



(Gas transport)

المخاضة الباردة

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atmosphere " O_2 concentration " $\rightarrow$ inspired air



During inspiration $\leftarrow$ ventilation " inspiration
diffusion between $\rightarrow$ flowed by
alveolar air and pulmonary capillary blood. expiration "

$\rightarrow$ Gases that enter the capillaries first dissolve in the plasma.

الذائبة في البلازما

gases
في
الدم
تذوب في
البلازما

$\rightarrow$ dissolved gases play only a small part
in providing the cells with O_2 .

$\rightarrow$ The RBCs or erythrocytes have a critical Role in ensuring
that gas transport between lung and cells is adequate to
meet cell needs.

$\rightarrow$ without hemoglobin in the blood cells the blood would be
unable to transport sufficient oxygen to sustain life.

$\rightarrow$ 98% of oxygen carried by hemoglobin

$\rightarrow$ 2% of oxygen carried by plasma. just 2%

$\rightarrow$ O_2 consumption $\rightarrow$ " that means oxygen that taken by
the cell "

O_2

consumption

= arterial O_2 - venous O_2
transport transport.

consumption = volume ^{كمية} _{الأكسجين} not pressure _(P_{O_2}) ✓

note ← كل 100 ml blood يحتوي على O_2 19.5 ml

→ oxygen capacity → لما اكتمل كل ال hemoglobin مرتبطا مع O_2
 4 O_2 molecule. _{مربطاً بـ}

"complete association" or "full association" _{شركى} _{saturation.}

$$= 200 \text{ mL/L}$$

من الحقيقة ما يلاحظ عند السرعة في الدم ✓

But

→ oxygen content → حقيقة ان في الحقيقة ما ينبغي ان يكون complete association _{الانسان يفتقر كمية اسهل} _{with oxygen} ✓

195 (19.5) mL/L = oxygen consumption ←

→ saturation _{not 100%}

and $P_{O_2} = 97\% - 98\%$

that take by tissue ← O_2 ←
 = 5% or 5 mL / 100 mL of blood. ✓

$\frac{14.5}{\text{mL } O_2 / 100 \text{ mL blood}}$ = venous return _{blood} ←

→ O₂ transport to cells "at rest"

= oxygen content of arterial blood × cardiac output

$$= \frac{200 \text{ mL O}_2}{\text{L of blood}} \times \frac{5 \text{ L of blood}}{\text{min}}$$

$$= \boxed{1000 \text{ mL O}_2 / \text{min. to cell.}}$$

← 200 ml O₂ / L of blood × 5 L of blood / min = 1000 ml O₂ / min

✓ $\frac{\text{Litter of blood}}{\text{O}_2}$ 200 ml 200 ①

② $\frac{\text{blood}}{\text{O}_2}$ 100 ml 20 20
✓ 2 لترات

③ $\frac{\text{blood}}{\text{O}_2}$ 100 ml 19.5 19.5
✓ 2 لترات

④ $\frac{\text{Litter of blood}}{\text{O}_2}$ 195 19.5

→ oxygen consumption of the cells "تستهلكه الخلايا"

= arterial O₂ transport - venous O₂ transport.

$$= 20 \text{ or } 19.5 - 14.5 = 5 \text{ mL O}_2 / \text{L of blood}$$

✓ $\frac{\text{L of blood}}{\text{O}_2}$ 5 mL or

→ Fick's law of diffusion:-

نفسه او O_2 consumption

$$\rightarrow O_2 \text{ consumption} = \text{cardiac output} \times \left(\text{arterial } O_2 \text{ content} - \text{venous oxygen content} \right)$$

← وهذا التفاضل فيقدّر بتجميع انة 98% من O_2 في الدم
نقله او hemoglobin.

← و 2% من O_2 في plasma
نقله plasma.

(مهم)

⊕ ← إلى بعدد PO_2 في الدم arterial blood
physical solution.

نفسه الدم يتناقص → كيف؟
او O_2 إلى موصلة

في plasma منبأ على سطح الخلية
قد تجد في O_2 مرتبط في hemoglobin

← رغم انه كمية ال O_2 إلى موصلة في plasma قليلة جداً
ولكن قدر توصيلها يتم توصيلها مع ال O_2 إلى مرتبطة في hemoglobin

→ oxygen dissociation curve → shape S

← ويظهر العلاقة ما بين PO_2 and O_2 saturation.

← هذا ال curve في جزأ (horizontal + vertical) parts.

More than 98% of the oxygen in blood is bound to hemoglobin in red blood cells, and less than 2% is dissolved in plasma.

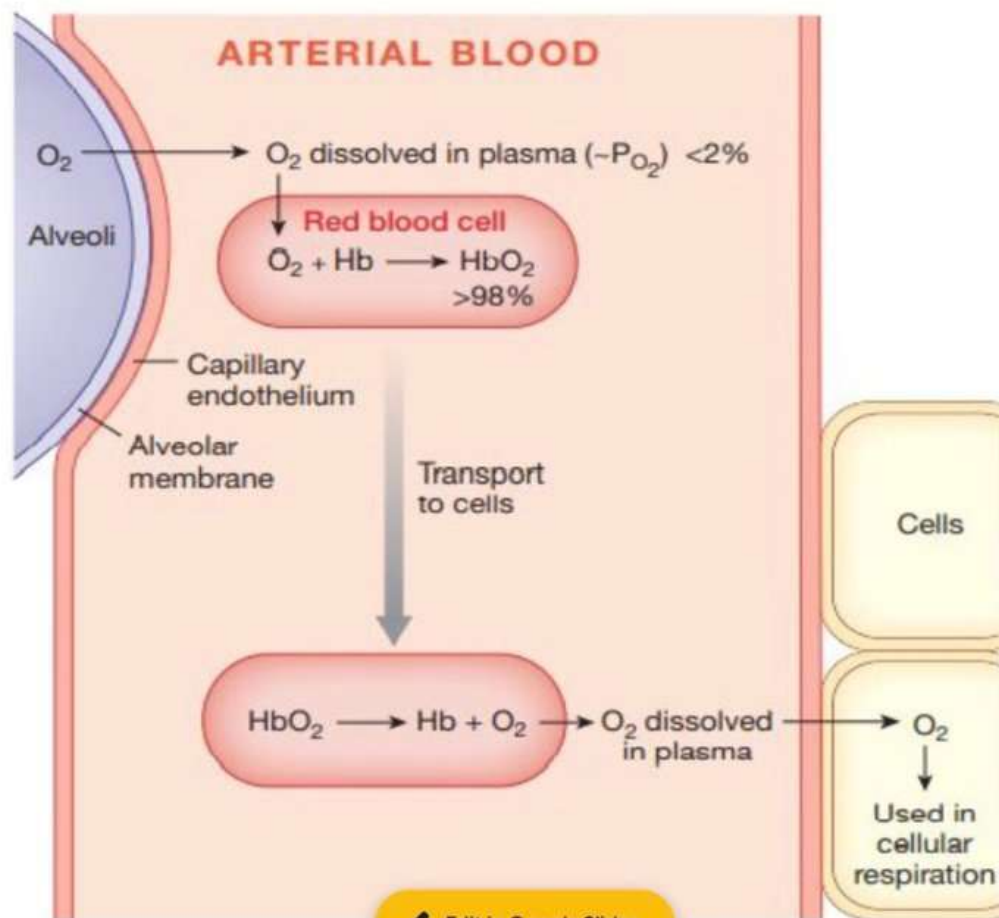
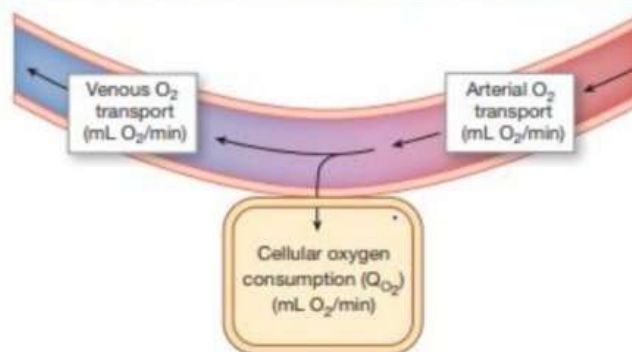


FIG. 18.6 Mass balance and the Fick equation



Mass Balance

$$\text{Arterial O}_2 \text{ transport} - Q_{O_2} = \text{venous O}_2 \text{ transport}$$

Rearranges to:

$$\text{Arterial O}_2 \text{ transport} - \text{venous O}_2 \text{ transport} = Q_{O_2}$$

Mass Flow

$$O_2 \text{ transport} = \text{cardiac output (CO)} \times O_2 \text{ concentration} \\ (\text{L blood/min}) \quad (\text{mL O}_2/\text{L blood})$$

Fick Equation

Substitute the mass flow equation for O₂ transport in the mass balance equation:

$$(\text{CO} \times \text{Arterial [O}_2\text{]}) - (\text{CO} \times \text{Venous [O}_2\text{]}) = Q_{O_2}$$

Using algebra (AB) - (AC) = A(B - C):

$$\text{CO} \times (\text{Arterial [O}_2\text{]} - \text{Venous [O}_2\text{]}) = Q_{O_2}$$

→ in horizontal part → O_2 pressure = 100
 (P_{O_2}) ↓ to

oxygen pressure = 60
 (P_{O_2}) ← oxygen saturation

في قاع
 90 ✓

Because horizontal part → gas exchange at the level of the lung.

marked drop of P_{O_2} ← activity of hemoglobin to O_2 ↑

high drop of O_2 saturation
 affinity of Hb to O_2 ↑ high

→ in vertical part → small drop in P_{O_2}
 marked drop in O_2 saturation

activity of hemoglobin ↓ ← at the level of tissue cell
 بجهته ال ←

→ During exercise → shifting to the right

→ in horizontal part → O_2 pressure = 100
 (P_{O_2}) ↓ to

oxygen pressure = 60
 (P_{O_2}) ← oxygen saturation

✓ 90
 20 up / 10 down

Because horizontal part → gas exchange at the level of the lung.

marked drop of P_{O_2} ← activity of hemoglobin to O_2 ↑

high drop of O_2 saturation

activity of Hb to O_2 ↑ high.

→ in vertical part → small drop in P_{O_2}

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activity of hemoglobin ↓ ← at the level of tissue cell

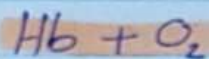
→ During exercise → shifting to the right

note ← جسم يتألف من ال plasma و O_2 و ال plasma يتألف من

✓ RBCs ←

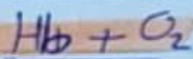
→ Hemoglobin binds to oxygen reversibly?

هو reversible



← strongly attached at the level of lung.

But



→ weakly attached at the level of tissue.

← كل جزيء من ال hemoglobin قادر على 4 جزيئات O_2
or 8 atoms of oxygen

→ hemoglobin

→ globin part " protein "

→ heme →

O_2

تتكون من 5

حلقات بيضاء الأكسجين
gradually

تتكون من 5

بيانات حديدية

shape

→ ↑ concentration of oxygen

hemoglobin ال O_2 ال

✓ كان يزيد

← curve ← shifting to the right

مقلقة ال Hb ال activity ↓

↑ releasing of oxygen ✓

دنا نرفا انہ ج یر

← دنا نرفا انہ ج یر O_2 بید left shift ... وفاقی لیسٹ ✓
 ↓
 نقیہ حویہ CO poisoning Hb

← فی صدمہ حالت بیکہ امکانیہ انصرفتہ ان CO ہاں Hb
 'اکل' نہ امکانیہ ارتباط ان O_2 ہاں Hb .

← تناسب لقمہ بیکہ عدم نسبتہ نہ (15-10) % نہ Hb نسیم
 بیکہ occupied ہاں CO .

← کماہ ان O_2 ابی تنقید انرا تھوول نہ Hb بتھوول کماہ عداول:

1- PO_2 → اڈا کماہ ↑ فاکسہ
 کماہ O_2 واصلہ نہیج .

2- alveolar ventilation →
 واصلہ اڈا کماہ تمام ویرول نہیج متاؤل
 کماہ کماہ ان O_2 ابی واصلہ نہیجہ .

3- anemia → نقص غنی ان Hb
 غنی اڈا کماہ وائی صو بیکہ متوول نہ کل
 ادم .

anemia → decrease in hemoglobin content
 or decrease in Red blood cells count
 or both ✓

← اچیلج ان tissue لہ O_2 ہوئی بید قدرتہ باڈہ O_2 نہ
 ان plasma ✓

✓ at rest tissue cells need $250 \text{ mL O}_2 / \text{min}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{plasma} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 \text{ mL O}_2 / \text{L} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{Hb} \\ 98\% \\ \downarrow \\ 177 \text{ mL O}_2 / \text{L} \end{array}$$

Note → oxygen delivery to the cell =

... capillaries: الماء إلى نسيج مع

$$= 1000 \text{ mL O}_2 / \text{min}$$

✓ كل دقيقة

محتاج

(2000-3000)

نسيج

تissue

محتاج

Ans

→ Amount of O_2 bind to Hb depends on 2 factors:-

- (1) PO_2 in the plasma surrounding the RBCs
- (2) number of potential Hb binding sites available in the RBCs

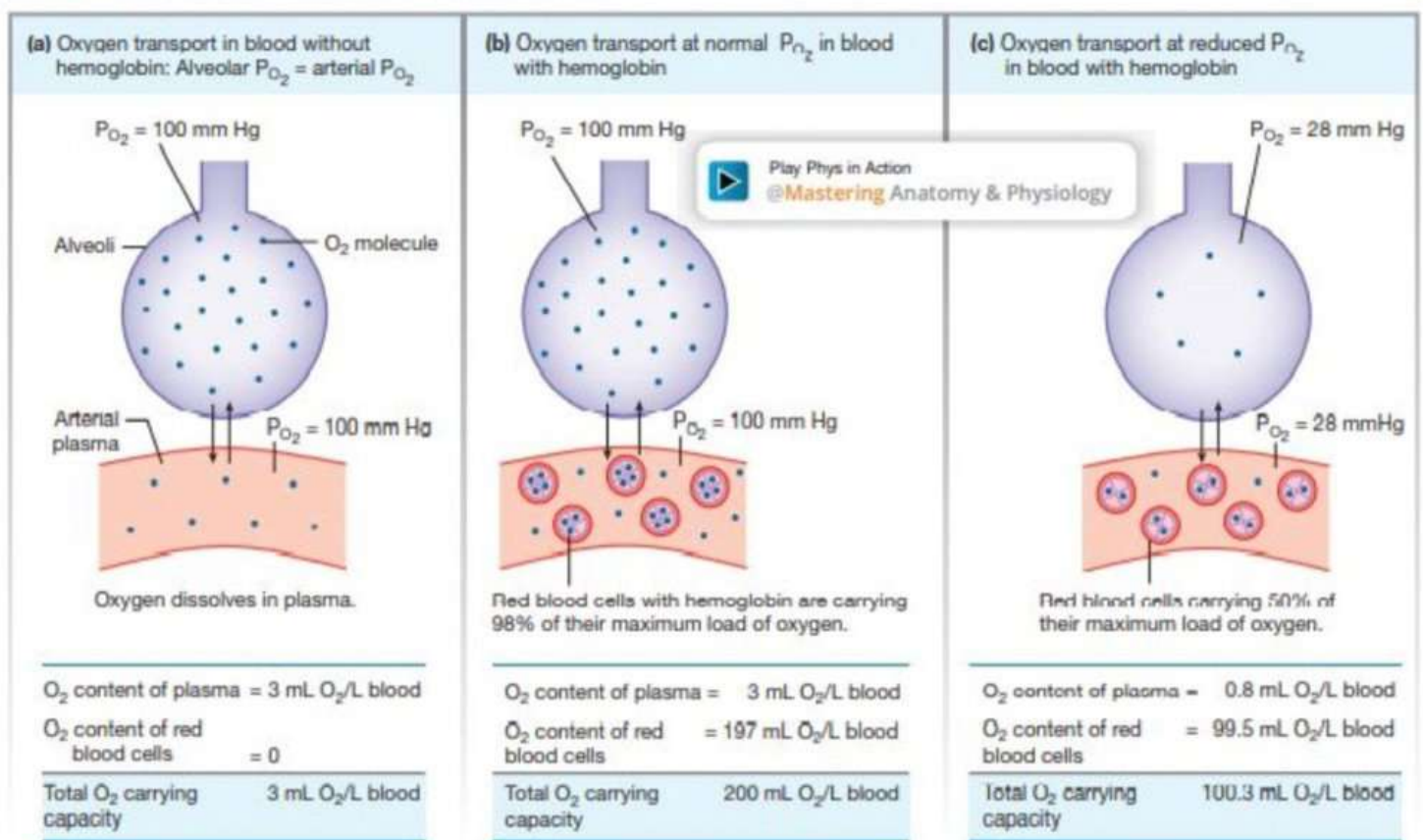
But still → that plasma PO_2 is the primary factor determining what percent of the available Hb binding sites are occupied by Hb. that also known percent saturation of Hb.

O_2 و Hb مع بعضهما

→ venous blood = 70%

→ arterial blood = 95% - 97%

FIG. 18.7 Hemoglobin increases oxygen transport



→ arterial PO_2 is established by:-

1- the composition of inspired air. →

✓ ← طريق الهواء الى شئيه (معدل O_2 نسبه عالية)
نسبه ولا (1%)

2- the alveolar ventilation rate.

↓
من الهواء الى شئيه معدل
(rapid shallow breathing)
مثل في عنده

↓
تبادل
gas exchange

↓
hypoventilation.

3- Respiratory membrane "alveolo-capillary membrane"

↓
has thickness

or

normal ↓

↓
fibrosis

✓ 0.2 μm .

↓
edema

↓
arterial hypoxemia.

↓
mch → mean corpuscular hemoglobin.

remember

ما يات في

عالم

ما يات في

ما يات في

→ anemic hypoxia

- ✓ ventilation ←
- ✓ respiratory membrane ←

← نكهة لاصيوجيد Hb قتمل او عدد $RBCs$ سيكون قليل

→ гидролиз гидроксида

← فلفل مني ار O_2
الجوى

→ Stagnant hypoxia.

slow blood flow.

نسبة ال O_2 الى نروج
unit time / ثواني
ثانية

← یہ کائنات blood موقف، مدخل و مخرج ارضی ہے

→ histotoxic hypoxia.

→ كد طاقة تمام ووصل
اللاكس لى اى دى

respiratory enzymes "cytochrome oxidase" and "cytochrome dehydrogenase"

• Block $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$

✓ mitochondria انما يتصل

← استرحه إلى بد صبر معاه نرفق موفيق كبره كبره له لهم ما يستغفرون له

Subin

علیٰ بن حفص طہ ابی تمیم بنیم 'اسطہ Blood

و بعدی با تصف ادا بیجا *Salin* اولی

← اعراض إلى بحد عمل ال O_2 كى Hb ← أولاً (in plasma)

→ - لا يزيد ال O_2 فى ال plasma يزيد ال O_2 كى Hb

← ولعل ال O_2 فى ال plasma ينقل ال O_2 كى Hb

Because plasma is source of O_2 to Hb.

← مرض (anemic hypoxia)

→ arterial oxygen → the total oxygen content of arterial blood depends on the amount of oxygen dissolved in plasma and bound to hemoglobin.

المساحة ال مسطحة

← Distules ال مركز

⊗ Surface area → in alveoli = $70 m^2$

← مساحة ملعب تنس (tennis)

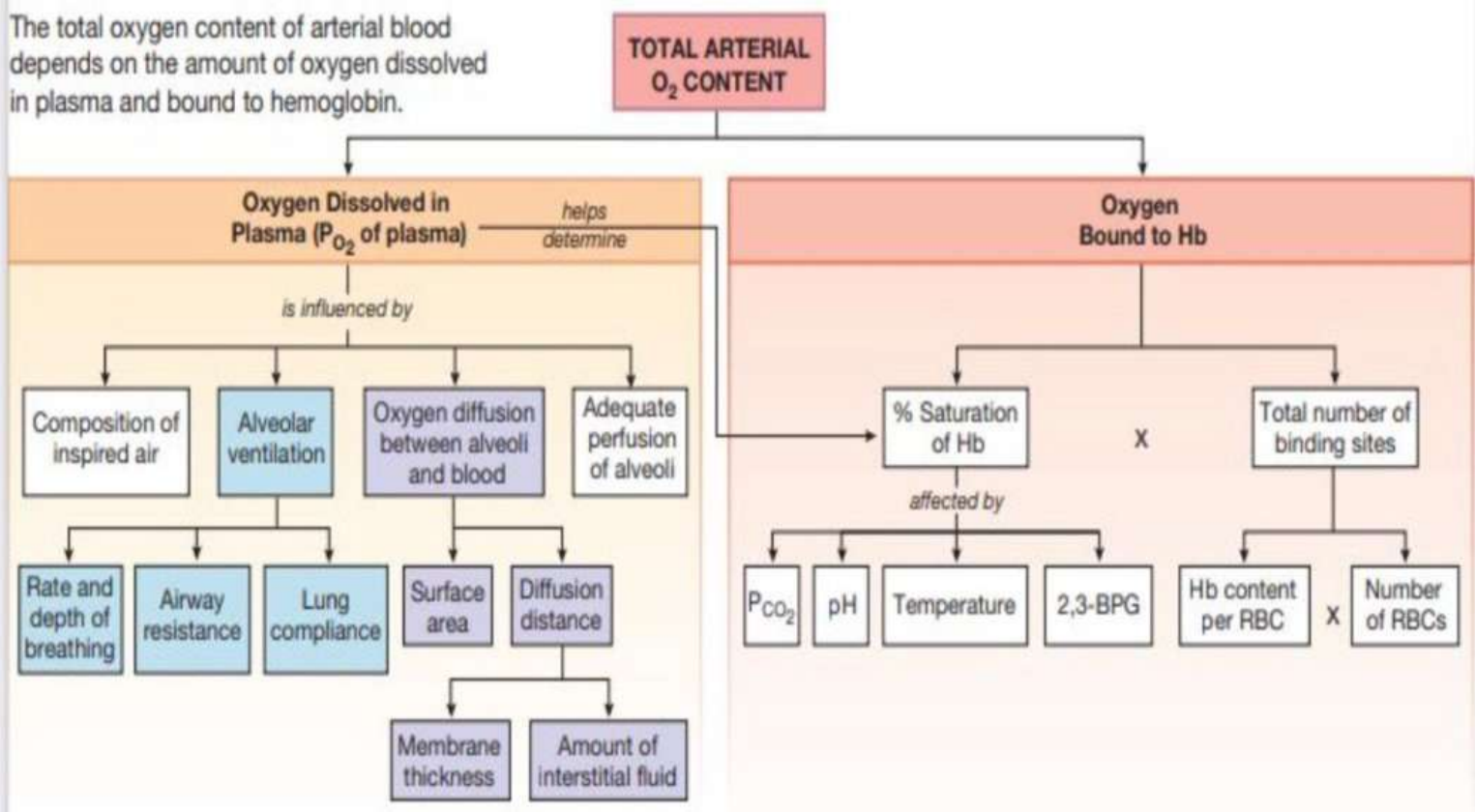
• Diffusion ال كل ما يزيد ← Surface area

⊗ Diffusion distance → Thickness of the membrane

• oxygen saturation ال PO₂ ال كل ما يزيد

Arterial oxygen

The total oxygen content of arterial blood depends on the amount of oxygen dissolved in plasma and bound to hemoglobin.



→ CO₂ produced by the cell = cellular respiration

toxic ~~level~~ ^{high level} ~~in blood~~ ^{in blood}

(O₂) ← (more diffusible) ^{note} (CO₂)
than

hypercapnia & acidosis ← ^{معدل ارتفاع}

is the main stimulus ← CO₂
of respiratory center.

note
(*)

the rate of CO₂ produce by the mitochondria

=
the rate of CO₂ that removal by the alveoli

(*) → normal range of CO₂ → (35-45) mmHg

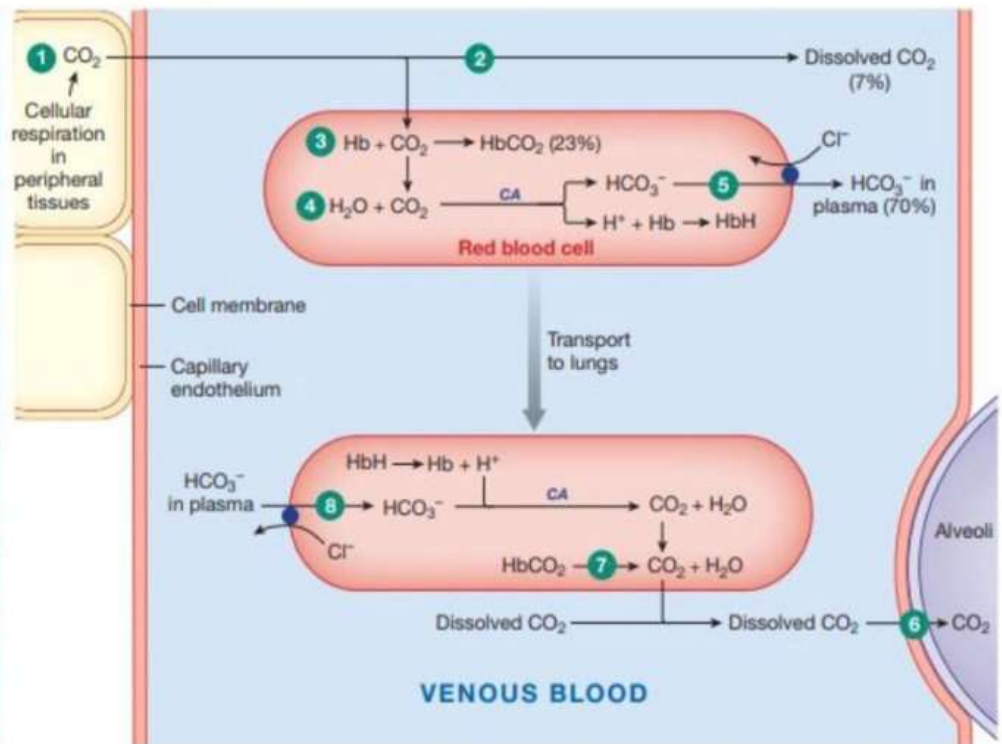
→ ↑ CO₂ ^{ارتفع} _{with} H₂O → (H₂CO₃) → carbonic acid.

→ H₂CO₃ ↔ (H⁺) + HCO₃⁻
acidosis → ↓ pH

↑ ^{معدل} _{production} ← carbonic anhydrase enzyme ←

Most CO_2 in the blood has been converted to bicarbonate ion, HCO_3^- .

- 1 CO_2 diffuses out of cells into systemic capillaries.
- 2 Only 7% of the CO_2 remains dissolved in plasma.
- 3 Nearly a fourth of the CO_2 binds to hemoglobin, forming carbaminohemoglobin.
- 4 70% of the CO_2 load is converted to bicarbonate and H^+ . Hemoglobin buffers H^+ .
- 5 HCO_3^- enters the plasma in exchange for Cl^- (the chloride shift).
- 6 At the lungs, dissolved CO_2 diffuses out of the plasma.
- 7 By the law of mass action, CO_2 unbinds from hemoglobin and diffuses out of the RBC.
- 8 The carbonic acid reaction reverses, pulling HCO_3^- back into the RBC and converting it back to CO_2 .



KEY

CA = carbonic anhydrase

→ chloride shift phenomena →

Comp

① CO_2 الخلية تطلق

② H_2O يفرج في الدم plasma

③ H_2O يرتبط بالـ Hb في خلايا الدم الحمراء
 ④ H_2O يفرج في الدم plasma

⑤ HCO_3^- تتركز في الدم

⑥ HCO_3^- تفرج في الدم plasma

⑦ Cl^- يتركز في الدم

⑧ Cl^- يفرج في الدم blood
 ⑨ Cl^- يفرج في الدم lung

⑩ HCO_3^- يتركز في الدم

⑪ Cl^- يتركز في الدم

⑫ CO_2 يفرج في الدم

→ Respiratory exchange (ratio) →

$$= \frac{\text{rate of } \text{CO}_2 \text{ production}}{\text{rate of } \text{O}_2 \text{ uptake}} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

Dope