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

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#### **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** ( $\downarrow$ FEV<sub>1</sub>)

- 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

