M1 - Cardiovascular / Respiratory, Fall 2007

Abrams, G.; Sisson, T.; Jacobson, P.

http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/64958
Diffusion of Gases

Thomas Sisson, M.D.
Objectives

• To understand the diffusion of gases in the lung
  – Define diffusion and contrast with bulk flow
  – State Fick’s law for diffusion
  – Distinguish between diffusion limitation and perfusion limitation
  – Describe the diffusion of oxygen from the alveoli into the blood
  – Describe the diffusion of CO$_2$ from blood to alveoli
  – Define diffusing capacity and discuss its measurement
Airway Branching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trachea</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Bronchi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobar Bronchus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segmental Bronchus</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchioles</td>
<td>5-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Bronchioles</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resp. Bronchioles</td>
<td>17-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alveolar Ducts</td>
<td>20-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alveolus Sacs</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SEER Training Website (training.seer.cancer.gov)
Bulk Flow vs. Diffusion

- The cross sectional area increases with airway generation.

- Large volume/time, with decreasing velocity at any point.
  - Imagine a fast flowing river reaching a delta.

- The velocity of gas during inspiration becomes tiny at the level of the respiratory bronchiole- at this level diffusion becomes the chief mode of gas movement.

Source: Undetermined
Gas Movement due to Diffusion

• Diffusion - movement of gas due to molecular motion, rather than flow.
  – Akin to the spread of a scent in a room, rather than wind.
  – Random motion leads to distribution of gas molecules in alveolus.
Gas Movement due to Diffusion

(1) Source: Jkrieger (wikimedia.org)
Diffusion

• Driven by concentration gradients:
  – differences in partial pressure of the individual gases.

• Movement of $O_2$ and $CO_2$ between the level of the respiratory bronchiole and that of the alveolar space depends only on diffusion.

• The distances are small, so diffusion here is fast.
Diffusion of Gas Through the Alveolar Wall

Alveolar airspace

Pathway of diffusion

Source: Undetermined
Diffusion of Oxygen Across the Alveolar Wall

- Pulmonary Surfactant
  - Diffuses/Dissolves
- Alveolar Epithelium
  - Diffuses/Dissolves
- Alveolar Interstitium
  - Diffuses/Dissolves
- Capillary Endothelium
  - Diffuses/Dissolves
- Plasma
  - Diffuses/Dissolves
- Red Blood Cell
  - Binds
- Hemoglobin
Fick’s Law for Diffusion

\[ V_{\text{gas}} = \frac{A \times D \times (P_1 - P_2)}{T} \]

- \( V_{\text{gas}} \): volume of gas diffusing through the tissue barrier per time, in ml/min
- \( A \): surface area available for diffusion
- \( D \): diffusion coefficient of the gas (diffusivity)
- \( T \): thickness of the barrier
- \( P_1 - P_2 \): partial pressure difference of the gas
Diffusivity

\[ D \approx \text{Solubility/} \sqrt{\text{MW}} \]

- \( \text{O}_2 \) has lower MW than \( \text{CO}_2 \)
- Solubility of \( \text{CO}_2 \) is 24x that of \( \text{O}_2 \)
- \( \text{CO}_2 \) diffuses 20x more rapidly through the alveolar capillary barrier than \( \text{O}_2 \)
Diffusion Across a Membrane

\[
\dot{V}_{\text{gas}} = \frac{A \cdot D(P_1 - P_2)}{T}
\]

\[
D \propto \frac{\text{Solubility}}{\sqrt{\text{MW}}}
\]
Limitations of Gas Transfer

• **Diffusion Coefficient.**
  – Different gases behave differently.

• **Surface Area and Thickness** of the alveolar wall.

• **Partial Pressure Gradient** across the alveolar wall for each individual gas.
  – Depends on both alveolar and mixed venous partial pressure (start of capillary).
Change in Blood Partial Pressure of Three Gases with Time in the Capillary

N₂O is **Perfusion Limited**

- N₂O is very soluble in biological tissues and diffuses rapidly.
- PcN₂O rises rapidly in the alveolar capillary.
- Quickly have PcN₂O = PἈN₂O.
- Because there is no pressure gradient, no diffusion occurs after about 0.1 sec.
- Fresh blood entering the capillary has not yet equilibrated and can still take up N₂O.
- Increased blood flow will increase gas transfer.
- Transfer of N₂O is **perfusion limited**.
Change in Blood Partial Pressure of Three Gases with Time in the Capillary

Carbon Monoxide is Diffusion Limited

- Blood PCO rises very slowly because CO is bound to Hgb, with very little dissolved.
- Capillary PcCO does not approach PA CO.
- Partial pressure gradient is maintained throughout the time the blood is in the capillary.
  - Diffusion continues throughout this time.
- Transfer of CO is limited by diffusivity, surface area, and thickness of the wall.
Transfer of Oxygen

Transfer of Oxygen

• Under normal conditions, $PcO_2$ reaches $PAO_2$ about 1/3 of the distance through the capillary.

• Therefore under normal conditions transfer is perfusion limited.

• With exercise, the time blood spends in the capillary is reduced- no longer perfusion but diffusion limitation.

• In the setting of thickened alveolar wall, transfer is reduced.
  – With severely disturbed diffusion, there is limitation even at rest
Transfer of Oxygen is Limited at Low Alveolar $O_2$
Transfer of CO$_2$

- Is transfer of CO$_2$ diffusion or perfusion limited?

Transfer of CO$_2$

Why is the transfer of CO$_2$ so similar to that of O$_2$?

\[ V_{\text{gas}} = A \times D \times \left( \frac{P_1 - P_2}{T} \right) \]

Diffusivity of CO$_2$ is 20x > than that of O$_2$
Partial pressure gradient of CO$_2$ is 45→40
Partial pressure gradient of O$_2$ is 100→40
Fick’s Law for Diffusion

\[ V_{\text{gas}} = \frac{(AxD)}{T} \times (P_1 - P_2) \]

- \( V_{\text{gas}} \) = volume of gas diffusing through the tissue barrier per time, in ml/min
- \( A \) = surface area available for diffusion
- \( D \) = diffusion coefficient of the gas (diffusivity)
- \( T \) = thickness of the barrier
- \( P_1 - P_2 \) = partial pressure difference of the gas

\( (AxD)/T = \text{diffusing capacity of the lung (DL)} \)
Diffusing Capacity

\[
\frac{(AxD)}{T} = \frac{\dot{V}_{\text{gas}}}{(P_1x - P_2x)} = D_{Lx}
\]

Source: Undetermined
Measuring Diffusing Capacity

- Inhale mixture containing known concentration of tracer gas.
- Allow diffusion from alveolus into blood.
- Measure concentration of tracer in exhaled gas.
- Calculate rate of removal of tracer gas by diffusion into blood and the partial pressure gradient from alveolus into blood.

Choice of gas:
- Readily available.
- Easily measured.
- Diffusion limited.
- No arterial partial pressure.
We Could Use DLO$_2$

$$\frac{AxD}{T} = DLO_2$$

$$\dot{V}_{O_2} = DLO_2 \left( P_{A02} - P_{C02} \right) = ml O_2/min$$

$$DLO_2 = \frac{\dot{V}_{O_2}}{(P_{A02} - P_{C02})}$$
Carbon Monoxide is an Ideal Gas for Measuring Diffusing Capacity

- CO binds avidly to hemoglobin.
- While CO content of the blood rises, the PCO in blood rises very slowly.
- The gradient of partial pressures from alveolus to blood remains almost constant during test
Carbon Monoxide Measurement of Diffusing Capacity

\[ DLCO = \frac{\dot{V}_\text{CO}}{P_{ACO} - P_c\text{CO}} \]

\[ P_c\text{CO} \approx 0 \]

\[ DLCO = \frac{\dot{V}_\text{CO}}{P_{ACO}} \]

Normal DLCO = 20-30 ml/min/mmHg
DLCO Has Two Components

Diffusion across the alveolar membrane.

Reaction with hemoglobin.

\[
\frac{1}{DL} = \frac{1}{Dm} + \frac{1}{\theta x Vc}
\]
Conditions that Impact Diffusion Capacity for CO.

\[ DLCO = \frac{AxD}{T} \]

- Decreased Surface Area.
  - Destruction of Alveolar Wall
- Increased Barrier Thickness.
- Anemia.
How would the Following Change the Diffusion Capacity of the Lungs?

- Changing from supine to upright
- Exercise
- Anemia
- Valsalva maneuver
- Low cardiac output due to hemorrhage
- Emphysema
- Pulmonary fibrosis