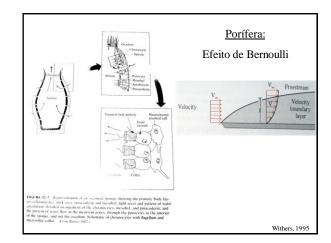


Mecanismos de Ventilação

Difusão em animais pequenos e esféricos (Ø <1mm)



Modelos generalizados de troca gasosa:

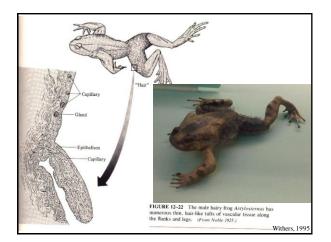
- Animais usando superfície do corpo
 - · animais peq./muitos anfíbios
 - · reservatório infinito de ar/água



Withers 1995



Figura 9.5 Rã do Lago Titicaca (*Telmatobius culeus***).** Estas rãs, que vivem em um lago em alta atitude no Peru, usam a pele para trocas gasosas. A superfície da pele extremamente enrugada aumenta a área de superfície respiratória. Moyes, Schultz, 2010



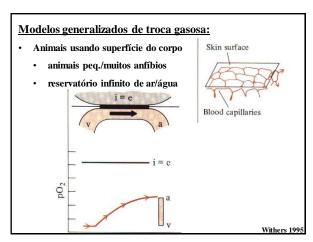
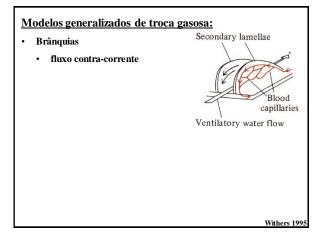
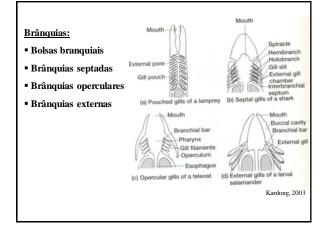
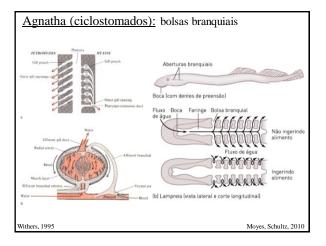
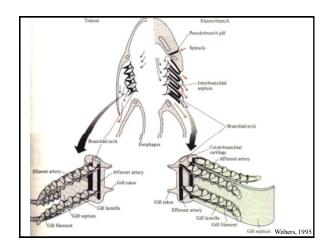


TABLE 13-3 Partitioning of pulmonary, branchial, and cutaneous gas exchange in a salamander (Necturus; mean body mass = 150 g) at an ambient temperature of 25° C. (Data from Guinnond and Hutchison 1972.) VO_2 VCO₂ Pulmonary 10%12% Branchial 60% 61% Cutaneous 30% 27% Total1 26.1 23.7 Units are μ l O₂ g⁻¹ hr⁻¹. Withers, 1995



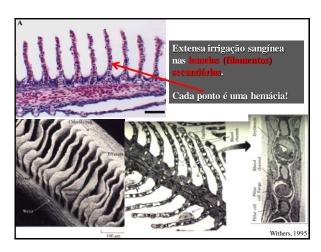












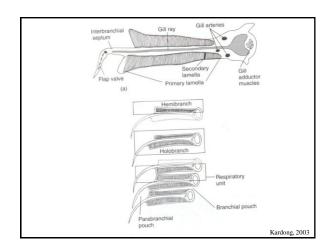
Como um peixe consegue remover 80 - 90% do O₂ da água?

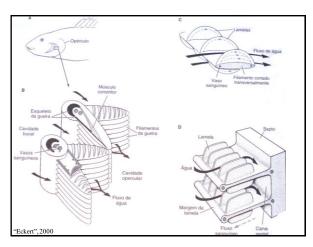
- Distância curta de difusão nas lamelas.
- 2) <u>Grande área superficial</u> nas lamelas.
- 3) <u>Fluxo contracorrente</u> nas lamelas.
- 4) Ventilação de grande quantidade de água.

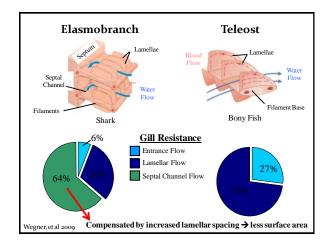


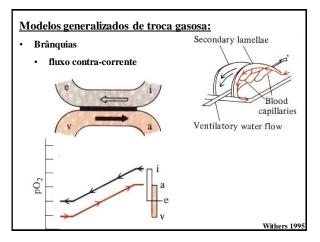
Vamos calcular:

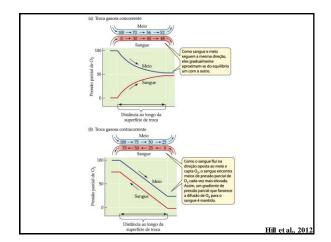
- 4 arcos brânquias em cada lado do corpo.
- 2 fileiras de filamentos primários em cada arco (hemibrânquia).
- 100's de filamentos per hemibrânquia
- <u>1000's</u> <u>de lamelas secundárias em cada filamento.</u>
- → Área branquial é 10 até 60x maior do que área superficial do corpo, dependendo da espécie!
- → potencial ENORME para extração de O₂ da água!

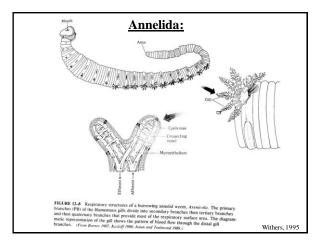




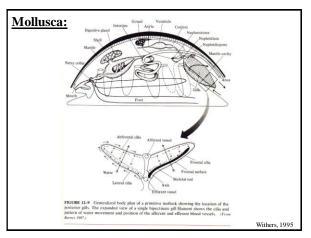


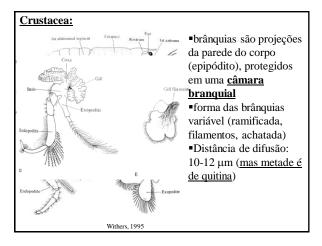


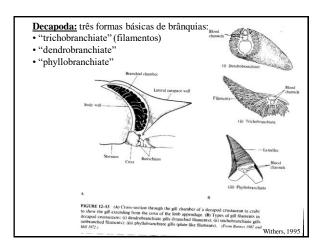


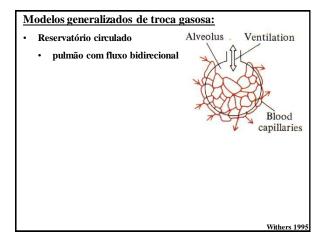


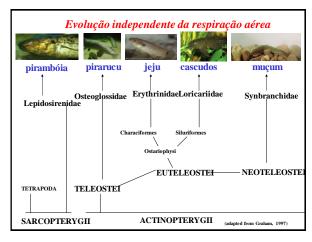




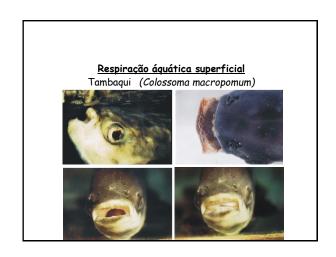












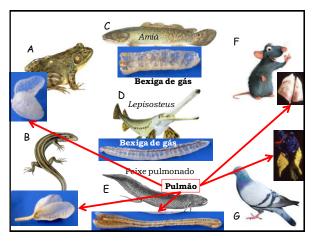


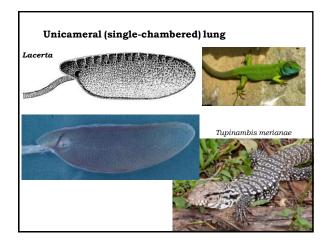


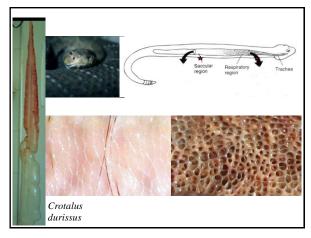


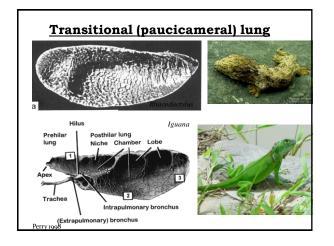


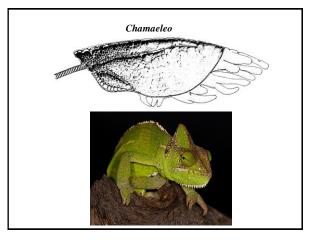


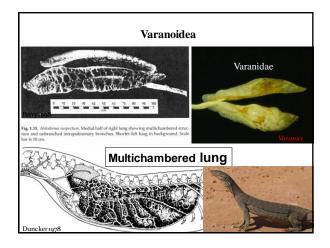


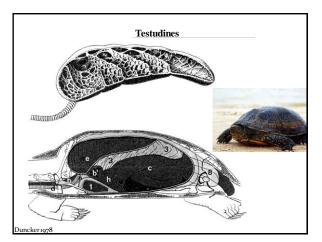


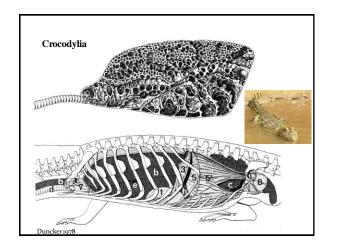


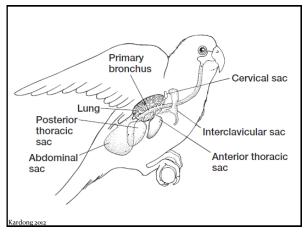


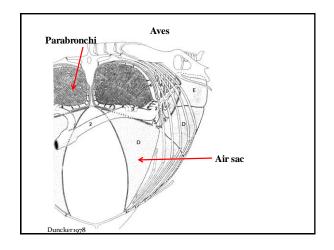


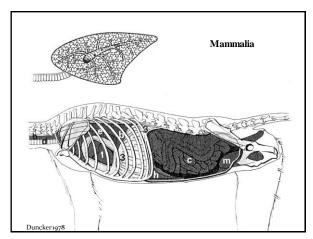


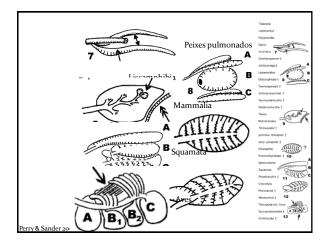


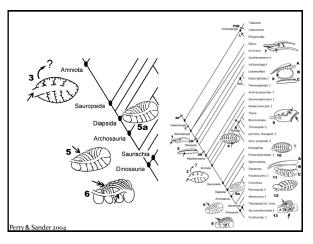


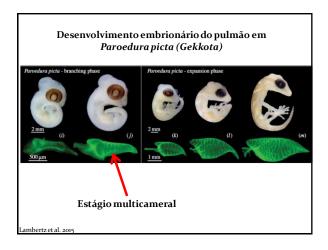


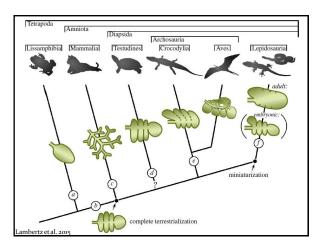


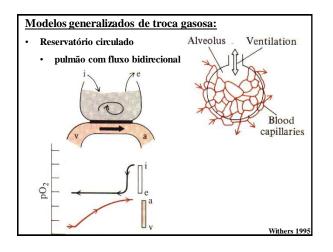


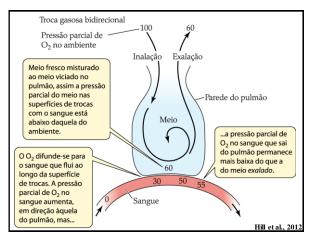


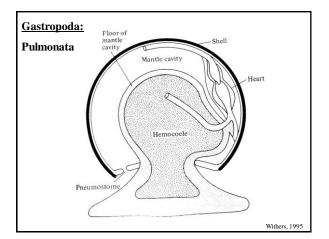






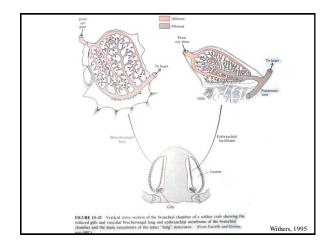


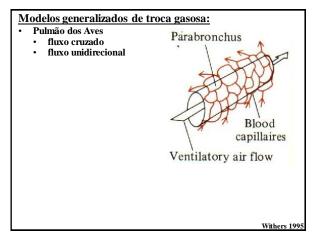


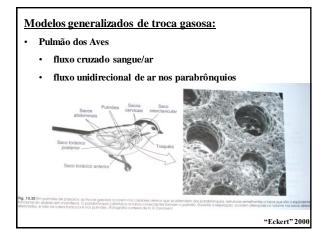


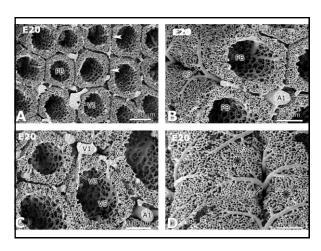
Crustacea - Respiração áerea

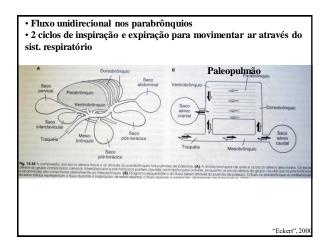
- três grupos que invadiram a terra firma:
 - Amphipoda
 - Decapoda
 - Isopoda
- •Decapoda:
 - muitos decápodes afogam quando submersos
 - · lamela das brânquias colapsa quando sai d'água
 - → reforçado e/ou reduzido
 - parede da câmara branquial para troca gasosa (pulmão)
 - escafognatito para ventilação

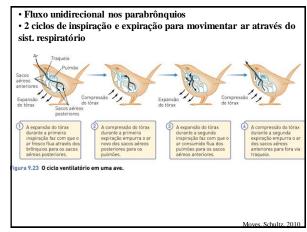


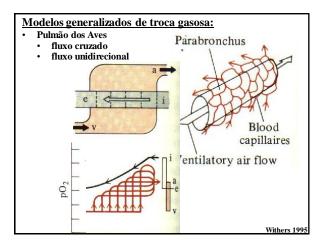


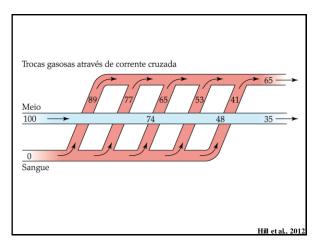


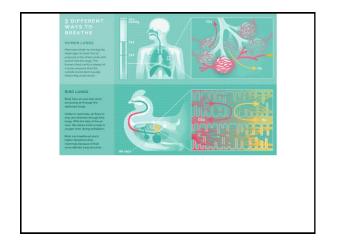


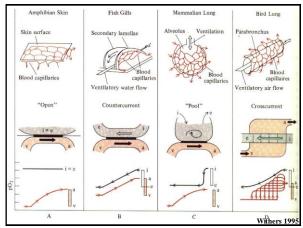




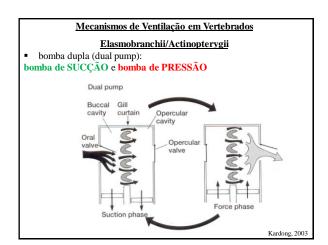








Fim parte 1

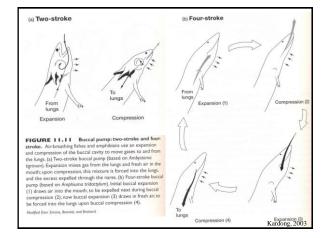


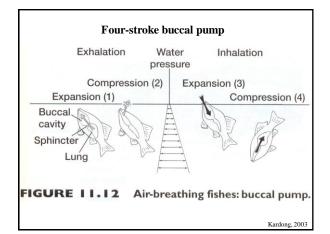
Mecanismos de Ventilação em Vertebrados

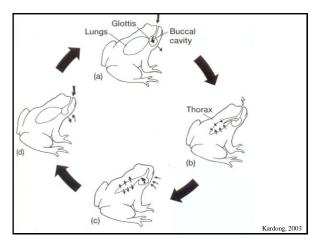
➤Inspiração através de bomba buccal

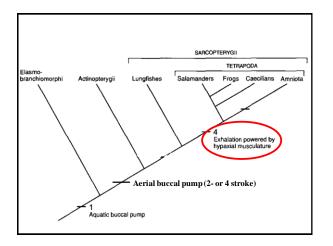
Bomba buccal/bomba pulsátil

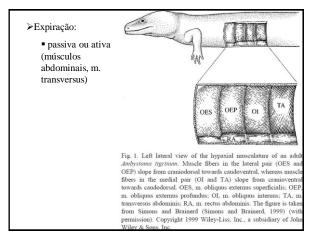
- bomba de duas fases:
 - um ciclo de expansão compressão
 - grande maioria dos anfíbios
- bomba de quatro fases
 - dois ciclos de expansão compressão
 - peixes de resp. aérea, alguns anfíbios aquáticos

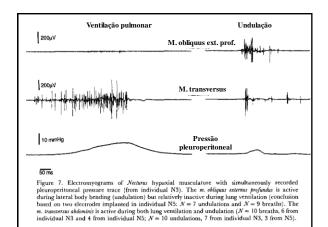


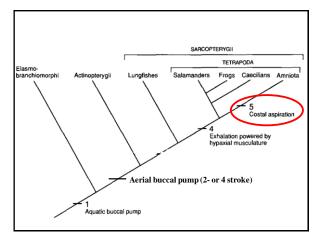






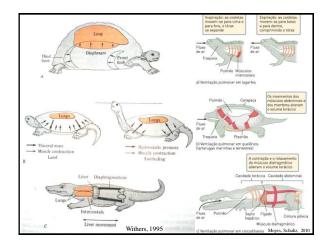


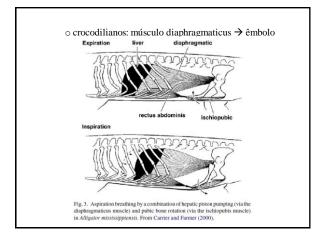




➤ Aspiração

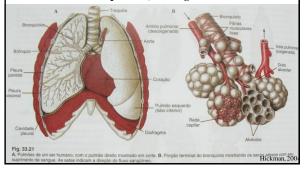
- primitivo: rotação das costelas para aumentar volume da cavidade torácica/abdominal → suga o ar para dentro dos pulmões
- \blacksquare libera cavidade oral e faringe da respiração \Rightarrow adaptação para alimentação
- costelas → músculos intercostais
- especializações:
 - o crocodilianos: músculo diaphragmaticus \rightarrow êmbolo
 - o tartarugas: músculos abdominais modificam posição das viscerais
 - o mamíferos: diafragma
 - o aves: separação completa entre mecanismo de ventilação (sacos aéreos) e troca gasosa (paleopulmão = parabrônquios)
 - corrente cruzada

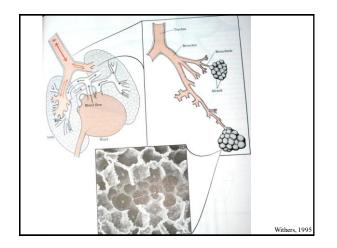


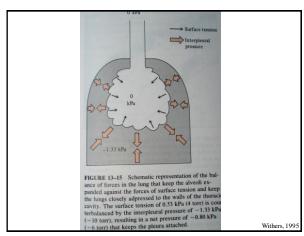


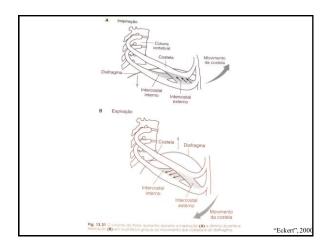
Sistema respiratório dos mamíferos:

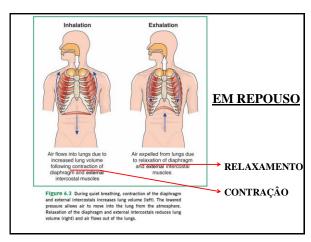
- Traquéia, brônquios, ductos alveolares, alvéolos
- · Pleura visceral e parietal, diafragma











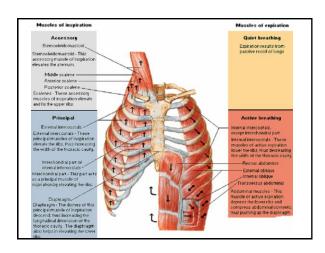
RESPIRAÇÃO NO EXERCÍCIO

INSPIRAÇÃO ATIVA

INTERCOST. EXTERNOS +
DIAFRAGMA + MUSCÚLOS
SUPLEMENTARES (ESCALENOS,
ESTERNOCLEIDOMASTÓIDEO
(PEITORAL))

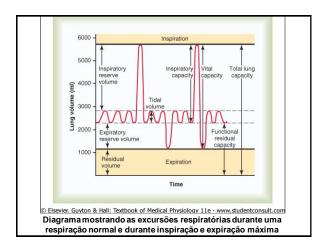
RESPIRAÇÃO NO EXERCÍCIO

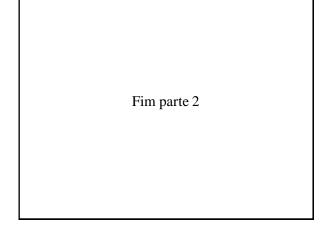
EXPIRAÇÃO ATIVAINTERCOSTAIS INTERNOS +
OBLÍQUOS + TRANSVERSO +
RETO ABDOMINAL

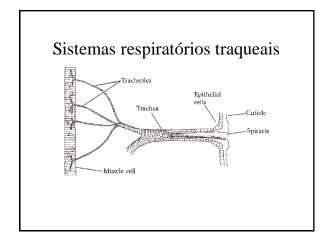


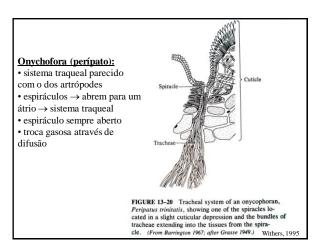


Espirômetro



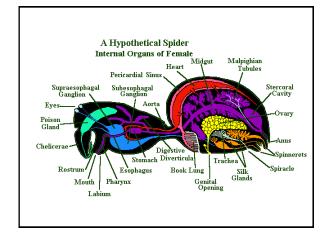


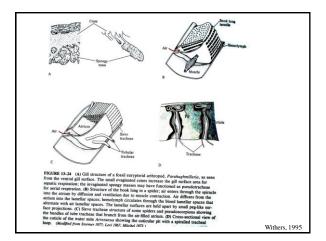


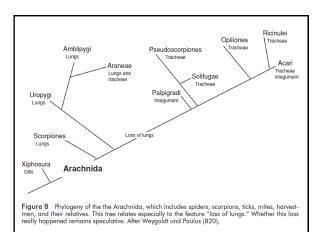


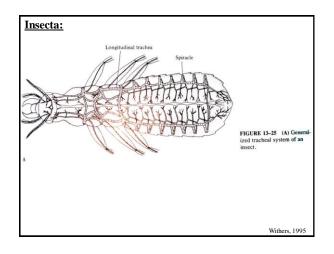
Chelicerata:

- como adultos: respiração aérea
- formas primitivas: pulmão foliáceo (=brânquia foliáceo)
 - sistema de lamelas invaginadas
 - · com espiráculo e átrio
 - hemolinfa para transportar gases
- formas avançadas: evoluíram sistema traqueal (junto ou sem pulmão foliáceo)
- traquéia de peneira (sieve trachea)
- traquéia de tubo (tube trachea)



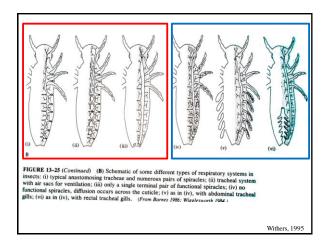


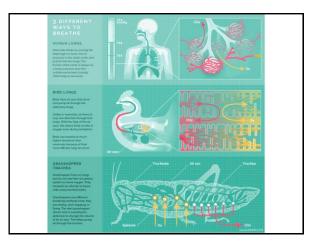




Insecta:

- normalmente com sistema traqueal, mas algumas modificações para vida aquática
- brânquia traqueal
- brânquias abdominais laterais
- brânquias filamentadas
- \blacksquare brânquia funcional (pêlos hidrófobos (**plastrão**) \Rightarrow bolha de ar)
- brânquia retal (larva da libélula)
- brânquia de sangue





Insecta:

- todos com espiráculos (estigmas) e sistema traqueal
- numero variável de espiráculos
- vários tipos de sistemas traqueais
- espiráculos podem ser fechados → controle da evaporação
- troca gasosa só nas traquéolas (<1μm)
- difusão dentro dos tubos (poucos movimentos respiratórios)
- Ventilação descontinua

