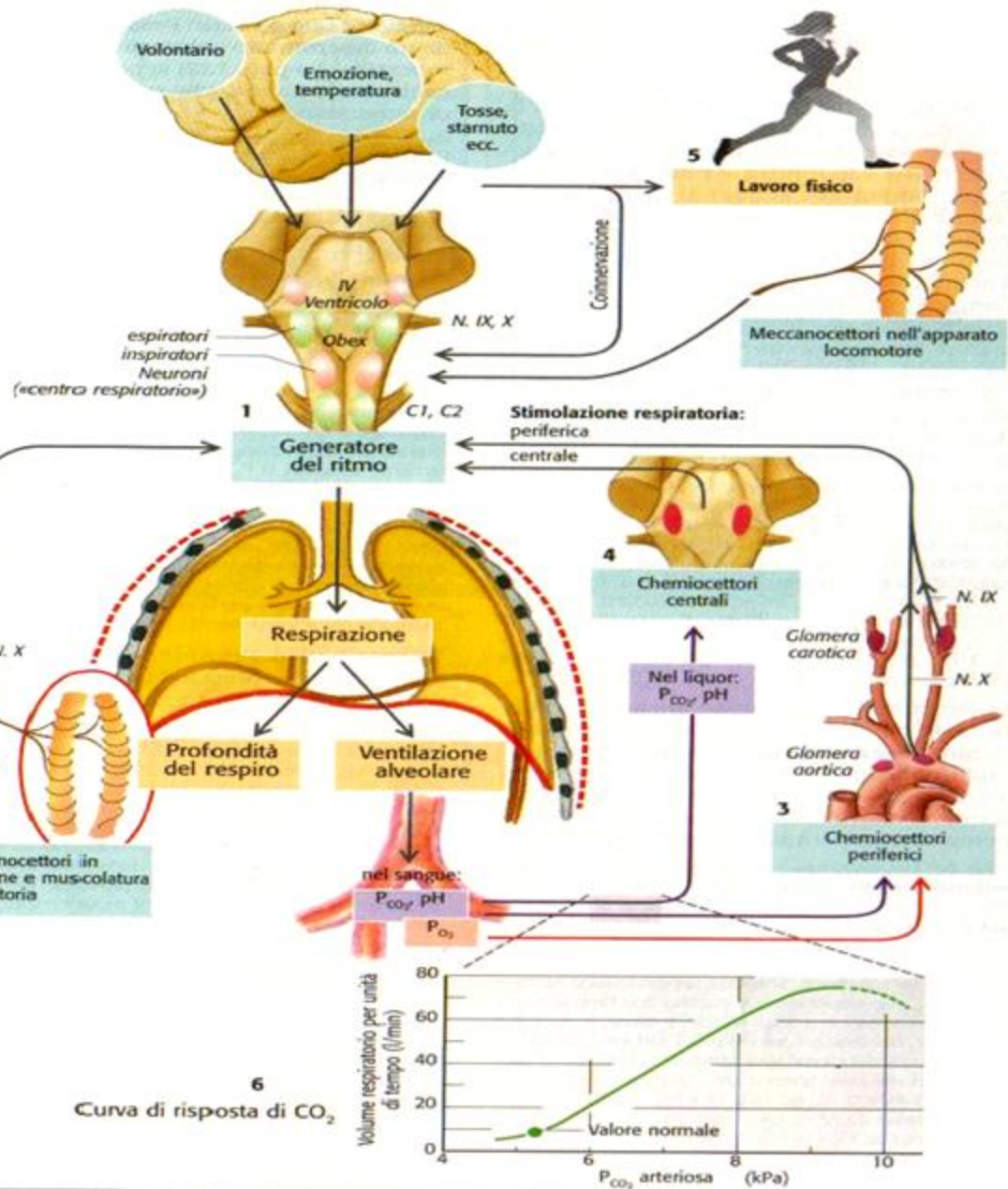


CENTRI BULBARI, regolati dai
CENTRI PONTINI:
 apneustico -> inspirazione
 pneumotassico -> stop inspiraz

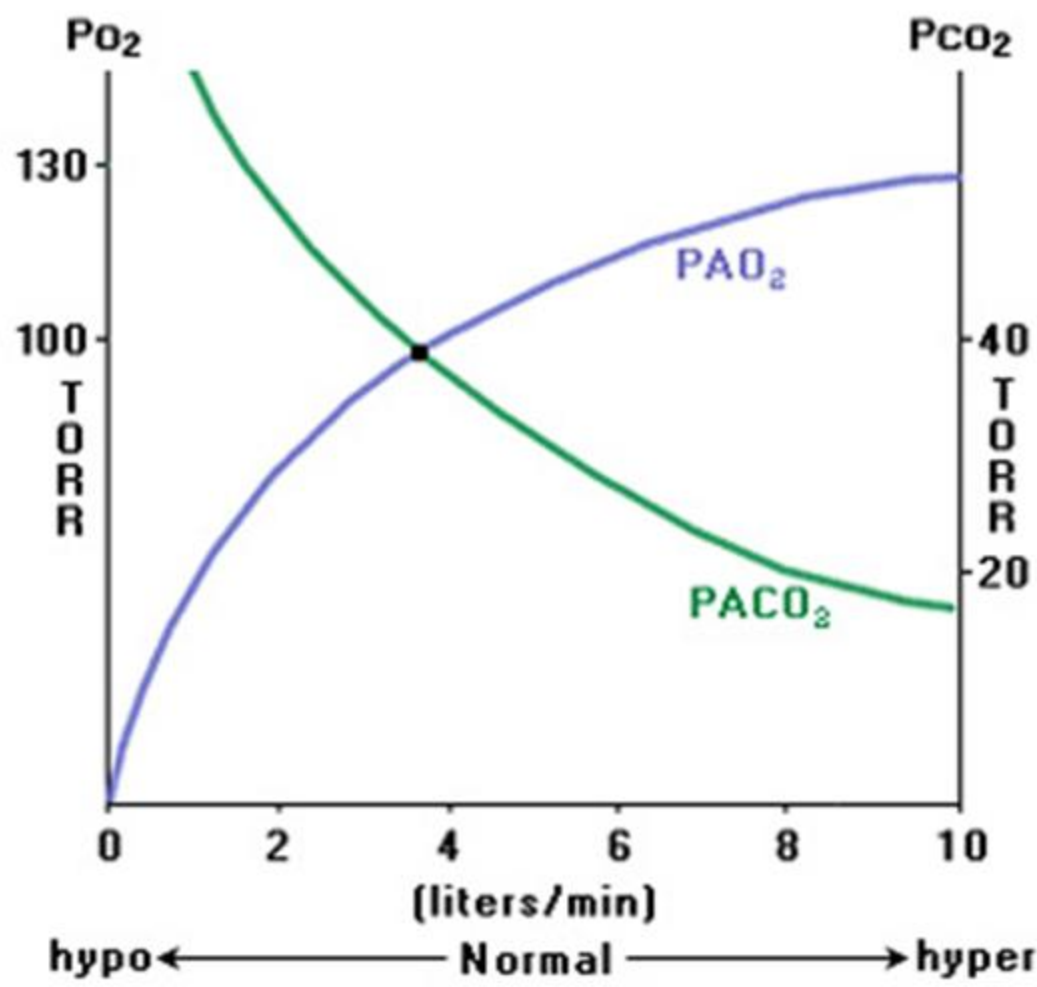


Vi sono dei chemocettori nei glomi aortici e carotidei (stessa posizione dei pressocettori): se la CO_2 aumenta, se il pH diminuisce, o l' O_2 diminuisce, aumenta la ventilazione.

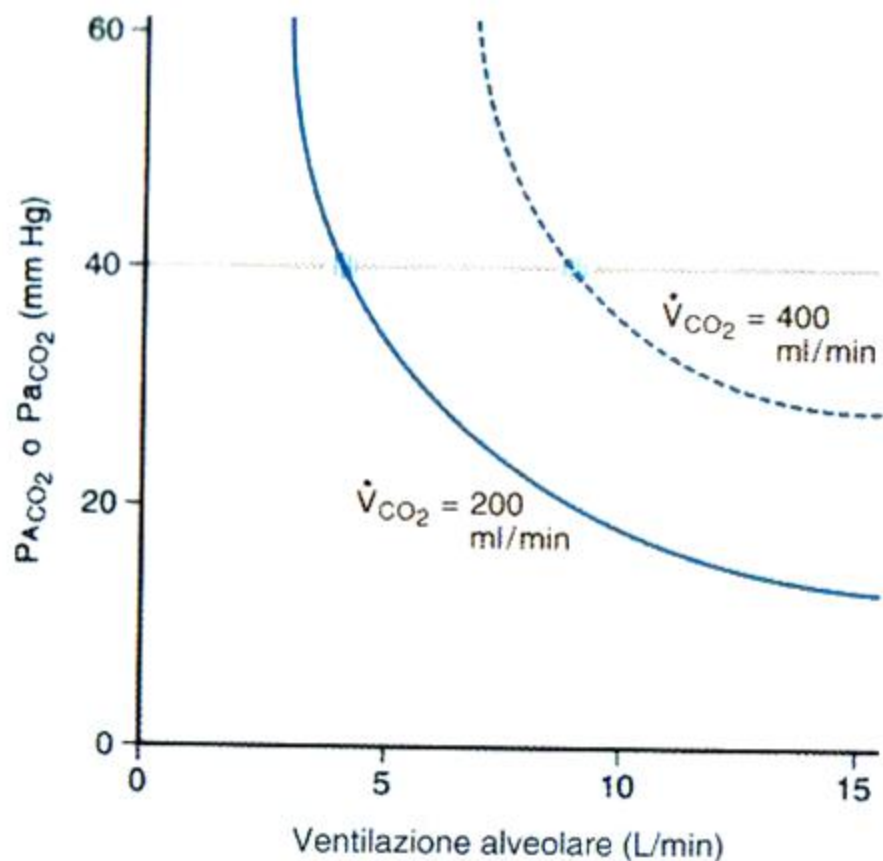
La CO_2 stimola anche direttamente i centri respiratori, aumentando la ventilazione



Riflesso di Hering-Breuer: origina da tensocettori alveolari. L'aumento di volume inibisce l'inspirazione (feedback negativo)



Ventilation		
Hypo-	Normal	Hyper-
↓ PAO ₂	PAO ₂ = 100	↑ PAO ₂
↑ PACO ₂	PACO ₂ = 40	↓ PACO ₂



EQUAZIONE DELLA
VENTILAZIONE
ALVEOLARE
 $p_{aCO_2} = f(V_A)$

$$P_{A_{CO_2}} = \frac{\dot{V}_{CO_2} \times K}{\dot{V}_A}$$

in cui

\dot{V}_A = ventilazione alveolare (ml/min)

\dot{V}_{CO_2} = velocità di produzione di CO₂

$P_{A_{CO_2}}$ = P_{CO₂} alveolare (mmHg)

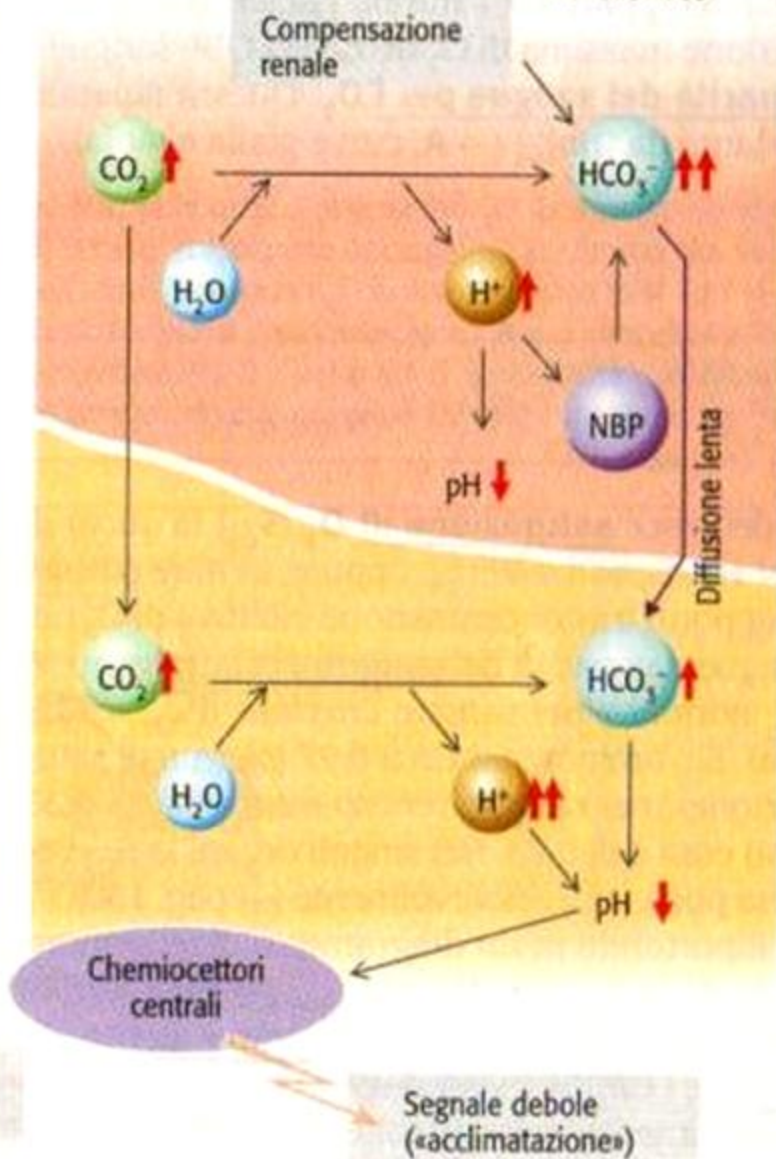
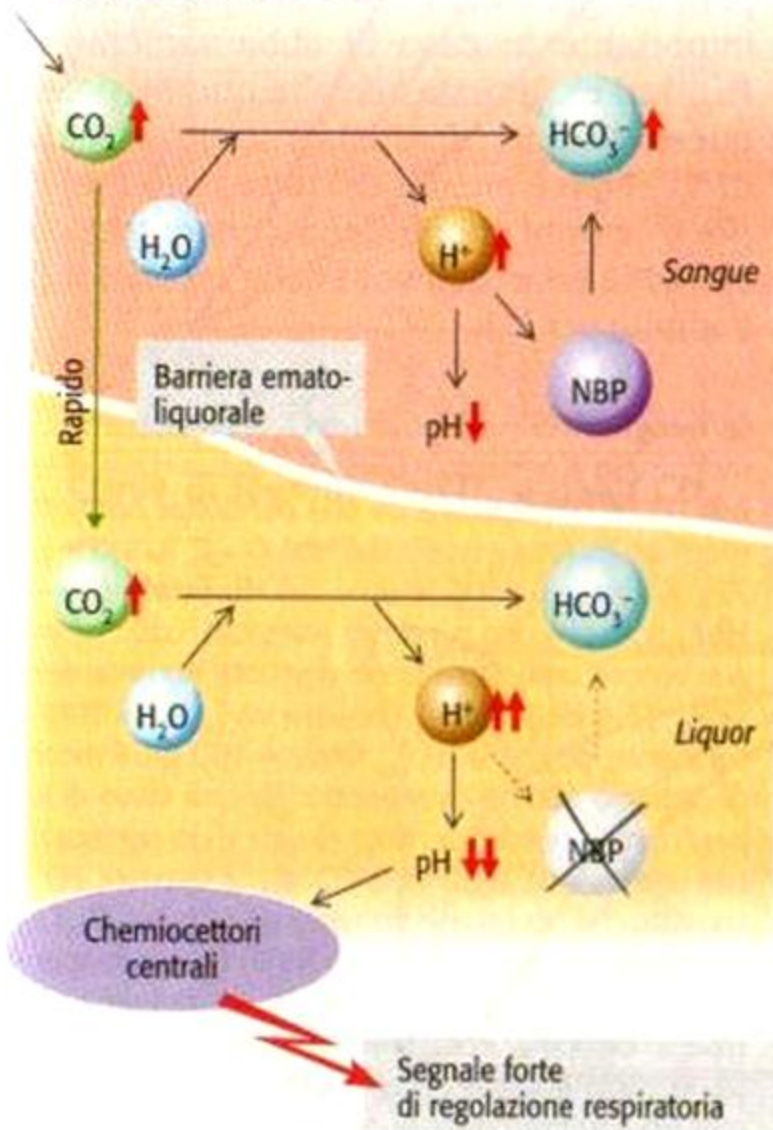
K = costante (863 mmHg)

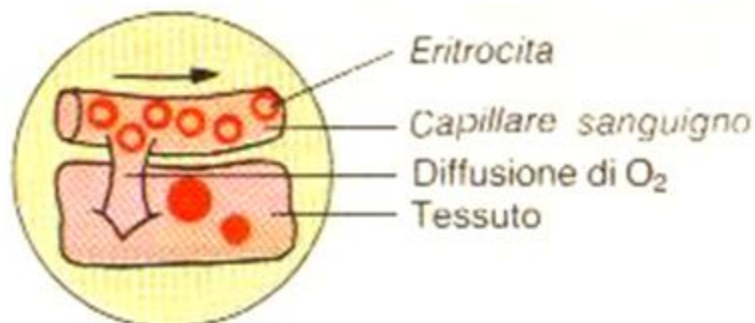
B. CO₂ e valore del pH nel sangue

ad esempio
acidosi respiratoria

1 Acuto

2 Cronico





IPOSSIA=

Ridotto apporto di Ossigeno ai tessuti

pO₂ troppo bassa



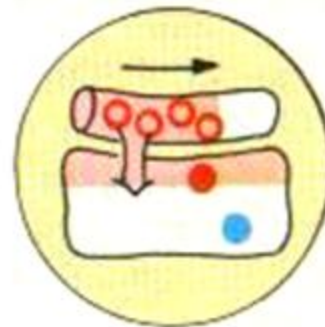
1. ipossiémica

Hb troppo scarsa



2. anémica

Flusso troppo ridotto



3. ischemica

Via di diffusione troppo lunga



4. da disturbo della diffusione

IPOSSIEMIA= ridotta quantità di ossigeno nel sangue.

ANEMIA=ridotta emoglobina

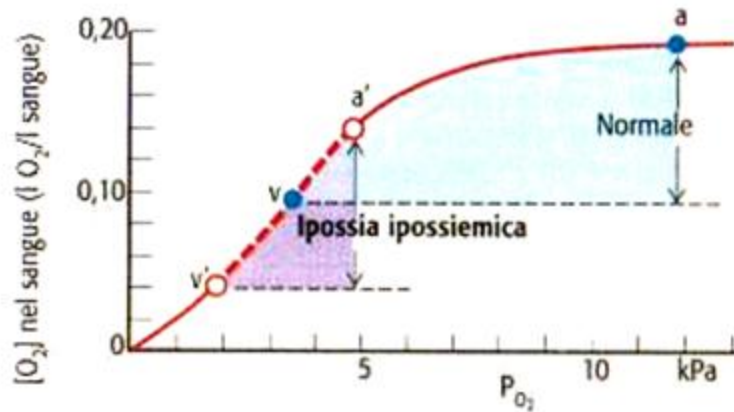
ISCHEMIA=ridotta quantità di sangue ad un tessuto

Avvelenamento che impedisce la utilizzazione di O₂



5. citotossica

B. Ipossia

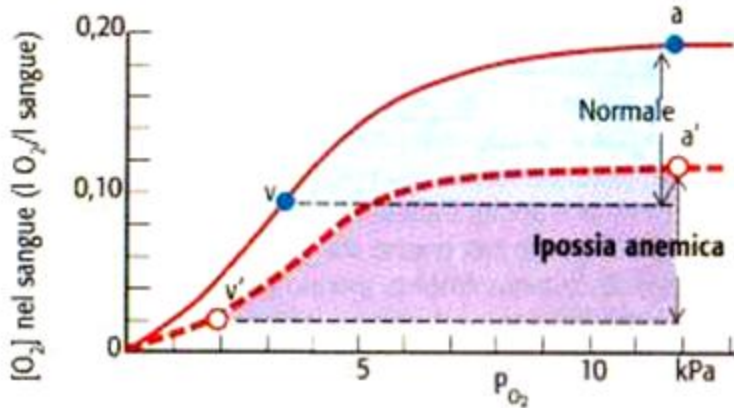


P_{O_2} arteriosa si abbassa da a ad a'

1

Estrazione di O_2 (qui 0,5) invariata

P_{O_2} organo-venosa si abbassa da v a v'



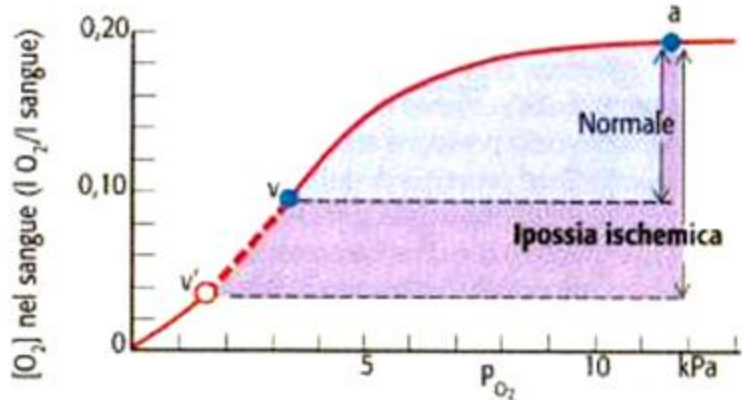
Concentrazione di Hb si abbassa

2

Capacità di O_2 si abbassa da a ad a'

Estrazione di O_2 invariata

P_{O_2} organo-venosa si abbassa da v a v'



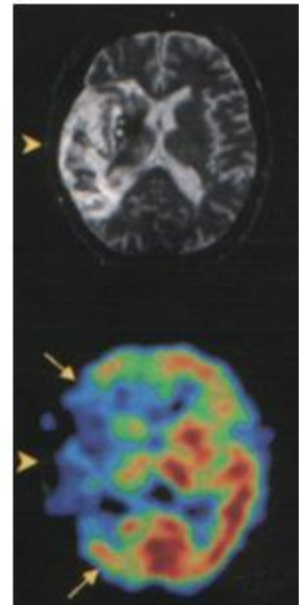
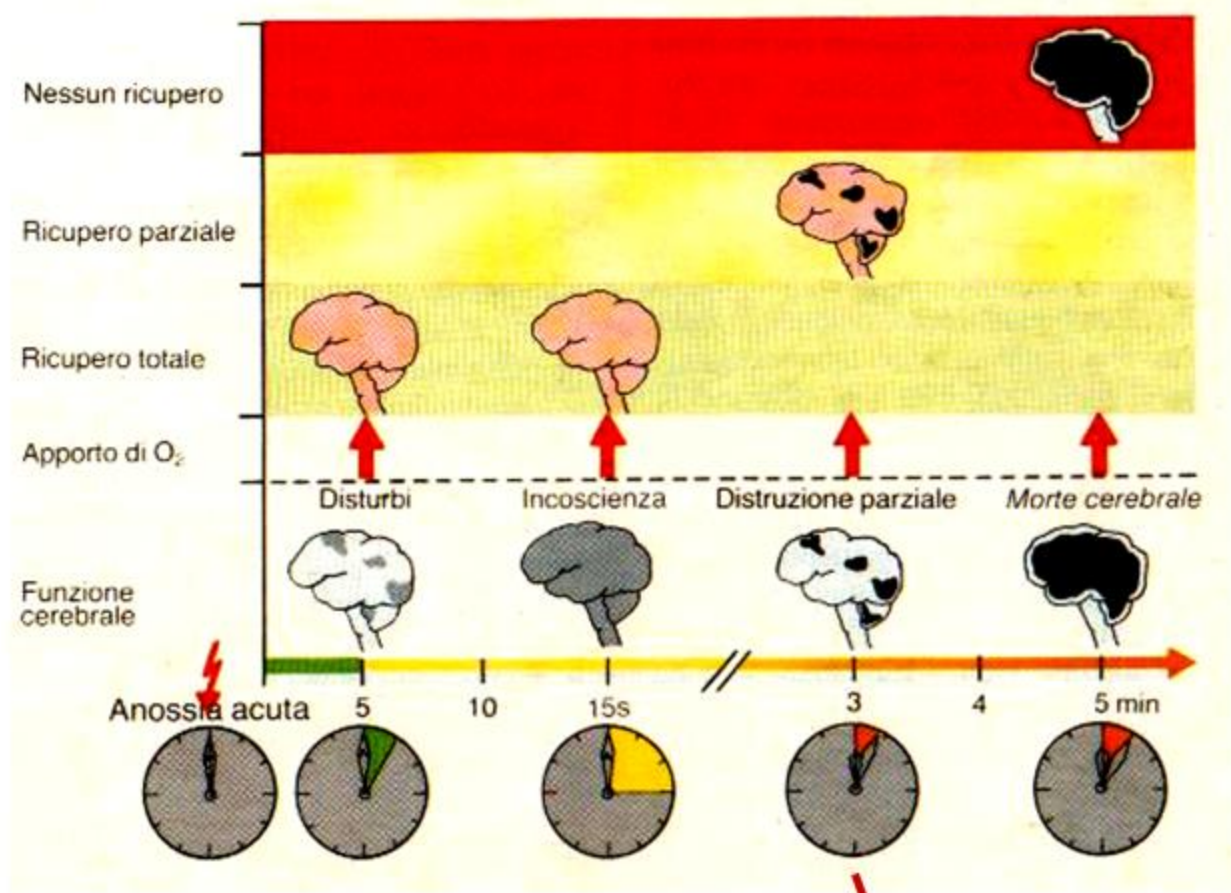
Perfusione \dot{Q} si abbassa

3

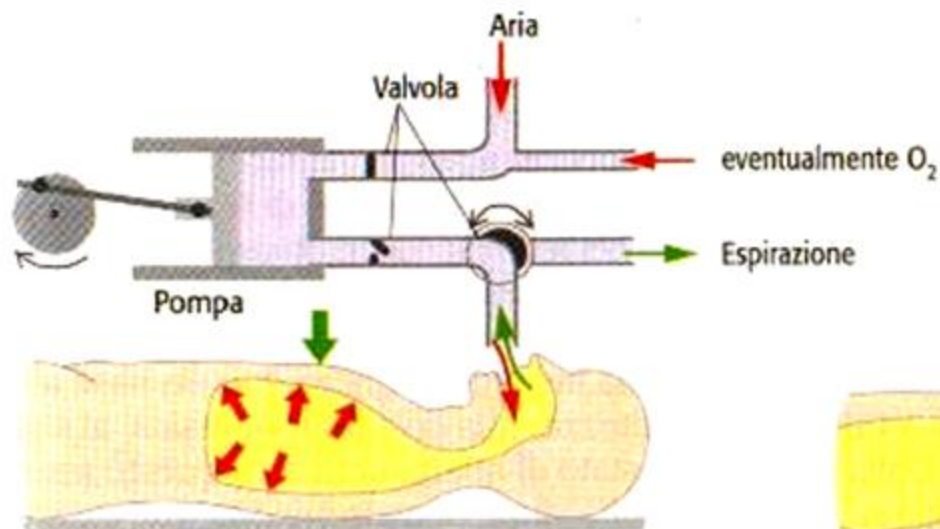
Apporto di O_2 ($\dot{Q} \cdot [O_2]_a$) si abbassa

Estrazione di O_2 aumenta

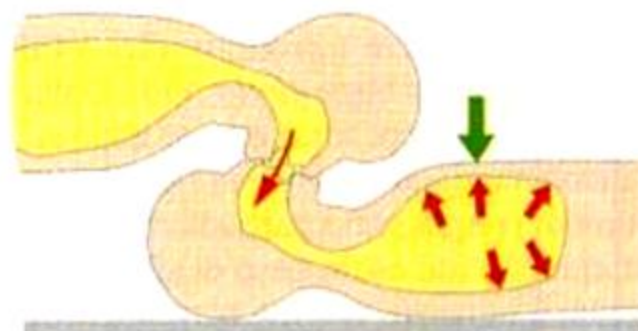
P_{O_2} organo-venosa si abbassa da v a v'



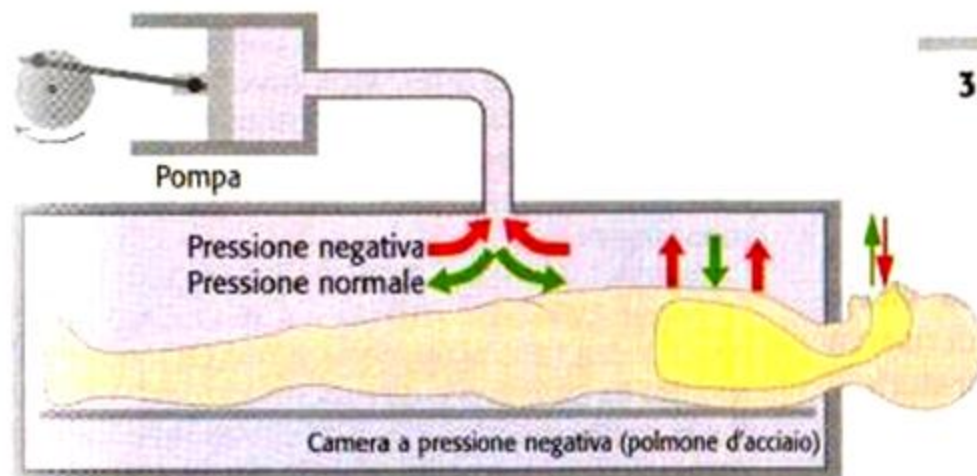
A. Respirazione artificiale



1 Respirazione a pressione positiva



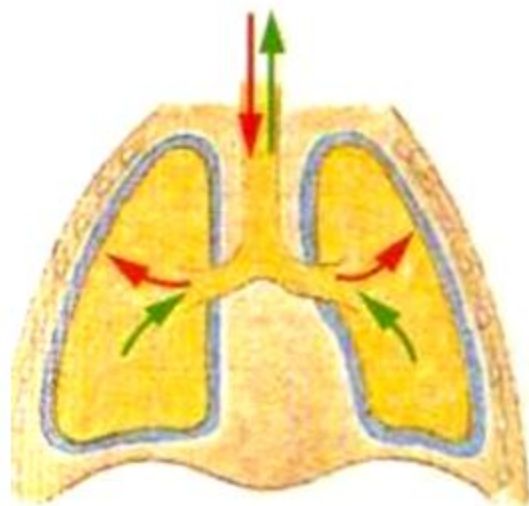
3 Respirazione bocca a bocca



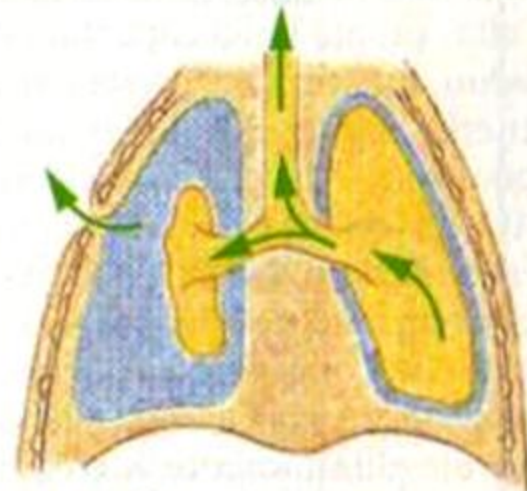
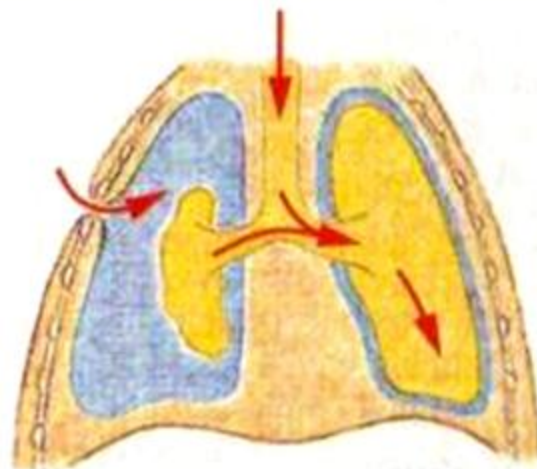
2 Respirazione a pressione negativa



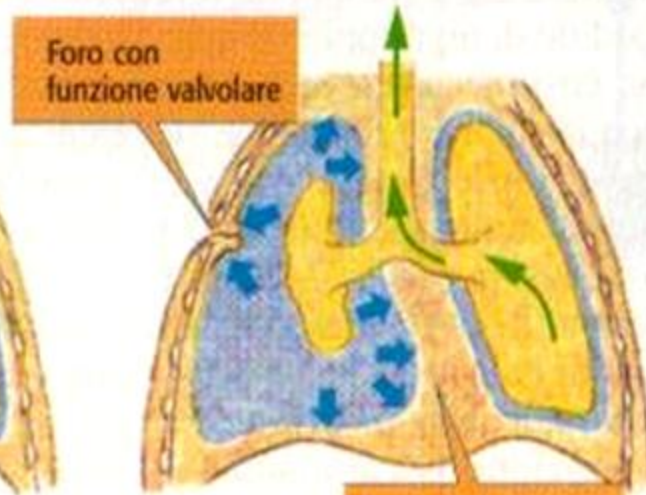
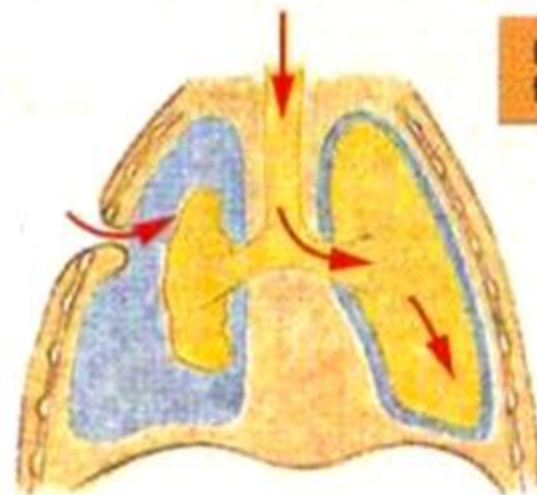
B. Pneumotorace



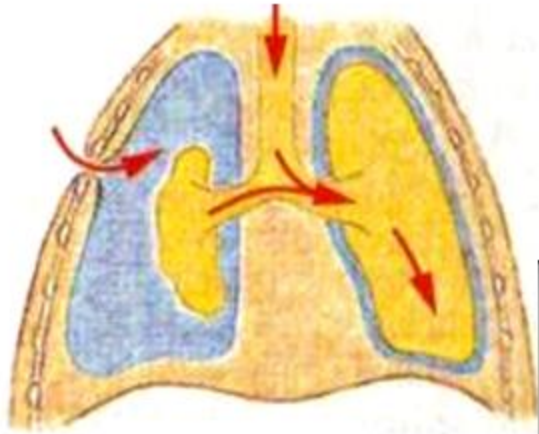
1 Normale

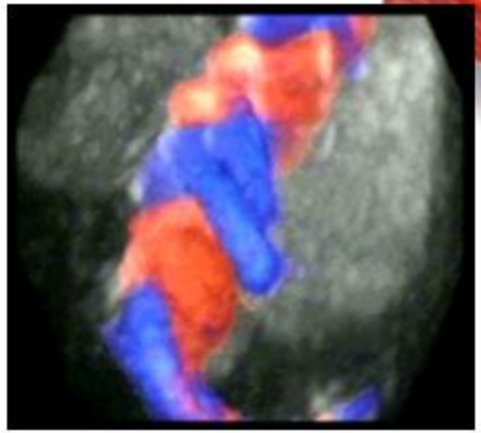
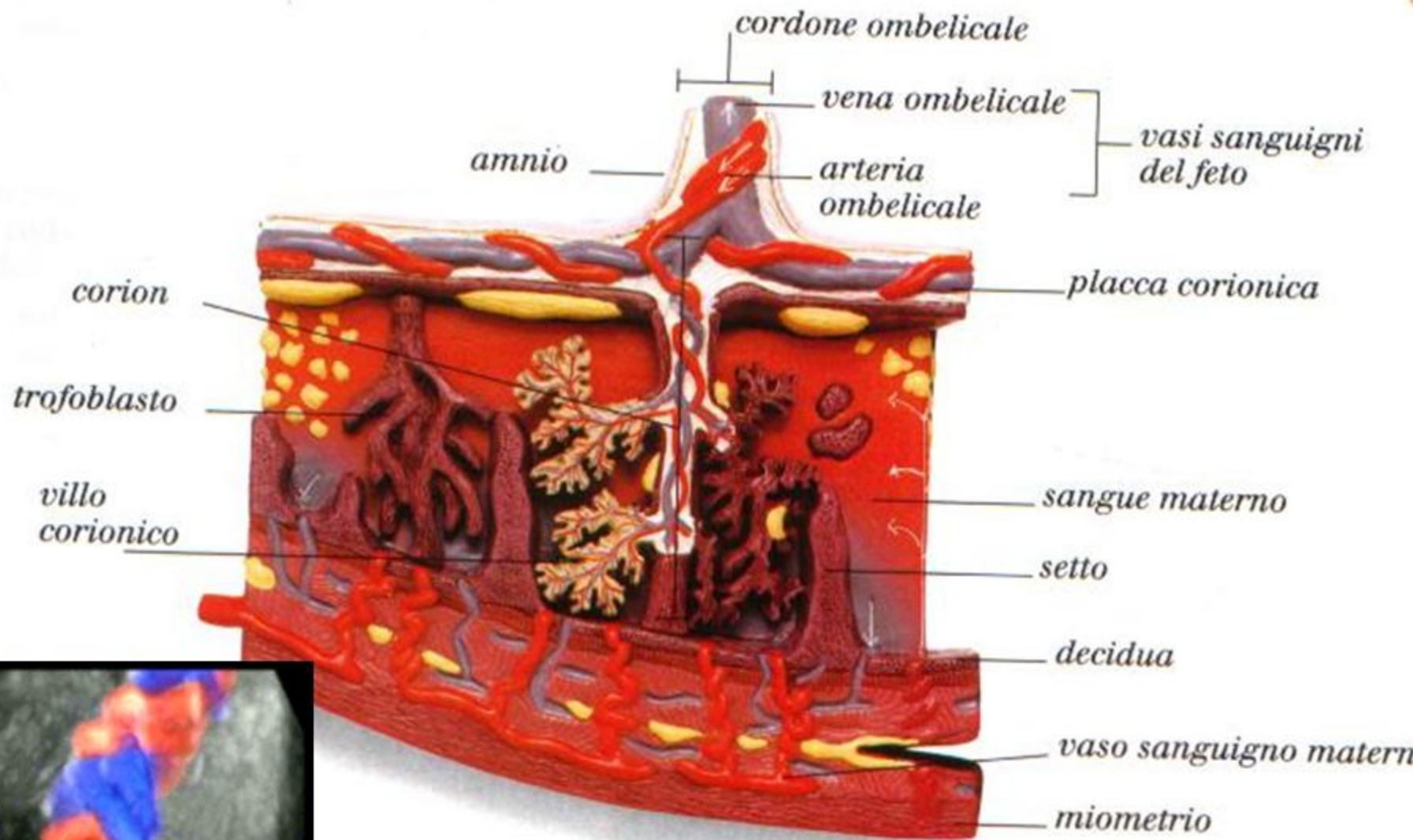


2 Pneumotorace aperto

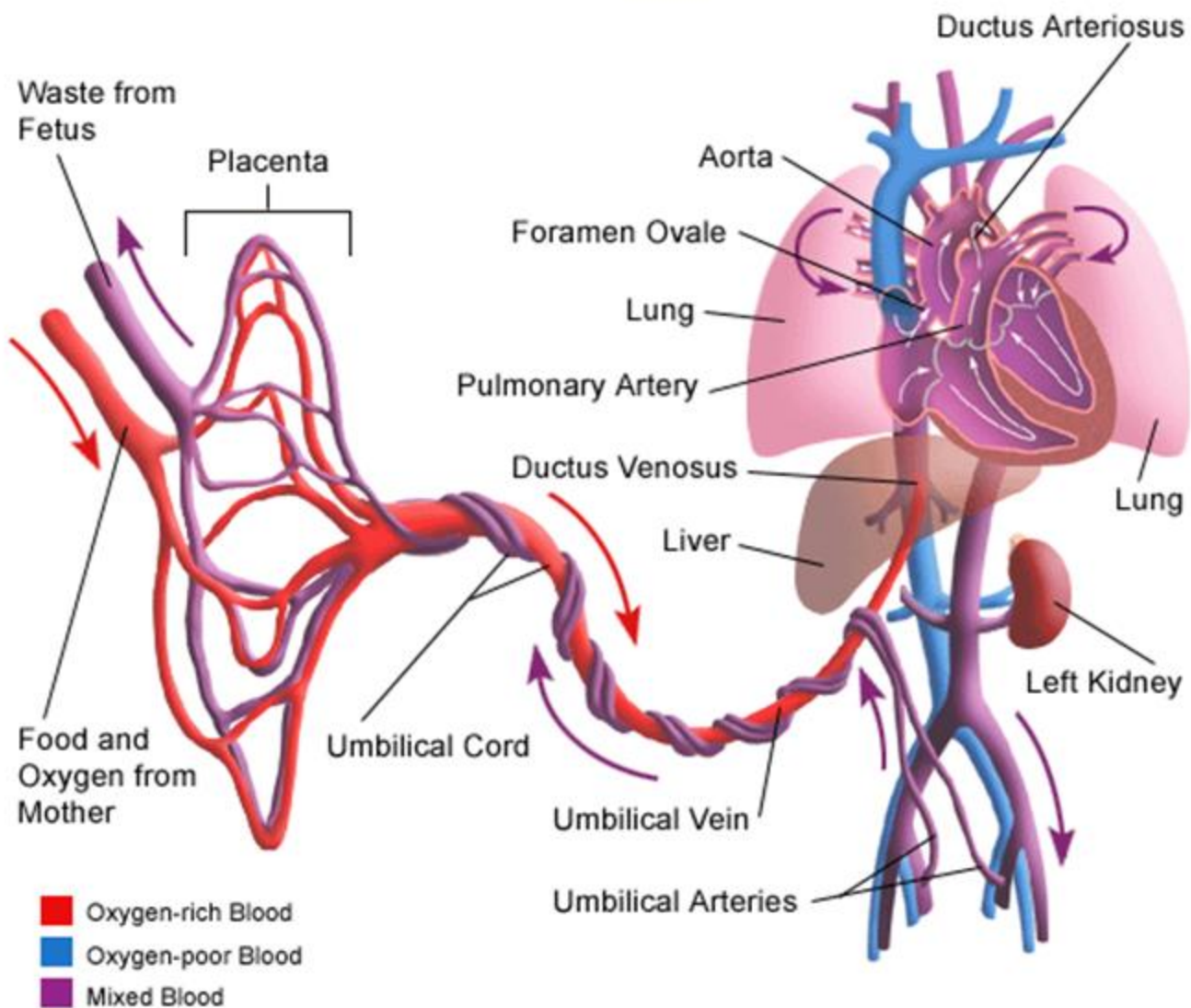


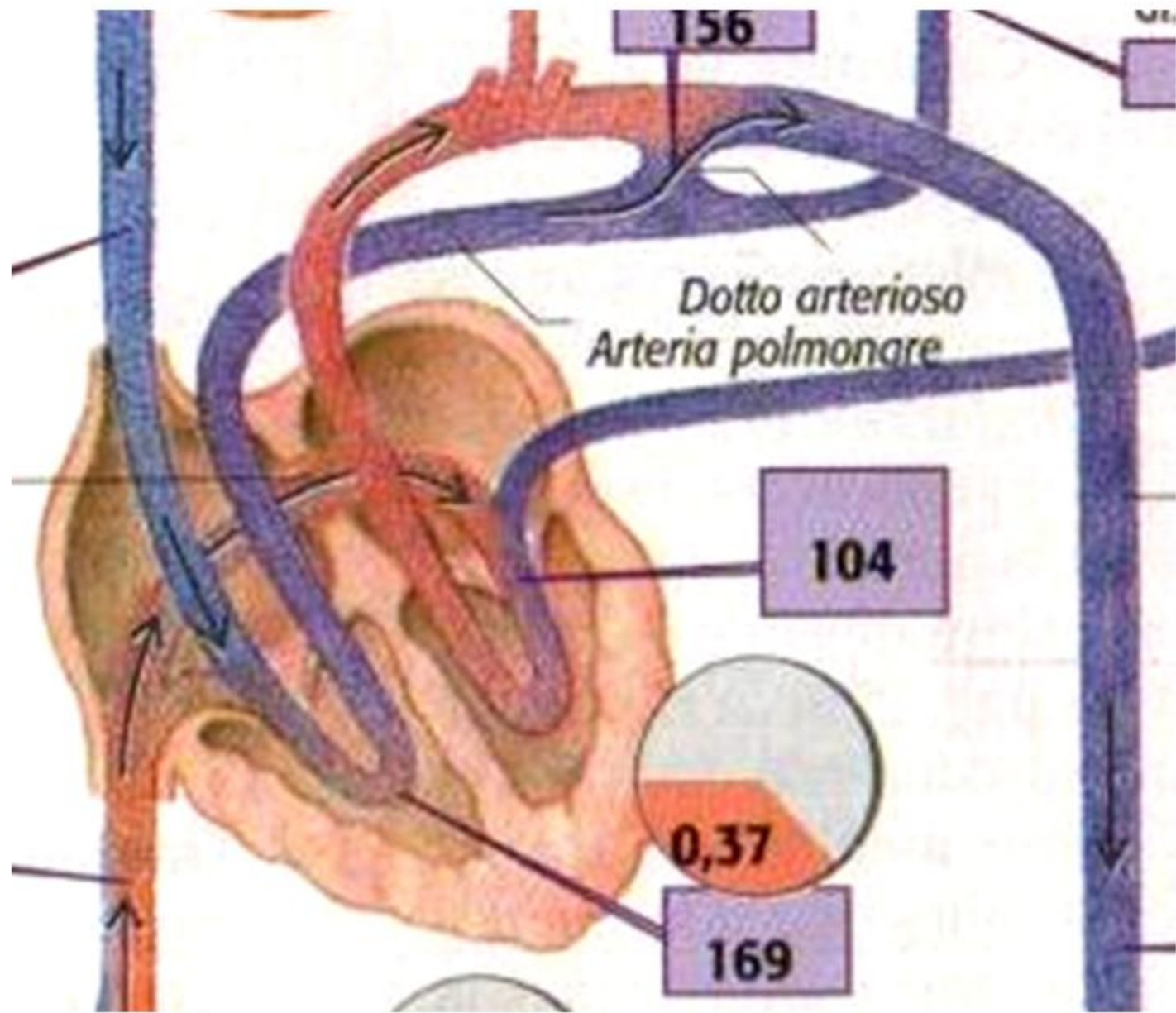
3 Pneumotorace a valvola



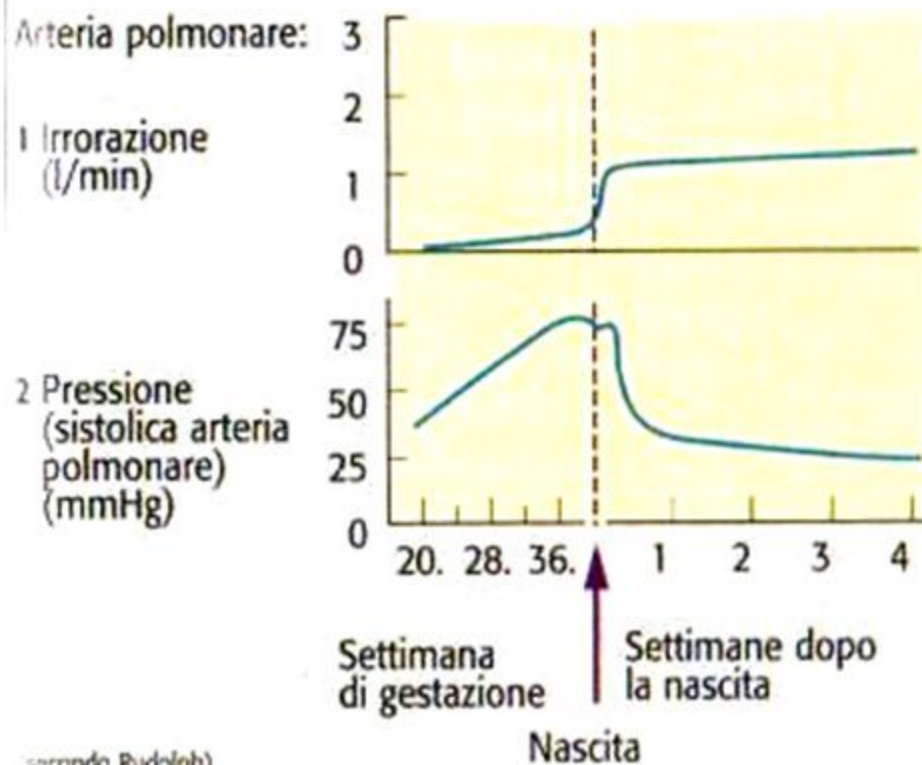


Fetal Circulation



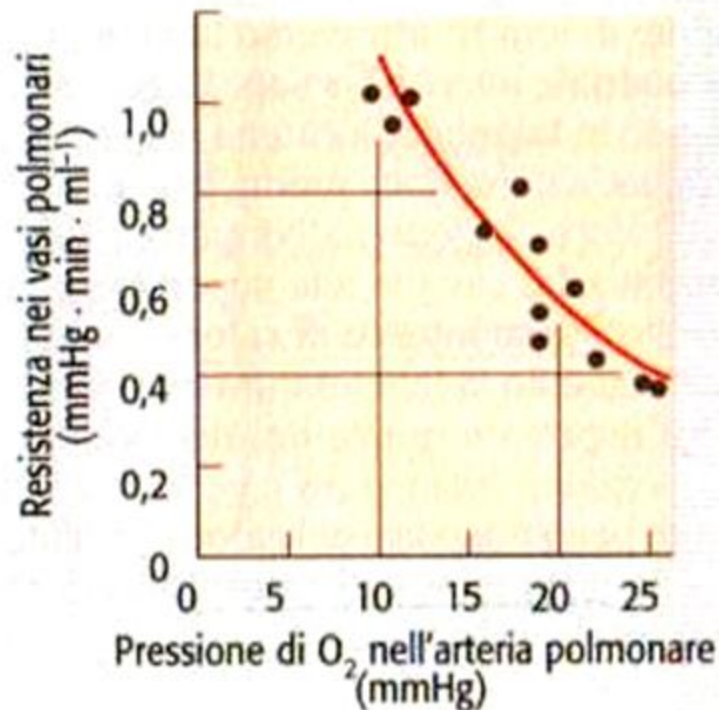


B. Circolazione polmonare prima e dopo la nascita



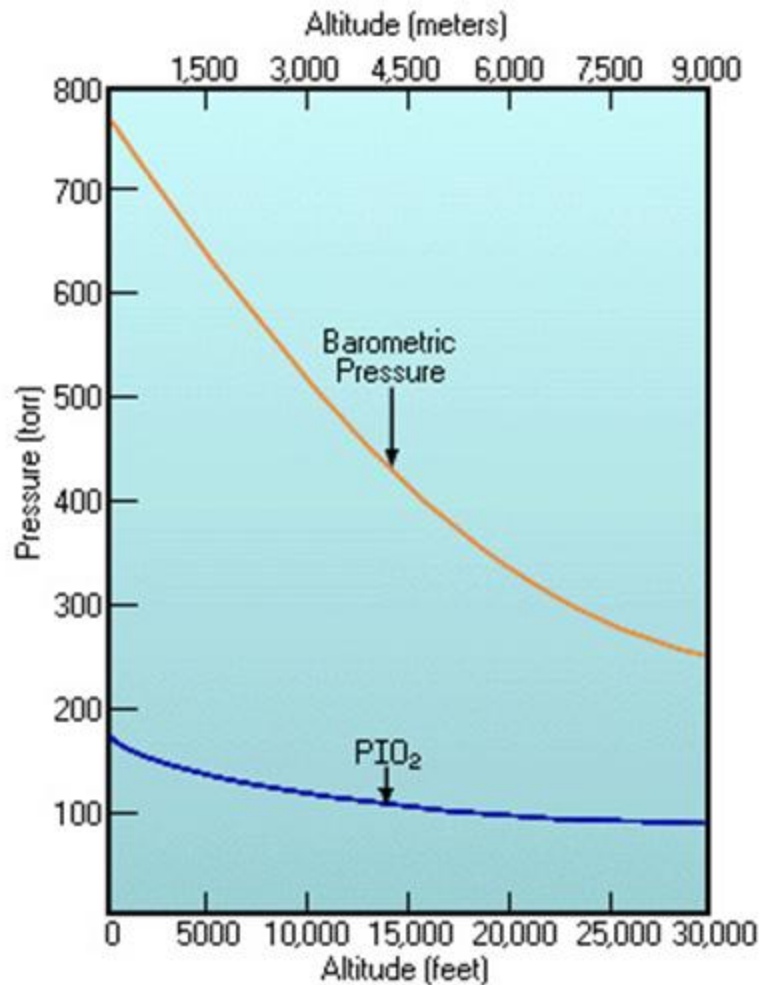
(secondo Rudolph)

C. Vasocostrizione ipossica nel feto



(secondo Levine)

(Misurazione nel feto di agnello)



Alveolar and estimated arterial blood gases at sea level and at the summit of Mt. Everest.

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Sea level</u>	<u>Summit</u>
PB (Torr)	760	253
PIO_2 (Torr)	149	43
PAO_2 (Torr)	100	35
PaO_2 (Torr)	95	28
$PaCO_2$ (Torr)	40	7.5
pHa	7.4	> 7.7

Assume $PAH_2O = 47$ Torr