BI 121, Lab 6 Pulmonary Function Testing (PFT)

I. <u>Attendance</u>

II. <u>Pulmonary Function Test/PFT</u>



- 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

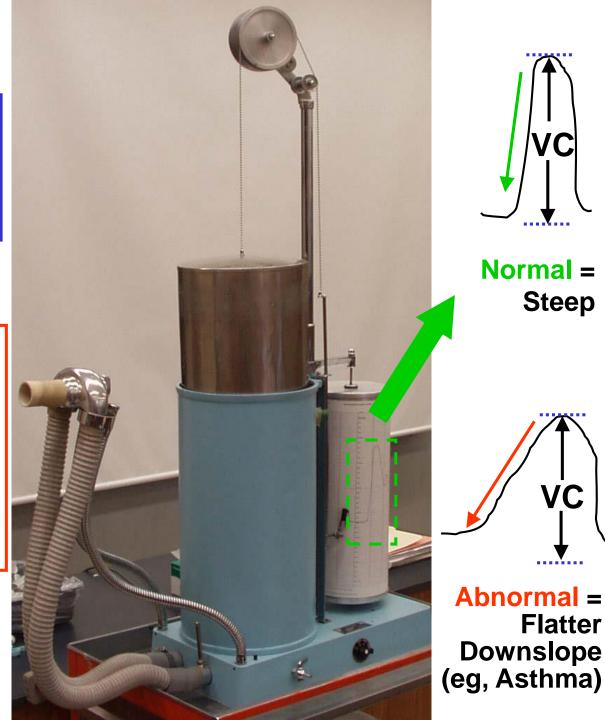
- A. VC vital capacity = FVC forced vital capacity amount of air exhaled after maximal inhalation
- B. $FEV_{1.0}$ = How much of VC in 1 second? [FEV_{1.0}/FVC] x 100 If \geq 75-80% (0.75-0.80) -> clinically normal
 - If \leq 40-50% –>obstructive disease (eg, asthma)

IV. Your Goals

- A. Estimate your VC & FEV_{1.0} \rightarrow Use nomogram pp 6-6 or 6-7 LM
- 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.

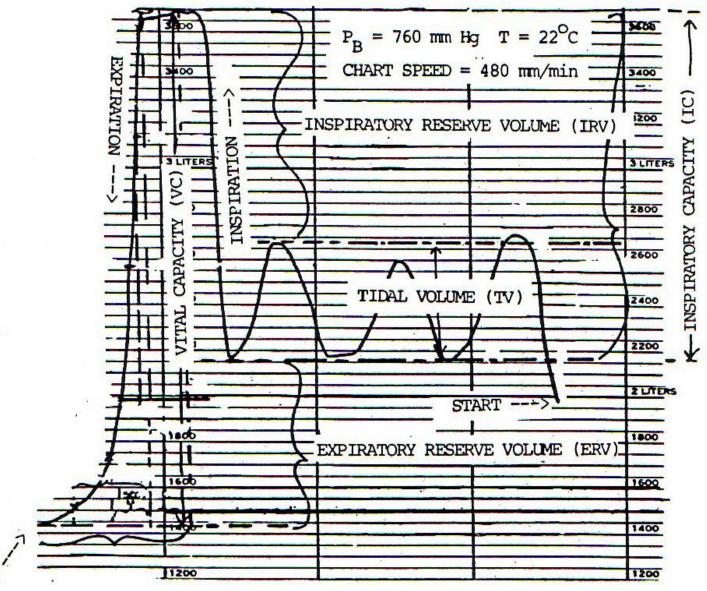
Respirometer \rightarrow measures *complete* **Pulmonary Function** Test or PFT!

NB: Should be able to blow out > 75 - 85% of VC/FVC in 1 second! That's $FEV_{10}/FVC \ge$ 0.75 – 0.85. If less, may indicate asthma or other lung disease.

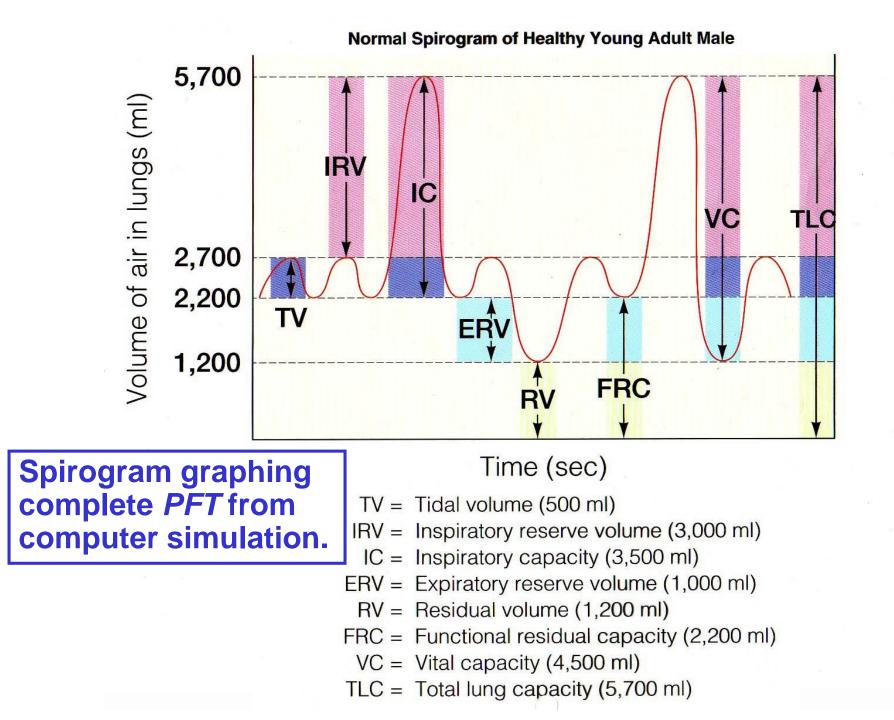


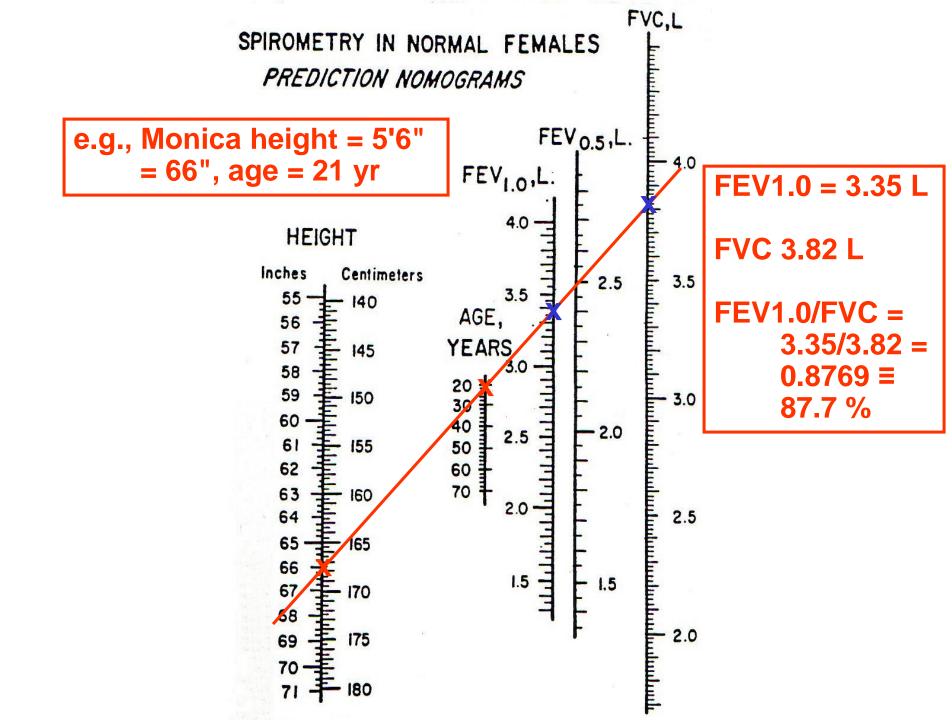
VC

Sample PFT from Collins 13.5 L Respirometer

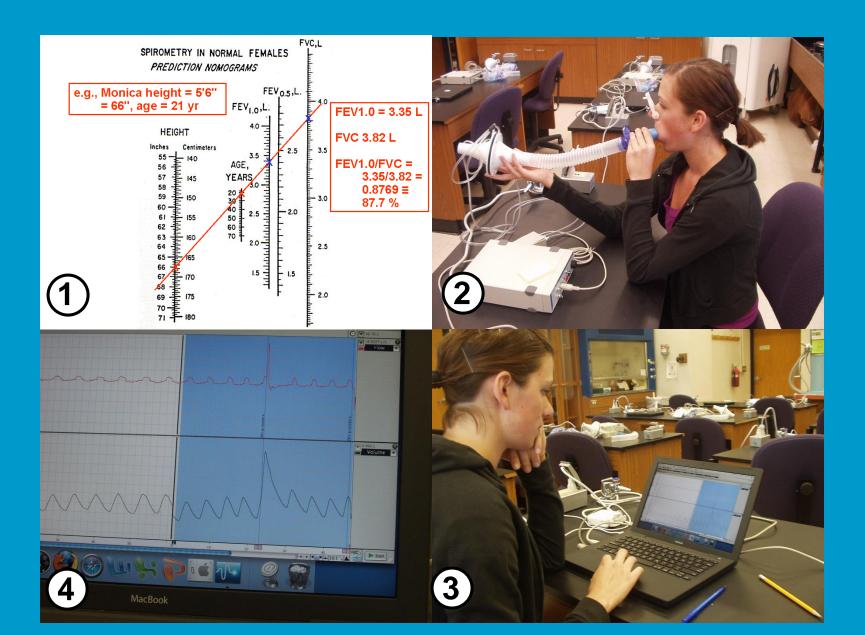


at the





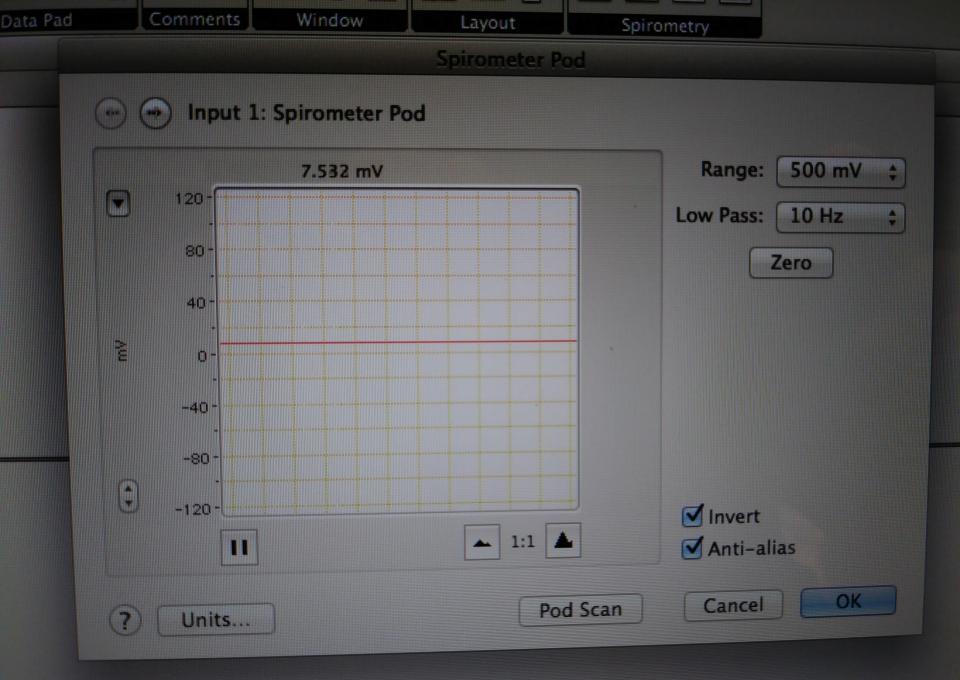
1 Estimate, 2 Setup, 3 Assess, 4 Compare



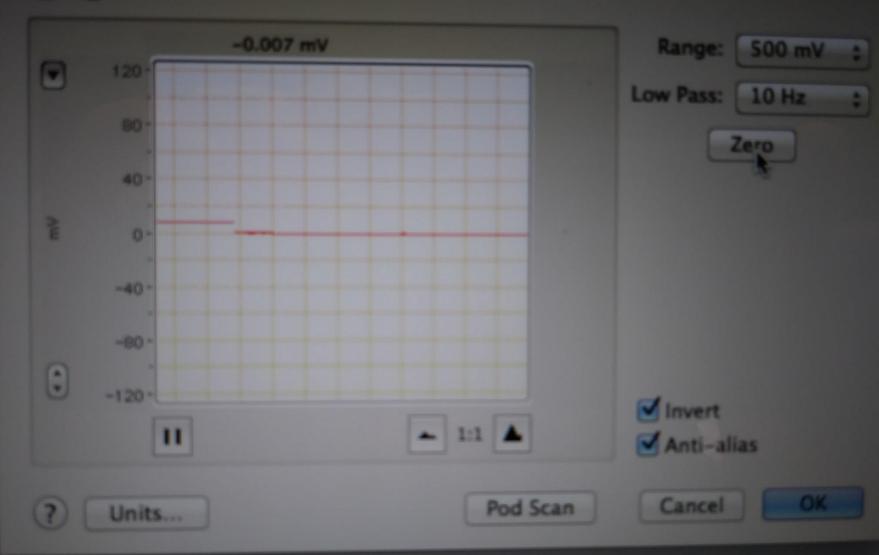
How to put together?



Calibration is crucial in all physiology testing!



🕝 🕤 Input 1: Spirometer Pod



Sample subject setup

