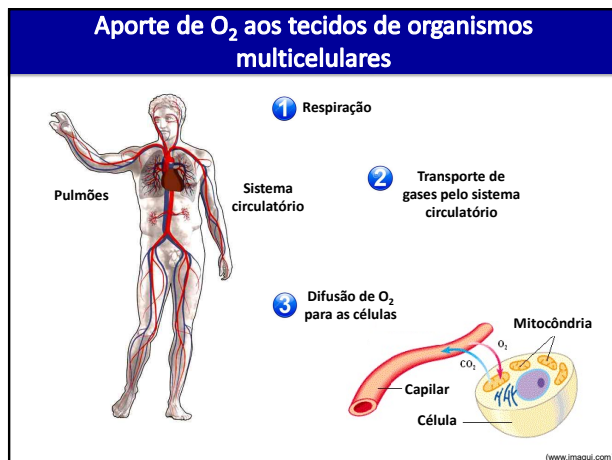
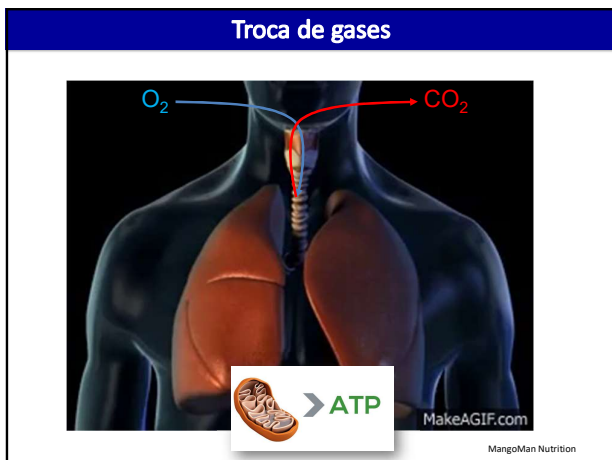
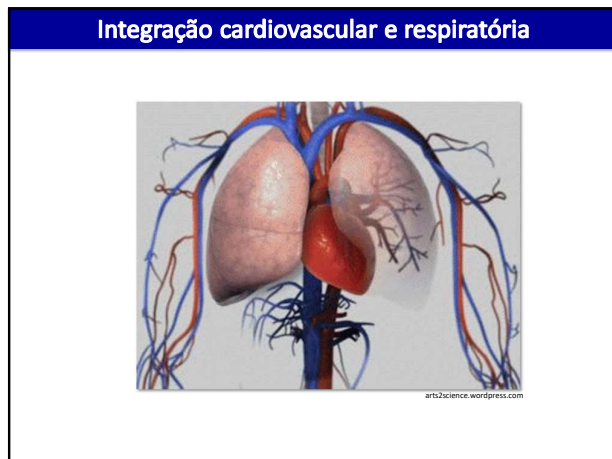



 Universidade de São Paulo
 Disciplina: RFA-5706
FARMACOLOGIA CARDIOVASCULAR


O sistema respiratório e o sistema cardiovascular

Mateus Ramos Amorim

Ribeirão Preto - 2020

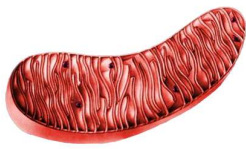


O Oxigênio e a produção de ATP

A adenosina trifosfato (ATP), é uma molécula que armazena energia proveniente, principalmente, da degradação da glicose.

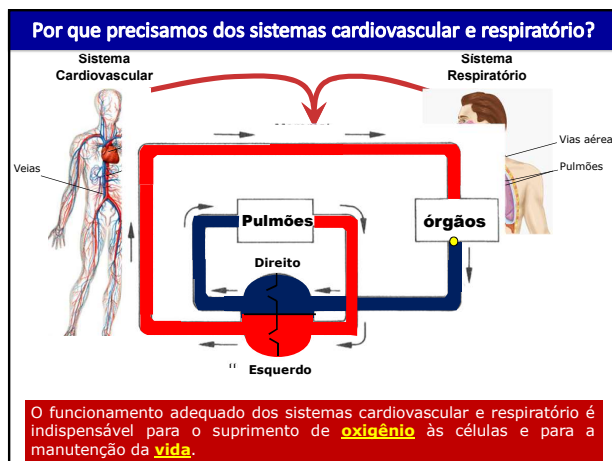
Glicólise anaeróbia : 2 ATPs

Respiração aeróbia : 36 ATPs



90% da produção de ATP é dependente da presença de oxigênio

(knowwhy.com.br)



Roteiro da aula

- A importância do O₂ para o metabolismo celular;
- Ventilação pulmonar e captação do O₂ em mamíferos;
- Controle neural da respiração;
- Controle neural da pressão arterial;
- Integração cardiovascular e respiratória.

O O₂ é fundamental para o funcionamento dos tecidos do corpo

O consumo de oxigênio pelo corpo humano é elevado

The diagram illustrates the flow of oxygen from a cell to major organs. An arrow labeled 'O₂' points to a cell. From the cell, three arrows point to a brain, a ribcage (representing lungs), and a heart, indicating that oxygen is distributed to these vital organs.

Organismos unicelulares captam oxigênio do ambiente por difusão através da membrana

The diagram shows a cross-section of a Paramecium cell. Three arrows labeled 'O₂' point directly into the cell from the outside, demonstrating the process of diffusion across the cell membrane. To the right is a micrograph of a Paramecium sp. cell.

A falta do O₂ leva à morte celular e tecidual

The diagram shows a cell with a red 'X' over it, signifying cell death. Arrows from this cell point to a brain, a ribcage, and a heart, indicating that the lack of oxygen leads to the death of these tissues.

O oxigênio é importante para a produção de energia na forma de ATP pelas mitocôndrias

Organismo multicelular

The diagram shows a human figure on the left. An arrow points from the human to a detailed view of a cell labeled 'Célula'. Inside the cell, an arrow points to a mitochondrion labeled 'Mitocôndria'. A nucleus is also labeled 'Núcleo'. The chemical equation for cellular respiration is shown in a red box at the bottom.

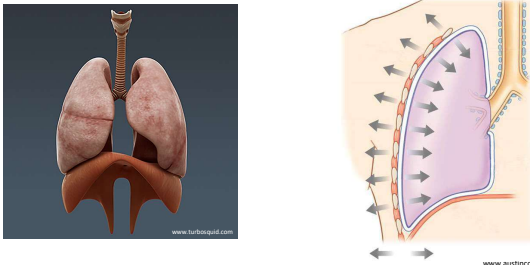
Glicose + 6H₂O + 6O₂ → 6CO₂ + 6H₂O + 38 ATP

Captação de O₂ em mamíferos

The slide features two illustrations: a pair of human lungs on the left and a human heart on the right, representing the respiratory and circulatory systems in mammals.

O aparelho respiratório em mamíferos

Os pulmões constituem um órgão de paredes finas e são responsáveis pela captação e troca de gases



Controle neural da respiração



A contração do diafragma promove expansão da caixa torácica e redução da pressão intratorácica

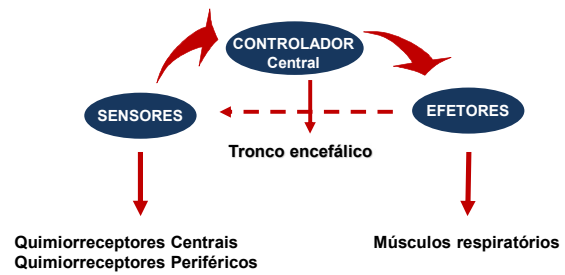


A *inspiração* é um processo ativo do ponto de vista mecânico e neural.

A *expiração* é um processo passivo do ponto de vista mecânico e ativo do ponto de vista neural.

Como é feito o controle da atividade do diafragma?

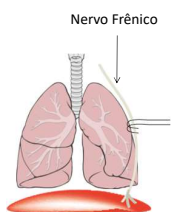
Sistemas de controle respiratório



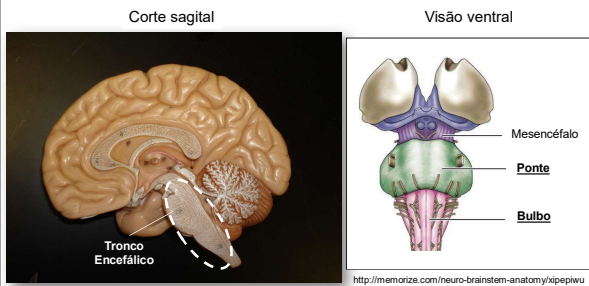
West, *Fisiologia Respiratória*, 2013

O nervo frênico controla a atividade do diafragma

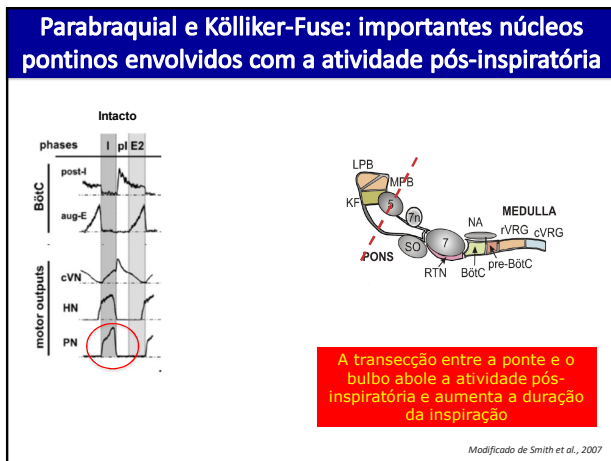
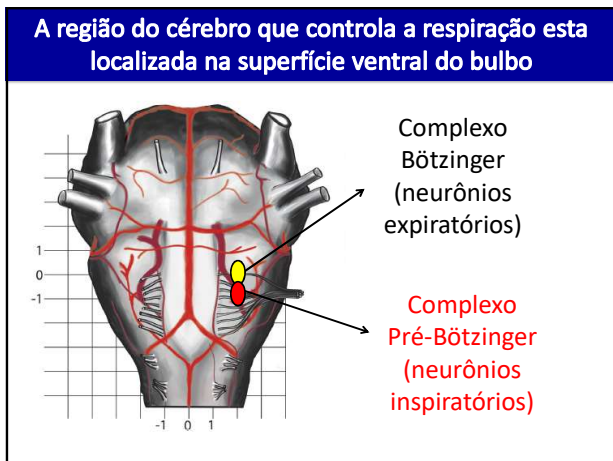
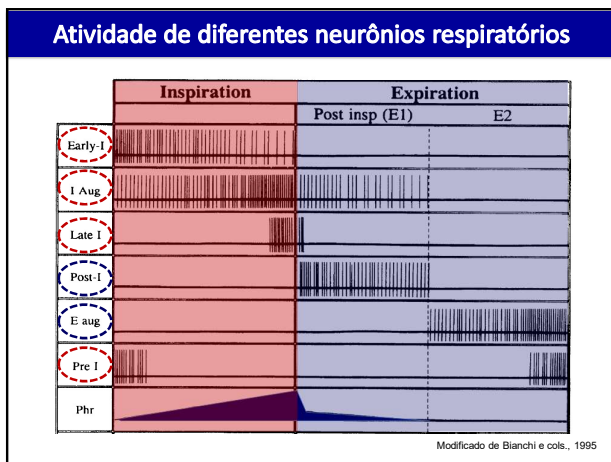
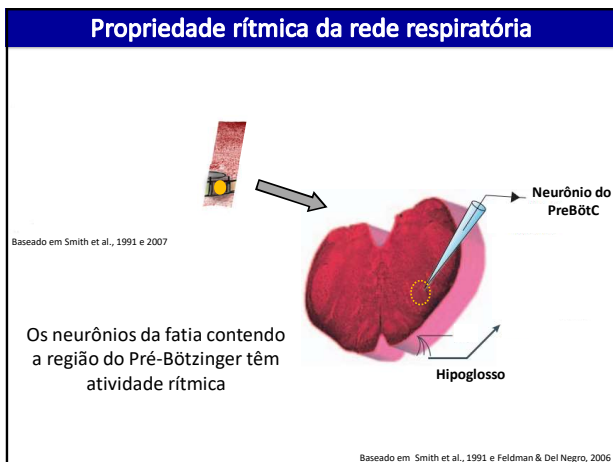
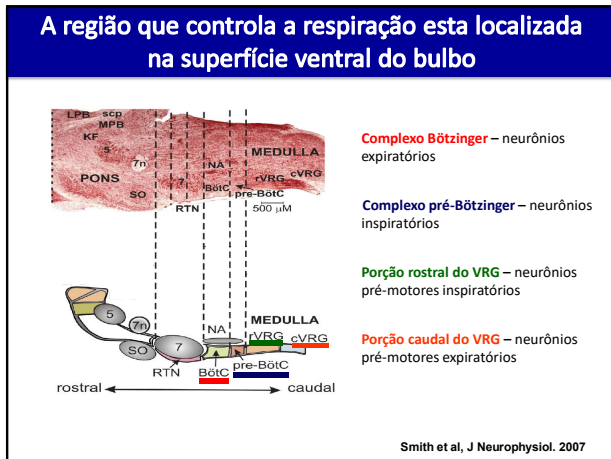
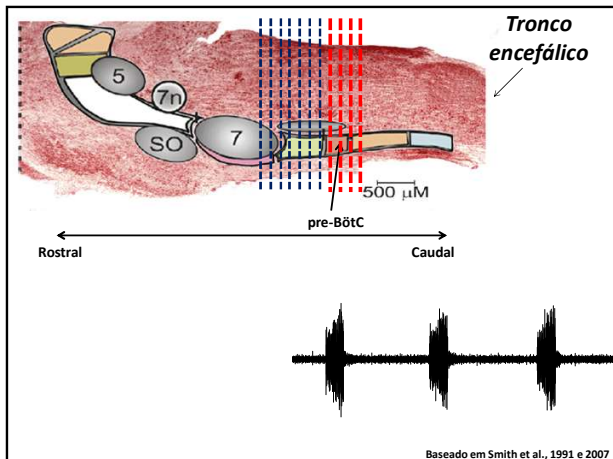
A atividade do nervo frênico é caracterizada pelo formato em rampa

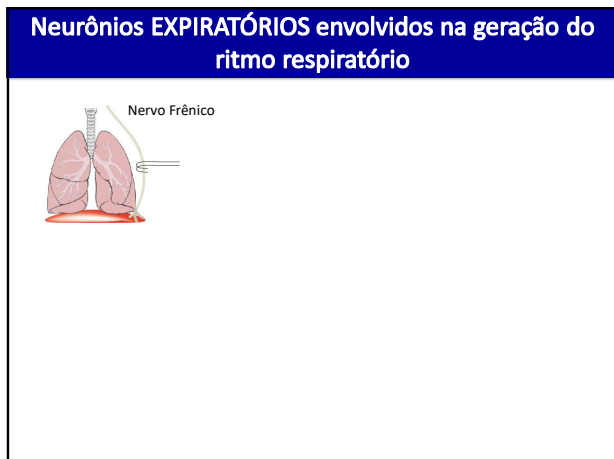
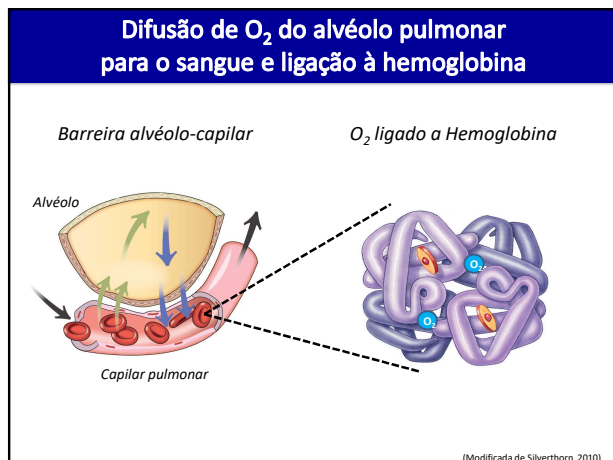
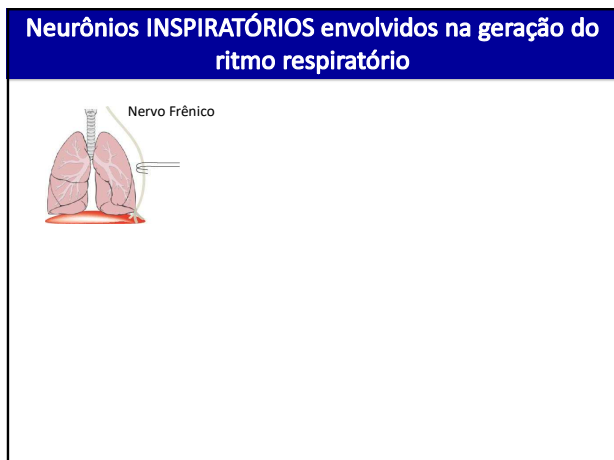
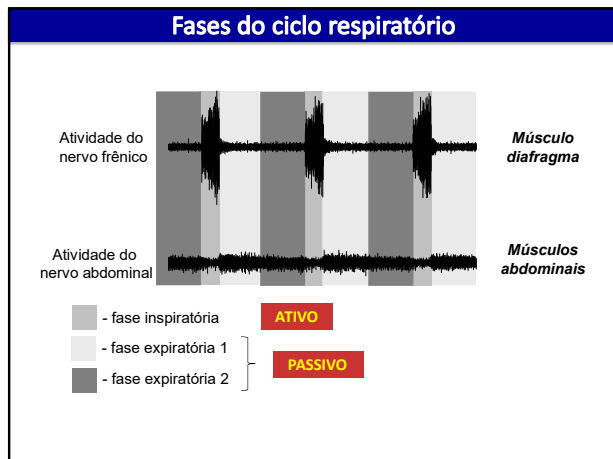
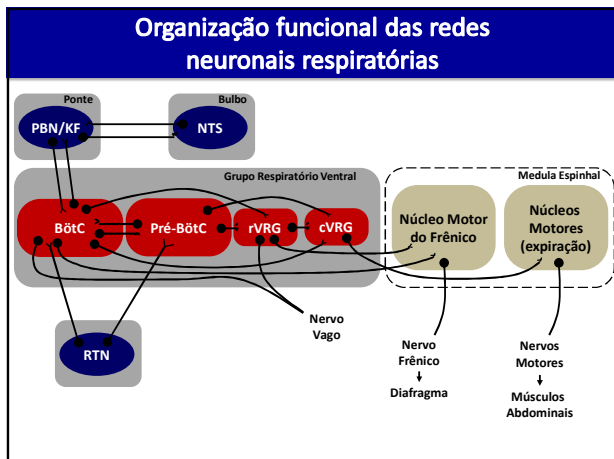


O ritmo respiratório é gerado no tronco encefálico

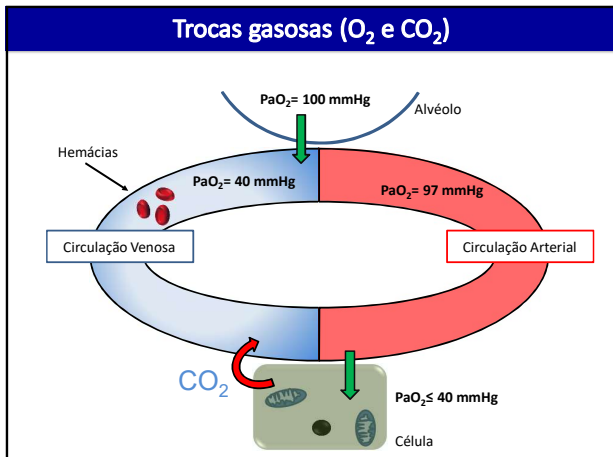


http://aprendizadoacelerado.com
http://memorize.com/neuro-brainstem-anatomy/xipepiwu





Como o O₂ chega até as células?



O ion Ferro e a hemoglobina

O₂ ligado a Hemoglobina

O ion Ferro

Ligação reversível

$$Hb + O_2 \rightleftharpoons HbO_2$$

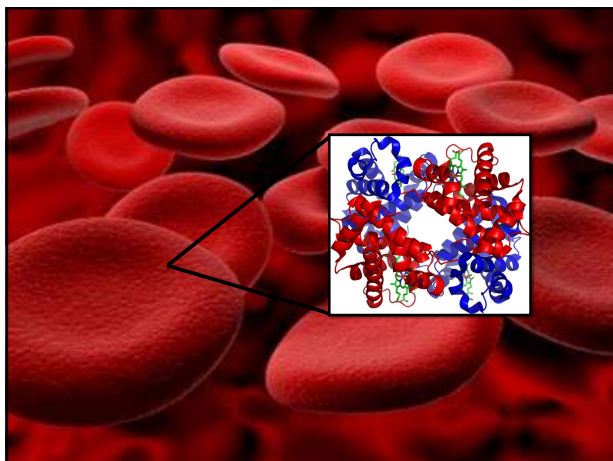
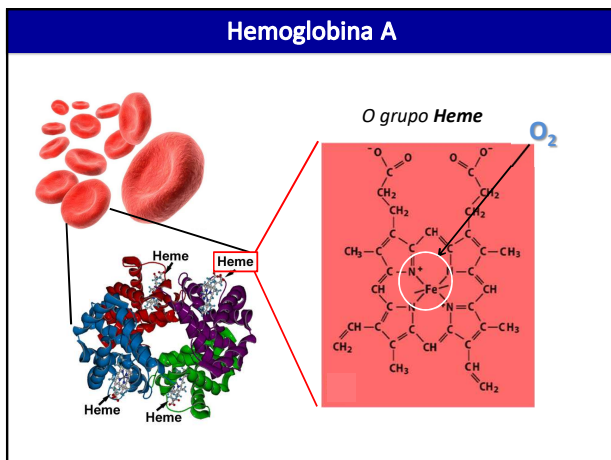
Transporte de O₂ dissolvido

Dissolvido: 0,3 mL O₂/ 100 ml de sangue

Consumo de O₂ no repouso: 250 mL/min

Débito Cardíaco = 5 L/min

Seria necessário um DÉBITO CARDÍACO de 80 L de sangue/ min



Conformações da Hemoglobina

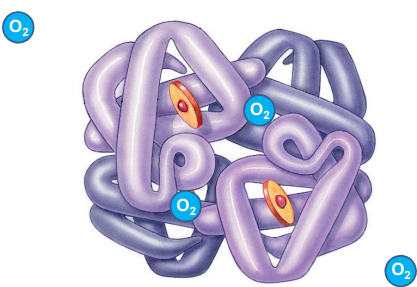
FORMA T (Tensa)

- Forma desoxigenada
- Baixa afinidade pelo Oxigênio

FORMA R (Relaxada)

- Forma oxigenada
- Alta afinidade pelo Oxigênio

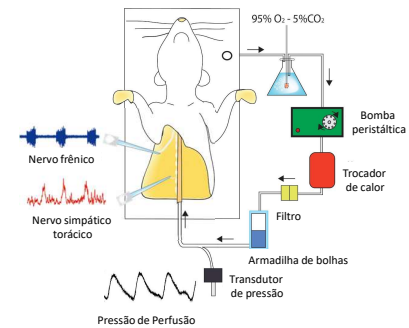
Ligação O₂ - Hemoglobina



(Modificada de Silverthorn, 2010)

Preparação coração-tronco cerebrais isolados

Registros de nervos simpático e respiratórios



Integração cardiorrespiratória



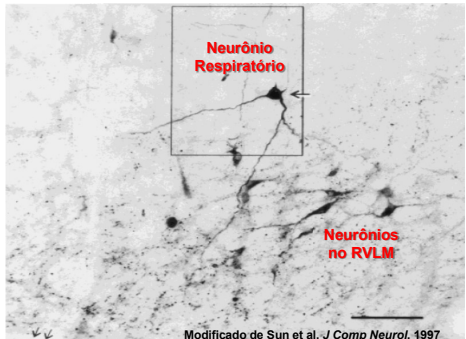
O acoplamento simpático-respiratório

 The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1932
 Sir Charles Sherrington, Edgar Adrian



Modificado de Adrian e cols., J Physiol., 1932

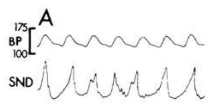
Os neurônios respiratórios e pré-simpáticos estão localizados na superfície ventral do bulbo



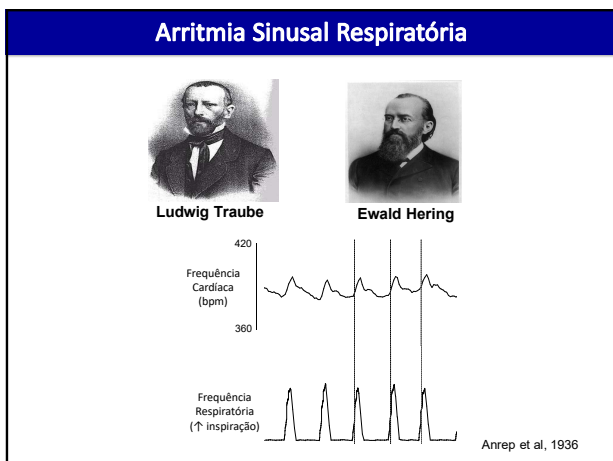
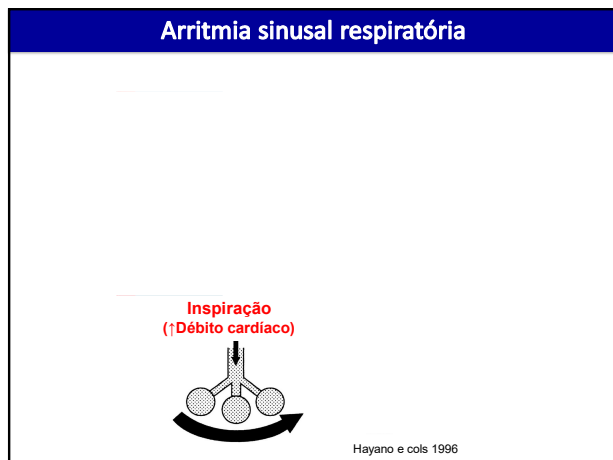
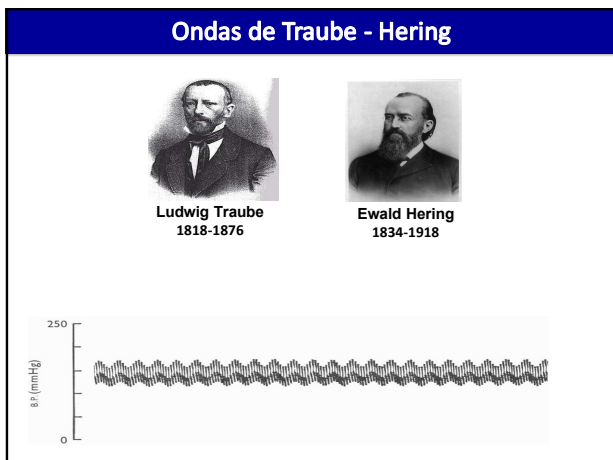
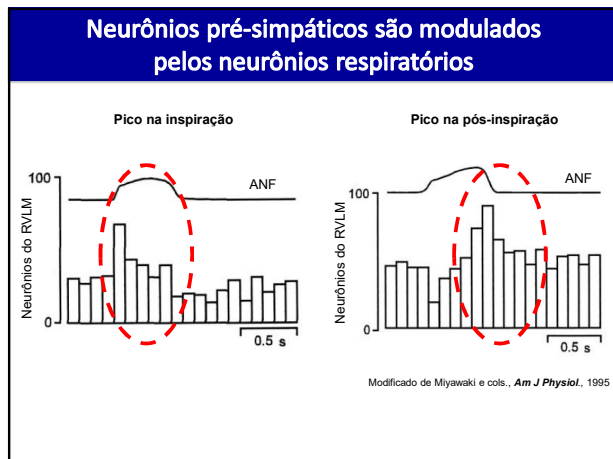
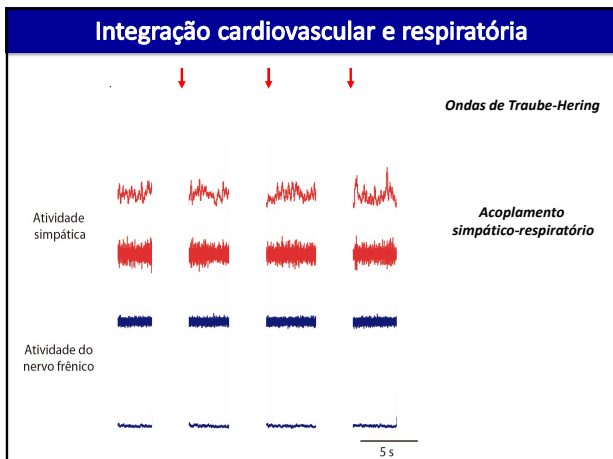
Modificado de Sun et al. J Comp Neurol, 1997

Acoplamento cardiorrespiratório ocorre independente de estímulos corticais e periféricos

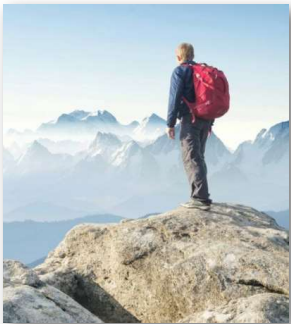
Intacto



Barman SM e Gebber GL. 1980

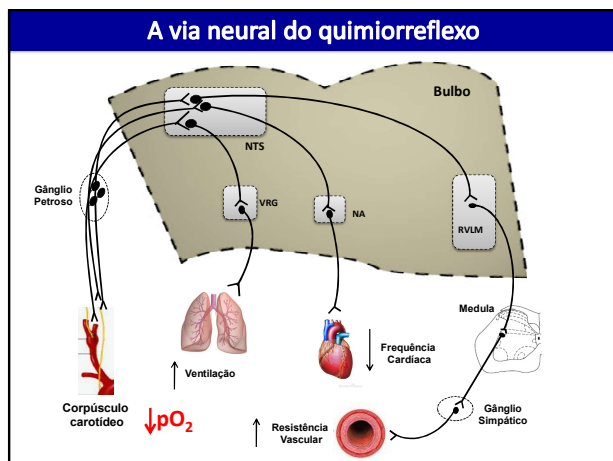
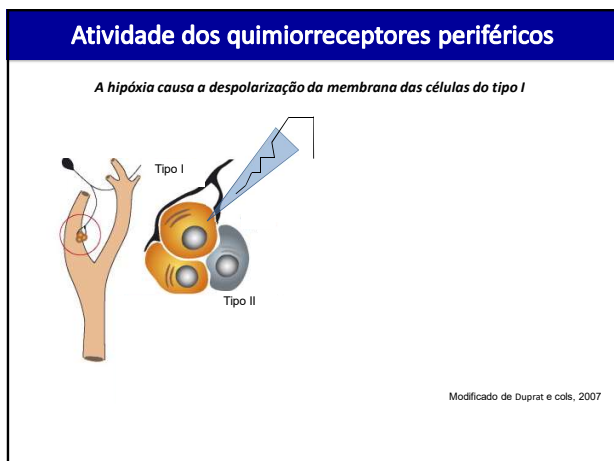
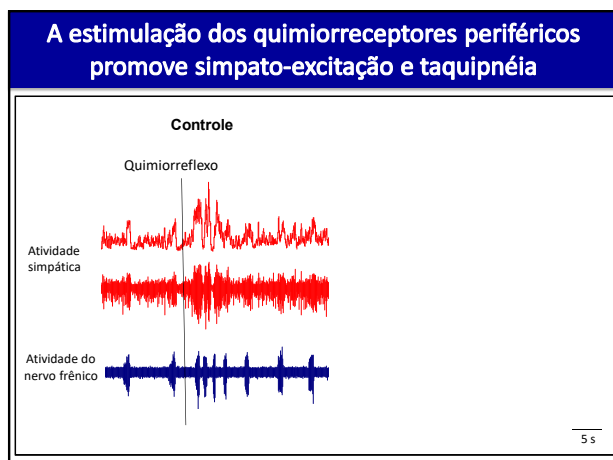
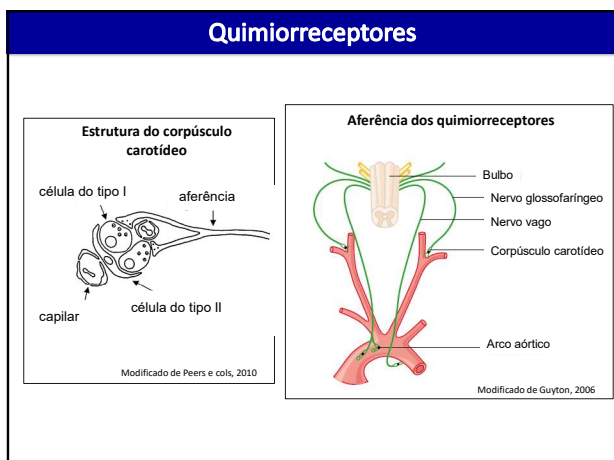
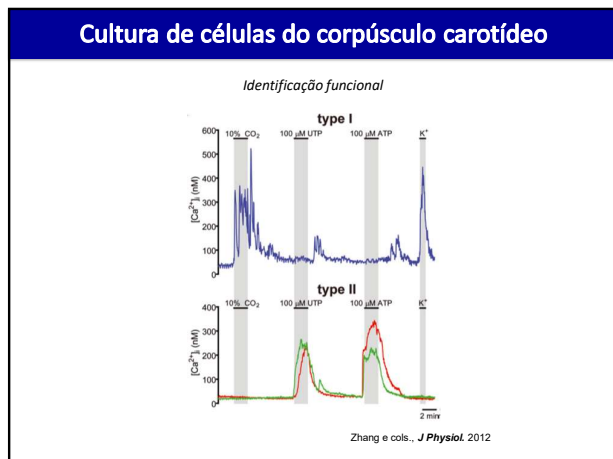


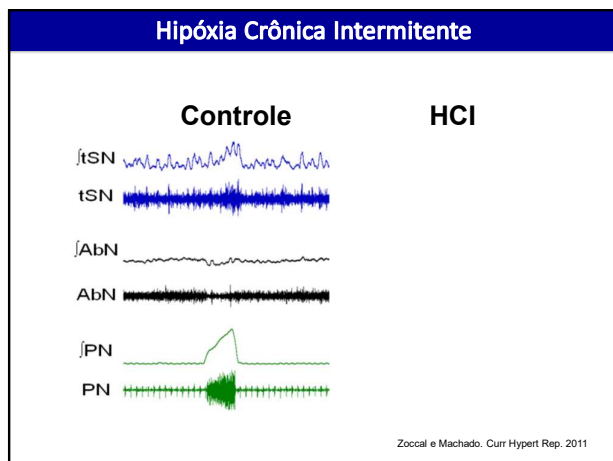
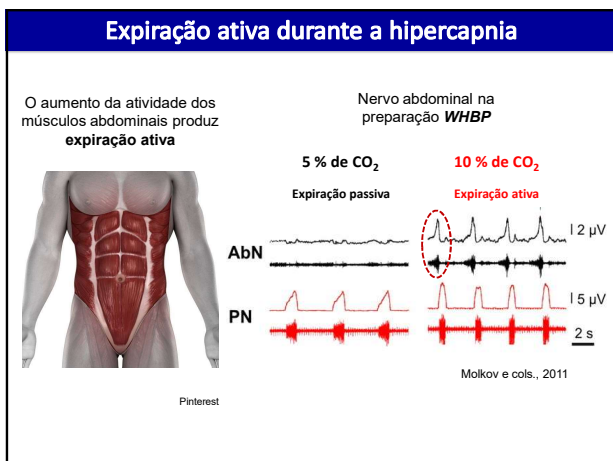
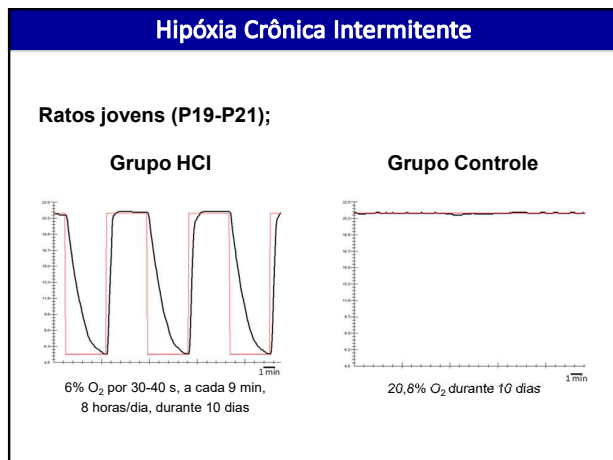
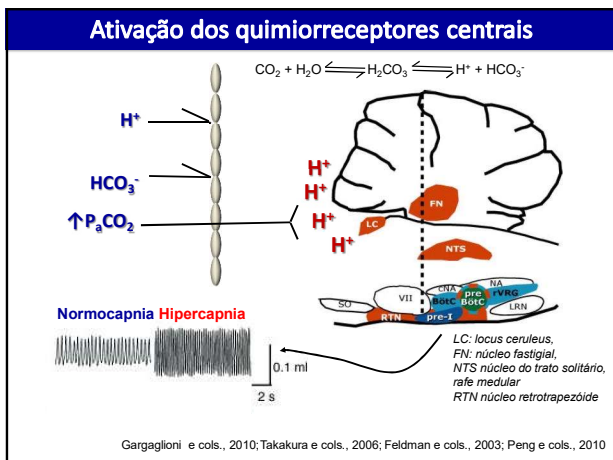
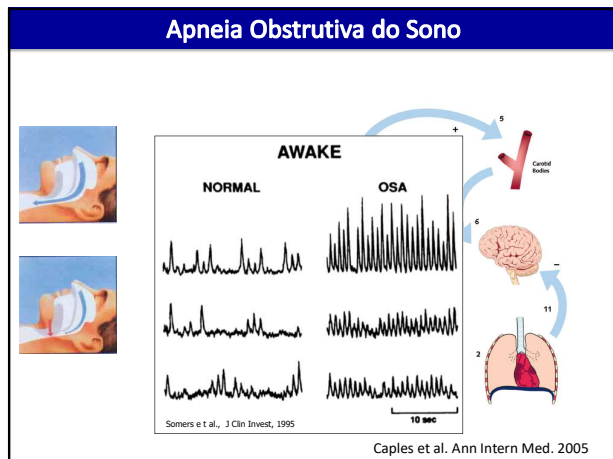
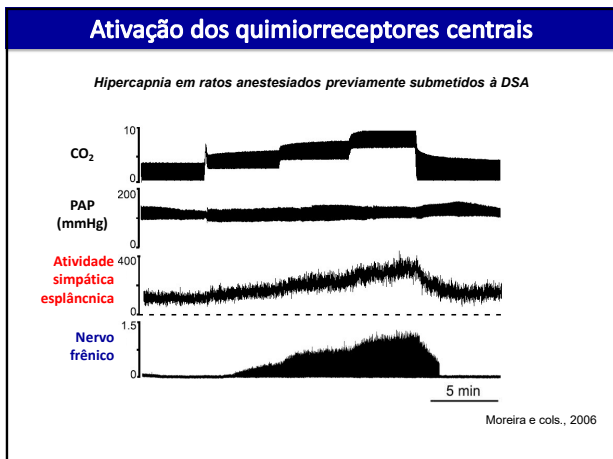
Hipóxia

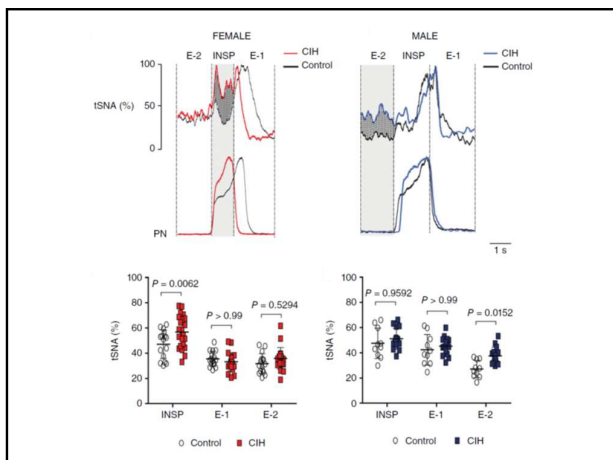
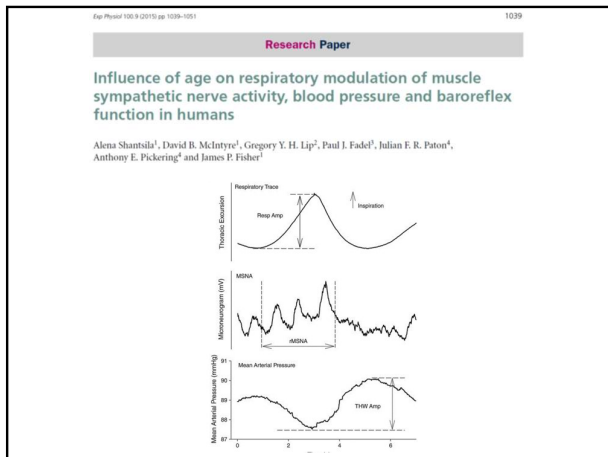
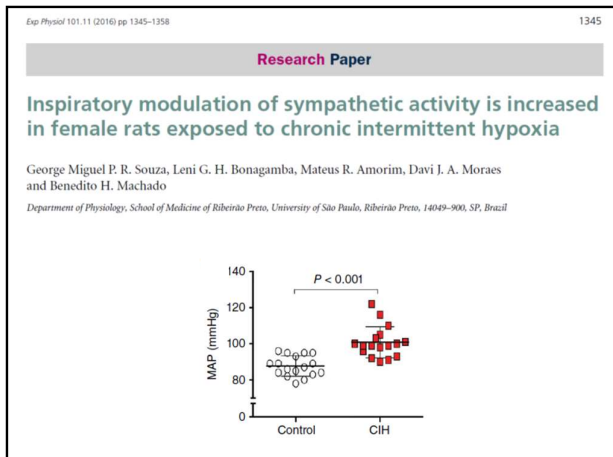


Diminuição do P_{O_2} atmosférico
 ↓
 Diminuição do P_{aO_2}
(HIPÓXIA)
 ↓
 Quimiorreflexo periférico
(Corpúsculo carotídeo)
 ↓
 Ajustes respiratórios:
 cardiovasculares e
 comportamentais

www.vix.com







Modulação respiratória da atividade simpática

Grupo respiratório ventral (VRG) Rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM)

Desnervação sino-aórtica (DSA)

Por que ratos DSA não são hipertensos?

Hipótese:
Ocorrem alterações na rede respiratória neural após a DSA as quais contribuem para a manutenção da atividade simpática em níveis normais.

