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_{1.0}/FVC] x 100 If \geq 75-80% (0.75-0.80) -> clinically normal If \leq 40-50% ->obstructive disease (eg, asthma)

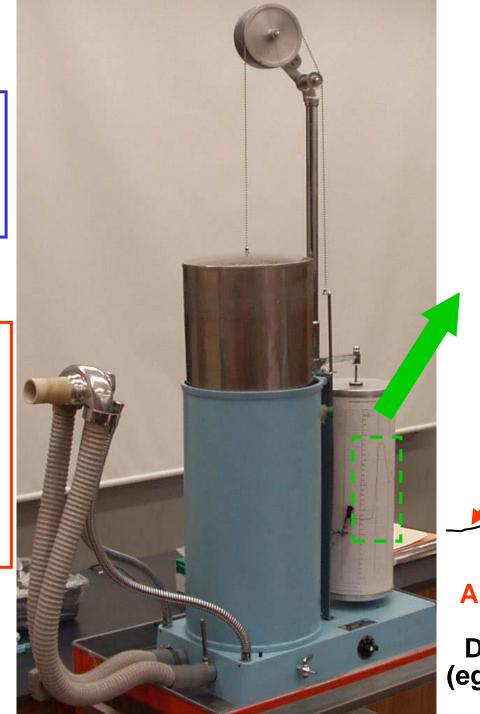
IV. Your Goals

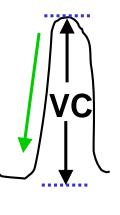
- A. Estimate your VC & FEV_{1.0} from Nomogram pp 6-5 or 6-6 LLM
- B. Measure these values accurately w/computer PFT LabChart
- C. Compare <u>estimated</u> with actually <u>assessed</u> values to determine whether you're within a healthy range.



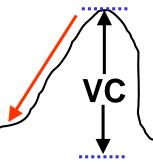
Respirometer ->
measures complete
Pulmonary Function
Test or PFT!

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

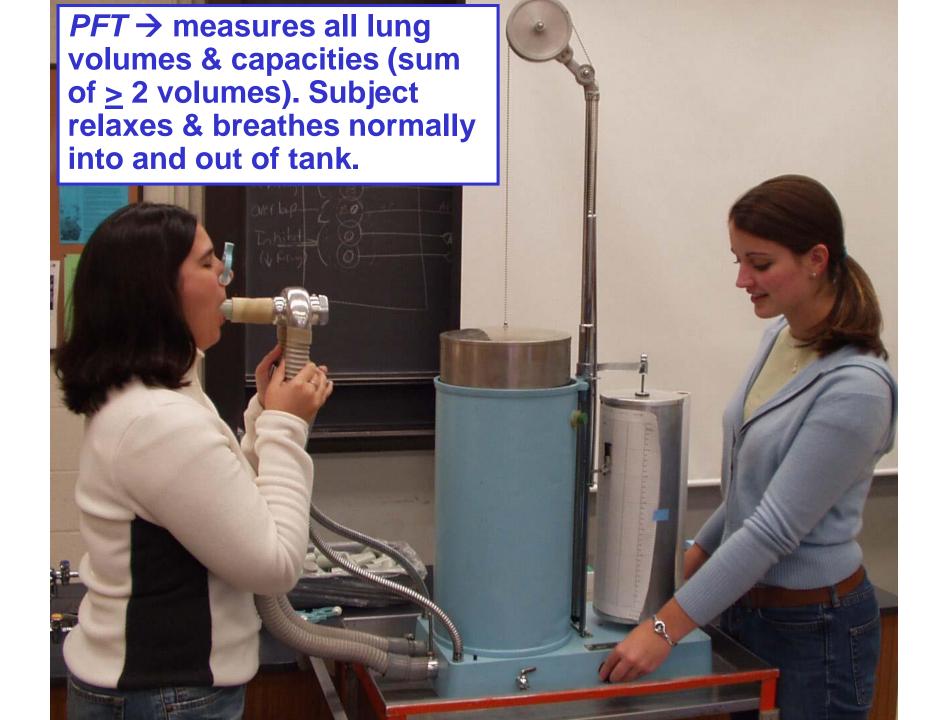




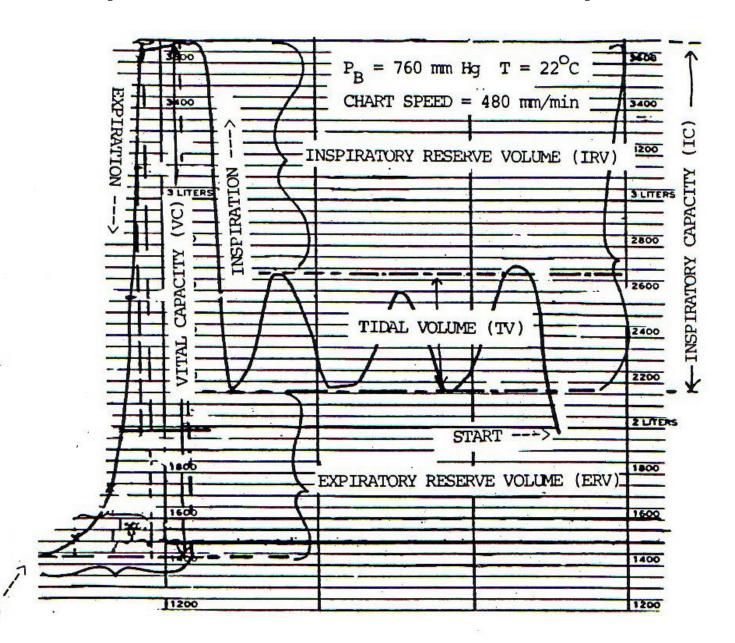
Normal = Steep



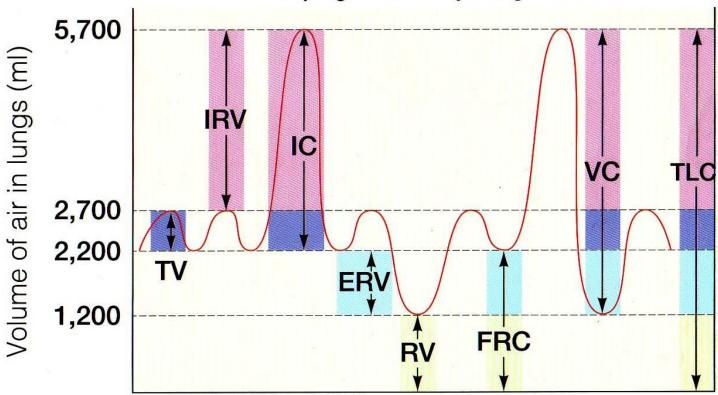
Abnormal =
Flatter
Downslope
(eg, Asthma)



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)

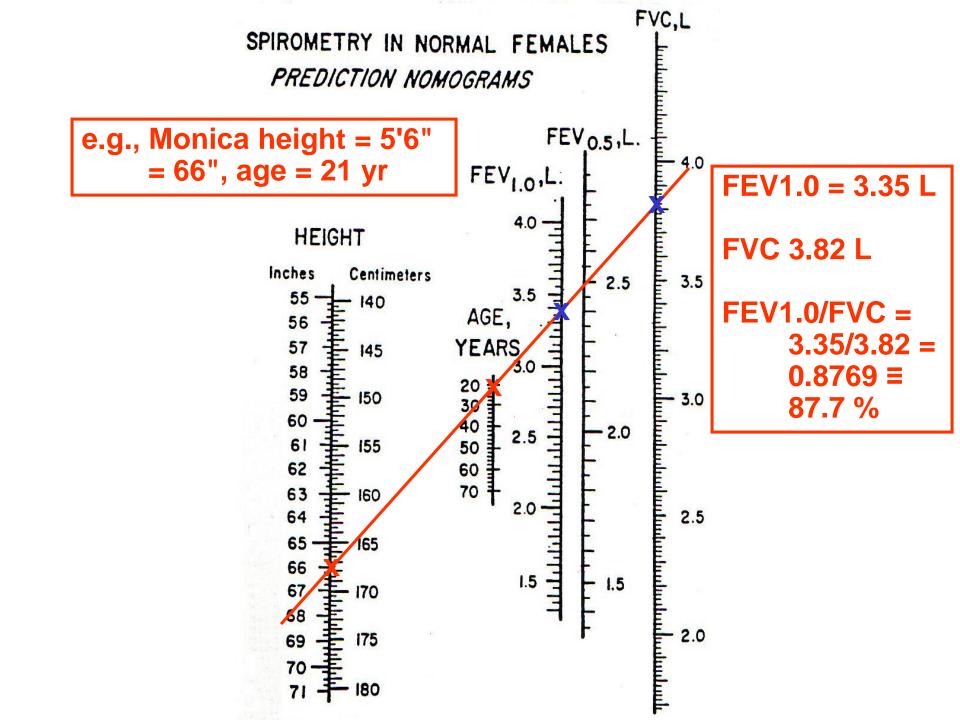
ERV = Expiratory reserve volume (1,000 ml)

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

