(XVII.) PNEUMOGRAPHY

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Anatomy of respiratory system

Respiratory system

- Airways
 - Upper airways
 - Lower airways
- Lungs

Respiratory muscles

- Inspiratory muscles
 - Diaphragm
 - External intercostal muscles
- Accessory inspiratory muscles
 - Scalene and sternocleidomastoid muscles
- Expiratory muscles
 - Internal intercostal muscles; abdominal muscles

Changes of intrapleural and intraalveolar pressure (related to atmospheric pressure) during inspiration and expiration



Inspiration

- Active process contraction of respiratory muscles
- Decrease of intrapleural pressure
- Decrease of intraalveolar pressure
- Due to pressure gradient, air flows into lungs

Expiration

- Passive process (quiet expiration) elasticity of thoracic wall and lungs
- Increase of intrapleural and intraalveolar pressure
- Air flows out of lungs

Partial pressures of gases (mm Hg) in various parts of the respiratory system and in the circulatory system



Chemical control of breathing

Chemoreceptors

- Peripheral
- Central
- Changes of pCO_2 (pH) or pO_2

- Changes of activity of respiratory neurons



Equipment

 one/two respiratory belts for registration of respiratory movements

- PowerLab system

Procedure

Record:

- Resting respiration (1 min)
- Respiration after a mild exertion (5 squats 10 breathing cycles)
- Respiration after an intensive exertion (30 squats 10 BC)

Evaluation

T,

Te

BI

Following parameters in 6 chosen breathing cycles in each recorded situation

- duration of inspiration (s)
 - duration of expiration (s)
- duration of whole breathing cycle (breathing interval = Ti+Te) (s)

Ampl - amplitude of breathing movements (V=volt)

- Create a table, calculate arithmetic means and standard deviations

 Examples of tables and help with calculation - click on the icone PractLesCalc on the computer monitor

Statistical analysis of obtained data

Choose two sets of data which will be analyzed

Follow the procedure in textbook