SPIROMETRY (XVIII). RECORDING OF THE FORCED VITAL CAPACITY (XIX).

Dep. of Physiology, Fac. of Medicine, MU 2015 © © Ksenia Budinskaya

Static lung volumes



V_T: Tidal volume – volume of air inspired during quite inspiration (after quite expiration)

IRV: Inspiratory reserve volume – the maximal volume of additional air that can be inspired by forced inspiration after normal inspiration

- ERV: Expiratory reserve volume the maximal volume of additional air that can be expired by forced expiration after normal expiration
- RV: Residual volume volume of air that remains in lungs after the maximal forced expiration

Static lung volumes - capacities



- ----- Vital capacity $[VC] = IVR + V_T + ERV$
- ----- Total lung capacity $[TLC] = IRV + V_T + ERV + RV$
- ----- Functional residual capacity [FRC] = ERV + RV

Dynamic lung volumes

Normal (resting) breathing:

Frequency: 10 – 18 breaths/min Tidal volume: 0.5 1 Minute ventilation: 5 – 9 l/min

Changes of frequency

Eupnoea – normal (resting) breathing

Bradypnoea – decreased frequency



Tachypnoea – increased frequency

Apnoea in inspiration

Appoea in expiration

Recording of forced vital capacity



 FEV_1 – amount of air expired after the maximal inspiration with the maximal effort in 1 s ($FEV_1 \ge 80\%$ od VC) FVC – forced vital capacity



Obstructive diseases (\downarrow FEV₁)

- Tracheal stenosis
- Asthma, bronchitis
- COPD
- Tumors in airways

Restrictive diseases (↓FVC)

Pulmonary causes

- Pulmonary fibrosis
- Resection of lungs
- Pulmonary edema
- Pneumonia

Extrapulmonary causes

- Ascites
- Kyfoscoliosis
- Serious burn

