

the Red Blood Cell: Measures of Oxygen Delivery

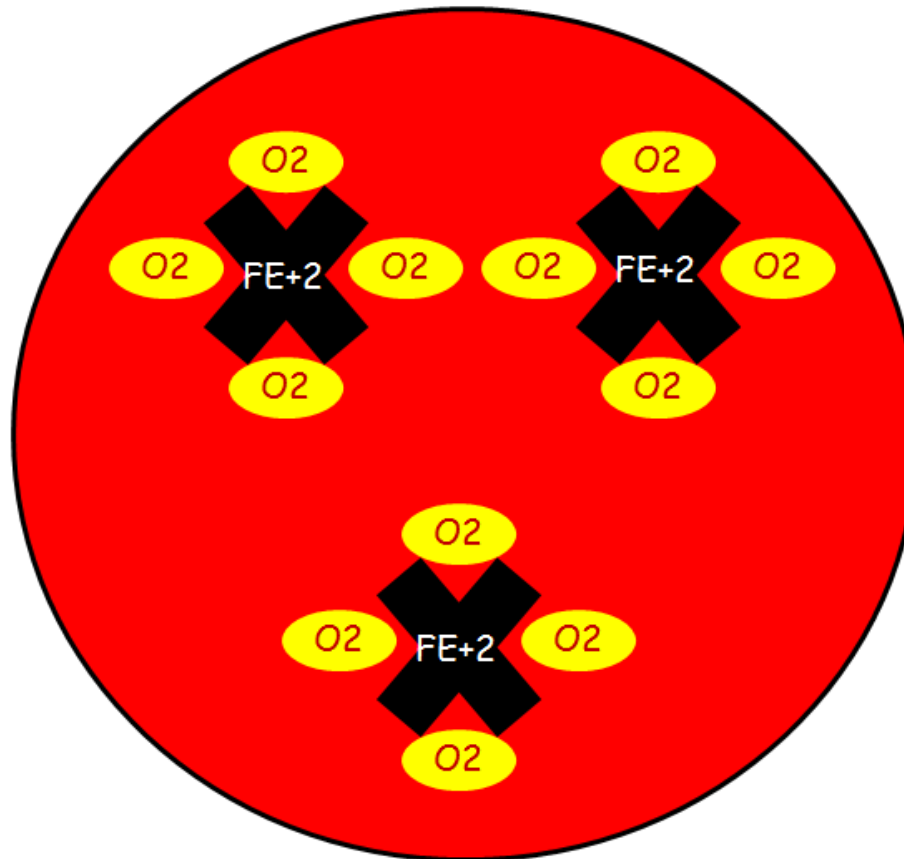
Bleeding Hearts



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www.12daysinmarch.com

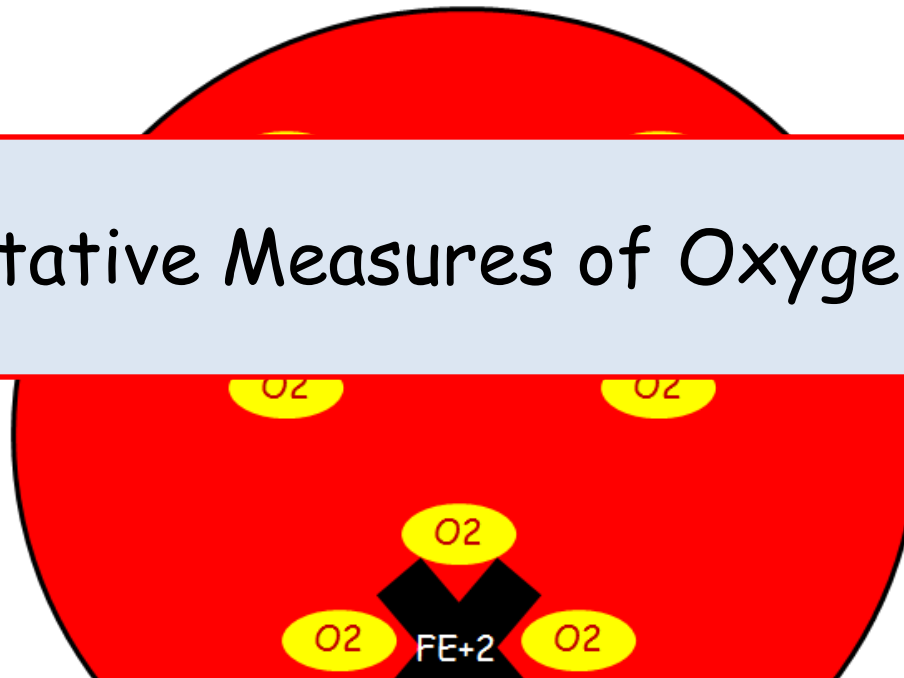
Key Point: the RBC Transports Oxygen



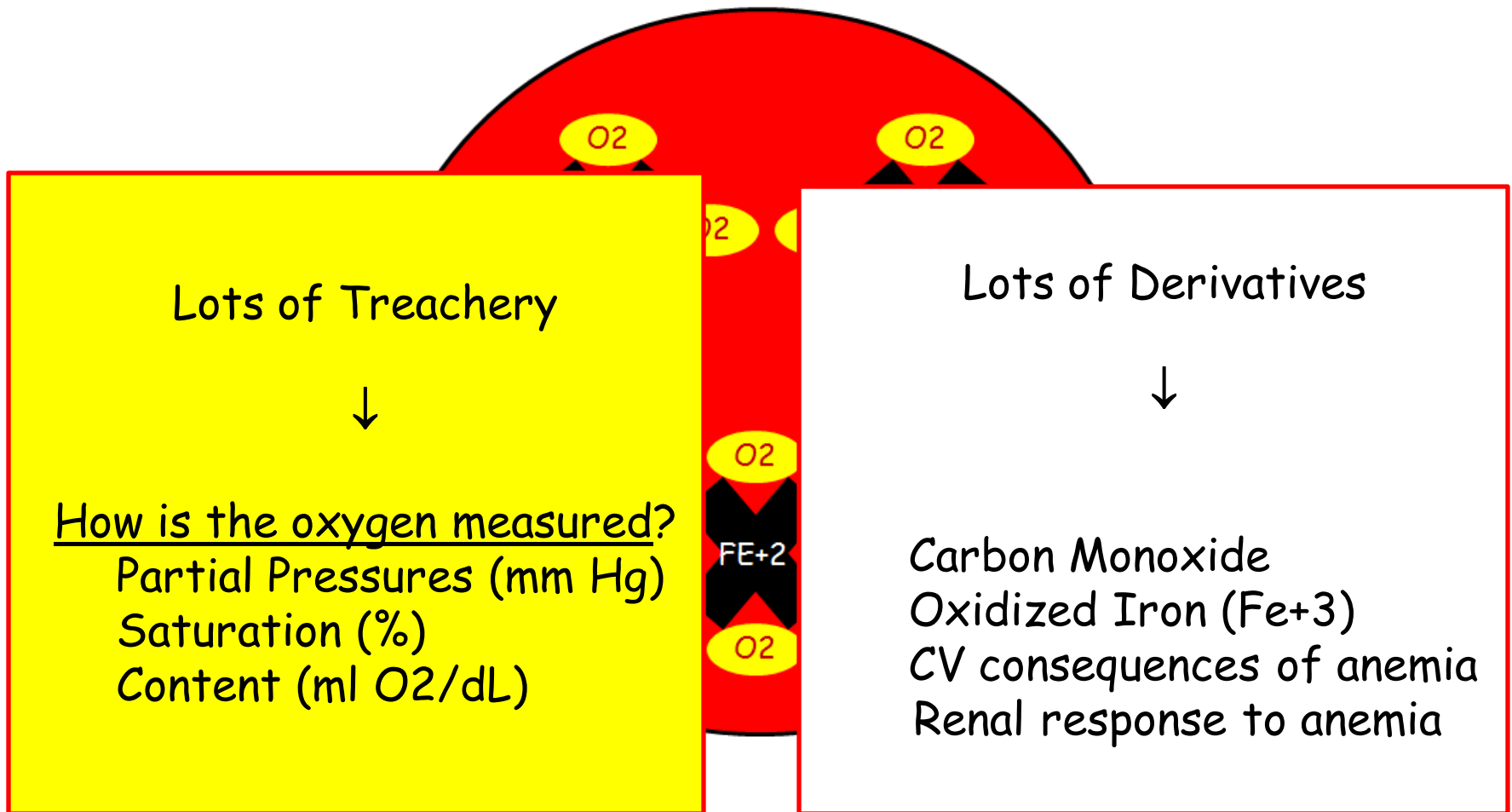
Lots of Derivatives
Lots of Treachery

Key Point: the RBC Transports Oxygen

Quantitative Measures of Oxygen Delivery



Key Point: The RBC Transports Oxygen



The Language of Several Key Disorders

Key Point: The RBC Transports Oxygen

Lots of Treachery



How is the oxygen measured?

Partial Pressures (mm Hg)

Saturation (%)

Content (ml O₂/dL)

Lots of Derivatives

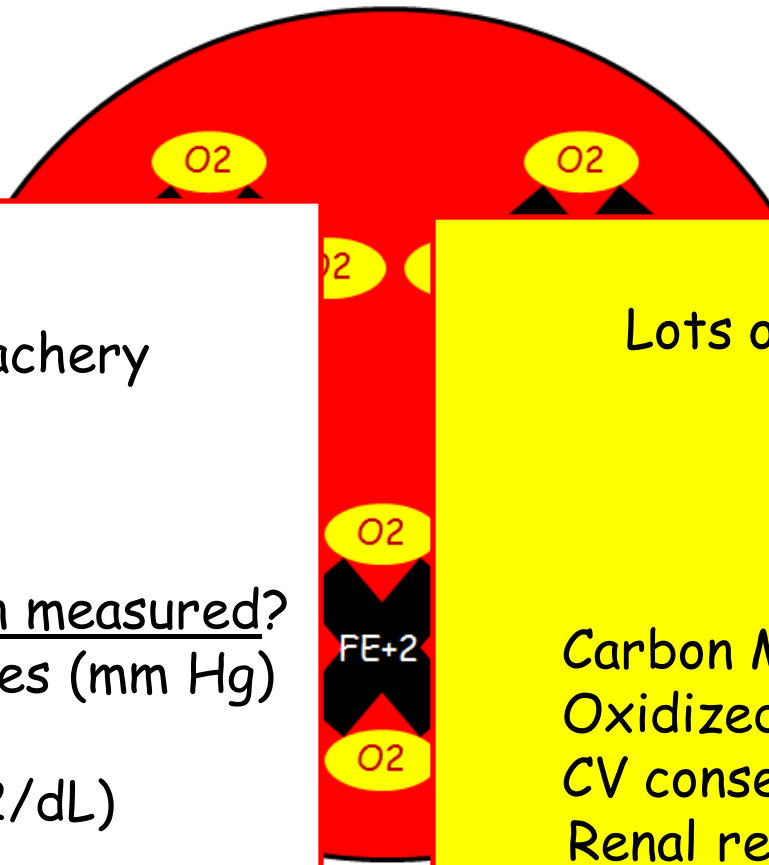


Carbon Monoxide

Oxidized Iron (Fe⁺³)

CV consequences of anemia

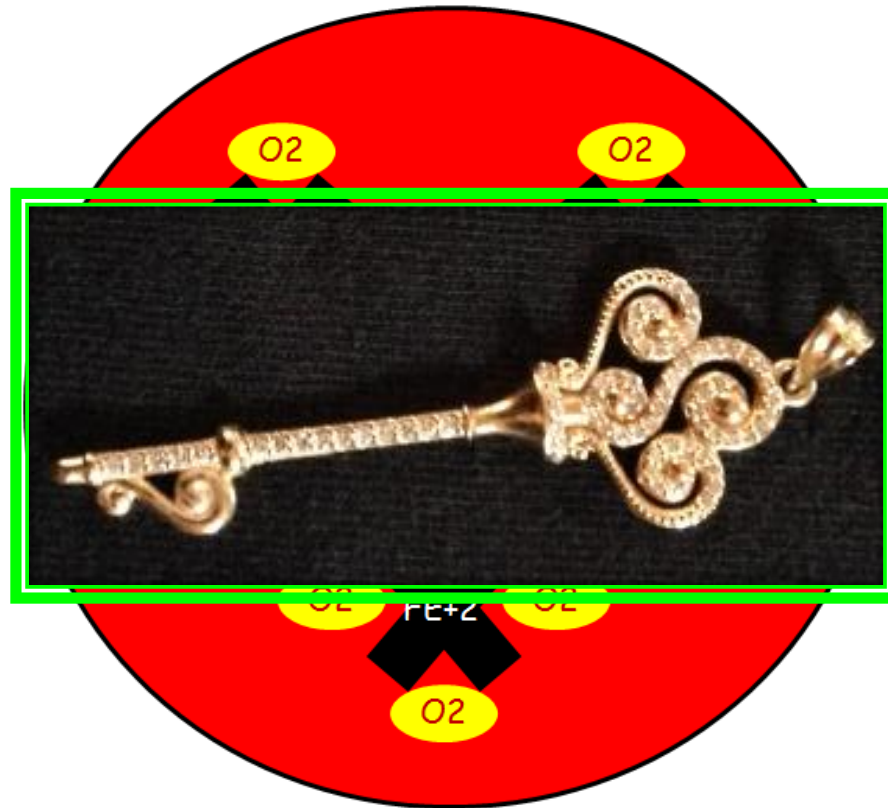
Renal response to anemia



Key Formula: Oxygen Content

Oxygen Content

$$\text{Hgb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb} \times \text{SaO}_2 + \text{PaO}_2 \times (.003 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{mm Hg/dl})$$



Key Formula: Oxygen Content

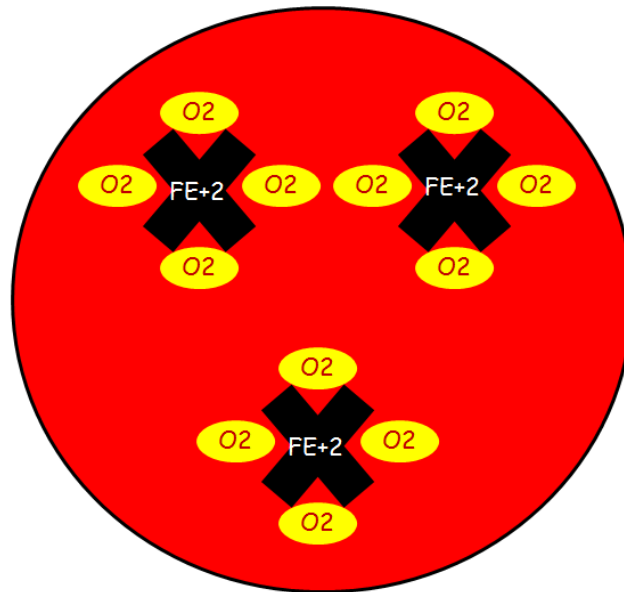
Oxygen Content

$$\text{Hgb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb} \times \text{SaO}_2 + \text{PaO}_2 \times (.003 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{mm Hg/dl})$$

Hgb

SaO₂

PaO₂



Key Variables for Oxygen Content

Oxygen Content

$$\text{Hgb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb} \times \text{SaO}_2 + \text{PaO}_2 \times (.003 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{mm Hg/dl})$$

(Quantitative) Hemoglobin

$$\text{Hgb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb}$$

Key Variables for Oxygen Content

Oxygen Content

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(Quantitative) Hemoglobin

$$\text{Hgb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb}$$

Oxygen Saturation (heme, A-a gradient)

$$\text{Hb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb} \times \text{SaO}_2$$

Key Variables for Oxygen Content

Oxygen Content

$$\text{Hgb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb} \times \text{SaO}_2 + \text{PaO}_2 \times (.003 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{mm Hg/dl})$$

(Quantitative) Hemoglobin

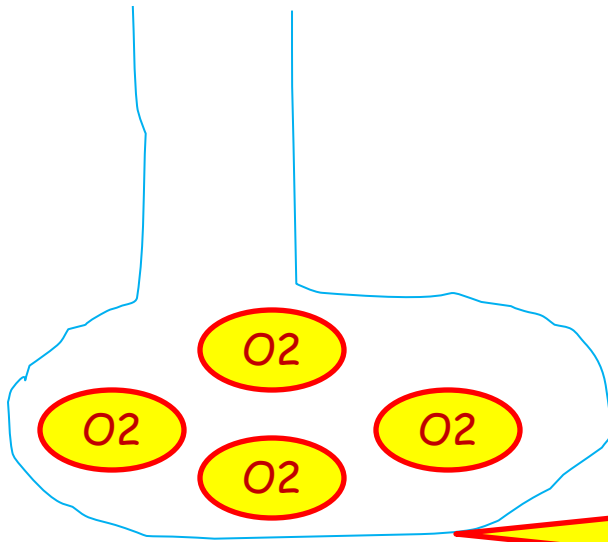
$$\text{Hgb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb}$$

$$100 \text{ mm Hg} \times 0.003 = 0.3 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{dl}$$

$$\text{Oxygen Pressure (dissolved oxygen)} \\ + \text{PaO}_2 \times (.003 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{mm Hg/dl})$$

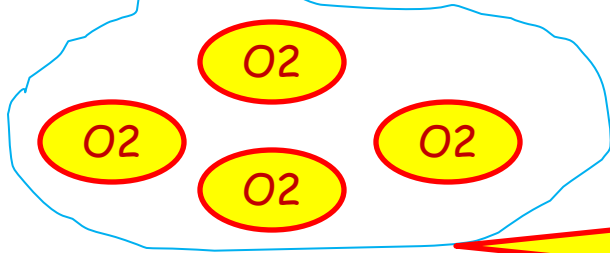
Definitions: Gas Transport & Measure

- PaO₂ (ABG), Arterial Oxygen Pressure (Tension):
measures dissolved gas in plasma ('normal' >80 mm Hg)
 - Not impacted by disorders of hemoglobin (i.e. anemia, CO, Fe⁺³)
 - Determined by PAO₂ and the alveolar-capillary interface



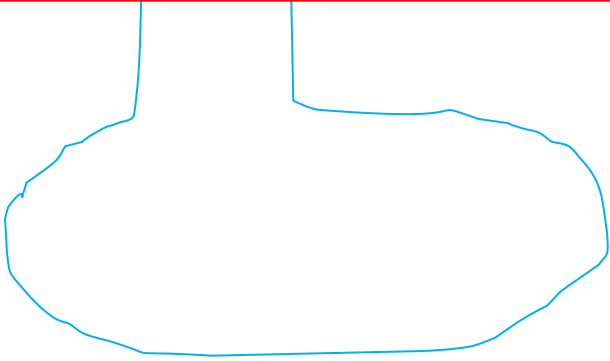
Normal interface

Not Impacted By Anemia, CO, Fe+3



Normal interface

Oxygen freely diffuses
PaO2 is measure of dissolved O2 in blood



PaO2

O2

O2

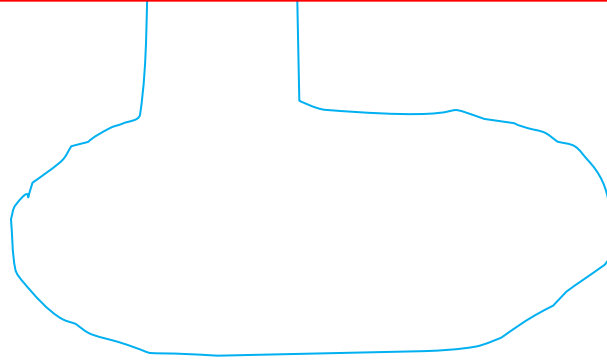
O2

O2



PaO₂ determined
by ABG

Oxygen freely diffuses
PaO₂ is measure of dissolved O₂ in blood



PaO₂

O₂

O₂




O₂

O₂

Anemia does **NOT** impact the ability of oxygen to dissolve in plasma

Patient with Hgb 10 (12-15) and HCT of 30% (40-45)

PaO₂

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 

Definitions: Gas Transport & Measure

- SaO₂: Arterial Oxygen Saturation: **percentage of heme binding sites occupied by oxygen (>95%)**
 - Unaffected by anemia; fewer cells, but they are still saturated.

Next slide is FYI...

Definitions: Gas Transport & Measure

FYI...

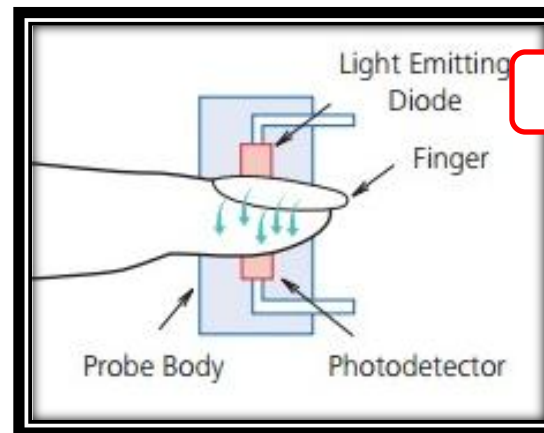
- SaO₂: Arterial Oxygen Saturation: percentage of heme binding sites occupied by oxygen (>95%)
 - Unaffected by anemia; fewer cells, but they are still saturated.
 - SaO₂ (ABG) might vary from SpO₂ (pulse oximeter)

4 wavelengths



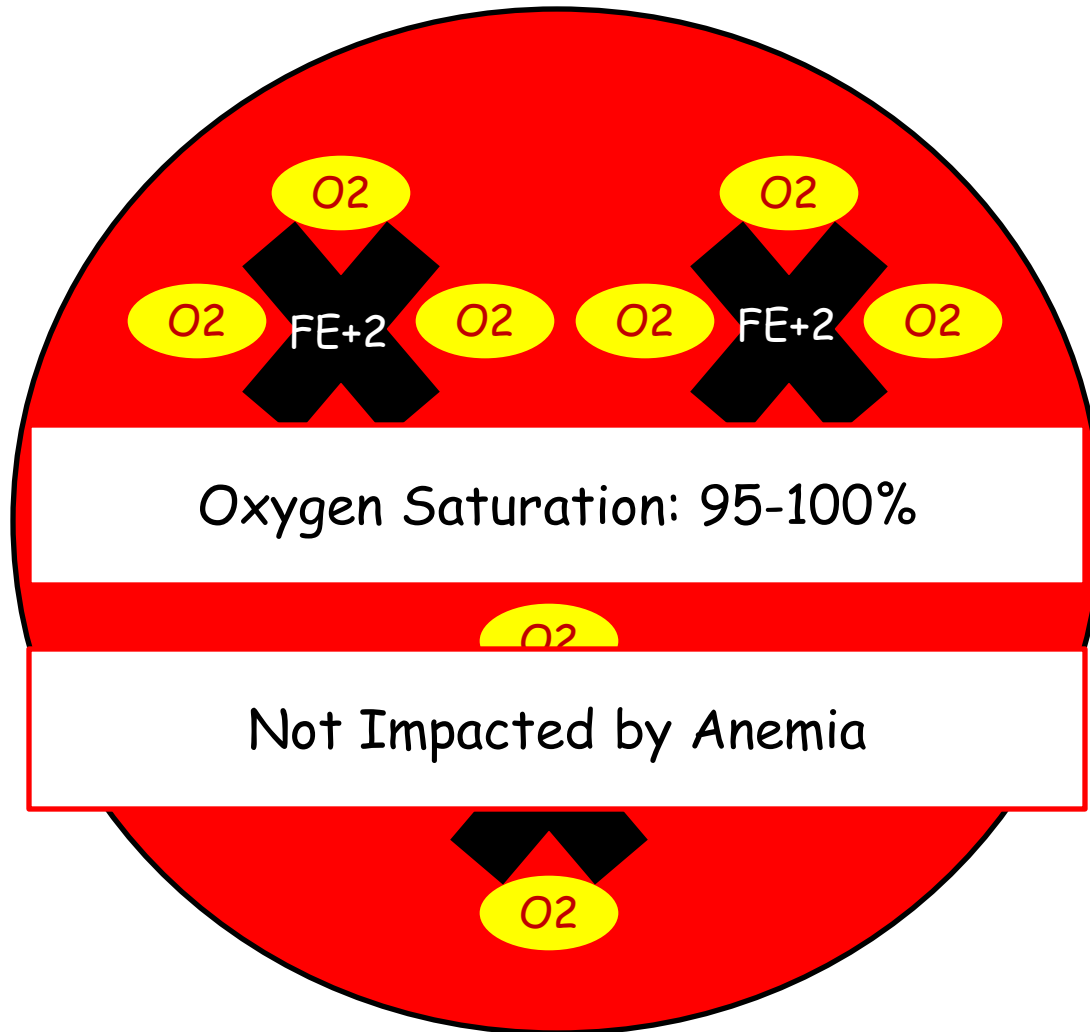
Co-oximeter

2 wavelengths



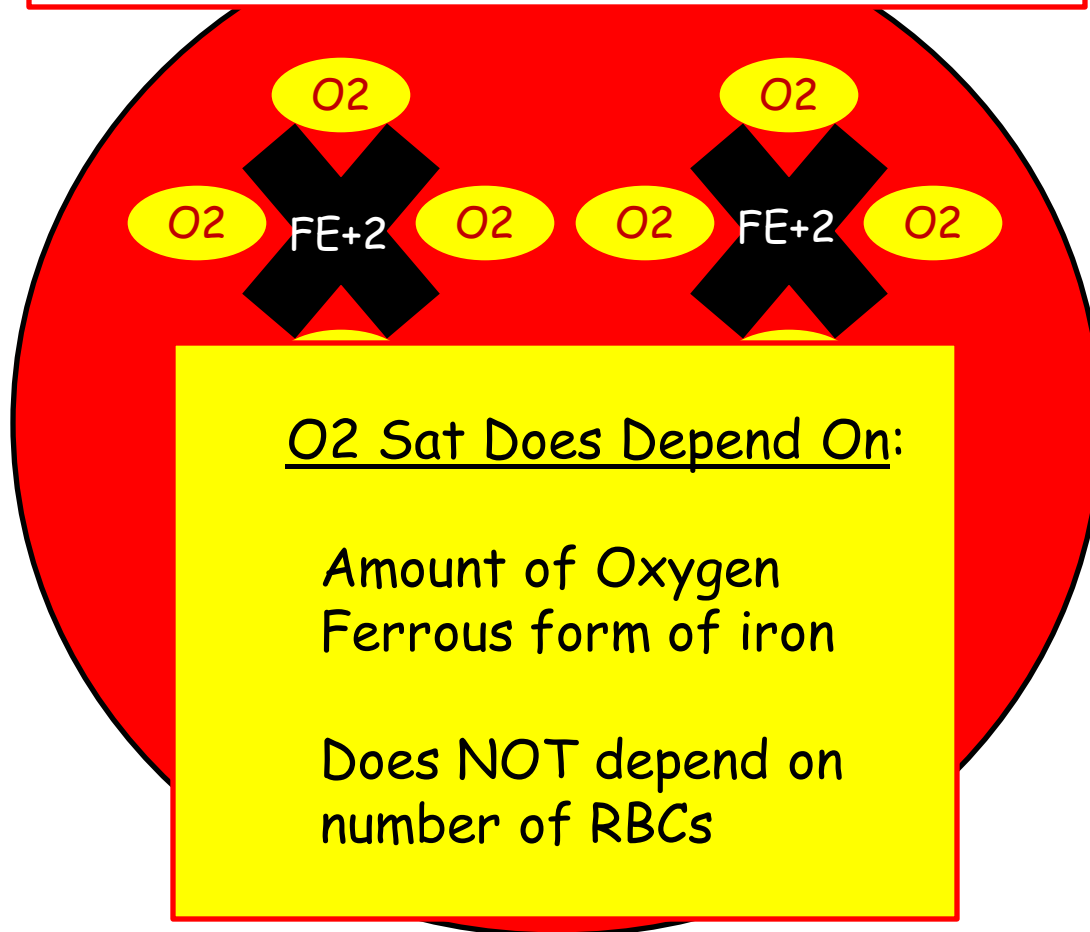
Pulse Oximetry

Oxygen freely diffuses into RBCs
SaO2 measures Hgb binding sites bound to oxygen



Oxygen Saturation (SaO2)

Oxygen Saturation: 95-100%



Oxygen Saturation (SaO₂)

Oxygen freely diffuses into RBCs
SaO₂ measures Hgb binding sites bound to oxygen

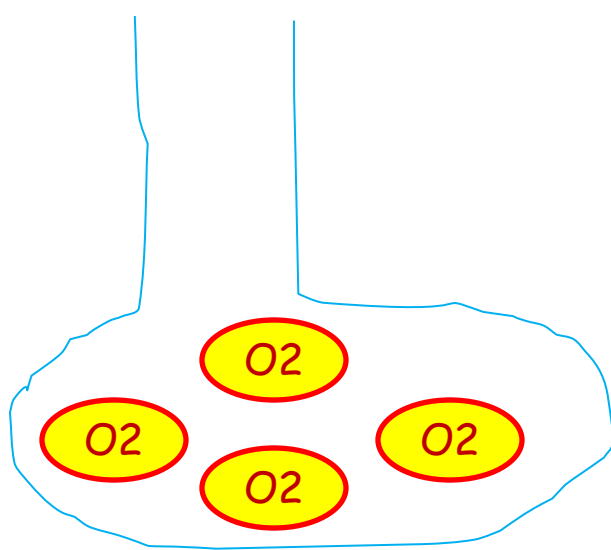
~ Not Impacted By **Anemia** ~
Is Impacted by CO, Fe⁺³, A-a variables

Patient with Hgb 10 (12-15) and HCT of 30% (40-45)

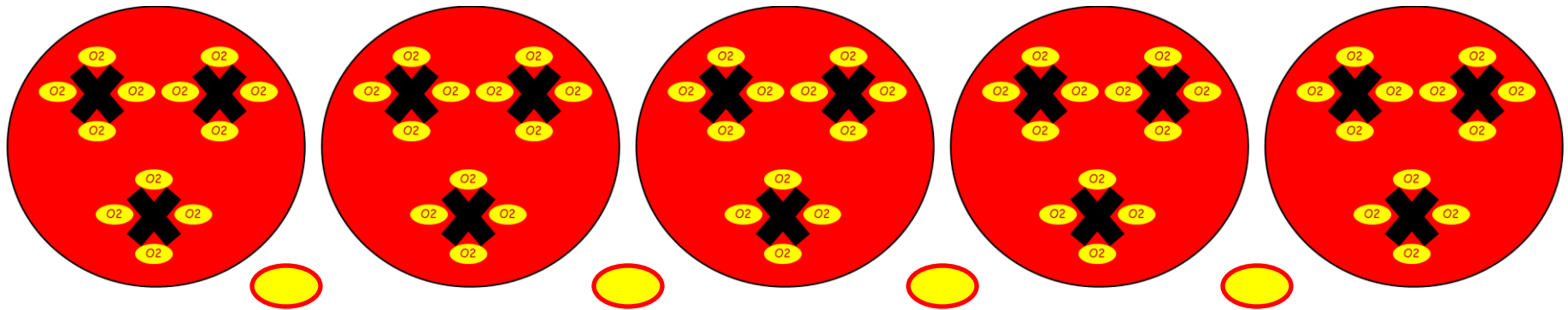
	PaO ₂	SaO ₂
A.	↓	↓
B.	↑	↑
C.	↔	↔

Definitions: Gas Transport & Measure

- Oxygen Content (~20 ml O₂/dl): amount of oxygen bound to Hgb PLUS the Hgb content.
 - PaO₂ (dissolved oxygen) contributes very minimally.
 - Hgb is the major player
 - Anemia will impact content
 - SaO₂ is close to 100% (under normal circumstances)



Oxygen Content (CaO₂):
 Measures number of RBCs and
 amount of oxygen bound to Hgb

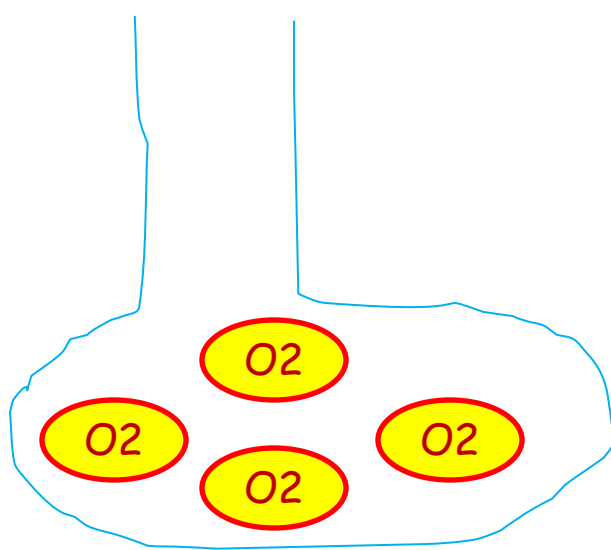


Oxygen Content

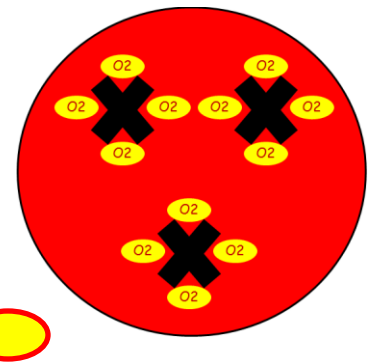
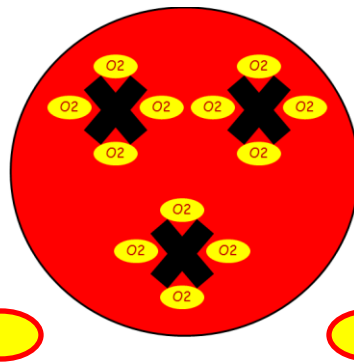
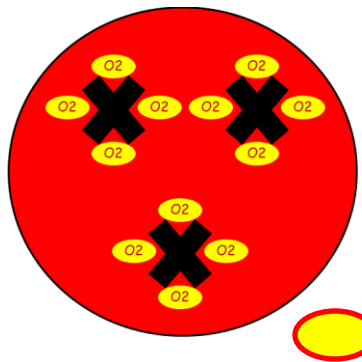
$$\text{Hgb (gm/dl)} \times 1.34 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{gm Hb} \times \text{SaO}_2 + \text{PaO}_2 \times (.003 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{mm Hg/dl})$$

Typical Values (normal)

$$\text{Hgb} \sim 15 \times 1.34 (\sim 20) \times 95\text{-}100\% \text{ SaO}_2 + 0.3 = 20 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{dl}$$



Anemia
(less RBC to carry O2)

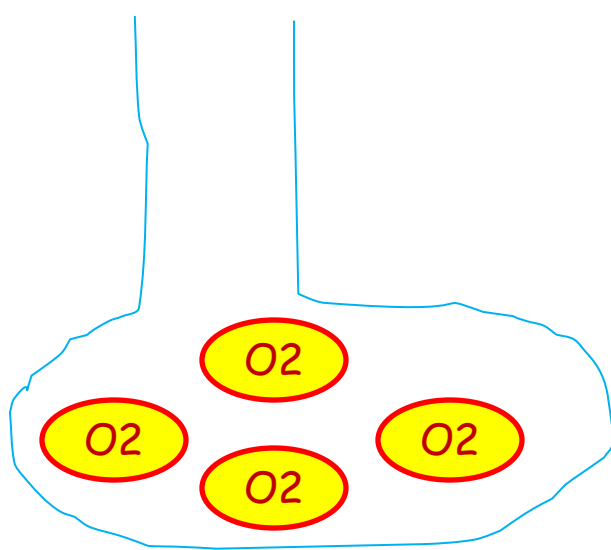


PaO2 not changed
SaO2 not changed

Hgb = 9

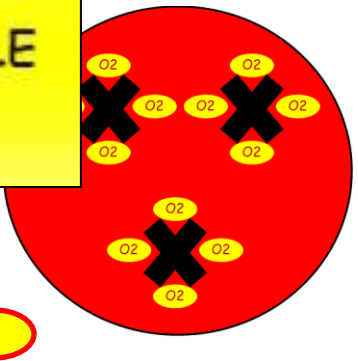
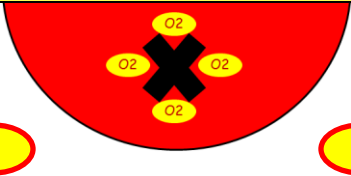
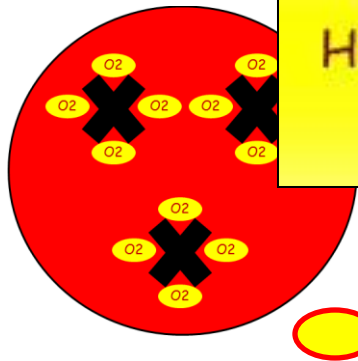
$$(Hgb\ 9 \times 1.34) \times 95-100\% SaO2 + 0.3 = 12\ ml\ O2/dl$$

O₂ content is ~ 30% more than the Hgb



Anemia
(less RBC to carry O₂)

Under circumstances of normal O₂ saturation,
HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION IS PRINCIPLE
DETERMINANT OF OXYGEN CONTENT



PaO₂ not changed
SaO₂ not changed

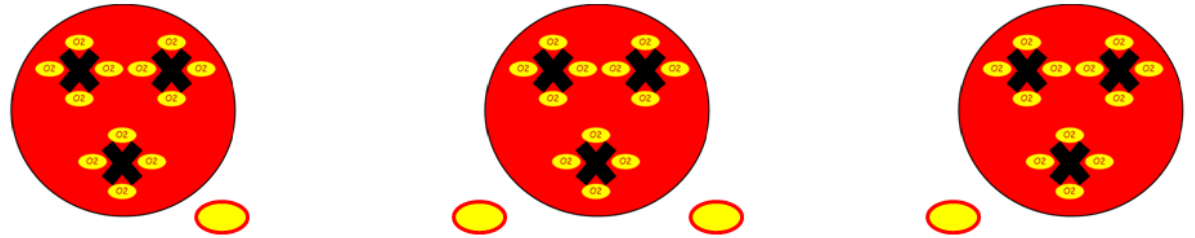
Hgb = 9

$$(Hgb\ 9 \times 1.34) \times 95-100\% SaO_2 + 0.3 = 12\ ml\ O_2/dl$$

Oxygen Content: $(\text{Hb } 10 \times 1.34) \times 95\text{-}100\% \text{ SaO}_2 + 0.3 = 13 \text{ ml O}_2/\text{dl}$

Patient with Hgb 10 (12-15) and HCT of 30% (40-45)

	PaO ₂	SaO ₂	CaO ₂
A.	↓	↓	↔
B.	↑	↑	↑
C.	↔	↔	↓



Cardiovascular Response to Hypoxia?

