

A Water-Filled Body Plethysmograph for the Measurement of Pulmonary Capillary Blood Flow during Changes of Intrathoracic Pressure

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ABSTRACT A water-filled body plethysmograph was constructed to measure gas exchange in man. As compared to an air-filled plethysmograph, its advantages were greater sensitivity, less thermal drift, and no change from adiabatic to isothermal conditions after a stepwise change of pressure. When five subjects were completely immersed within it and were breathing to the ambient atmosphere, they had a normal heart rate, oxygen consumption, CO₂ output, and functional residual capacity. Pulmonary capillary blood flow (\dot{Q}_c) during and after Valsalva and Mueller maneuvers was calculated from measurements of N₂O uptake. Control measurements of \dot{Q}_c were 2.58 liters/min per m² at rest and 3.63 liters/min per m² after moderate exercise. During the Valsalva maneuver at rest (intrapulmonary pressure: 24, SD 3.0, mm Hg), \dot{Q}_c decreased from a control of 2.58, SD 0.43, liters/min per m² to 1.62, SD 0.26, liters/min per m² with a decrease in pulmonary capillary stroke volume from a control of 42.4, SD 8.8, ml/stroke per m² to 25.2, SD 5.5, ml/stroke per m². After release of the Valsalva, there was an overshoot in \dot{Q}_c averaging +0.78, SD 0.41, liter/min per m² accompanied by a significant increase in heart rate. Similar changes occurred during and after the Valsalva following moderate exercise. During the Mueller maneuver at rest and after exercise, \dot{Q}_c , heart rate, and central stroke volume did not change significantly.

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INTRODUCTION

Conventional body plethysmographs contain air, whereas the one which is to be described below was filled, instead, with water. There were several advantages to using water instead of air: the sensitivity was greatly increased; the thermal drift was practically eliminated; and finally, a decay of pressure, the adiabatic to isothermal change, did not occur after a sudden change of the pressure inside the plethysmograph.

The water-filled body plethysmograph allowed studies of alveolo-capillary gas exchange before, during, or after a Valsalva or Mueller maneuver. Such studies were of interest because large changes of intrathoracic pressure often occur naturally (e.g. during coughing or straining) and are accompanied by hemodynamic alterations (1-3). However, transient changes of pulmonary capillary blood flow (\dot{Q}_c) have been difficult to measure in man. With the water-filled body plethysmograph, these changes could be determined by measuring N₂O uptake. In addition, O₂ uptake and CO₂ output could be measured during Valsalva and Mueller maneuvers.

METHODS

Description of the water-filled plethysmograph. The water-filled body plethysmograph was designed and assembled in our department.¹ Its main parts are shown to scale in Fig. 1. The plethysmograph was basically a vertical cylinder made with rolled steel (thickness = $\frac{3}{16}$ inch), its height 135 cm, and diameter 90 cm. Its calculated volume was 860 liters. The weight of the metal was about 170 kg. A horizontal cylindrical compartment which served as a bag-in-box system (volume

¹ The main body of the tank was constructed by S & S Metal Products Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and the attachments were made by Mr. Joseph Pili in the Machine Shop, Graduate Department of Physiology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

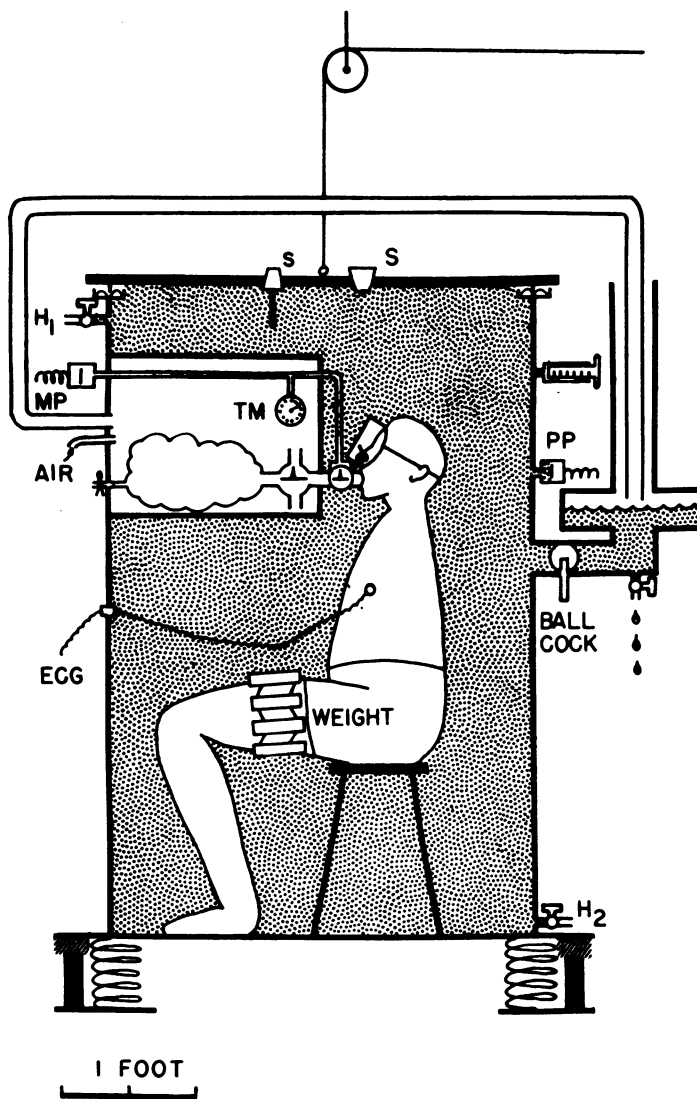


FIGURE 1 Diagram of water-filled body plethysmograph. The plethysmograph sits on springs to absorb vibrations from the floor, and on rubber pads, supported by wood blocks, to damp the slow sidewise oscillations of the plethysmograph. Abbreviations: S: rubber stopper; H₁: Pipe from heater, filter, and circulating pump unit; H₂: Pipe to heater, filter, and circulating pump unit; MP: mouth pressure transducer; TM: Tycos manometer; PP: plethysmograph pressure transducer.

= 13 liters) was welded into the wall of the plethysmograph. In front and in back it had transparent Plexiglas windows through which the subject could breathe air or gas mixtures from bags.

Around the top edge of the tank a circular steel ring, or flange, was welded. This had a flat upper surface $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. On this surface a channel was welded, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch deep and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Within this channel, a bead of General Electric Silicone industrial sealant was laid and into this a soaped ring which had been welded under the edge of the lid was pressed. Successive layers of sealant were built up in such a

way that the lid's ring then rested in a groove of silicone molded to its own shape. When the channel and groove were subsequently filled with water during an experiment, the fit was airtight and the leak rate very low. The lid was counter-balanced so that it could be raised or lowered easily from either the inside or outside of the tank. Under no circumstances was the lid clamped down on the tank as this would have prevented escape.

A standpipe (internal diameter 12 cm) was connected to the wall of the plethysmograph via a ball cock valve and 6 cm I.D. pipe fitting. The standpipe served to accommodate water

displaced by the chest during respiration. Its lower part had a segment of wider internal diameter, 30 cm, to lessen the pressure change in the plethysmograph during normal breathing. There was a pressure change of 1.5 cm H₂O for 1 liter tidal volume at this wider part.

Water temperature was kept constant at 35°C to minimize heat exchange between the subject's body and surrounding water and to keep the metabolic rate close to the basal state (4). Water was circulated through the plethysmograph by a pump (G.E. model 5KH3366 455 AX) which was part of a filter-heater system that contained a 500 w immersion heater (No. 6147-B Scientific Apparatus) controlled by a thermistor (Thermistemp Temperature Controller, Yellow Springs Instrument Co., Yellow Springs, Ohio). Plethysmograph pressure was measured with a Statham PR 23-20-300 transducer and mouth pressure with a Statham P 23 Db transducer and these pressures were recorded with an Electronics for Medicine model ER 8 research recorder.

The water-filled body plethysmograph was not completely rigid, but had some flexibility of the lid and baseplate. Its compliance, measured by injecting a known amount of water with a syringe (Fig. 2), was 26 ml/mm Hg at 35°C and this relation was linear over at least a 200 ml range. Applying Boyle's law relating isothermal gas volumes and pressures, one found that the plethysmograph behaved like a 19 liter isothermal gas-filled plethysmograph at 35°C or that its sensitivity was about 32 times greater than that of a 600 liter isothermal air-filled plethysmograph. The 90% response time, checked by pressing on the lid and then suddenly releasing it, was 0.03 sec with no air in the plethysmograph. Sinusoidal displacement of air to and from a bag containing 1.5, 8, or 30 liters of air underwater in the plethysmograph yielded a dynamic frequency response characteristic which was flat up to 6 cps and peaked at 9-11 cps.

Vibrations were occasionally transmitted from the floor of the building to the water in the tank, whose lid and bottom had some flexibility. Therefore, the tank was shock mounted on four large, coiled springs which supported its base off the floor. This reduced the vibrations to the level seen in Fig. 2, but introduced some swaying at about 1 cps. This sidewise sway was limited by wooden blocks and 1 inch rubber pads placed between the floor and the tank. Some vibrations then appeared in the record, giving a noise level equal to about 0.2 ml of volume calibration. The floor of the room was too flexible, and a basement floor would have been preferable.

Experimental procedure. Experiments were performed on five well trained normal subjects. First the subjects, in an almost basal state, had metabolic studies done before they entered the plethysmograph. O₂ consumption ($\dot{V}O_2$) was measured by a closed circuit method. The subject breathed 100% O₂ for 7 min from a 6 liter spirometer which contained a CO₂ absorber. CO₂ output ($\dot{V}CO_2$) was studied by collecting expired gas in the spirometer and analyzing CO₂ concentration with an infrared analyzer (Liston Becker model 16). This procedure was repeated three times and an average value taken. Frequency of breathing, tidal volume, and minute volume were calculated from records obtained during the $\dot{V}O_2$ measurements. Functional residual capacity was measured using an air-filled plethysmograph (5).

After completing the metabolic studies in air, the subject climbed into the plethysmograph and breathed through a mouthpiece attached to the breathing compartment (Fig. 1). The compartment was pressurized by a supply of humidified compressed air. Its pressure was regulated by a tube which extended from the compartment to the standpipe and acted like an underwater blow-off valve at the wider portion of the standpipe. After the lid had been lowered onto the plethys-

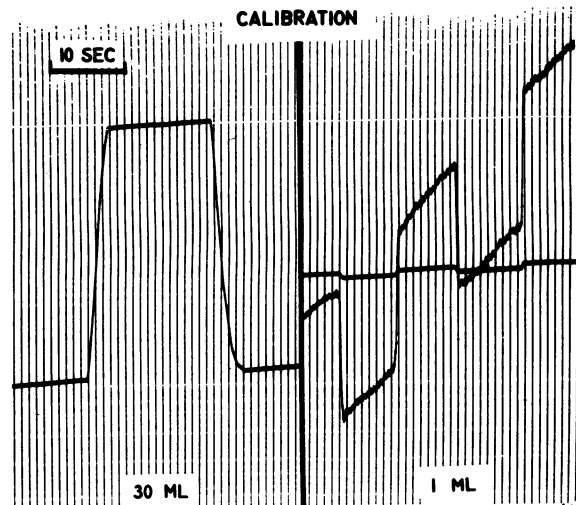


FIGURE 2 Sensitivity of the plethysmograph pressure to changes in plethysmograph volume. Left: calibration with 30 ml of water. Right: amplified signal, and calibration with 1 ml of water. The drift is caused by a slow inward leak rate (4 ml/min).

mograph, the water level in the standpipe was reduced gradually until ambient atmospheric pressure inside the plethysmograph was at the level of the subject's shoulders and 9 cm below the mouthpiece. He could then breathe room air comfortably. The air supply to the breathing compartment was continued throughout the experiment.

Each new subject was trained in an escape procedure at the beginning of the experiments. This procedure allowed him to get out of the plethysmograph at any time without any assistance. If he wished to escape, the subject first released the negative pressure under the lid by pushing up a rubber stopper and then raised the lid so that he could stand with his head out of the water. During the experiments, escape was necessary in two cases when the operator forgot to open the breathing tube or standpipe valve after a period of breath holding; the subject emerged without difficulty.

When the subject felt comfortable in the plethysmograph, usually after about 20 min, the metabolic studies were repeated under water. Pulmonary capillary blood flow was measured by the method of Lee and DuBois (6). For a control the subject took a breath of air, then expired to functional residual capacity (FRC), delivering the first alveolar sample. He then held his breath and the plethysmograph was sealed. During the next 10 sec the plethysmograph pressure, mouth pressure (equal to alveolar pressure with glottis open), and EKG were recorded. Changes in plethysmograph and mouth pressure reflected lung volume changes attributable to net gas exchange between the alveoli and the blood. The R effect ($\dot{V}O_2 - \dot{V}CO_2$) was seen during breathholding on air (Fig. 3 A).

When the subject had completed his breathholding, he expired to residual volume to deliver a second alveolar sample before breathing room air. After a short rest, he inspired a gas mixture of 80% N₂O + 20% O₂ and performed the same maneuvers as those with air (Fig. 3 B). N₂O was analyzed from the mouthpiece by an infrared N₂O analyzer (Liston Becker model 16). During subsequent breath-holding procedures Valsalva or Mueller maneuvers were done. At the start of breath holding, the subject strained to a predeter-

TABLE IA
Control and Valsalva

Subject	Phase I											
	Control				Valsalva							
	\dot{Q}_c	HR	SV	LV	\dot{Q}_c	$\Delta\dot{Q}_c$	HR	Δ HR	SV	Δ SV	MP	LV
A.B.D.B.	2.2	66	35	3.1	1.6	-0.6	65	-1	25	-10	26	2.7
H.A.M.	3.2	63	50	3.1	2.0	-1.2	74	+11	27	-23	26	3.3
J. F.	2.5	50	52	3.3	1.5	-1.0	48	-2	33	-19	23	3.5
Y. K.	2.8	66	43	3.7	1.3	-1.5	68	+2	18	-25	23	3.6
M. D.	2.2	70	32	2.3	1.7	-0.5	74	+4	23	-9	20	2.0
Mean	2.58	63.0	42.4	3.10	1.62	-0.96	65.8	+2.8	25.2	-17.2	23.6	3.02
SD	0.43	7.7	8.8	0.51	0.26	0.42	10.7	5.2	5.5	7.4	2.51	0.67
P						<0.01		NS		<0.02		

LV: lung volume (liters), \dot{Q}_c : pulmonary capillary blood flow (liters/min per m²), HR: heart rate (beats/min), SV: stroke volume (ml/stroke per m²), MP: mouth pressure (mm Hg), and $\Delta\dot{Q}_c$, Δ HR, Δ SV: changes in \dot{Q}_c , HR, SV respectively. Each value represents the mean of two determinations. Statistical analysis was done by comparing paired values obtained on each subject.

NS = P > 0.05.

The 10 sec breath holding period was divided into two 5-sec phases (phases I and II). The first four columns under phase I include control values (no Valsalva). The other columns under phase I include values obtained during the Valsalva and are compared to the controls. The first three columns under phase II include control values. The other columns under phase II include values obtained following the release of the Valsalva. This release period was divided into phases II A and II B and the values compared to the controls.

TABLE IB
Control and

Subject	Phase I											
	Control				Mueller							
	\dot{Q}_c	HR	SV	LV	\dot{Q}_c	$\Delta\dot{Q}_c$	HR	Δ HR	SV	Δ SV	MP	LV
A. B. D. B.	2.3	66	35	3.1	3.2	+0.9	69	+3	46	+11	-36	2.2
H. A. M.	3.2	63	50	3.1	3.1	-0.1	66	+3	47	-3	-29	3.1
J. F.	2.5	50	52	3.3	2.0	-0.5	47	-3	43	-9	-28	3.3
Y. K.	2.8	66	43	3.7	2.4	-0.4	67	+2	35	-8	-22	3.7
Mean	2.70	61.3	45.0	3.30	2.68	-0.03	62.3	+1.3	42.8	-2.3	-28.8	3.08
SD	0.39	7.6	7.7	0.28	0.57	0.64	10.2	2.9	5.4	9.2	5.7	0.63
P						NS		NS		NS		

NS = P > 0.05.

For abbreviations see Table I.

mined mouth pressure by watching a Tycos aneroid blood pressure manometer, kept his mouth pressure relatively constant for 5 sec, and then relaxed suddenly and held his breath for another 5 sec (Fig. 4 A and B). All procedures were repeated at least twice in random order.

After these experiments had been completed at rest, they were done after exercise. The exercise consisted of cyclic leg motion at a rate of approximately 1 cps for 2 min with a 15 lb. weighted belt lying across the subject's knees. A few seconds after the cessation of each 2 min of exercise a breath-holding maneuver was performed.

Approximate O₂ uptake was measured independently from CO₂ output in one subject (H.A.M) by having him hold his breath after inspiring a gas mixture containing 7.5% CO₂, 21% O₂, and the remainder N₂. When alveolar samples at the

beginning and end of breath holding had equal CO₂ content it was assumed that gas uptake was equal to the O₂ uptake. By subtracting a control slope obtained after he inspired air, \dot{V}_{CO_2} was calculated.

Calculations. The rate of gas absorption was calculated with the following formula:

$$\Delta V_{L^{GA}} = K \left(\Delta P_P - \frac{\Delta P_P^V}{\Delta P_L^V} \cdot \Delta P_L \right)$$

$\Delta V_{L^{GA}}$: change in volume of lung gas because of gas absorption or evolution
 K: calibration factor for converting plethysmograph pressure change into volume change
 ΔP_P : observed change in plethysmograph pressure

at Rest

Phase II														
Control			After Valsalva											
Q̇c	HR	SV	Phase II A						Phase II B					
			Q̇c	ΔQ̇c	HR	ΔHR	SV	ΔSV	Q̇c	ΔQ̇c	HR	ΔHR	SV	ΔSV
1.9	64	29	3.2	+1.3	73	+ 9	43	+14	2.3	+0.4	68	+4	34	+5
3.1	63	48	4.2	+1.1	94	+31	45	- 3	3.4	+0.3	67	+4	50	+2
1.9	47	41	2.6	+0.7	53	+ 6	50	+ 9	2.0	+0.1	51	+4	39	- 2
3.0	64	46	3.5	+0.5	78	+14	45	- 1	3.1	+0.1	71	+7	44	- 2
2.0	70	28	2.3	+0.3	86	+16	27	- 1	2.4	+0.4	74	+4	42	+4
2.38	61.6	38.4	3.16	+0.78	76.8	+15.2	42.0	+ 3.6	2.64	+0.26	66.2	+4.6	39.8	+1.4
0.61	8.6	9.4	0.75	0.41	15.5	9.7	8.8	7.8	0.59	0.15	8.9	1.3	7.4	3.4
				<0.01		< 0.025		NS		<0.02		<0.005		NS

Mueller at Rest

Phase II														
Control			After Mueller											
Q̇c	HR	SV	Phase II A						Phase II B					
			Q̇c	ΔQ̇c	HR	ΔHR	SV	ΔSV	Q̇c	ΔQ̇c	HR	ΔHR	SV	ΔSV
1.9	64	29	2.4	+0.5	64	+1	37	+ 8	2.8	+0.9	66	+2	44	+15
3.1	63	48	3.1	0.0	66	+3	47	- 1	3.4	+0.3	71	+8	47	- 1
1.9	47	41	1.8	-0.1	45	- 2	41	0	2.1	+0.2	46	- 2	46	+ 5
3.1	64	46	2.3	-0.7	65	+1	35	-11	2.5	-0.5	66	+2	39	- 7
2.48	59.5	41.0	2.40	-0.08	60.0	+0.8	40.0	- 1.0	2.70	+0.23	62.3	+2.5	44.0	+ 3.0
0.67	8.3	8.5	0.54	0.49	10.0	2.1	5.3	7.8	0.55	0.57	11.1	4.1	3.6	9.4
				NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS

ΔP_L: observed change in mouth pressure (lung pressure)

ΔP_F^V/ΔP_L^V: ratio of change in plethysmograph pressure to that of mouth pressure evoked by compression or decompression of intrathoracic gas. This ratio and Boyle's Law were used to calculate lung volume (5).

An explanation of the derivation of this equation is found in the Appendix.

Pulmonary capillary bloodflow (Q̇c) was calculated by Fick's equation:

$$\dot{Q}_c = \frac{\dot{V}_{N_2O} \times 1.09 \times (B-47)}{470 \times P_{AN_2O}} \text{ (liters/min)}$$

\dot{V}_{N_2O} : apparent uptake of N₂O (ml/min) (N₂O record-control)

B-47: barometric pressure in mm Hg minus partial pressure of water vapor at 37°C

470: Ostwald solubility coefficient of N₂O in 37°C blood (ml BTPD/liter of blood per atm) (7)

1.09: a combination of three correction factors. (a) For N₂ which diffuses from the blood into the alveoli (+3%) (8). (b) For N₂O which leaves pulmonary parenchyma into the alveoli or blood (+8%) (8). (c) For CO₂ which leaves the alveoli because it is concentrated when N₂O is preferentially absorbed by the blood (-2%). Assuming a lung volume of 3000 ml, a P_{ACO₂} of 40 mm Hg, a CO₂

TABLE II A
Control and Valsalva

Subject	Phase I											
	Control				Valsalva							
	\dot{Q}_c	HR	SV	LV	\dot{Q}_c	$\Delta\dot{Q}_c$	HR	Δ HR	SV	Δ SV	MP	LV
A. B. D. B.	3.4	84	40	3.0	2.5	-0.9	90	+ 6	28	-12	25	2.7
H. A. M.	4.0	81	49	2.8	2.6	-1.4	75	- 6	36	-13	28	3.0
J. F.	3.5	80	45	2.3	2.7	-0.8	73	- 7	38	- 5	16	2.7
Y. K.	3.6	80	45	2.7	2.4	-1.2	93	+13	25	-20	15	2.6
Mean	3.63	81.3	44.8	2.70	2.55	-1.07	82.8	+ 1.5	31.8	-12.5	21.0	2.75
SD	0.26	1.9	3.7	0.29	0.13	0.28	10.2	9.7	6.2	6.14	6.5	0.17
P						0.005		NS		0.05		

TABLE II B
After Exercise,

Subject	Phase I											
	Control				Mueller							
	\dot{Q}_c	HR	SV	LV	\dot{Q}_c	$\Delta\dot{Q}_c$	HR	Δ HR	SV	Δ SV	MP	LV
A. B. D. B.	3.4	84	40	3.0	3.8	+0.4	90	+ 6	43	+3	-34	2.1
H. A. M.	4.0	81	49	2.8	4.3	+0.3	73	- 8	58	+9	-29	2.8
J. F.	3.5	80	45	2.3	3.5	0	72	- 8	49	+4	-26	2.8
Y. K.	3.5	80	45	2.7	4.7	+1.2	104	+24	45	+0	-30	2.7
Mean	3.6	81.3	44.8	2.70	4.08	+0.48	84.8	+3.5	48.8	+4.0	-29.8	2.60
SD	0.27	1.9	3.7	0.29	0.53	0.51	15.3	15.2	6.7	3.7	3.3	0.34
P						NS		NS		NS		

dissociation slope for lung tissue, and pulmonary capillary blood (100 cc) of 2.2 cc STPD/mm Hg (9) a correction of (-2%) is needed because CO₂ leaves the alveolar gas.

PA_{N₂O}: mean partial pressure of alveolar N₂O, including a correction for the partial pressure change in the lung during Valsalva and Mueller maneuvers. PA_{N₂O} was assumed to decrease linearly with time during the relatively short period of breath-holding.

RESULTS

The effects of total immersion on breathing frequency, tidal volume, minute volume, oxygen consumption, CO₂ output, respiratory exchange ratio, functional residual capacity, and heart rate are summarized in Fig. 5. The frequency of respiration decreased in all subjects after immersion (mean decrease 16%, $P < 0.025$). Tidal volume, minute volume, oxygen consumption, CO₂ output, and heart rate did not change significantly. All subjects had a decrease in

respiratory exchange ratio (mean decrease 10%, $P < 0.05$).

The lung volumes at which the subjects held their breath in water (mean 3.1, SD 0.5, liters) were not significantly different from their FRC values as measured in the air-filled body plethysmograph (mean 3.6, SD 0.6, liters). However, during immersion the subjects held their breath at lower lung volumes after exercise than at rest (mean 2.6, SD 0.3, liters, $0.025 < P < 0.05$).

When analyzing the records obtained during breath-holding, we divided them into two 5-sec phases (Table I A). Control values (no Valsalva or Mueller) are shown in the first four columns under "phase I" and the first three columns under "phase II". Values obtained during the Valsalva are shown in the other columns under phase I and values obtained after the release of the Valsalva are shown under phase II. These are compared to control values. Phase II of the Valsalva (the release period) was divided into two parts (II A, early and II B, late). Table I B shows values obtained

after Exercise

Phase II														
Control			After Valsalva											
\dot{Q}_c	HR	SV	Phase II A						Phase II B					
			\dot{Q}_c	$\Delta\dot{Q}_c$	HR	Δ HR	SV	Δ SV	\dot{Q}_c	$\Delta\dot{Q}_c$	HR	Δ HR	SV	Δ SV
3.4	82	41	3.8	+0.4	92	+10	42	+1	3.5	+0.2	62	- 6	56	+7
3.3	68	49	5.1	+1.8	95	+27	53	+4	2.8	-0.2	56	-10	50	+5
3.0	66	45	3.4	+0.4	67	+ 1	51	+6	3.6	+0.4	72	- 2	51	+8
3.2	74	43	4.6	+1.4	95	+21	49	+6	3.30	+0.13	63.3	- 6.0	52.3	+6.7
3.23	72.5	44.5	4.22	+1.0	87.3	14.8	48.8	+4.3	0.44	0.4	8.1	4.0	3.2	1.5
0.17	7.18	3.4	0.76	0.71	13.6	11.6	4.8	2.36		NS		NS		<0.05
				<0.05		NS		<0.05						

Control, and Mueller

Phase II														
Control			After Mueller											
\dot{Q}_c	HR	SV	Phase II A						Phase II B					
			\dot{Q}_c	$\Delta\dot{Q}_c$	HR	Δ HR	SV	Δ SV	\dot{Q}_c	$\Delta\dot{Q}_c$	HR	Δ HR	SV	Δ SV
3.4	82	41	3.4	0	88	+ 6	38	-3	2.9	-0.4	62	- 6	47	-2
3.3	68	49	3.0	-0.3	69	+ 1	44	-5	2.3	-0.7	52	-14	43	-2
3.0	66	45	2.2	-0.8	55	-11	41	-4	3.9	+0.7	94	+20	42	-1
3.2	74	43	3.8	+0.6	87	+13	44	+1	3.03	-0.13	69.3	0.0	44.0	-1.7
3.23	72.5	44.5	3.10	-0.13	74.8	+ 2.3	41.8	-2.8	0.81	0.8	21.9	18	2.6	0.9
0.17	7.2	3.4	0.68	0.5	15.8	10.1	2.9	2.8		NS		NS		NS
				NS		NS		NS						

during and after a Mueller. Table II A and B show values obtained following exercise. Mean values are summarized in Fig. 6. Only significant values ($P < 0.05$) will be mentioned in this section.

At rest, during a Valsalva maneuver (mean mouth pressure 24, SD 3.0, mm Hg), \dot{Q}_c decreased from a control value of 2.58, SD 0.43, liters/min per m^2 to 1.62, SD 0.26, liters/min per m^2 . Stroke volume decreased during the strain from a control of 42.4, SD 8.8, ml/beat per m^2 to 25.2, SD 5.5, ml/beat per m^2 . After the Valsalva, \dot{Q}_c overshoot by 0.78, SD 0.41, liters/min per m^2 , above the control in phase II A and then fell to 0.26, SD 0.15, liters/min per m^2 above the control in phase II B. This overshoot was associated with a significant increase in the heart rate over the controls (+15.2, SD 9.7, beats/min in phase II A and +4.6, SD 1.3, beats/min in phase II B). Changes in \dot{Q}_c , heart rate, and stroke volume during and after the Mueller maneuver at rest and exercise were not significant. Effects of a Valsalva maneuver sustained for 10 sec

by one subject (H.A.M.) are shown in Fig. 7. \dot{Q}_c and stroke volume decreased steadily during the maneuver.

During simple breathholding with air, at rest under water, the average rate of decrease in lung volume ($\dot{V}_{O_2} - \dot{V}_{CO_2}$) was 182, SD 80, ml BTPS/min. It was 416, SD 100, ml BTPS/min while the subjects held their breath after 2 min of exercise.

For one subject (Fig. 8), the records of gas exchange during breath-holding were analyzed in 2-sec intervals so that transient changes could be detected. \dot{Q}_c decreased gradually during simple breathholding at rest. \dot{V}_{O_2} and \dot{V}_{CO_2} also decreased but the rate of decrease of \dot{V}_{CO_2} was greater than that of \dot{V}_{O_2} . During the Valsalva maneuver, \dot{Q}_c was lower than during simple breathholding, and after release of the Valsalva there was an overshoot in \dot{Q}_c . It reached a peak at about 3 sec after the release of the positive pressure, then fell rapidly. \dot{V}_{O_2} followed a similar pattern. During the Mueller maneuver, \dot{Q}_c decreased rapidly in this subject, but it returned to the initial value after release. \dot{V}_{O_2}

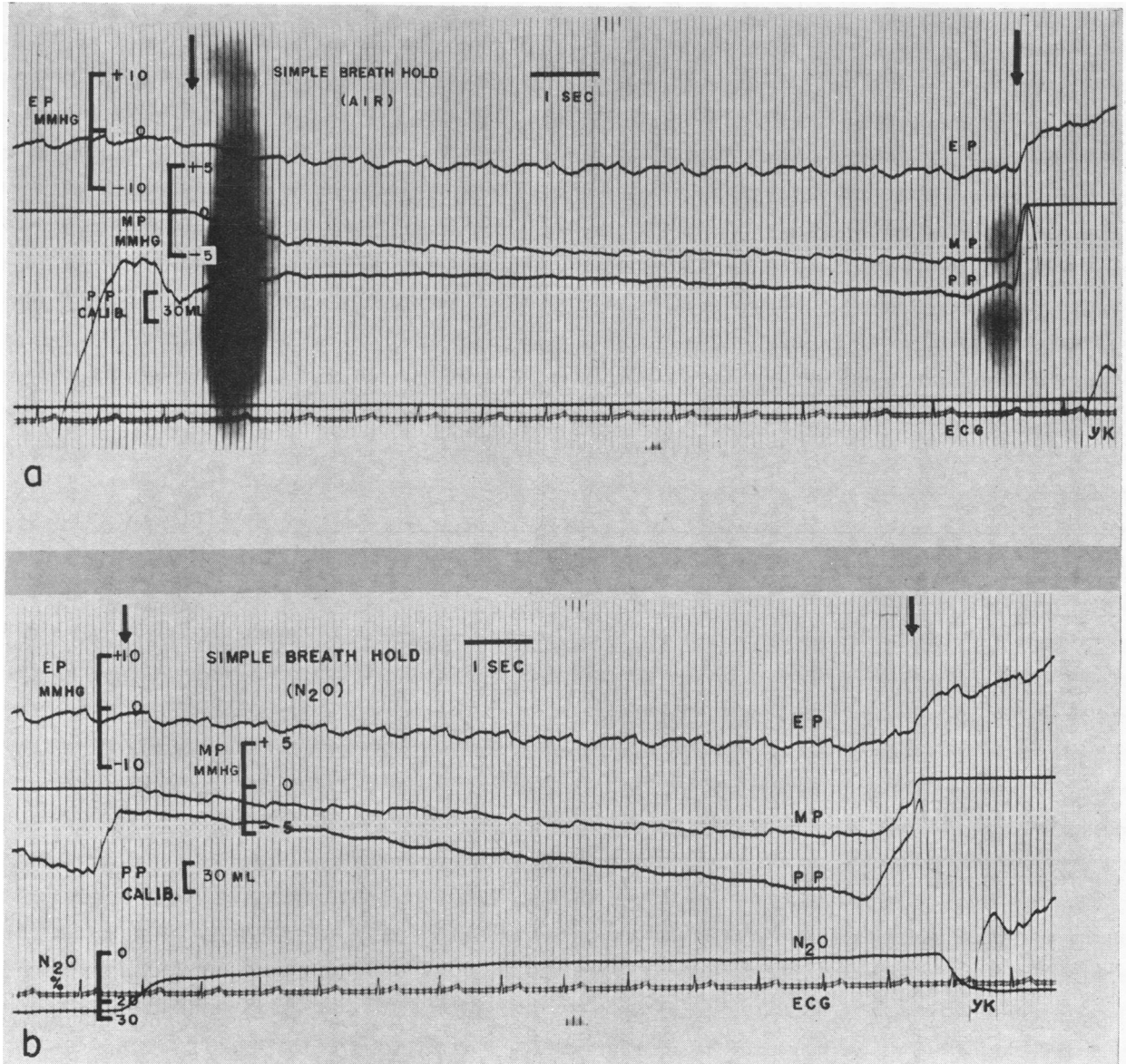


FIGURE 3 Simultaneous recordings of plethysmograph pressure, mouth pressure, N₂O concentration, and ECG during simple breath holding. (a) breath holding on air. (b) breath holding on N₂O. The subject (Y. K.) had an esophageal balloon. EP, esophageal pressure; MP, mouth pressure; PP plethysmograph pressure. Arrows at the top of the record show the onset and termination of breath holding.

followed a similar pattern, but $\dot{V}CO_2$ decreased rapidly irrespective of changes in $\dot{Q}c$.

After moderate exercise (Fig. 8 B) values for $\dot{Q}c$, $\dot{V}O_2$, and $\dot{V}CO_2$ were higher than those at rest. Patterns of $\dot{Q}c$ and $\dot{V}O_2$ during and after the Valsalva maneuver after exercise were similar to those with the Valsalva at rest. $\dot{V}CO_2$, however, showed an overshoot following the release of the Valsalva.

DISCUSSION

The objectives of this experiment were (a) to design, build, and test a water-filled body plethysmograph; (b) to determine whether it would be useful for studying changes in respiration of a person under water; and (c) to determine whether it would make possible special measurements which could not be carried out with an air-filled plethysmograph. Although special training

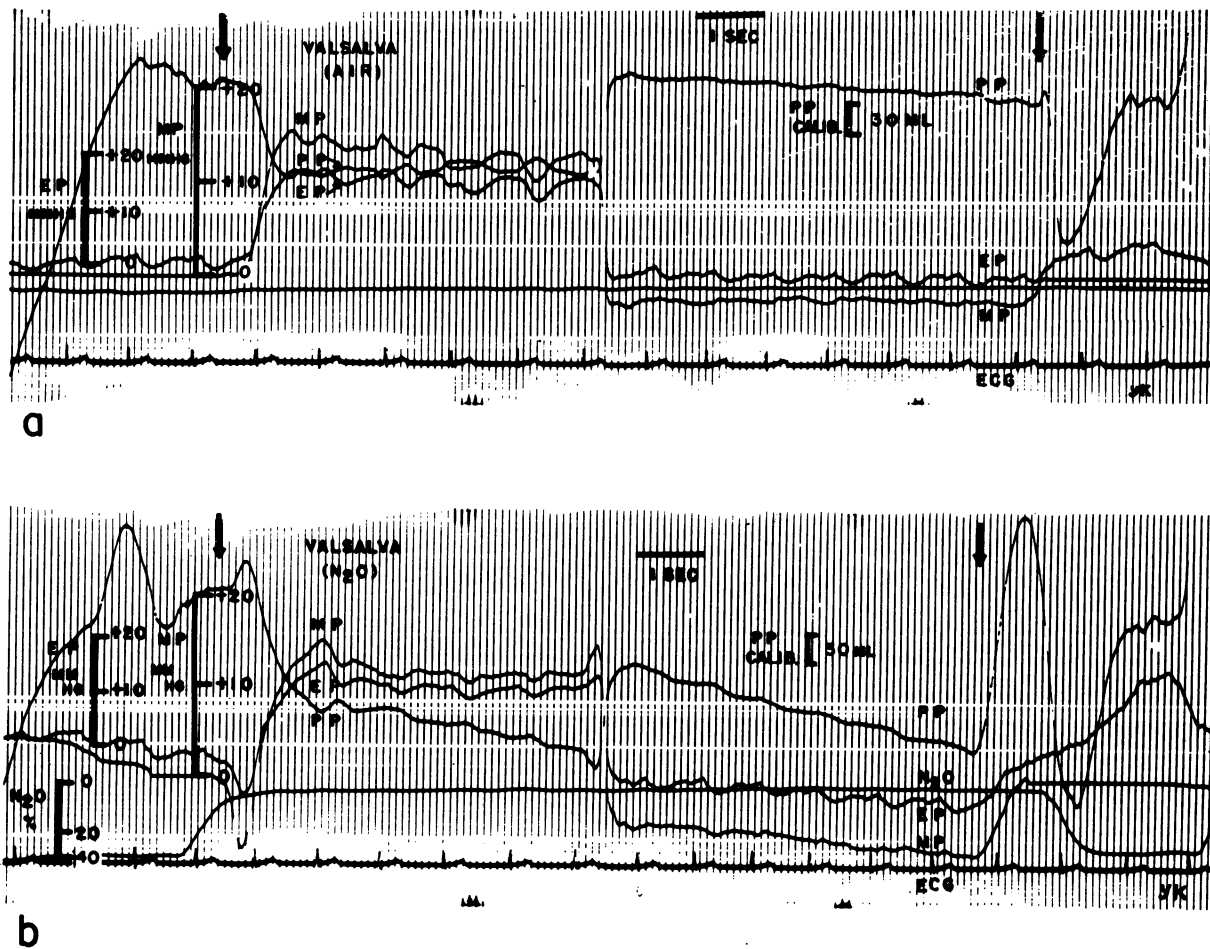


FIGURE 4 Simultaneous recordings of plethysmograph pressure, mouth pressure, N_2O concentration, and ECG during and after a Valsalva maneuver. (a) Control after inspiring air. (b) After inspiring N_2O . For abbreviations see legend to Fig. 3.

was necessary before the subjects could be tested, it was found that they adapted readily to the plethysmograph and were able to perform breath-holding maneuvers during their first session in the plethysmograph. The factor which limited the sensitivity or signal to noise ratio was the noise level of about 0.2 ml resulting from floor vibrations.

Effects of water immersion. In our subjects, total water immersion decreased the respiratory frequency significantly. It was unlikely that the temperature of the water ($35^{\circ}C$) caused this, since warm water (between 30° and $40^{\circ}C$) does not decrease frequency of breathing (10), although cold showers increase it. On the other hand, the standpipe and breathing tubes of the plethysmograph added resistance to breathing, which would have caused a slower frequency.

Craig reported that oxygen consumption did not change significantly from the basal state after immersing

the body up to the neck in $35^{\circ}C$ water (4). We also found this. In addition, we found no significant change in CO_2 output. However, there was a significant decrease of the respiratory exchange ratio. One of the possible explanations for this decrease was that hyperventilation preceded the measurements, resulting in lowered body stores of CO_2 . In the studies of Keatinge and Evans (11), minute volume of ventilation rose slightly after immersion in $35^{\circ}C$ water (up to the neck), but returned to normal after a couple of minutes. In our study, the measurement of CO_2 output was done after at least 20 min of immersion. However, it was not known whether CO_2 stores were normal at the time of the measurements.

In our subjects, immersion did not change the heart rate, measured during simple breathholding. In that respect, whole body immersion was similar to face immersion in warm or cool (30° – $37^{\circ}C$) water (12).

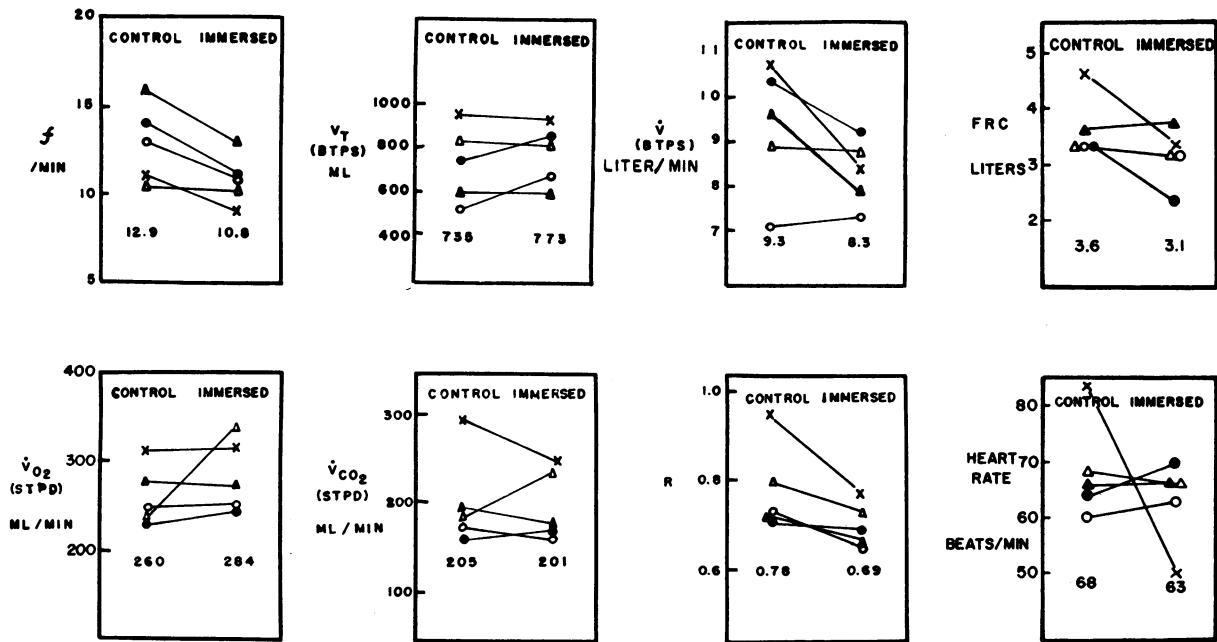


FIGURE 5 Effects of total immersion on respiratory frequency (f), tidal volume (V_T), minute volume (\dot{V}), O_2 consumption (\dot{V}_{O_2}), CO_2 output (\dot{V}_{CO_2}), respiratory gas exchange ratio (R), functional residual capacity (FRC), and heart rate. Numbers at the bottom of each column are mean values.

The hemodynamics in our subjects sitting in water might be compared to those in the supine or weightless subject since the effect of gravity was largely abolished, except within the thorax.

FRC in our subjects did not change significantly when they were immersed. Agostoni, Curtner, Torri, and Rahn reported a 46% decrease in FRC during immersion up to the neck (13). Since atmospheric pressure was at the level of our subject's shoulders, we might have expected a similar decrease. However, the relative negative pressure above our subject's shoulders as well as the vital capacity maneuver which they performed before breath-holding may have prevented a decrease.

Effects of intrathoracic pressure changes on pulmonary capillary blood flow. The effects of a Valsalva on systemic hemodynamics have been studied extensively. Booth, Mellette, Swiss, and Ryan (1) reported that vasoconstriction and increased systemic blood pressure appeared after 5 sec of a Valsalva, and that after the release of the Valsalva an overshoot in systemic blood pressure occurred. In a report of underwater measurements Craig (14) showed no overshoot of systemic blood pressure after a Valsalva.

On the other hand, pulmonary circulation has been less accessible to study during a Valsalva. Lee, Matthews, and Sharpey-Shafer (15) found that "net" pulmonary arterial wedge pressure (arterial pressure

minus intraesophageal pressure) fell during a Valsalva and, after release, returned suddenly to control levels then gradually rose above the control (overshoot). Tachycardia occurred shortly after the release, and a bradycardia accompanied the overshoot. We found a diminished \dot{Q}_c during a 5 sec Valsalva maneuver and an overshoot in heart rate and \dot{Q}_c after the release. Though the duration of the Valsalva maneuver was relatively short (5 sec) one subject sustained it for 10 sec, and the bloodflow remained low during the entire 10 sec period of straining. The overshoot in our subjects was accompanied by a tachycardia. Although the overshoot of \dot{Q}_c which we found might be associated with an overshoot in pulmonary wedge pressure such as found by Lee et al., it appears that their subjects exhaled after the maneuver, whereas ours continued to hold their breath. Thus the rebound phenomenon in their subjects was the result of changes both in lung volume and intrathoracic pressure, whereas the rebound phenomenon in our subjects was without much change of lung volume.

Ross, Linhart, and Braunwald (16) showed that stroke volume could increase after exercise with a heart rate held constant (over 90 beats per min) by electrical stimulation. They concluded that even when changes in heart rate were absent cardiac output could rise because of an increase in stroke volume in muscular exercise. We found that right ventricular stroke volume

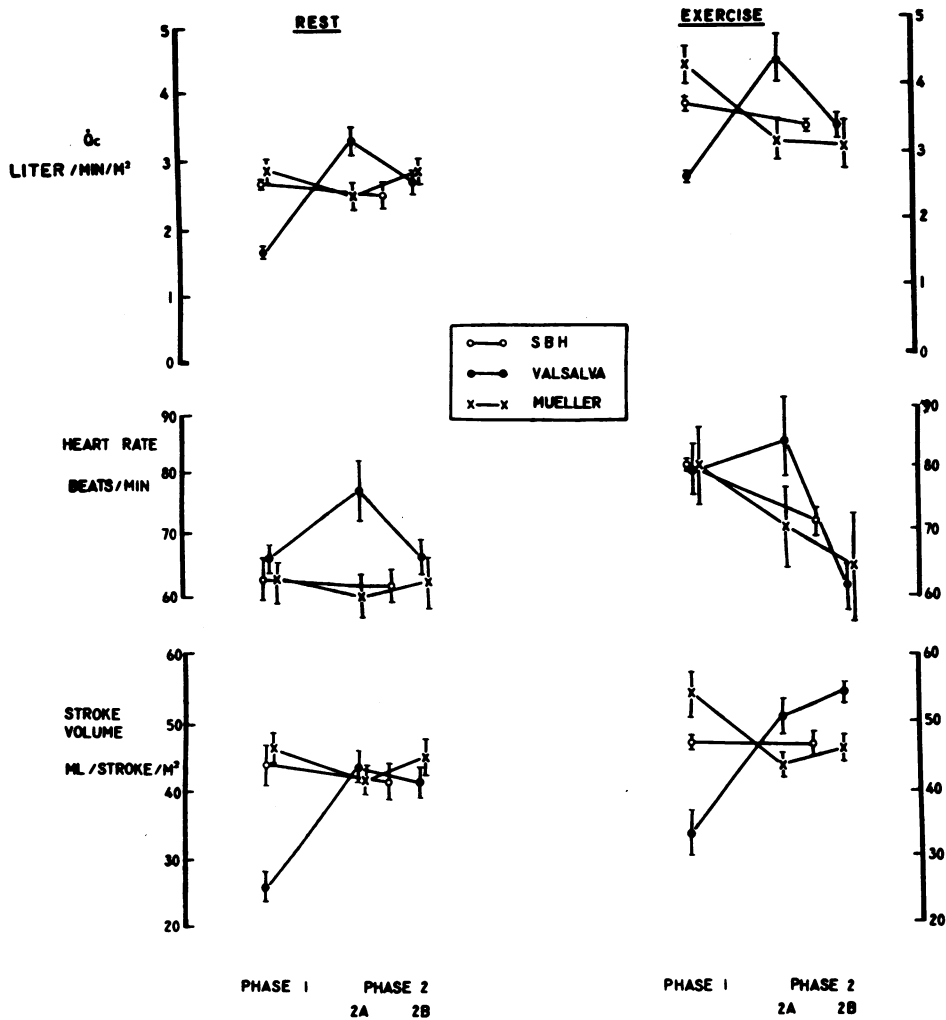


FIGURE 6 Mean values for \dot{Q}_c , heart rate, and stroke volume at rest and after exercise. Bars indicate one standard error from the mean. \dot{Q}_c : pulmonary capillary blood flow. Each point in the figure represents \dot{Q}_c from two to three cardiac cycles.

could decrease independently of heart rate during the 5 sec Valsalva maneuver during rest or after exercise. This decrease in stroke volume was observed when the heart rate was below 80 beats per min.

Increases in \dot{Q}_c after exercise (38%) in our present study are comparable to those (31%) seen in a horizontal body plethysmograph after a similar amount of exercise (17).

DuBois and Marshall showed that \dot{Q}_c did not vary appreciably during the normal respiratory cycle in man (18). However, an increase in \dot{Q}_c associated with cardiac acceleration has been observed toward the end of a slow inspiration, and a decrease associated with cardiac deceleration toward the end of a slow expiration (18, 19). From these observations, one might expect

the \dot{Q}_c would increase during the Mueller maneuver. However we did not find a significant increase in \dot{Q}_c during the Mueller either at rest or after exercise. Vermeire and Butler (19) reported that in the sitting position the increase pulmonary capillary blood flow at the start of inspiration, when the esophageal pressure was about -4 mm Hg, was not increased when the esophageal pressure was lowered further. Guyton, Lindsay, Abernathy, and Richardson (20) showed, in open-chest dogs, that venous return reached a maximum value when the right atrial pressure fell to -2 to -4 mm Hg. It remained at this maximum value at lower pressures as systemic veins progressively collapsed. That is, a waterfall effect was produced so that ambient pressure rather than right atrial pressure limited venous

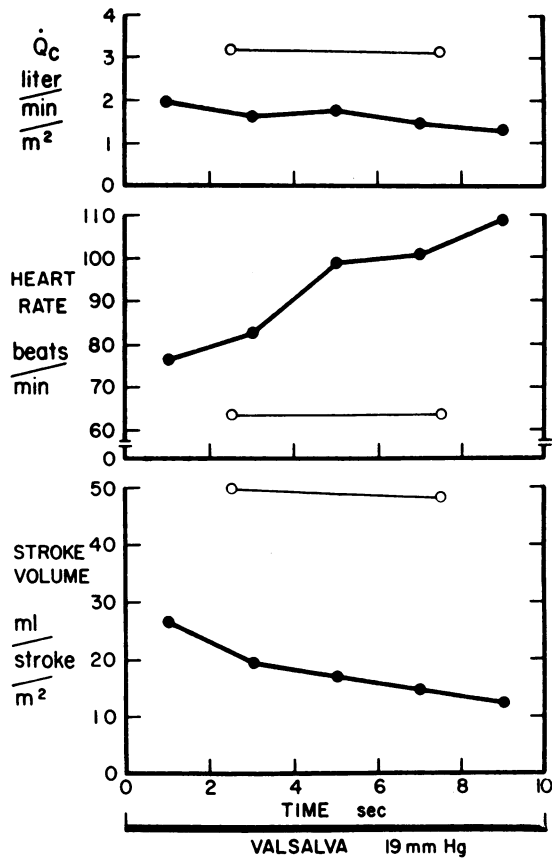


FIGURE 7 Effects of a prolonged Valsalva maneuver on \dot{Q}_c , heart rate, and stroke volume (closed circles). Each point represents flow during two to three cardiac cycles. Mean values from two measurements in subject H. A. M. are shown. Control values of \dot{Q}_c , heart rate, and stroke volume (open circles) obtained during simple breath holding are also shown.

return. Craig (14) has shown that peripheral venous pressure increases under water, a finding we might have expected in our plethysmograph. However, since we did not find significant changes in \dot{Q}_c during the Mueller

at rest or after exercise, we concluded that peripheral venous pressure did not rise enough in relation to ambient pressure to affect venous return.

Effects of intrathoracic pressure changes on gas exchange in the lungs. The rate of absorption of oxygen from the alveolar air into the pulmonary blood, and output of CO_2 from the blood into the alveolar gas, seemed to depend on two factors; the first was the rate of bloodflow, and the second was the arterio-venous content difference. The changes in bloodflow during Valsalva and Mueller procedures were described above. The alterations in arterio-venous content difference will be described below.

The venous content of oxygen or carbon dioxide remained relatively constant throughout breath-holding provided the period of breathholding did not exceed a single circulation time. However, the arterial oxygen or carbon dioxide content was not necessarily constant, but depended on the partial pressure of the gas in the alveoli, and this changed with the alveolar pressure. During simple breathholding, the alveolar PO_2 decreased with time, but not enough to cause much desaturation of the arterial blood. Similarly, a Valsalva or Mueller maneuver changed the alveolar PO_2 but not so much as to appreciably supersaturate or desaturate the arterial blood. Thus, the rate of oxygen uptake, while dependent on the rate of bloodflow, was relatively independent of alveolar pressure, except insofar as the latter affected bloodflow. The rate of carbon dioxide output, on the other hand, was less dependent upon bloodflow, because the alveolar PCO_2 almost reached venous tension early in breath holding (21), and therefore the arterio-venous content difference was small. However, if the alveolar PCO_2 was altered by straining, the arterial CO_2 content was affected, and hence the rate of CO_2 uptake was affected. Therefore, CO_2 output, though insensitive to changes in bloodflow, was quite sensitive to mechanically induced changes of partial pressure in the lungs. Table III shows changes in partial pressure gradients for O_2 and CO_2 in subject H. A. M. calculated for different intrathoracic pressures. The effects of these

TABLE III

	Total gas pressure		PO_2		PCO_2		Pressure gradient		Calculated effect of change in pressure gradient		Observed change in \dot{Q}_c
	Alveolar	Mixed venous	Alveolar	Mixed venous	Alveolar	Mixed venous	O_2	CO_2	O_2	CO_2	
	mm Hg		mm Hg		mm Hg		mm Hg		%		
Simple breath holding	760 - 47	706 - 47	100	40	40	46	60	6			
Valsalva	760 - 47 + 26	706 - 47	103.5	40	41.4	46	63.5	4.6	+1.4	-20.0	-31.9
Mueller	760 - 47 - 29	706 - 47	95.8	40	38.3	46	55.8	7.7	-2.8	+22.5	+8.6

Calculations of partial pressure gradient for O_2 and CO_2 during changes in alveolar pressure (subject H. A. M.). Total gas pressure in the mixed venous blood was assumed to be 706 mm Hg. Mouth pressures were +26 and -29 mm Hg for Valsalva and Mueller maneuvers, respectively.

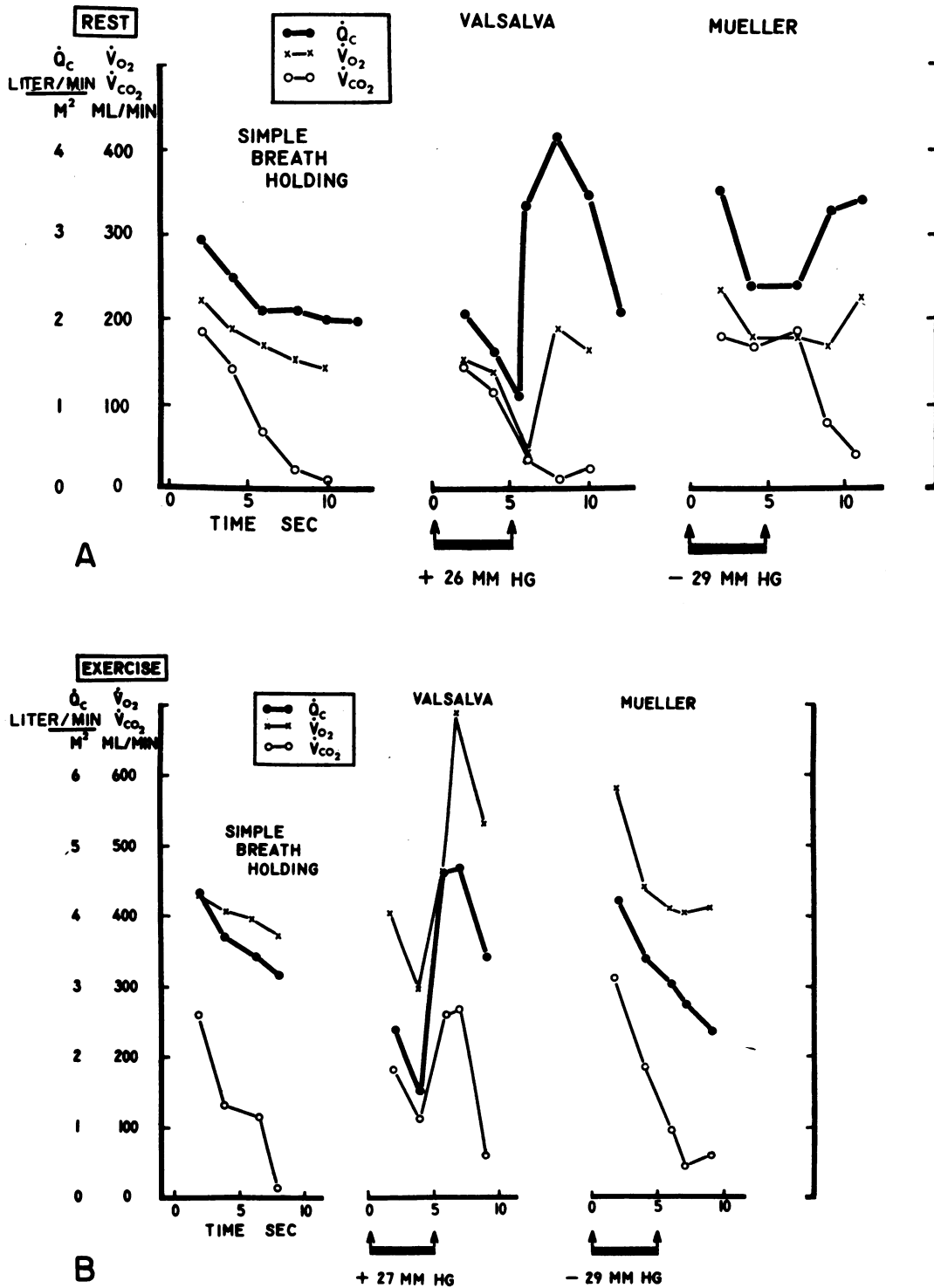


FIGURE 8 Time course of the changes in \dot{Q}_c , \dot{V}_{O_2} , and \dot{V}_{CO_2} during breath holding. A. At rest. B. After exercise. (Subject H. A. M.). Each point represents mean values from two to three measurements.

changes on gas exchange were calculated using the appropriate dissociation curve for each gas. Measurements of \dot{Q}_c during a Valsalva or Mueller are shown in the same table. It can be seen from Table III and referring to Fig. 8 that changes in \dot{V}_{O_2} primarily reflected changes in \dot{Q}_c whereas changes in \dot{V}_{CO_2} depended primarily on the partial pressure gradient between alveoli and blood. Therefore, \dot{V}_{CO_2} became relatively independent of \dot{Q}_c during breath holding except perhaps after exercise. In that case, the PCO_2 gradient between alveoli and blood might have been high enough during phase II to explain the positive overshoot in \dot{V}_{CO_2} which occurred as a result of the overshoot in \dot{Q}_c .

APPENDIX

When the plethysmograph is closed with no subject inside it,

$$\frac{\Delta V_P}{\Delta P_p} = K \quad (1)$$

where:

ΔV_P = change in volume of the contents of the plethysmograph

ΔP_p = change in pressure within the plethysmograph, and
 K = calibrating factor.

In practice, K was obtained by injecting a known volume of water into the plethysmograph which was filled with water.

When a subject holds his breath in the plethysmograph,

$$\Delta V_L = \Delta V_p \quad (2)$$

where:

ΔV_L = change in volume of lung gas.

Assuming that lung volume depends only on alveolar pressure and gas exchange then,

$$\Delta V_L = \Delta V_L^c + \Delta V_L^{GA} \quad (3)$$

where:

ΔV_L^c = change in volume of lung gas because of compression or decompression, and

ΔV_L^{GA} = change in volume of lung gas because of gas absorption or evolution.

If at some time during the breath holding procedure, the subject voluntarily changes his intrathoracic pressure rapidly, one can use Boyle's Law to show that:

$$\frac{K \cdot \Delta P_p^v}{\Delta P_L^v} = \frac{V_L}{B-47} \quad (4)$$

where:

$K \cdot \Delta P_p^v$ = Change in volume of lung gas during this rapid maneuver

ΔP_L^v = change in intrathoracic pressure during this rapid maneuver

V_L = volume of lung gas (assumed to be nearly constant throughout breath holding in these calculations), and

$B-47$ = barometric pressure - pressure of water vapor at 37°C.

By Boyle's Law, during the breath holding procedure,

$$\Delta V_L^c = \Delta P_L \cdot \frac{V_L}{B-47} \quad (5)$$

where:

ΔP_L = change in intrathoracic gas pressure.

Substituting equation 4 into equation 5

$$\Delta V_L^c = \Delta P_L \cdot \frac{K \cdot \Delta P_p^v}{\Delta P_L^v} \quad (6)$$

Substituting equations 6, 2, and 1, into equation 3, and rearranging the terms,

$$\Delta V_L^{GA} = K \left(P_p - \frac{\Delta P_p^v}{\Delta P_L^v} \cdot \Delta P_L \right) \quad (7)$$

where:

ΔP_p = change in plethysmograph pressure.

This equation is used in calculating gas absorption during breath holding in the plethysmograph.

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