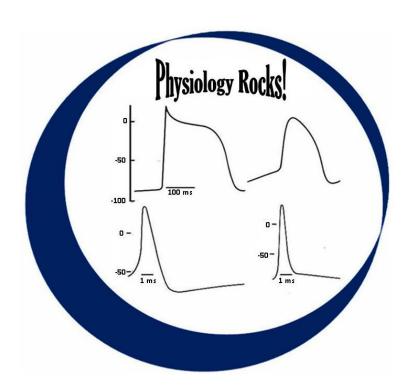
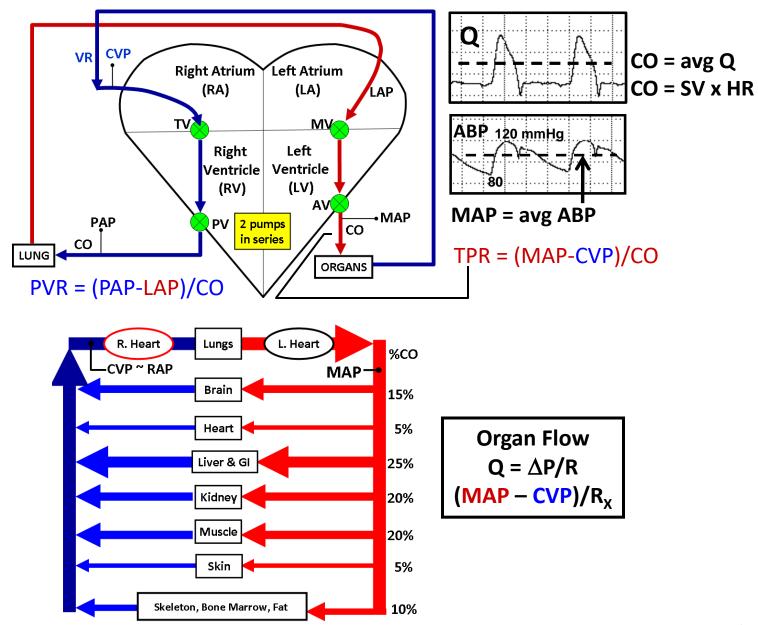
Lecture 19 Blood Flow, Pressure, Resistance - 2



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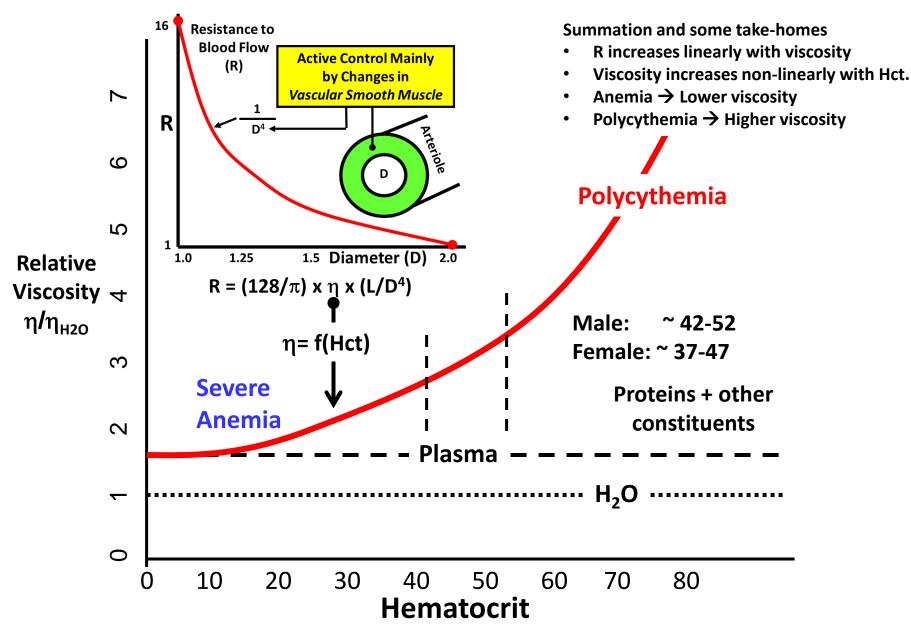
Big Picture Hemodynamic Review

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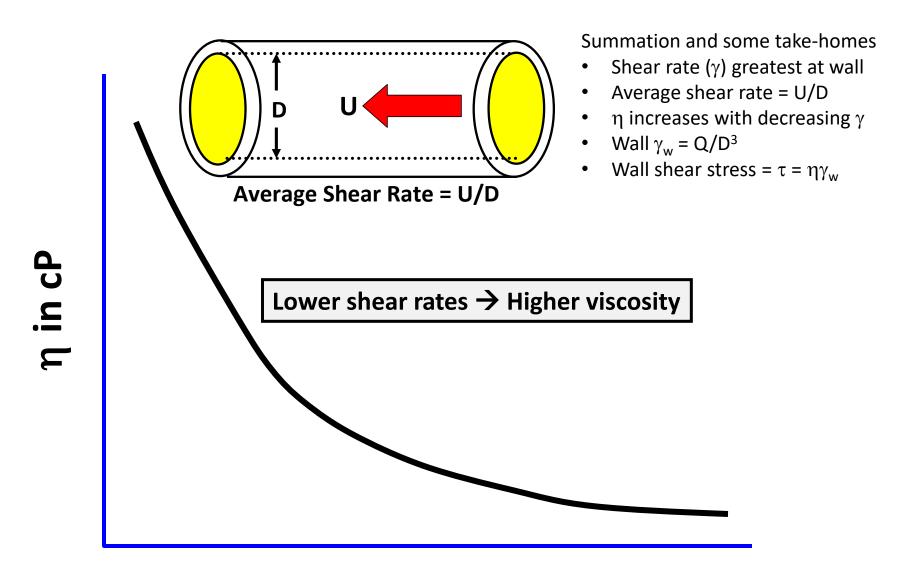


2 of 20

Resistance depends on Diameter (D) & Viscosity (η)



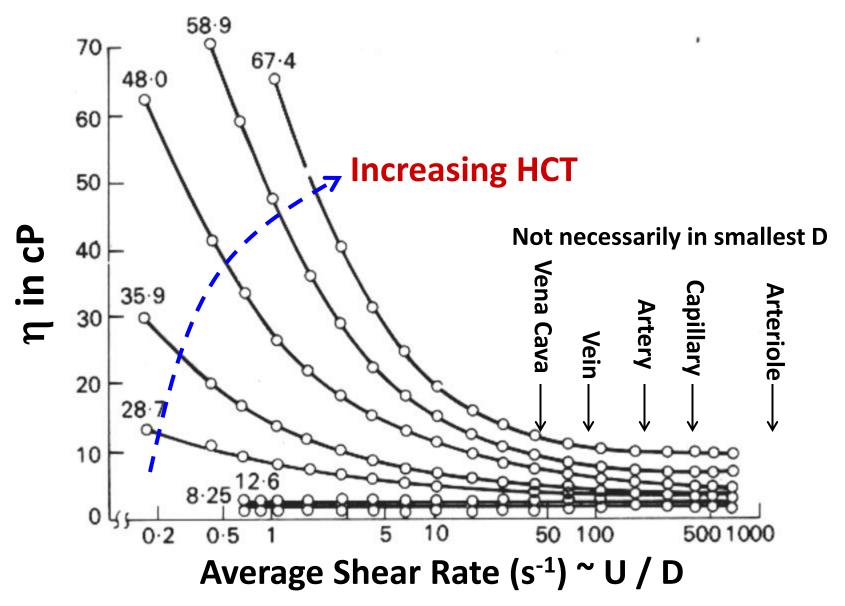
Blood Viscosity Depends on Shear Rate



Average Shear Rate (s⁻¹) ~ U / D

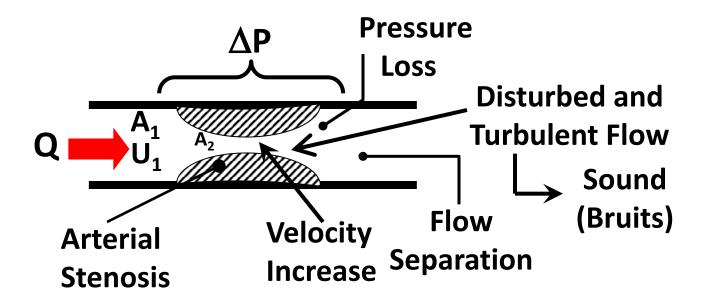
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Combined Shear Rate and Viscosity Effects



5 of 20

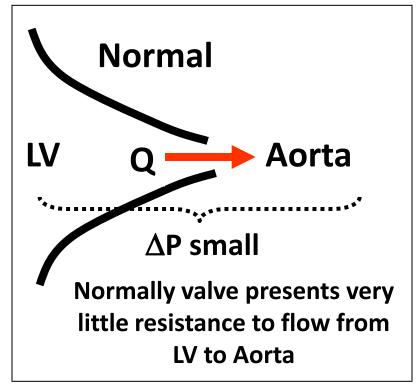
Arterial Stenosis: Increased Velocity - Turbulence

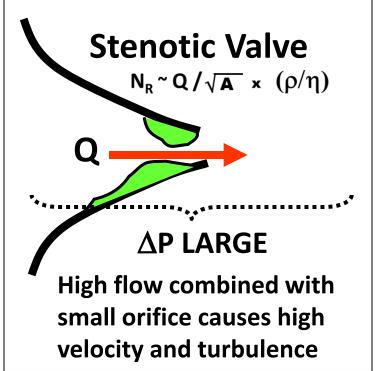


LARGER N_R ~ TURBULENT flow more likely Critical threshold N_{RC} = 2000 N_R ~ Q
$$/\sqrt{A}$$
 × (ρ/η)

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Valve Stenosis: Turbulence & Increased Resistance



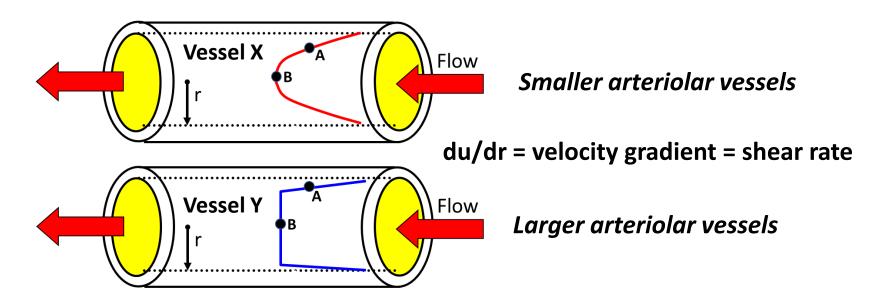


Flow through valve nearly same with or without stenosis until LV can no longer maintain CO

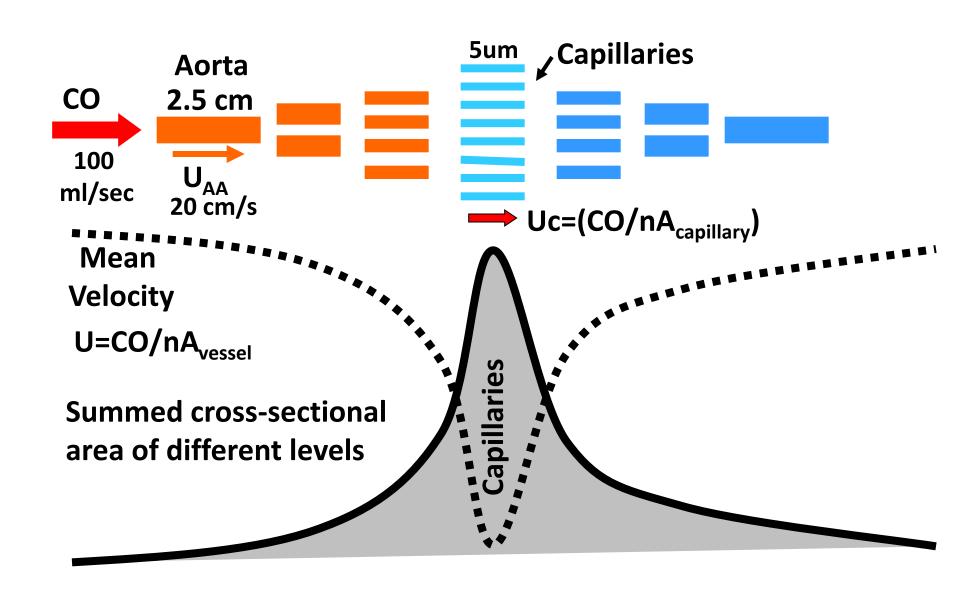
Velocity Profile Considerations

Two vessels of the same radius experience blood flow with differing velocity profiles as shown in red and blue. Considering the points A and B on the profiles:

- 1. Which vessel has a greater shear rate at A? Vessel Y
- 2. Which vessel has a greater shear rate at B? Same = 0

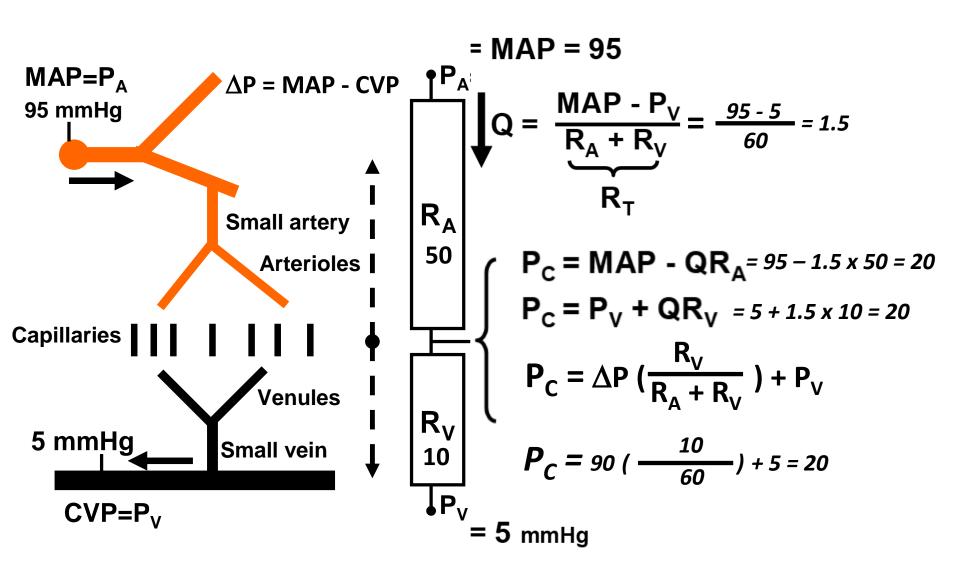


Blood Velocity Variations

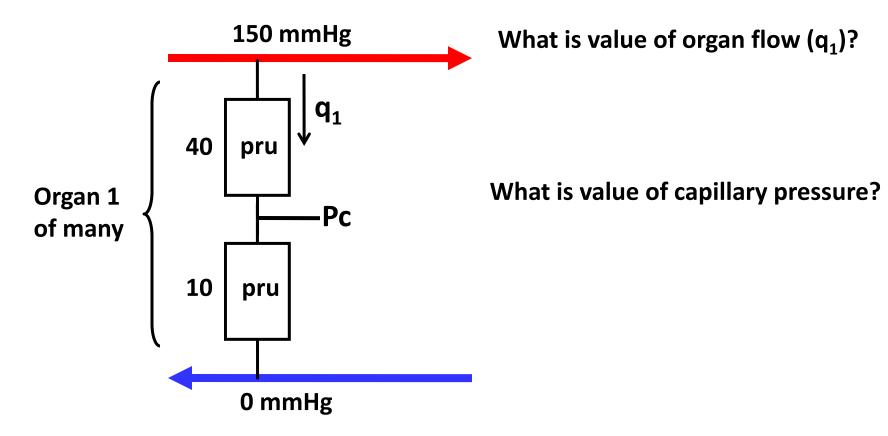


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Vascular Partitioning: Blood Flow & Capillary Pressure







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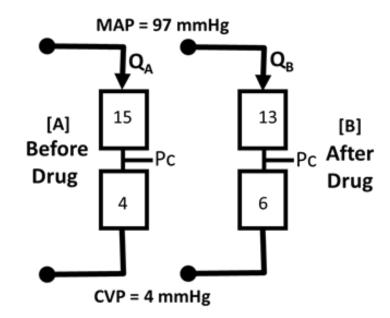


A 59-year-old male has a MAP and CVP as shown. His precapillary vascular resistance is 15 Wood units and his post-capillary vascular resistance is 4 Wood units.

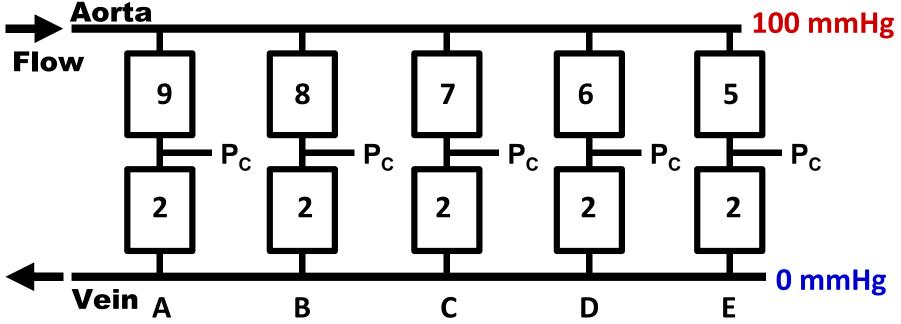
He is given a vasoactive drug that causes the vascular resistance changes shown in part B of the figure. Average capillary pressure is denoted as Pc.

If his perfusion pressure does not change, which statements best describes the drug's action?

- A. increases blood flow
- B. decreases capillary pressure
- C. causes venous smooth muscle to contract
- D. causes arteriolar smooth muscle to contract
- E. increases total vascular resistance



5 organs in parallel from artery to vein



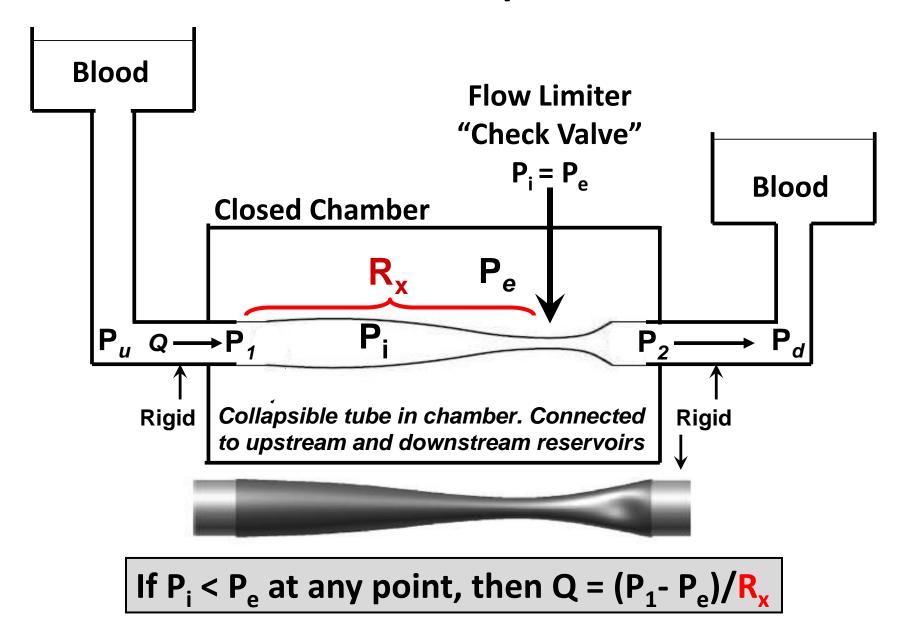
Which organ has the greatest blood flow?

Which organ has the least capillary pressure?

What is the value of blood flow in organ B?

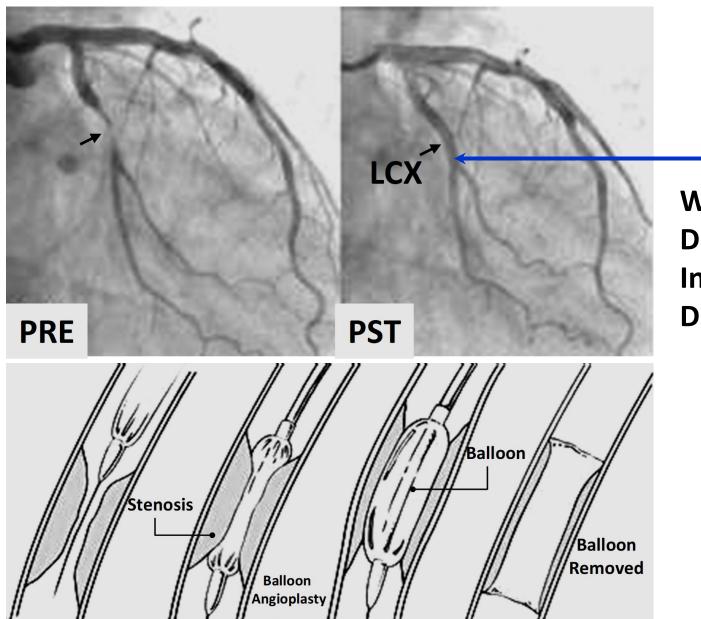
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Blood Flow in Collapsible Vessels



Interactive: LCX Stenosis: Pre & Post Angioplasty





What change in **Distal Pressure?** Increase or Decrease?

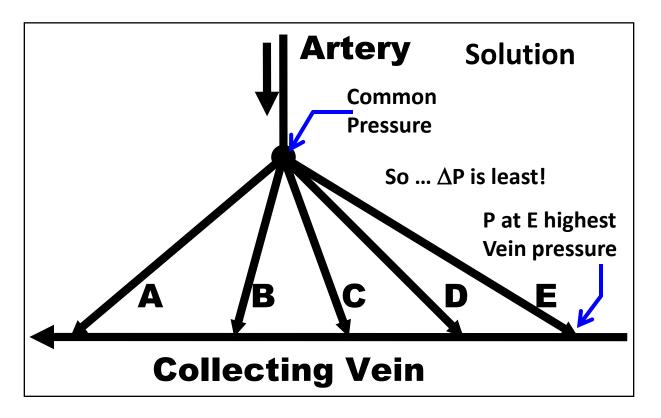
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The figure shows an artery with 5 arteriole branches A through E. Blood flows into a collecting vein. Which Branch has the least perfusion pressure?

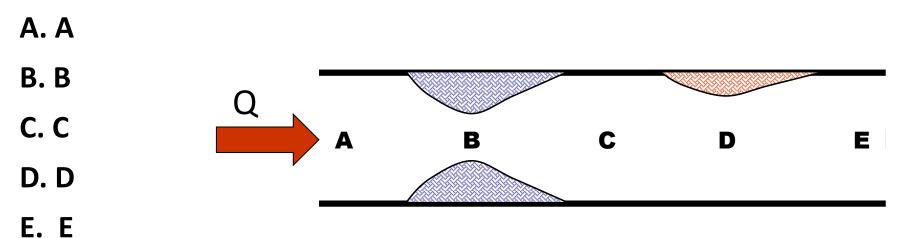
A. AB. BC. CD. D

E. E





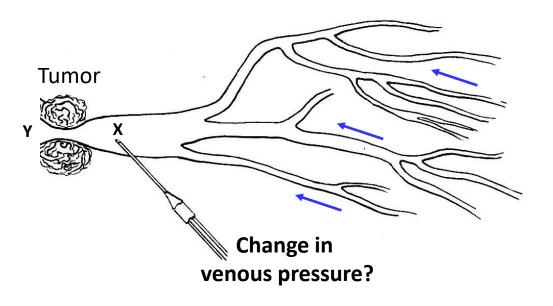
The figure shows a longitudinal section of a stenotic artery. 30s At which site would you measure the greatest transmural pressure?



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What is your diagnosis?





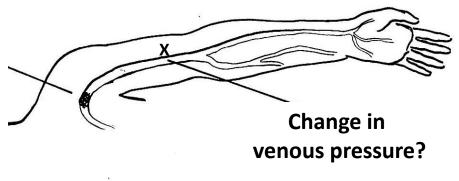
A growing tumor is compressing one of Mary's veins as shown.

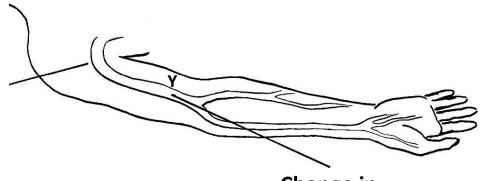
What happens to pressures at X?

- A) Goes up
- B) Goes down
- C) Is little changed

What is your diagnosis?







Change in venous pressure?

Charles, a 23-year-old laborer, presents with swelling in his left forearm and hand. Ultrasound reveals a clot in his left axillary vein. What happens to pressures at X and Y?

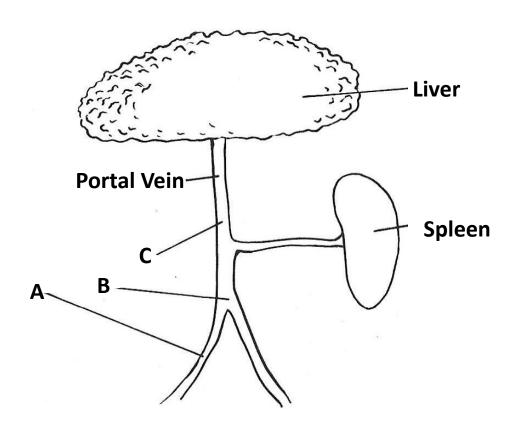
- A) Goes up
- B) Goes down
- C) Is little changed
- A) Goes up
- B) Goes down
- C) Is little changed

@Y

@X

What is your diagnosis?





Andrew is a 66-year-old former heavy alcohol drinker who has been diagnosed with a cirrhotic liver. This condition is associated with an increase in liver vascular resistance among other things.

Because of this condition, which best describes the pressure(s) that is (are) elevated?

- A) Just C
- B) C and B
- C) C and A
- D) B and A
- E) A, B and C

End Lecture 19 or if time more Interactive Questions