MANDI KAUR U CHANGE 1 LIFE

The Science & Art of Breathing





Breathing requires a sophisticated motor program to ventilate the lungs and respond appropriately to physiological challenges and changing environmental conditions.

Breathing movements depend on pump, resistance and accessory muscles.

The gas-exchanging surface of human lungs, consisting of ~5 × 108 alveoli each measuring 200 µm in diameter, is roughly half the size of a tennis court (~70 m2) but is contained in a volume of <3 litres.

The Deceptive Simplicity of Breathing AT REST, WE INHALE AND EXHALE ~5 LITRES OF AIR PER MINUTE (~10 × 500 MILLILITRE BREATHS PER MINUTE, CONTAINING ~ 1 LITRE OF O2); WE EXTRACT FROM THE INSPIRED AIR ~250 MILLILITRES OF O2 PER MINUTE TO SUPPORT METABOLISM AND ADD TO THE EXPIRED AIR ~200 MILLILITRES OF CO2 PER MINUTE.

Breathing: Statistics

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The regulation of breathing

It relies on feedback from peripheral and central chemosensors. Carotid bodies, at the branch point of the carotid arteries, monitor the partial pressure of O2 (pO2), the partial pressure of CO2 (pCO2) and pH in arterial blood and signal to the brainstem via the glossopharyngeal nerve (cranial nerve (CN) IX).

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