### BI 121, Lab 6 Pulmonary Function Testing (PFT)

#### I. Attendance

#### II. Pulmonary Function Test/PFT

- A. What? Measure of static & dynamic lung function
- B. Why? Picture of lung health; absence, presence, progression of disease (eg asthma, emphysema); effectiveness of drugs
- C. How? Complete PFT with computer or dinosaur spirometer

# III. Crucial Clinical Measures

- A. VC vital capacity = FVC forced vital capacity amount of air exhaled after maximal inhalation
- B.  $FEV_{1.0}$  = How much of VC in 1 second? [FEV<sub>1.0</sub>/FVC] x 100 If  $\geq$  75-80% (0.75-0.80)  $\rightarrow$  clinically normal If  $\leq$  40-50%  $\rightarrow$ obstructive disease (eg, asthma)

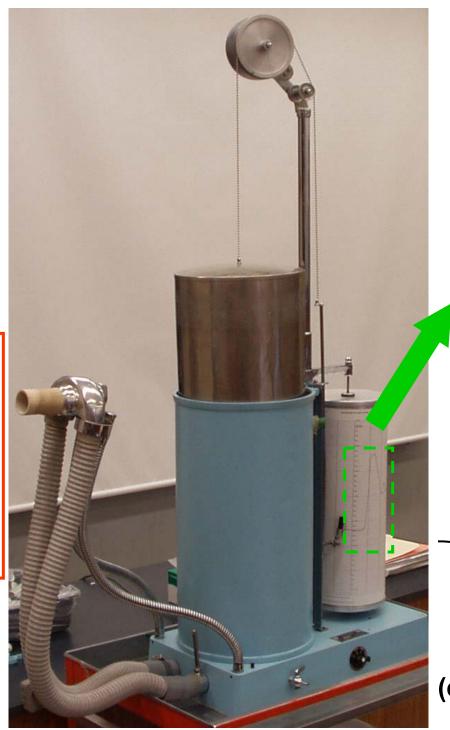
#### **IV. Your Goals**

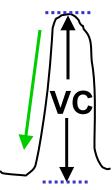
- A. Estimate your VC & FEV<sub>1.0</sub> from Nomogram pp 6-6 or 6-7 LLM
- B. Measure these values accurately w/computer PFT LabChart
- C. Compare <u>estimated</u> with actually <u>assessed</u> values to determine whether you're within a healthy range.



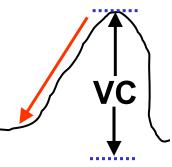
Respirometer ->
measures complete
Pulmonary Function
Test or PFT!

NB: Should be able to blow out  $\geq 75$  - 85% of VC/FVC in 1 second! That's FEV<sub>1.0</sub>/FVC  $\geq$  0.75 - 0.85. If less, may indicate asthma or other lung disease.





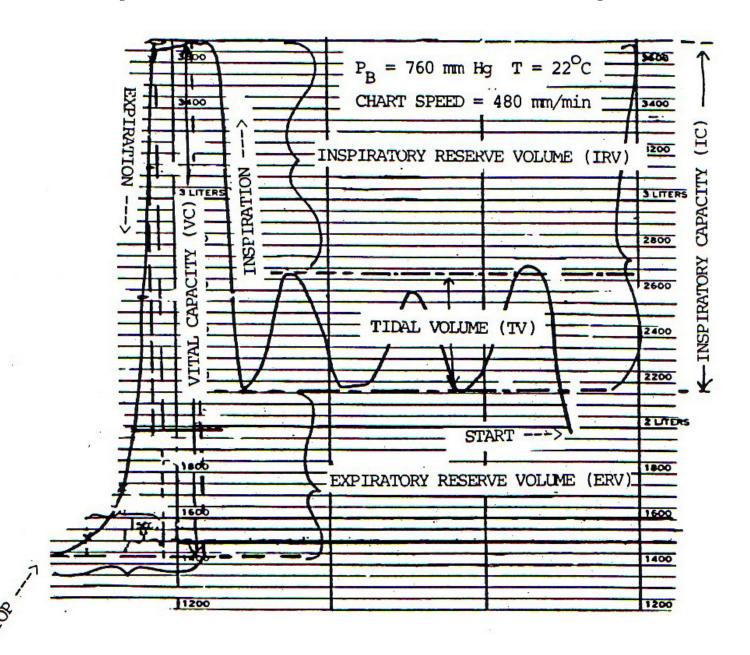
Normal = Steep



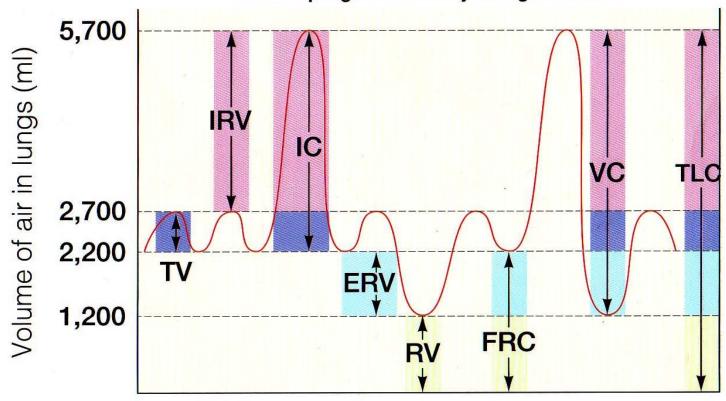
Abnormal =
Flatter
Downslope
(eg, Asthma)



# Sample PFT from Collins 13.5 L Respirometer



#### **Normal Spirogram of Healthy Young Adult Male**



Spirogram graphing complete *PFT* from computer simulation.

#### Time (sec)

TV = Tidal volume (500 ml)

IRV = Inspiratory reserve volume (3,000 ml)

IC = Inspiratory capacity (3,500 ml)

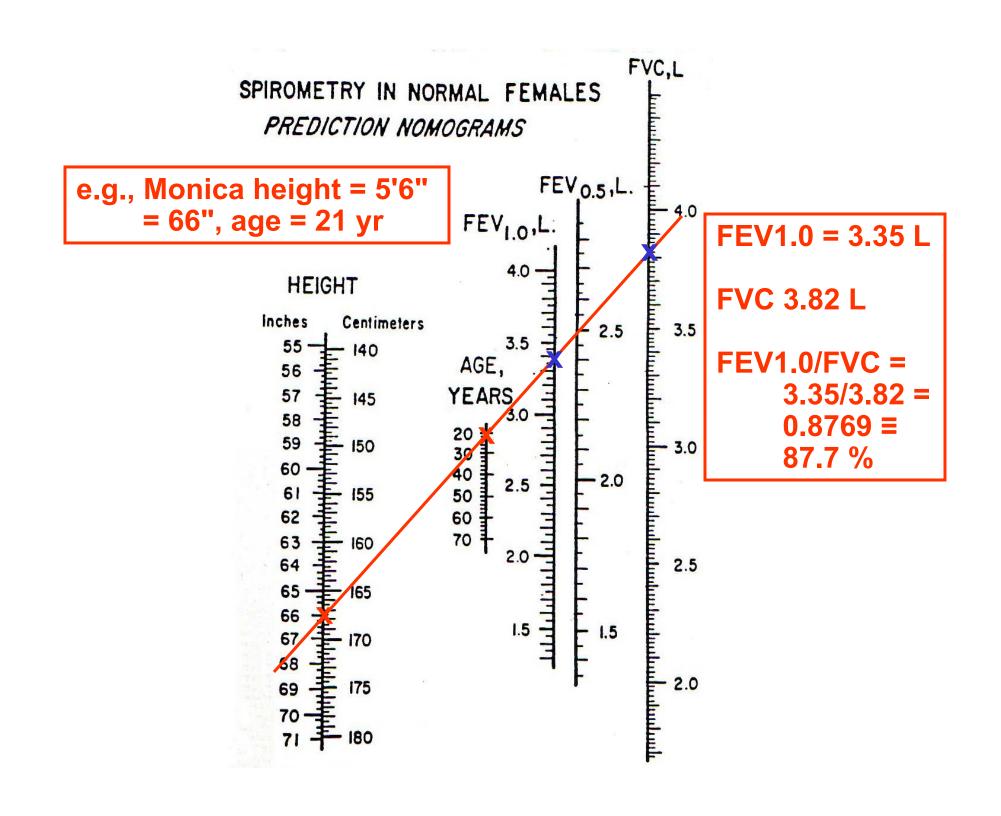
ERV = Expiratory reserve volume (1,000 ml)

RV = Residual volume (1,200 ml)

FRC = Functional residual capacity (2,200 ml)

VC = Vital capacity (4,500 ml)

TLC = Total lung capacity (5,700 ml)



# 1 Estimate, 2 Setup, 3 Assess, 4 Compare

