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M1 - Cardiovascular / Respiratory, Fall 2007

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Ventilation/Perfusion Matching

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Objectives

• To recognize the importance of matching ventilation and perfusion
  – To explain the consequences of mismatched ventilation and perfusion
  – To define shunt and dead space physiology
  – To be able to determine the alveolar pO$_2$
  – To be able to determine the A-a O$_2$ gradient and understand the implications of an increased gradient
  – To explain and understand the consequences of regional differences in ventilation and perfusion due to effects of gravity
Gas Composition in the Alveolar Space

Trachea: partial pressure of CO2 is approximately 0

\[ \text{PiO}_2 = (\text{barometric pressure}-\text{H2O vapor pressure}) \times \text{FiO}_2 \]
\[ = (760 - 47) \times 0.21 = 150 \text{ mmHg} \]

In the alveolar space, oxygen diffuses into the blood and CO2 diffuses into the alveolus from the blood.
Alveolar Gas Equation

\[ PAO_2 = (PiO_2) - (PaCO_2/R). \]

\( PaCO_2 \) approximates \( PACO_2 \) due to the rapid diffusion of \( CO_2 \)

\[ R = \text{Respiratory Quotient } (VCO2/V02) = 0.8 \]

In a normal individual breathing room air:

\[ PAO_2 = 150 - 40/0.8 = 100 \text{ mmHg} \]
Gas Composition in the Normal Alveolar Space

Trachea: partial pressure of CO2 is approximately 0

\[ \text{PiO}_2 = (\text{barometric pressure} - \text{H}_2\text{O vapor pressure}) \times \text{FiO}_2 \]
\[ = (760 - 47) \times 0.21 = 150 \text{ mmHg} \]

In the alveolar space, oxygen diffuses into the blood and CO2 diffuses into the alveolus from the blood.
Consequences of Inadequate Ventilation

• Apnea:
  – PACO2 rises
  – PAO2 falls until there is no gradient for diffusion into the blood

• Hypoventilation:
  – Inadequate ventilation for perfusion
  – PACO2 rises
  – PAO2 falls, but diffusion continues
How Can We Tell if Alveolar Ventilation is Adequate?
PaCO2 and Alveolar Ventilation

• PaCO2 is:
  – directly related to CO2 production (tissue metabolism).
  – Inversely related to alveolar ventilation.

• Increased PaCO2 (hypercarbia) is always a reflection of inadequate alveolar ventilation (VA).

\[ PaCO2 \approx \frac{VCO2}{VA} \]
Suppose a patient hypoventilates, so that the PCO2 rises to 80 mmHg. We can estimate the PAO2 based on the alveolar gas equation.

\[
PAO2 = 150 - \frac{80}{0.8} = 50 \text{ mmHg}
\]

Thus even with perfectly efficient lungs, the PaO2 would be 50, and the patient would be severely hypoxemic. Therefore, hypoventilation results in hypoxemia.
V/Q Matching

- 300 million alveoli.

- Different alveoli may have widely differing amounts of ventilation and of perfusion.

- Key for normal gas exchange is to have matching of ventilation and perfusion for each alveolar unit
  - Alveoli with increased perfusion also have increased ventilation
  - Alveoli with decreased perfusion also have decreased ventilation
  - V/Q ratio = 1.0
Two Lungs, Not One

• Suppose the left lung is ventilated but not perfused (dead space).

• Suppose the right lung is perfused but not ventilated (shunt).

• Total V/Q = 1, but there is no gas exchange (V/Q must be matched at level of alveolar unit).
Low V/Q Effect on Oxygenation

One lung unit has normal ventilation and perfusion, while the other has inadequate ventilation.

- Normal: PO2 114
- Low V/Q: PO2 50

- PO2 increases: ↑ PCO2
- PO2 decreases: ↓ PO2

PO2 ?
Mixing Blood

- What is the PO2 of a mixture of two volumes of blood with different initial PO2?
- Determined by interaction of oxygen with hemoglobin.
  - the partition of oxygen between plasma (and thus the pO2) and bound to hemoglobin is determined by the oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve.
Oxyhemoglobin Dissociation Curve

\[ \text{CO}_2 = (1.3 \times \text{HGB} \times \text{Sat}) + (0.003 \times \text{PO}_2) \]

- Oxygen Combined With Hemoglobin
- Dissolved Oxygen

% Hemoglobin Saturation vs. \( \text{PO}_2 \) (mmHg)

Oxygen Content (ml/100 ml) vs. % Hemoglobin Saturation
Low V/Q Effect on Oxygenation

One lung unit has normal ventilation and perfusion, while the other has inadequate ventilation.

- Normal lung unit:
  - PO2 114
  - PCO2
  - PO2 normal

- Low V/Q lung unit:
  - PO2 50
  - PCO2 ↑
  - PO2 ↓

PO2 ?
Oxyhemoglobin Dissociation Curve and O2 Content

% Hemoglobin Saturation vs. \( P_{O_2} \) mmHg

Oxygen Combined With Hemoglobin

Total Oxygen

Oxygen Content (ml/100 ml)

0 20 40 60 80 100

0 20 40 60 80 100

0 4 8 12 16

0 600
Low V/Q Effect on Oxygenation

One lung unit has normal ventilation and perfusion, while the other has inadequate ventilation.

Normal V/Q
- PO2 114 mmHg
- O2sat 100%
- O2 content 20ml/dl

Low V/Q
- PO2 50 mmHg
- O2sat 80%
- O2 content 16ml/dl
Oxyhemoglobin Dissociation Curve and O2 Content

- **% Hemoglobin Saturation** vs. **PO_2 mmHg**
  - % Hemoglobin Saturation range from 0 to 100%
  - **PO_2 mmHg** range from 0 to 600

- **Total Oxygen** vs. **Oxygen Content (ml/100 ml)**
  - Oxygen Content range from 0 to 16 ml/100 ml

- Oxygen Combined With Hemoglobin

The graph illustrates the relationship between the concentration of oxygen combined with hemoglobin and the partial pressure of oxygen (PO_2). The dissociation curve shows how the amount of oxygen combined with hemoglobin changes with varying PO_2 levels.
Low V/Q Effect on Oxygenation

One lung unit has normal ventilation and perfusion, while the other has inadequate ventilation.

- Normal:
  - PO2: 114 mmHg
  - O2sat: 100%
  - O2 content: 20 ml/dl

- Low V/Q:
  - PO2: 50 mmHg
  - O2sat: 80%
  - O2 content: 16 ml/dl

- PO2: 60 mmHg

V/Q Effect on Oxygenation:

- Normal V/Q: Normal oxygenation
- Low V/Q: Decreased oxygenation
PCO2 in V/Q Mismatch

- Increased ventilation can compensate for low V/Q units.
  - Shape of CO2 curve
- Total ventilation (VE) must increase for this compensation.
Extremes of V/Q Inequality

• Shunt
  – Perfusion of lung units without ventilation
    • Unoxygenated blood enters the systemic circulation
    • V/Q = 0

• Dead space
  – Ventilation of lung units without perfusion
    • Gas enters and leaves lung units without contacting blood
    • Wasted ventilation
    • V/Q is infinite
Effect of Changing V/Q Ratio on Alveolar PO2 and PCO2

- Shunt: When blood flows through an area of the lung that has no gas exchange, the alveolar PO2 and PCO2 remain unchanged.
- Dead Space: When blood flows through an area of the lung that has no gas exchange but no air is present, the alveolar PO2 increases and PCO2 remains unchanged.

Gas Composition:
- Mixed Venous Blood
- Normal
- Inspired Air

V/Q:
- 0
- 1
- ∞
Effects of V/Q Relationships on Alveolar PO2 and PCO2
One lung unit has normal ventilation and perfusion, while the other has no ventilation.
Response to Breathing 100% Oxygen

- Alveolar hypoventilation or V/Q mismatch responds to 100% oxygen breathing.

- Nitrogen will be washed out of low ventilation lung units over time.

- PaO2 will rise to > 550 mmHg.

- Limited response to oxygen in shunt.

- Use this characteristic to diagnose shunt.
Shunt Calculation

- $Qt \times CaO2 = \text{total volume of oxygen per time entering systemic arteries}$
  - $Qt = \text{total perfusion}$
  - $Qs = \text{shunt perfusion}$
  - $CaO2, Cc’O2, CvO2$ are oxygen contents of arterial, capillary and venous blood

- $(Qt-Qs) \times Cc’O2 = \text{oxygen coming from normally functioning lung units}$

- $Qs \times CvO2 = \text{oxygen coming from shunt blood flow}$
Shunt
Shunt Equation

\[ Q_t \times CaO2 = [(Q_t - Q_s) \times CcO2] + [Q_s \times CvO2] \]

\[ \frac{Q_s}{Q_t} = \frac{Cc'O2 - CaO2}{Cc'O2 - CvO2} \]
Causes of Shunt

• Physiologic shunts:
  – Bronchial veins, pleural veins

• Pathologic shunts:
  – Intracardiac
  – Intrapulmonary
    • Vascular malformations
    • Unventilated or collapsed alveoli
Detecting V/Q Mismatching and Shunt

- Radiotracer assessments of regional ventilation and perfusion.

- Multiple inert gas elimination.
  - Takes advantage of the fact that rate of elimination of a gas at any given V/Q ratio varies with its solubility.

- A-aO2 Gradient.
V/Q Relationships

Multiple Inert Gas Elimination

A-a O2 gradient

• In a totally efficient lung unit with matched V/Q, alveolar and capillary PO2 would be equal.

• Admixture of venous blood (or of blood from low V/Q lung units) will decrease the arterial PaO2, without effecting alveolar O2 (PAO2).

• Calculate the PAO2 using the alveolar gas equation, then subtract the arterial PaO2: \[ (P_{iO_2}) - (P_{aCO_2}/R) \] – PaO2.

• The A-a O2 gradient (or difference) is < 10-15 mmHg in normal subjects
  – Why is it not 0?
Apical and Basilar Alveoli in the Upright Posture

- Elastic recoil of the individual alveoli is similar throughout the normal lung.

- At end expiration (FRC) apical alveoli see more negative pressure and are larger than basilar alveoli.

- During inspiration, basilar alveoli undergo larger volume increase than apical alveoli.

- Thus at rest there is more ventilation at the base than the apex.

- Also More Perfusion to Lung Bases Due to Gravity.
Effects of Gravity on Ventilation and Perfusion

Effects of Gravity on Ventilation and Perfusion Matching

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Causes of Abnormal Oxygenation

- Hypoventilation
- V/Q mismatch
- Shunt
- Diffusion block
Key Concepts:

- Ventilation and Perfusion must be matched at the alveolar capillary level.

- V/Q ratios close to 1.0 result in alveolar PO2 close to 100 mmHg and PCO2 close to 40 mmHg.

- V/Q greater than 1.0 increase PO2 and Decrease PCO2. V/Q less than 1.0 decrease PO2 and Increase PCO2.

- Shunt and Dead Space are Extremes of V/Q mismatching.

- A-a Gradient of 10-15 Results from gravitational effects on V/Q and Physiologic Shunt.