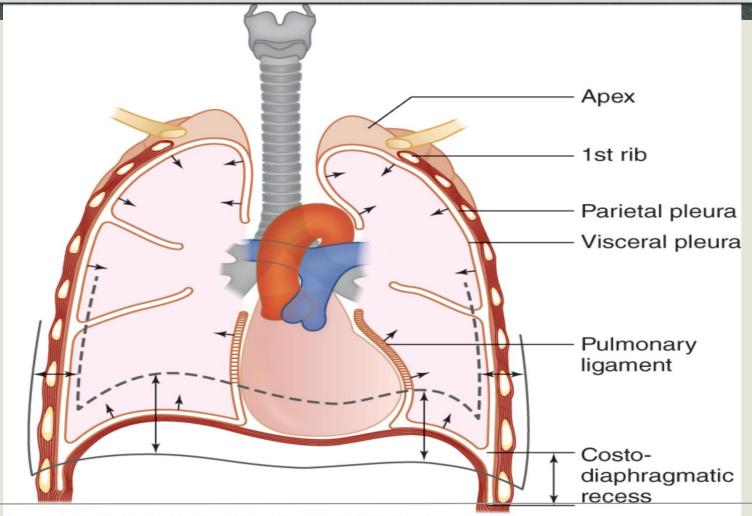
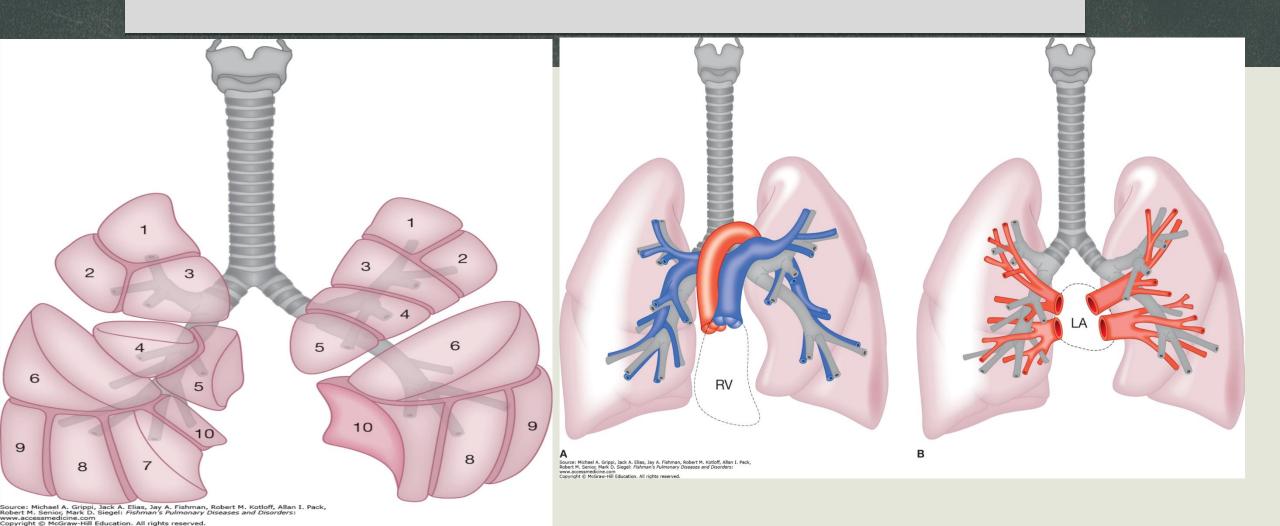




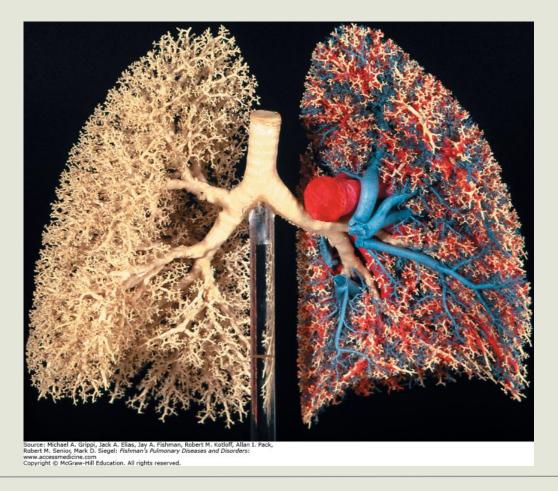
From: Scientific Basis of Lung Function in Health and Disease Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 2015



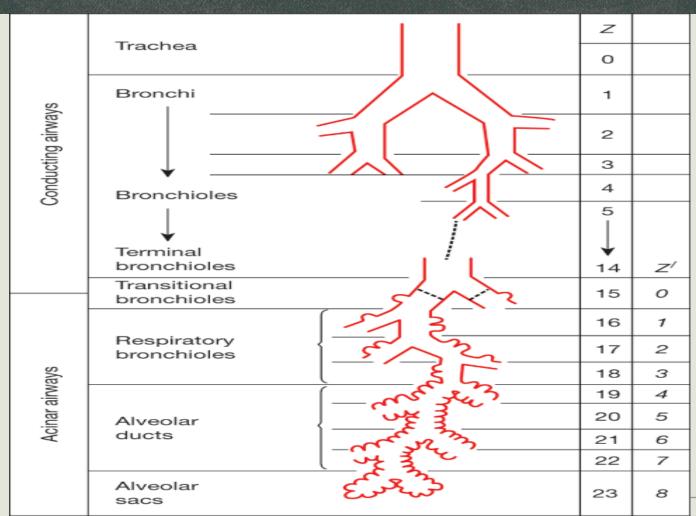




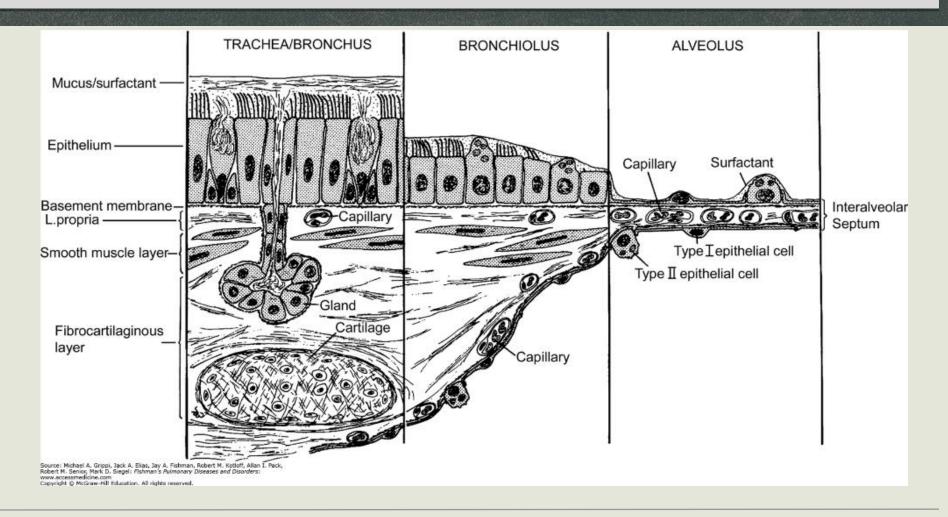




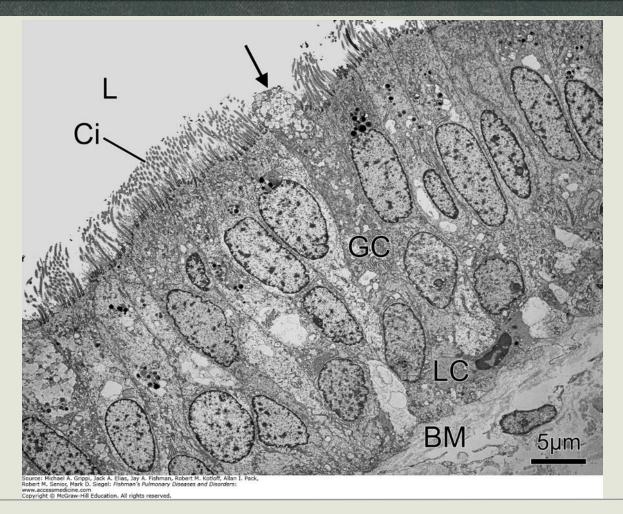




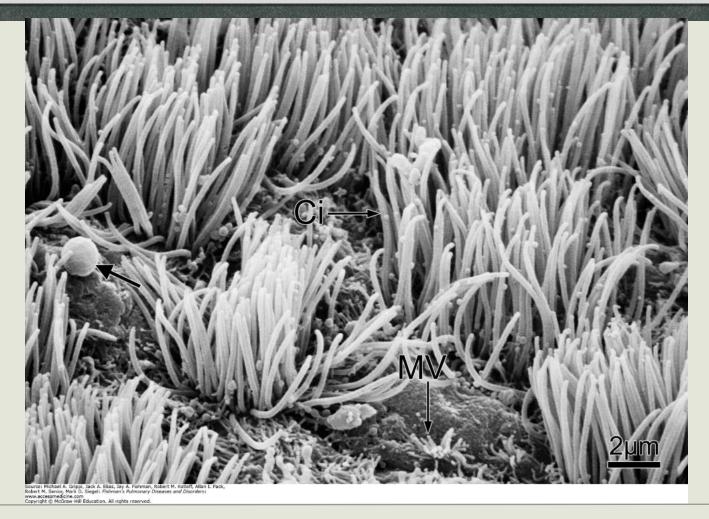




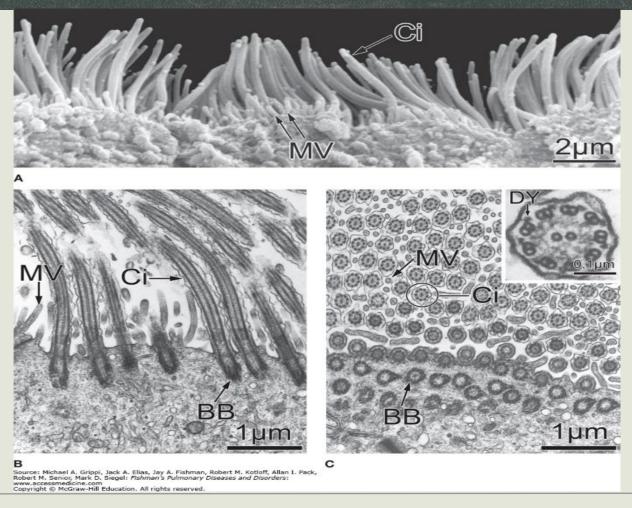




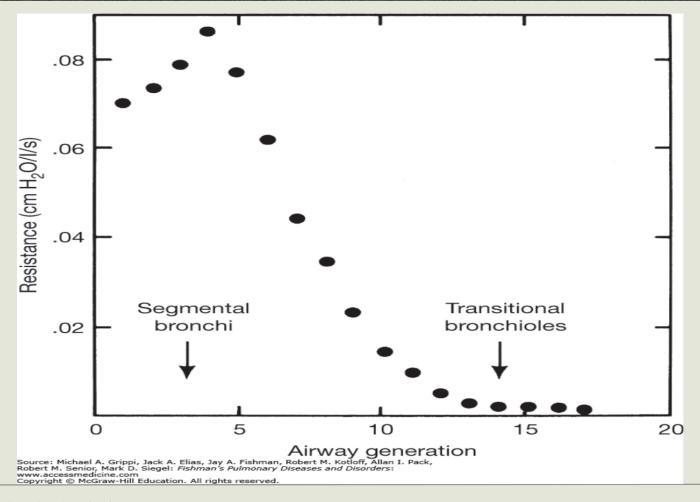




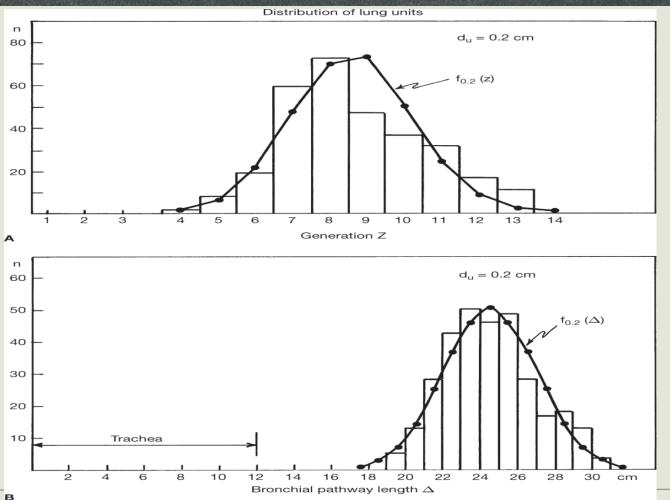








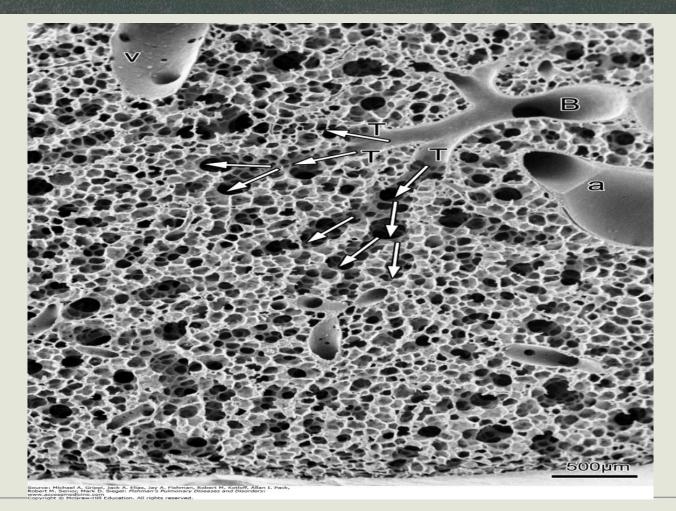




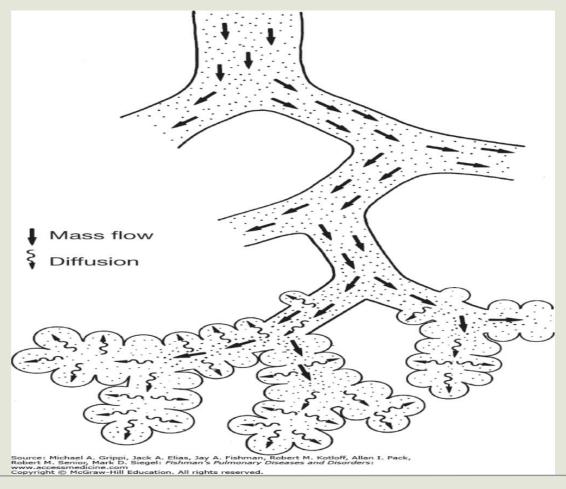
Distribution of airways of diameter  $d_u = 2$  mm with respect to (A), generations of branching and (B), bronchial pathway lengths

Source: Michael A. Grippi, Jack A. Elias, Jay A. Fishman, Robert M. Kotloff, Allan I. Pack, tobert M. Senior, Mark D. Siegel: *Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders*: www.accessmedicine.com

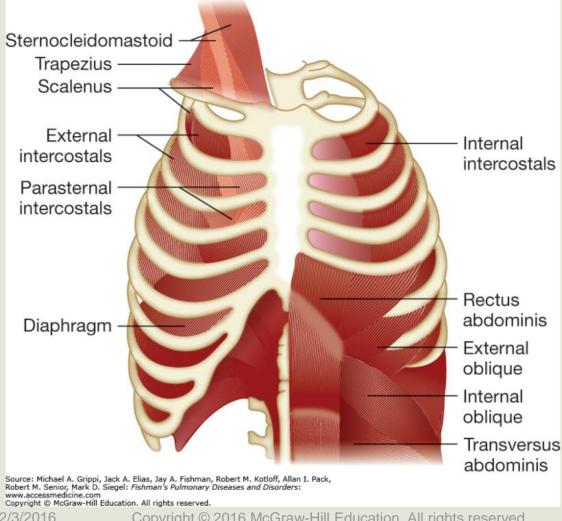




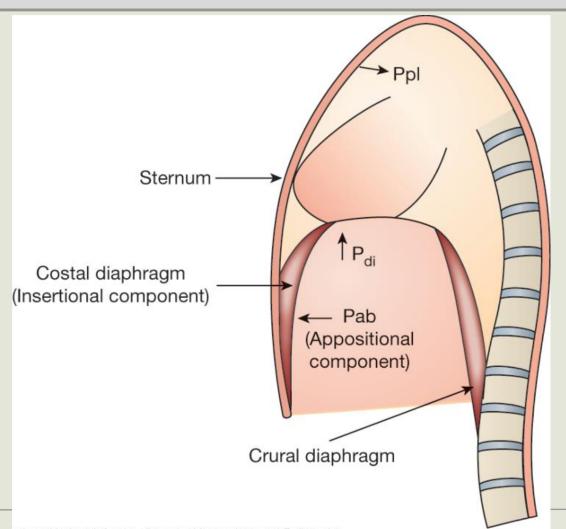




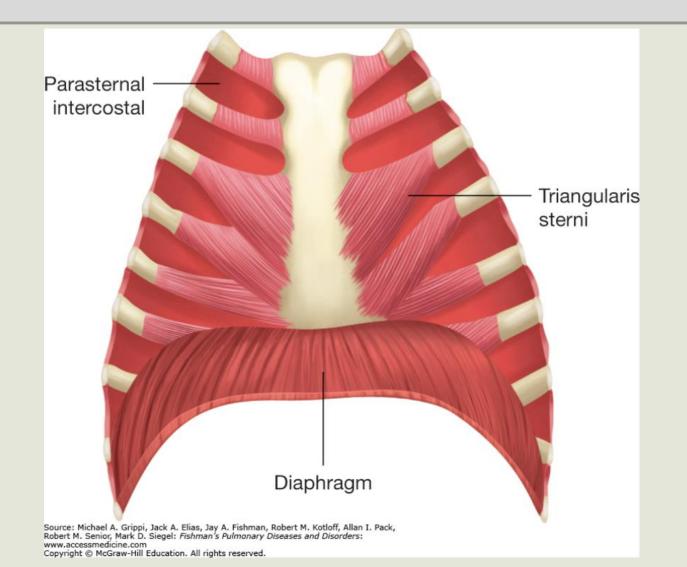






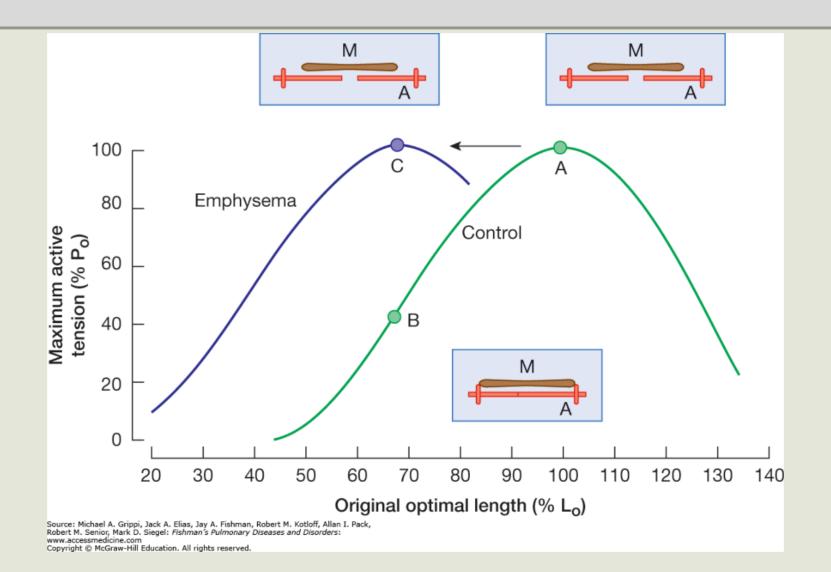




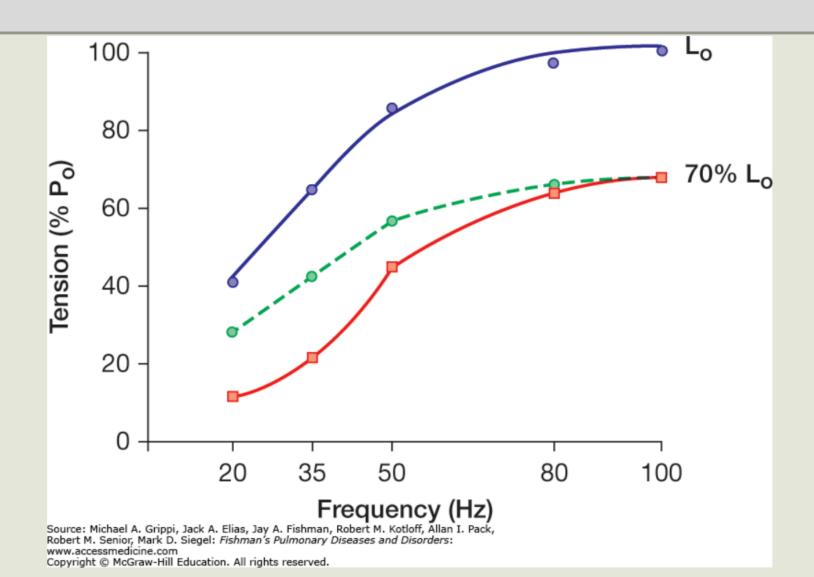




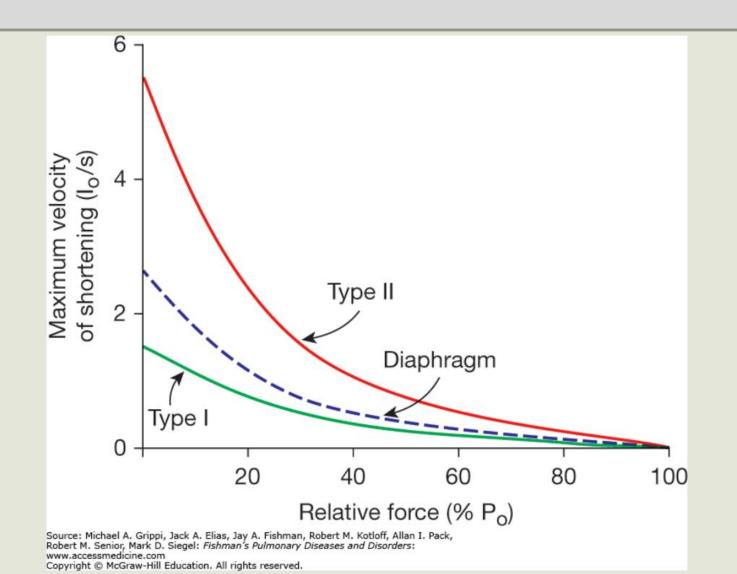
From: The Respiratory Muscles
Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 5e, 2015



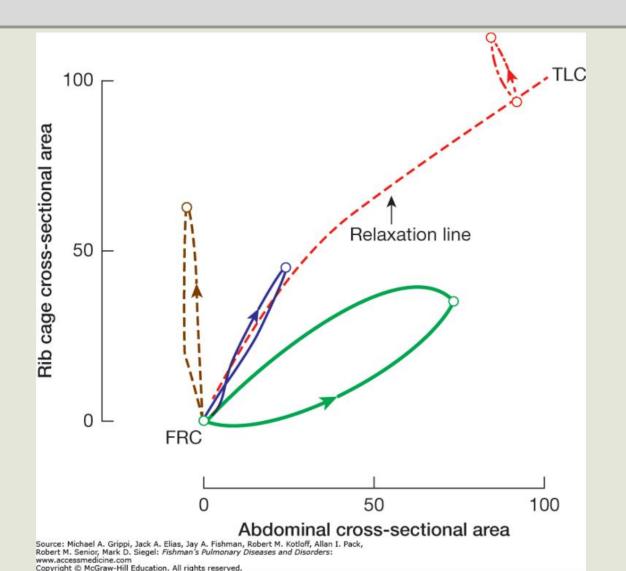




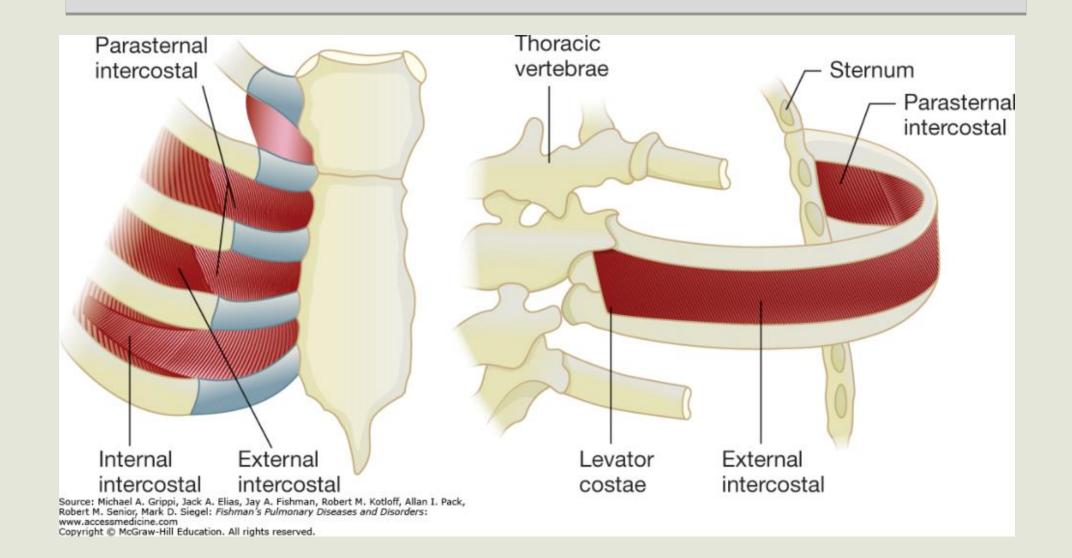






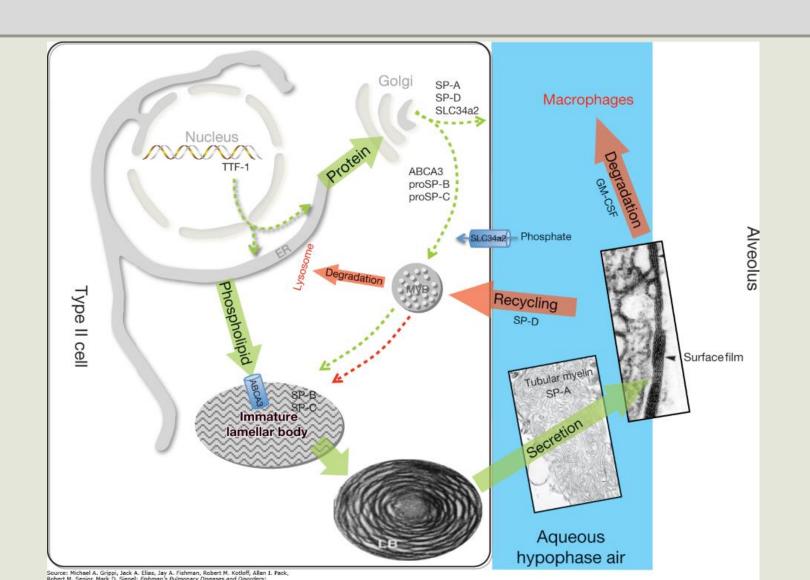








From: Pulmonary Surfactant and Disorders of Surfactant Homeostasis Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 5e, 2015



# Surfactant

- Complex mixture of phospholipids and protein
- Interface between alveolar gas and liquid
- Maintains lung volume
- Reduces surface tension
- ARDS, RDS, premature infants

# Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 5e > Oxygen Therapy and Toxicity

**Print** 

Table 144-1

Causes of Arterial Hypoxemia and Response to Oxygen Therapy

Cause	Clinical Examples	Response to Oxygen Therapy
Decreased oxygen intake	Altitude (reduced Pi <sub>O2</sub> )	Rapid increase in Pa <sub>O2</sub>
Alveolar hypoventilation	COPD, obesity hypoventilation	Increase in $\mathrm{Pa}_{\mathrm{O}_2}$ , may depress minute ventilation, however
Diffusion defect	Interstitial pneumonitis	Moderately rapid increase in Pa <sub>O2</sub>
Ventilation-perfusion mismatch	COPD	Moderately rapid increase in Pa <sub>O2</sub>
Shunt	Atrial septal defect, with right-to-left shunting	Variable increase in $\mathrm{Pa}_{\mathrm{O}_2}$ , depending on size of shunt

## Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 5e > Oxygen Therapy and Toxicity

#### Print

Table 144-3
Guidelines for Acute Oxygen Therapy

#### Accepted Indications

Documented hypoxemia, defined as  $Pa_{O_2}$  below the normal range. Usually  $Pa_{O_2}$  <60 mm Hg or  $Sa_{O_2}$  <90%.

Acute care situation in which hypoxemia is suspected, such as respiratory distress. Requires substantiation of hypoxemia (by Sa<sub>O2</sub> or Pa<sub>O2</sub>) in a reasonable time.

Severe trauma

Acute myocardial infarction with hypoxemia

Low cardiac output with metabolic acidosis

Hypotension (systolic blood pressure < 100 mm Hg)

#### Questionable Indications

Acute myocardial infarction without hypoxemia

Dyspnea without hypoxemia (palliative)

Sickle cell pain crisis

Pneumothorax

Source: Data from Kallstrom TJ; American Association for Respiratory Care (AARC). AARC Clinical Practice Guideline: oxygen therapy for adults in the acute care facility—2002 revision & update. Respir Care. 2002;47(6):717—720; O'Driscoll BR, Howard LS, Davison AG; British Thoracic Society. BTS guideline for emergency oxygen use in adult patients. Thorax. 2008;63 Suppl 6:vi1—vi68; Fulmer JD, Snider GL. American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP)—National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) Conference on oxygen therapy. Arch Intern Med. 1984;144(8):1645—1655.

## Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 5e > Oxygen Therapy and Toxicity

### Print

Table 144-7
Approximate FiO<sub>2</sub> Using Various Oxygen Devices (Assumes Perfect Fit of Mask)

100% O <sub>2</sub> Flow Rate (L/min)	Fi <sub>O2</sub> (%)
Nasal Cannula	
1	24
2	28
3	32
4	36
5	40
6	44

00	0% O <sub>2</sub> Flow Rate (L/min)	Fi <sub>O2</sub> (%)	
	Oxygen Mask		
	5–6	40	
	6–7	50	
	7–8	60	
	Mask with Reservoir Bag		
	6	60	
	7	70	
	8	80	
	9	90	
	10	>99	

100% O <sub>2</sub> Flow Rate (L/min)	Fi <sub>O2</sub> (%)
Nonrebreathing Mask	
4–10	60–100
Venturi Mask <sup>a</sup>	
3 (80)	24
6 (68)	28
9 (50)	35
12 (50)	40
15 (41)	50

# Oxygen Toxicity is BAD

## **AMA Citation**

Ochs M, Weibel ER. Functional Design of the Human Lung for Gas Exchange.In: Grippi MA, Elias JA, Fishman JA, Kotloff RM, Pack AI, Senior RM, Siegel MD. eds. *Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, Fifth Edition.* New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2015.http://accessmedicine.mhmedical.com/content.aspx?bookid=1344&Sectionid=72260577. Accessed January 14, 2016.