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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
Ventilation and Perfusion at the Level of the Whole Lung

- Tidal Volume: 500 mL
- Anatomic Dead Space: 150 mL
- Alveolar Gas Volume: 3000 mL
- Volume of Blood in Pulmonary Capillaries: 70 mL
- Respiration Rate: 15/min
- Total Ventilation: 7500 mL/min
- Alveolar Ventilation: 5250 mL/min
- Ventilation/Perfusion: \( \frac{\dot{V}}{\dot{Q}} = 1 \)
- Pulmonary Blood Flow: 5000 mL/min
Gas Composition in the 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.

\[ P_{\text{A}O_2} = \text{?} \]
\[ P_{\text{ACO}_2} = \text{?} \]

\[ P_{O_2} = 40\text{ mmHg} \]
\[ P_{CO_2} = 45\text{ mmHg} \]

\[ P_{O_2} = 100\text{ mmHg} \]
\[ P_{CO_2} = 40\text{ mmHg} \]
Alveolar Gas Equation

PAO₂ = (PiO₂) – (PaCO₂/R).

PaCO₂ approximates PACO₂ due to the rapid diffusion of CO₂

R = Respiratory Quotient (VCO2/V02) = 0.8

In a normal individual breathing room air:

PAO₂ = 150 – 40/0.8 = 100 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.

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

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

PO2 ↑ PCO2
PO2 ↓ PO2

PO2 50
PO2 ？
• 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

\[ CO_2 = (1.3 \times HGB \times Sat) + (0.003 \times PO_2) \]

- % Hemoglobin Saturation
- Oxygen Combined With Hemoglobin
- Dissolved Oxygen
- PO_2 (mmHg) vs. Oxygen Content (ml/100 ml)
Low V/Q Effect on Oxygenation

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

- Normal unit:
  - PO2 114

- Low V/Q unit:
  - PO2 50
  - PCO2 ↑
  - PO2 ↓
  - PO2 ?
Oxyhemoglobin Dissociation Curve and O2 Content

- **% Hemoglobin Saturation** vs **PO₂ (mmHg)**
- **Total Oxygen**
- **Oxygen Combined With Hemoglobin**

Oxyhemoglobin Dissociation Curve and O2 Content:

- **% Hemoglobin Saturation**
- **PO₂ (mmHg)**
- **Oxygen Content (ml/100 ml)**
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 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)

Total Oxygen
Oxygen Combined With Hemoglobin

Oxygen Content (ml/100 ml)
Low V/Q Effect on Oxygenation

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

Normal

Low V/Q

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

PO2 114

PO2 50 mmHg
O2sat 80%
O2 content 16ml/dl

PO2 50

PO2 60mmHg

PO2 60
**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

Gas Composition

Mixed Venous Blood

Normal

Inspired Air

Dead Space

V/Q

0

1

∞
Effects of V/Q Relationships on Alveolar PO2 and PCO2

Mixed Venous Blood

Normal

Inspired Air

\[ P_{CO_2} \ (mmHg) \]

\[ P_{O_2} \ (mmHg) \]

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Shunt Physiology

One lung unit has normal ventilation and perfusion, while the other has no ventilation.

- Normal: PO2 114 mmHg, O2sat 100%
- Shunt: PO2 40 mmHg, O2sat 50%
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.
- \( \text{PaO}_2 \) 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

\[ Qt \times CaO2 = [(Qt - Qs) \times CcO2] + [Qs \times CvO2] \]

\[ \frac{Qs}{Qt} = \frac{Cc'O2 - CaO2}{Cc'O2 - CvO2} \]
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: \([\text{PiO}_2] - \frac{\text{PaCO}_2}{\text{R}} - \text{PaO2}\). 

• 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
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.