



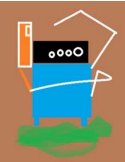
Oxigeno y CO2

en el Paciente Crítico

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En Medicina Critica

Mayo2025

JVEP

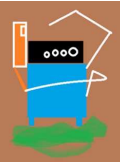


El oxígeno fue descubierto por primera vez por un químico Sueco, **Carl Wilhelm Scheele**, en **1772**. Joseph Priestley, un químico Inglés, independientemente, descubrió el oxígeno en 1774, y publicó sus hallazgos el mismo año, **tres años antes de que Scheele publicara los suyos**. Antoine Lavoisier, un químico Francés, también descubrió el oxígeno en 1775, fue el primero en reconocerlo como un elemento y acuñó su nombre "oxígeno", que viene de una palabra griega que significa "creador de ácido".

Hay una disputa histórica sobre quién descubrió el oxígeno. La mayoría se lo atribuye únicamente a Priestley, o a Priestley y a Scheele juntos.

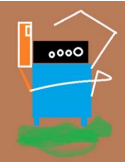


Joseph Priestley, Carl Wilhelm Scheele y Antoine Laurent de Lavoisier respectivamente



¿Qué tiene el mar que lo hace fundamental para la vida?

Al principio de la vida prácticamente todo el oxígeno venía del plancton del océano. Ahora mismo, la mitad del oxígeno que respiras está producido mediante la fotosíntesis por organismos marinos, fitoplancton y vegetales. La otra mitad viene de los bosques y de los ecosistemas vegetales terrestres. Cada vez que respires piensa que la mitad de tu oxígeno viene del mar.



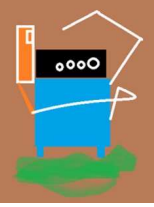
¿Sabes cuántos árboles necesitamos para respirar?

Para abastecer el oxígeno de una sola persona AL DÍA es necesaria la cantidad de:

22 árboles

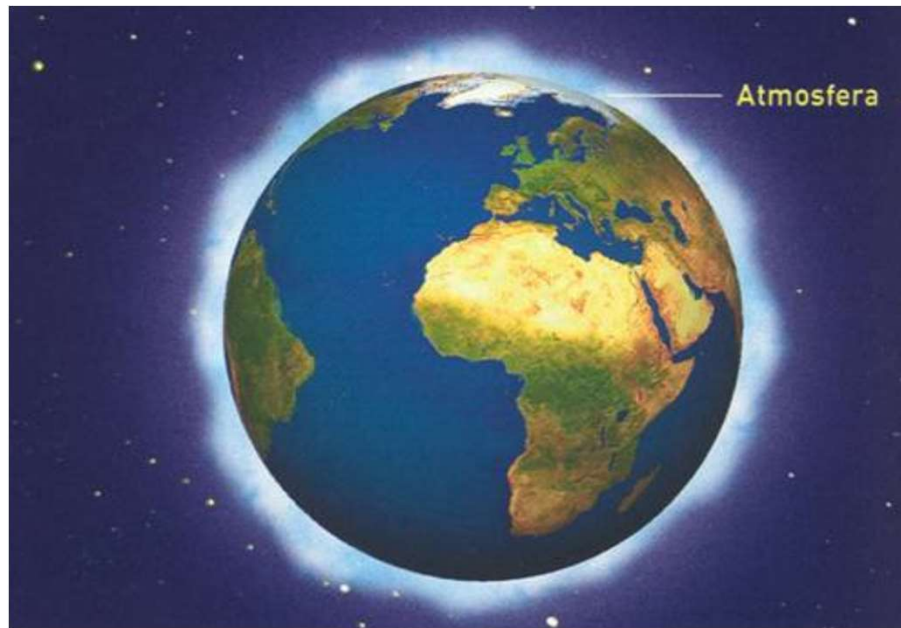
A medida que se talan y arrasan con los bosques, disminuimos nuestras propias posibilidades de vivir.



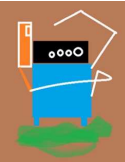


Que es la presión atmosférica

La presión atmosférica es **la fuerza que ejerce el aire sobre la superficie de la Tierra**. Se debe al peso del aire que se encuentra sobre un punto determinado. La presión atmosférica es mayor al nivel del mar y disminuye con la altitud.

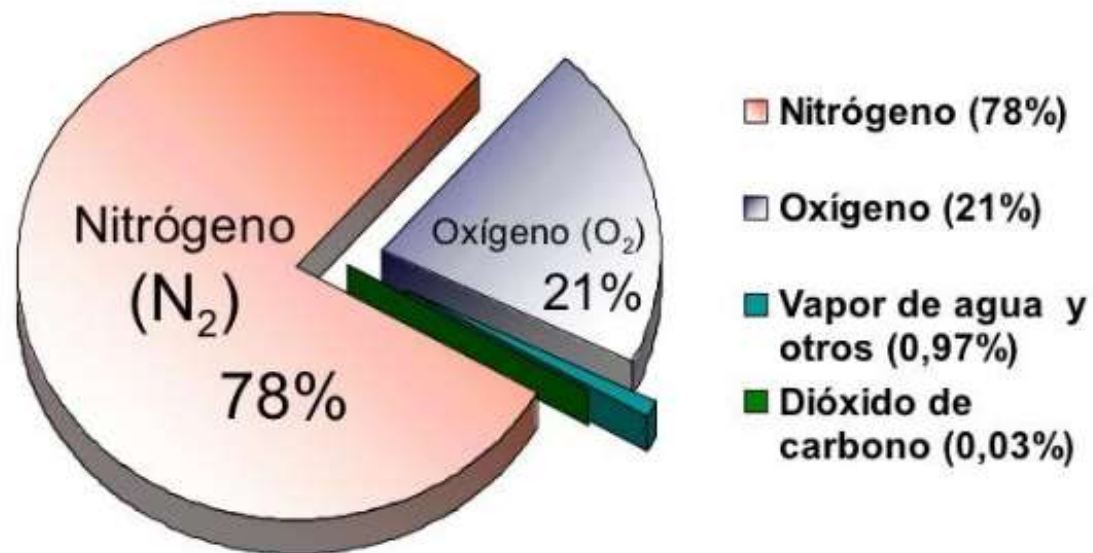


- **Nitrógeno** (N_2) 78.084%
- **Oxígeno** (O_2) 20.946%
- **Argón** (Ar) 0.9340%
- **Vapor de agua** (H_2O) 0.001% – 5%
- **Dióxido de carbono** (CO_2) 0.04%
- **Neón** (Ne) 0.001818%
- **Helio** (He) 0.0005234%
- **Metano** (CH_4) 0.000179%



Composición de la atmósfera

Esta es la composición de un aire "normal", no contaminado:



Composición del aire

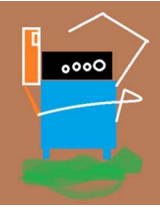


Tabla 3.3. Modificación de la PO_2 como consecuencia de la altura sobre el nivel del mar

Ubicación	Altura sobre el nivel del mar (metros)	Presión atmosférica (mmHg)	Concentración de oxígeno (%)	Presión de oxígeno en el aire (mmHg)
Nivel del mar	0	760	21	159
Popayán	1730	620	21	130
Bogotá	2600	560	21	117
La Paz	3000	520	21	109
Everest	8884	252	21	53

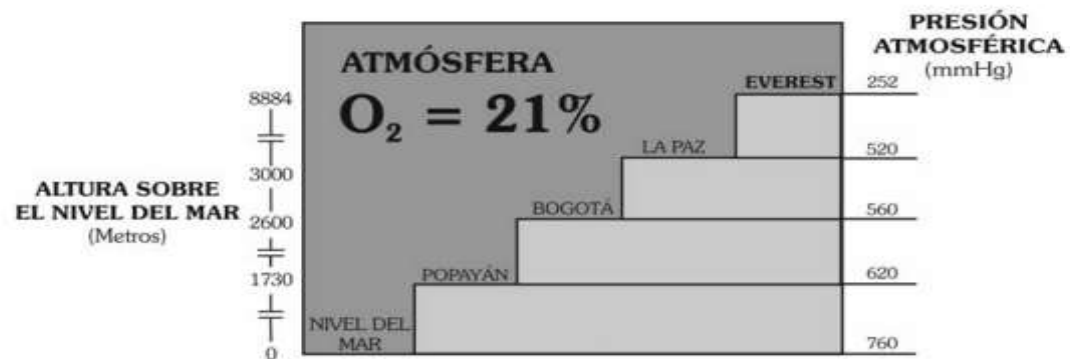


Figura 3.2. Representación del efecto de la altura sobre el nivel del mar, sobre la presión atmosférica

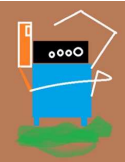
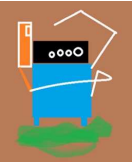
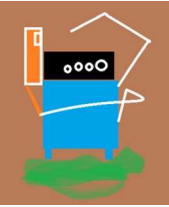


TABLE 15.1 Barometric Pressure Relative to Altitude

Altitude		Barometric Pressure		Inspired Gas PO_2		Equivalent Oxygen % at Sea level	Percentage Oxygen Required to Give Sea Level Value of Inspired Gas PO_2
(ft)	(m)	(kPa)	(mm Hg)	(kPa)	(mm Hg)		
0	0	101	760	19.9	149	20.9	20.9
2000	610	94.3	707	18.4	138	19.4	22.6
4000	1220	87.8	659	16.9	127	17.8	24.5
6000	1830	81.2	609	15.7	118	16.6	26.5
8000	2440	75.2	564	14.4	108	15.1	28.8
10000	3050	69.7	523	13.3	100	14.0	31.3
12000	3660	64.4	483	12.1	91	12.8	34.2
14000	4270	59.5	446	11.1	83	11.6	37.3
16000	4880	54.9	412	10.1	76	10.7	40.8
18000	5490	50.5	379	9.2	69	9.7	44.8
20000	6100	46.5	349	8.4	63	8.8	49.3
22000	6710	42.8	321	7.6	57	8.0	54.3
24000	7320	39.2	294	6.9	52	7.3	60.3
26000	7930	36.0	270	6.3	47	6.6	66.8
28000	8540	32.9	247	5.6	42	5.9	74.5
30000	9150	30.1	226	4.9	37	5.2	83.2
35000	10700	23.7	178	3.7	27	3.8	—
40000	12200	18.8	141	2.7	20	2.8	—
45000	13700	14.8	111	1.8	13	1.9	—
50000	15300	11.6	87	1.1	8	1.1	—
63000	19200	6.3	47	0	0	0	—

Note: 100% oxygen restores sea-level inspired PO_2 at 10000 m (33000 ft).





En 1810 Dalton estableció que
la presión total de una mezcla de gases es igual
a la suma de las presiones que ejercería cada gas
si estuviera sólo en el recipiente.

Table 39-1 Partial Pressures of Respiratory Gases as They Enter and Leave the Lungs (at Sea Level)

Atmospheric Air* (mm Hg)			Humidified Air (mm Hg)		Alveolar Air (mm Hg)		Expired Air (mm Hg)	
N ₂	597.0	(78.62%)	563.4	(74.09%)	569.0	(74.9%)	566.0	(74.5%)
O ₂	159.0	(20.84%)	149.3	(19.67%)	104.0	(13.6%)	120.0	(15.7%)
CO ₂	0.3	(0.04%)	0.3	(0.04%)	40.0	(5.3%)	27.0	(3.6%)
H ₂ O	3.7	(0.50%)	47.0	(6.20%)	47.0	(6.2%)	47.0	(6.2%)
TOTAL	760.0	(100.0%)	760.0	(100.0%)	760.0	(100.0%)	760.0	(100.0%)

*On an average cool, clear day.

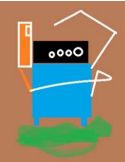


TABLE 10.3 Normal Values for Arterial PO_2

Age (Years)	Mean (95% Confidence Intervals)	
	kPa	mm Hg
20–29	12.5 (10.2–13.8)	94 (84–104)
30–39	12.1 (10.7–13.4)	90 (80–100)
40–49	10.6 (10.3–13.0)	87 (77–97)
50–59	10.2 (9.9–12.5)	84 (74–94)
60–69	10.7 (9.4–12.1)	81 (71–91)
70–79	10.3 (9.0–10.6)	77 (67–87)
80–89	9.9 (8.5–10.2)	74 (64–84)

Figures derived from [reference 19](#).

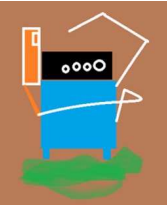
BOX 1.2 Pressure Equivalents

$$1 \text{ mm Hg} = 1.36 \text{ cm H}_2\text{O}$$

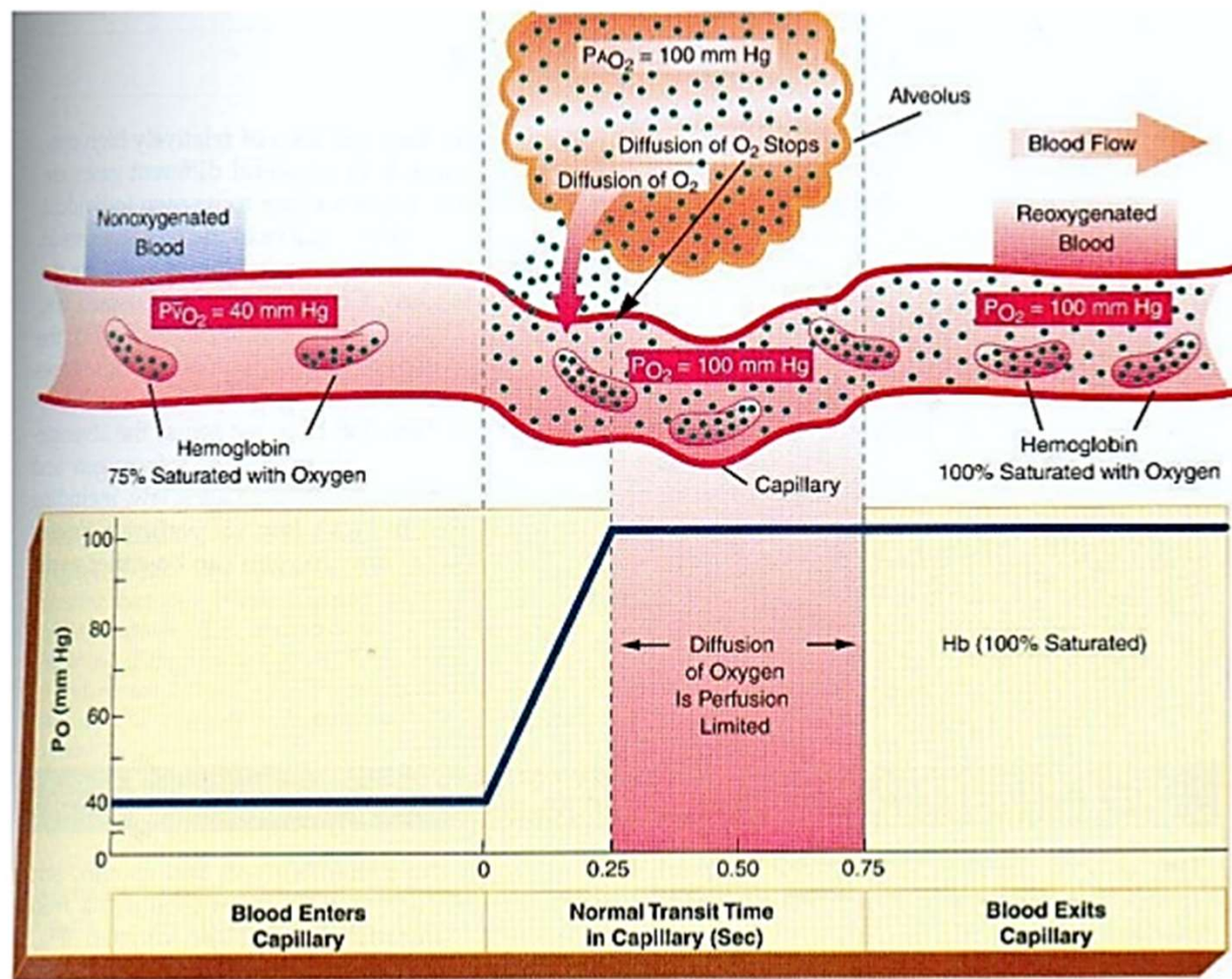
$$1 \text{ kPa} = 7.5 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$1 \text{ Torr} = 1 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mm Hg} = 1034 \text{ cm H}_2\text{O}$$



- 1.- Que es la presión atmosférica.**
- 2.- Composición del aire atmosférico**
- 3.- Composición del aire húmedo.**
- 4,- Composición del aire alveolar.**
- 5,- Composición del aire espirado.**
- 6.- Ley de Dalton.**



Membrana respiratoria alveolar.

- 1.- Capa liquida y surfactante.
- 2.- Epitelio alveolar.
- 3.- Membrana basal epitelial.
- 4.- Espacio intersticial.
- 5.-Membrana basal capilar.
- 6.-Endotelio capilar.
- 7.- Globulo rojo.

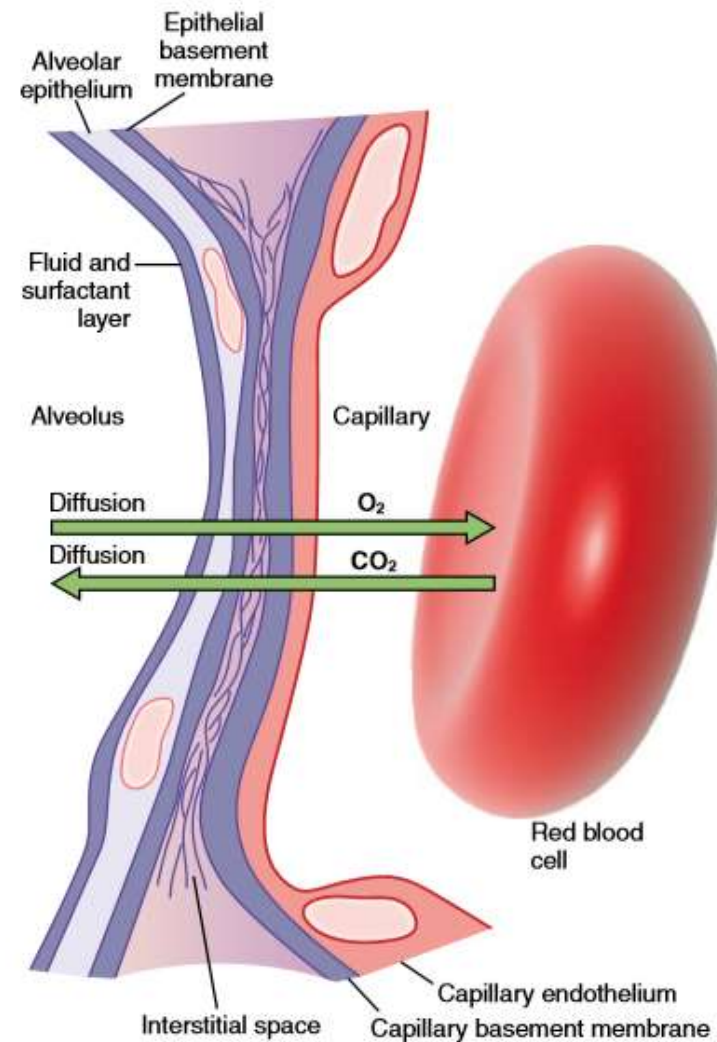
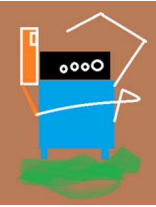


Figure 39-9 Ultrastructure of the alveolar respiratory membrane, shown in cross section.



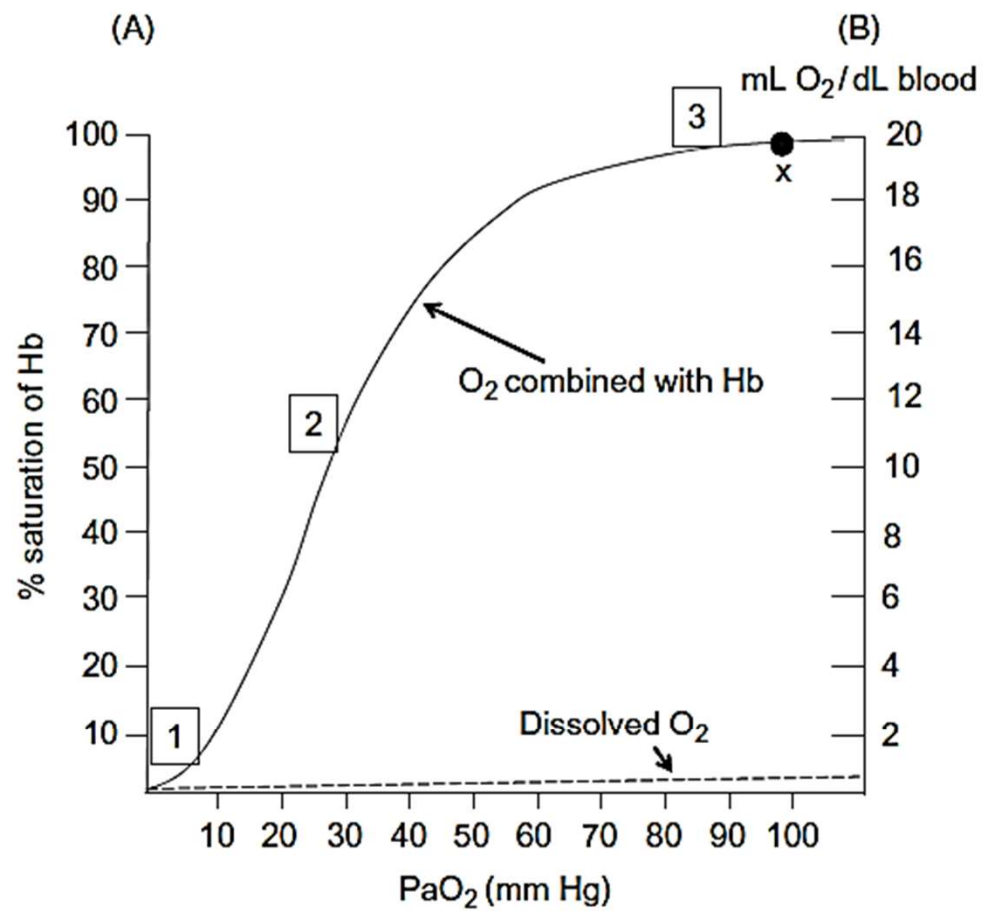
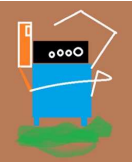


Figure 5.3 The O₂ hemoglobin dissociation curve.



84 Back to Basics in Physiology

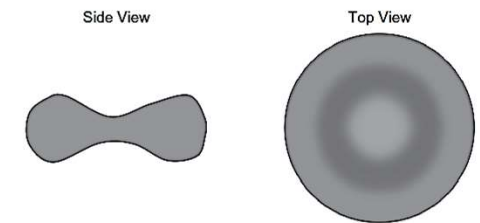
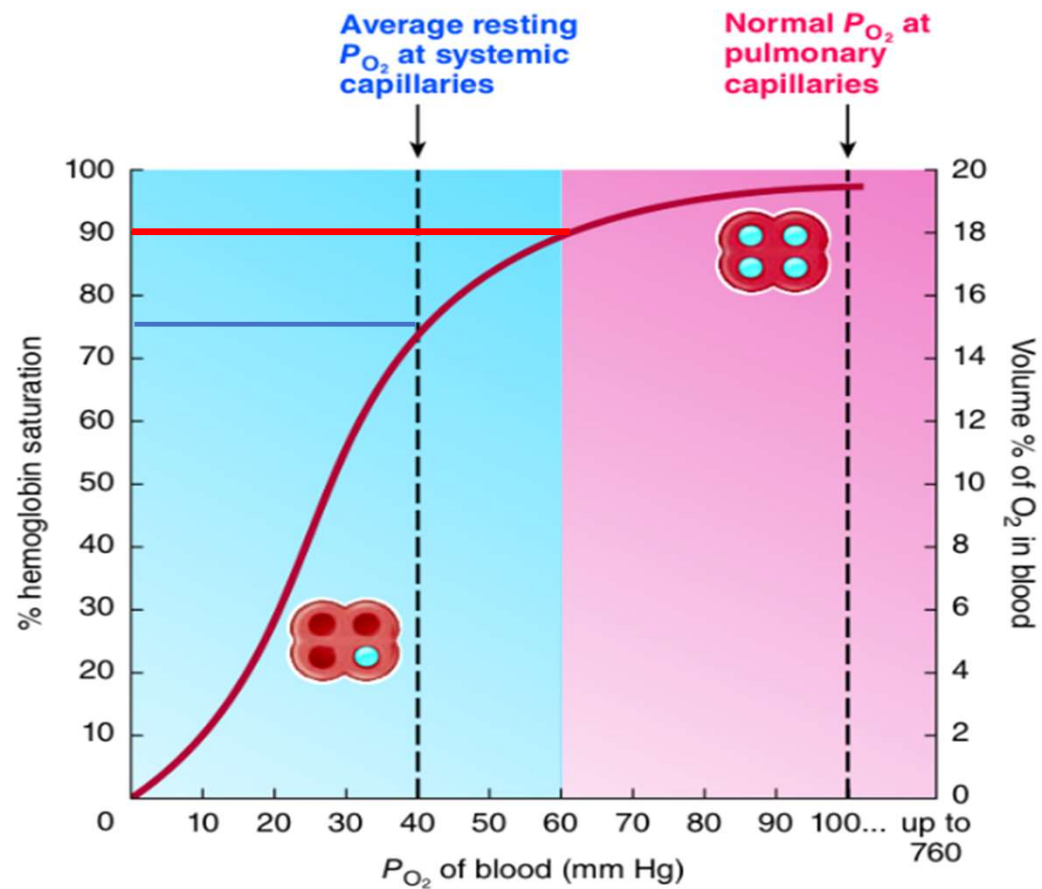


Figure 5.2 The shape of a red blood cell. Note the central area of pallor in the top view.

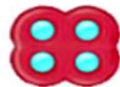


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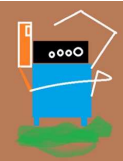
= O_2 molecule



= Partially saturated hemoglobin molecule



= Fully saturated hemoglobin molecule



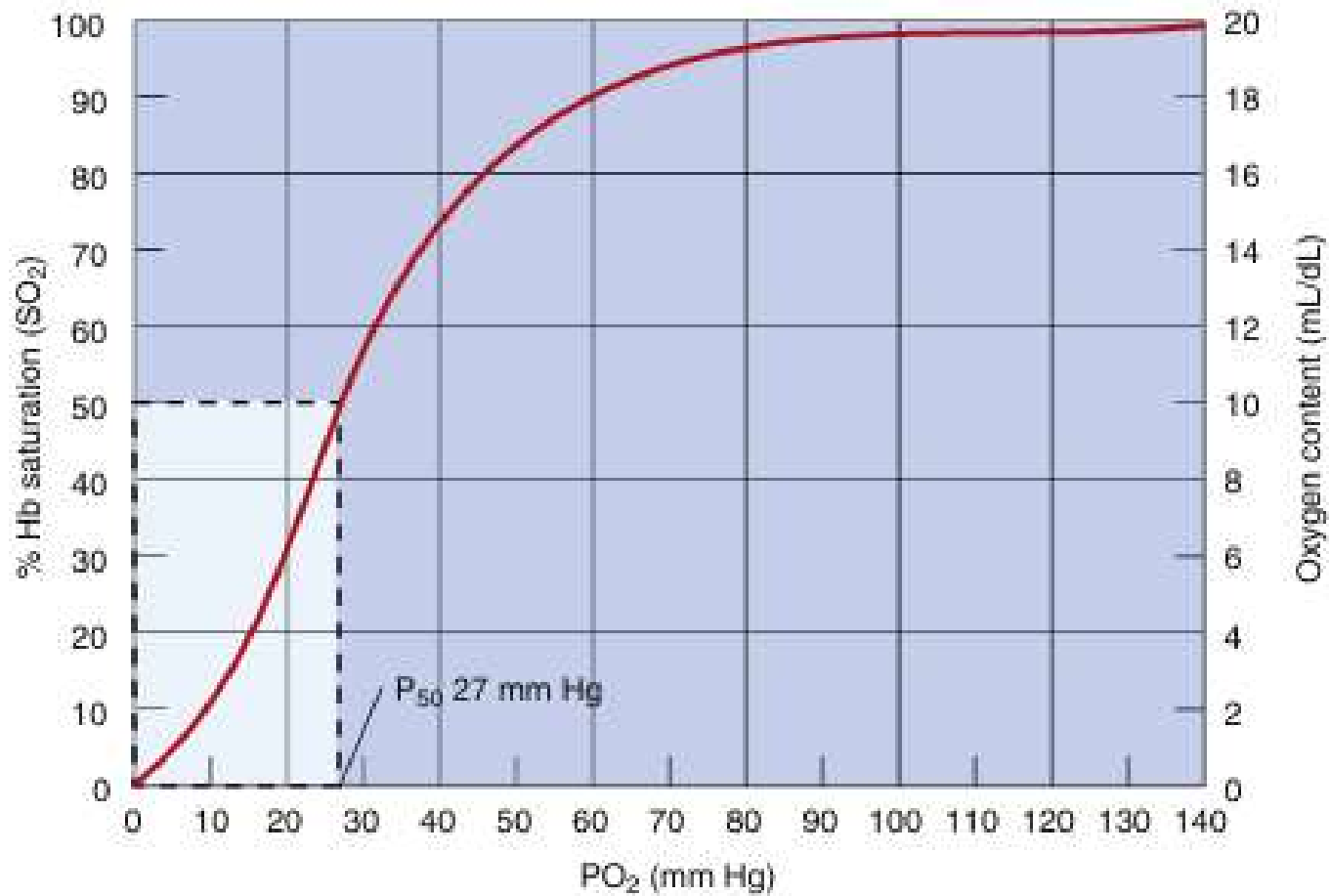
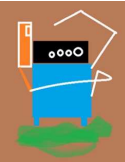
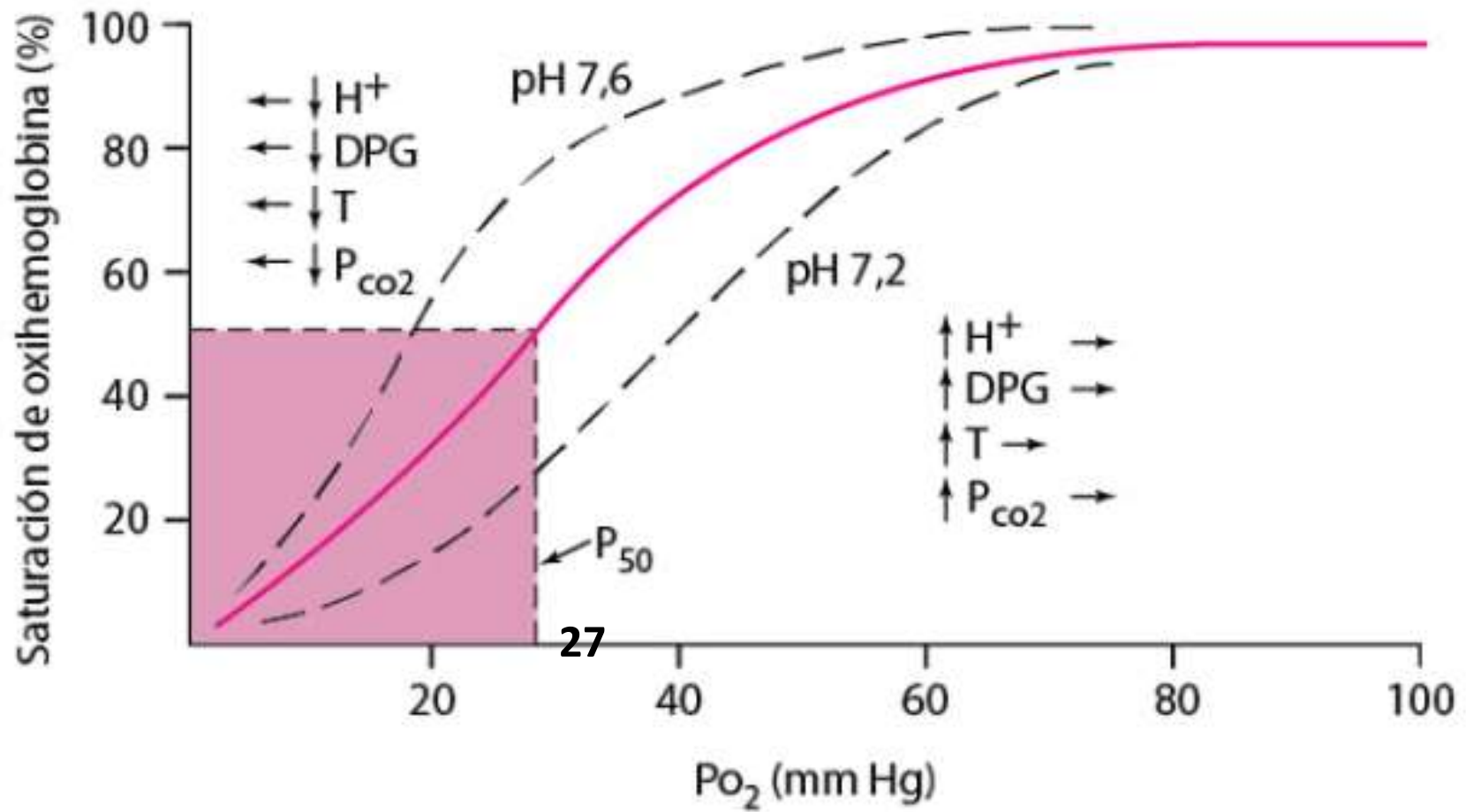
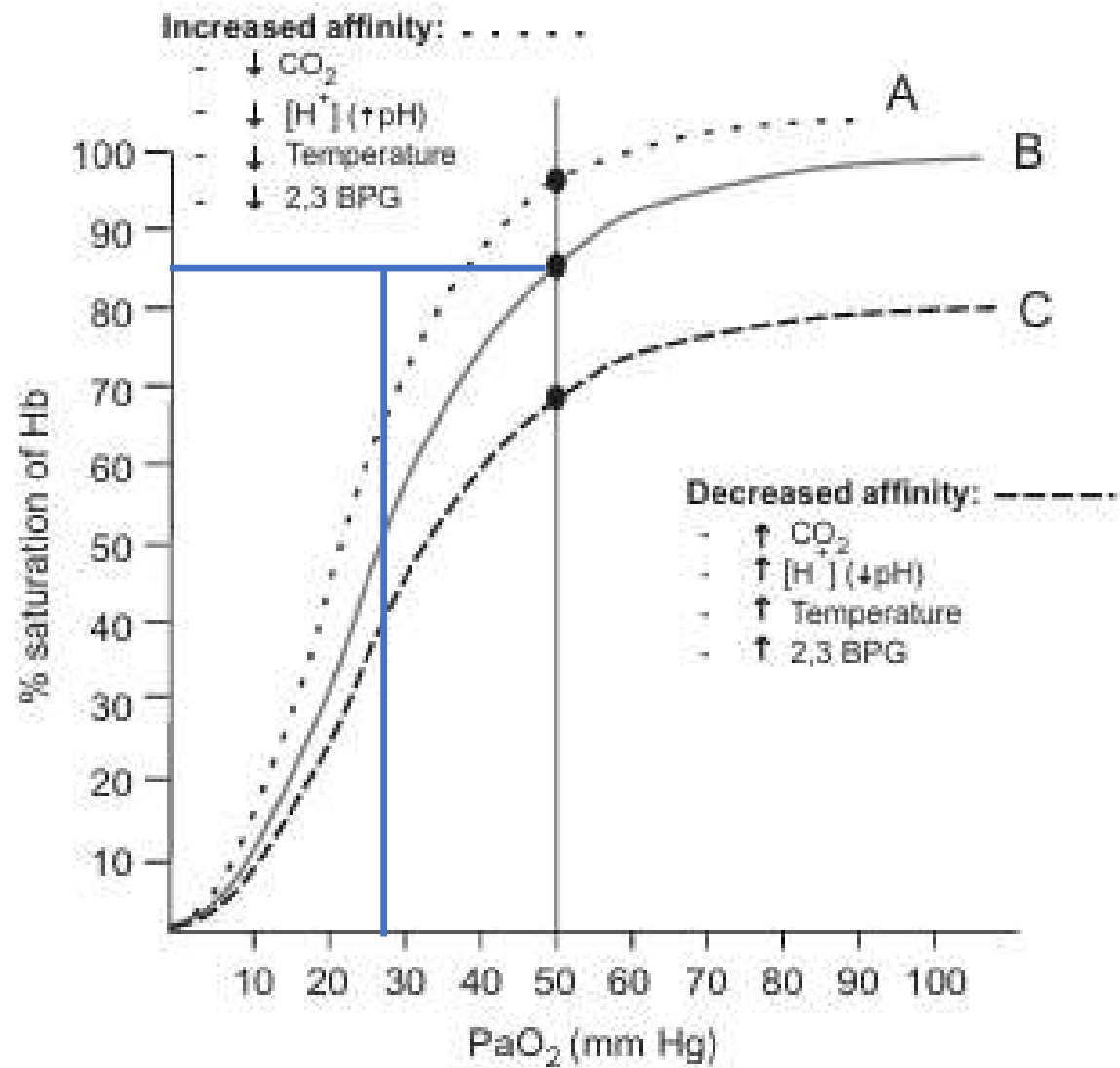
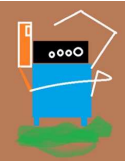


Figure 8-4. Oxyhemoglobin (HbO_2) equilibrium curve. P_{50} is the PO_2 at which 50% of the hemoglobin is saturated with oxygen.





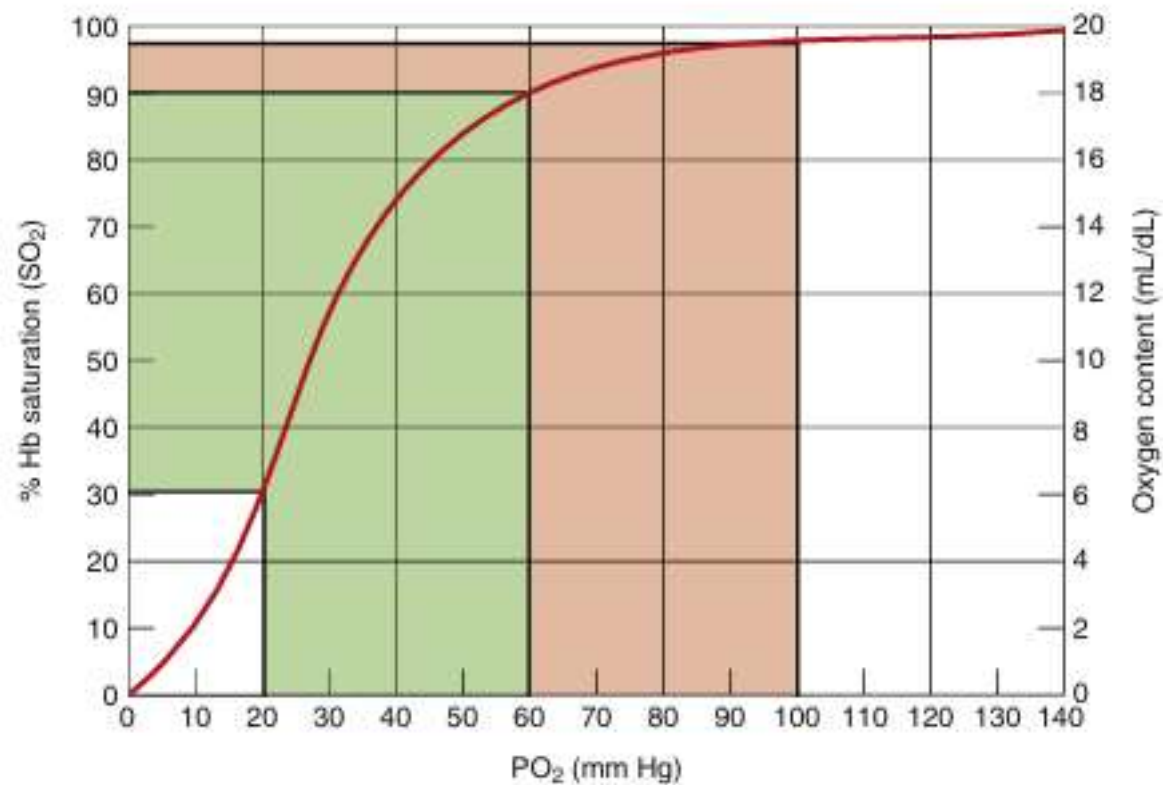
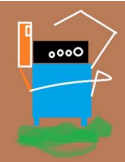
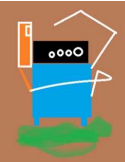


Figure 8-6 Significance of the HbO₂ curve shape. A 40-mm Hg decrease in PO₂ from 100 mm Hg to 60 mm Hg causes a 7.5% reduction in hemoglobin saturation (*pink area*). The same 40-mm Hg decrease in PO₂ from 60 mm Hg to 20 mm Hg causes a 60% reduction in hemoglobin saturation (*green area*).



Oxyhemoglobin Dissociation Curve I



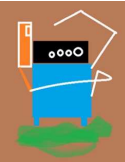
1. Oxygen combined with hemoglobin:

$$\text{O}_2 \text{ binding capacity} = (1.34 \text{ mL O}_2/\text{g Hb}) \times (\text{g Hb}/100 \text{ mL blood})$$

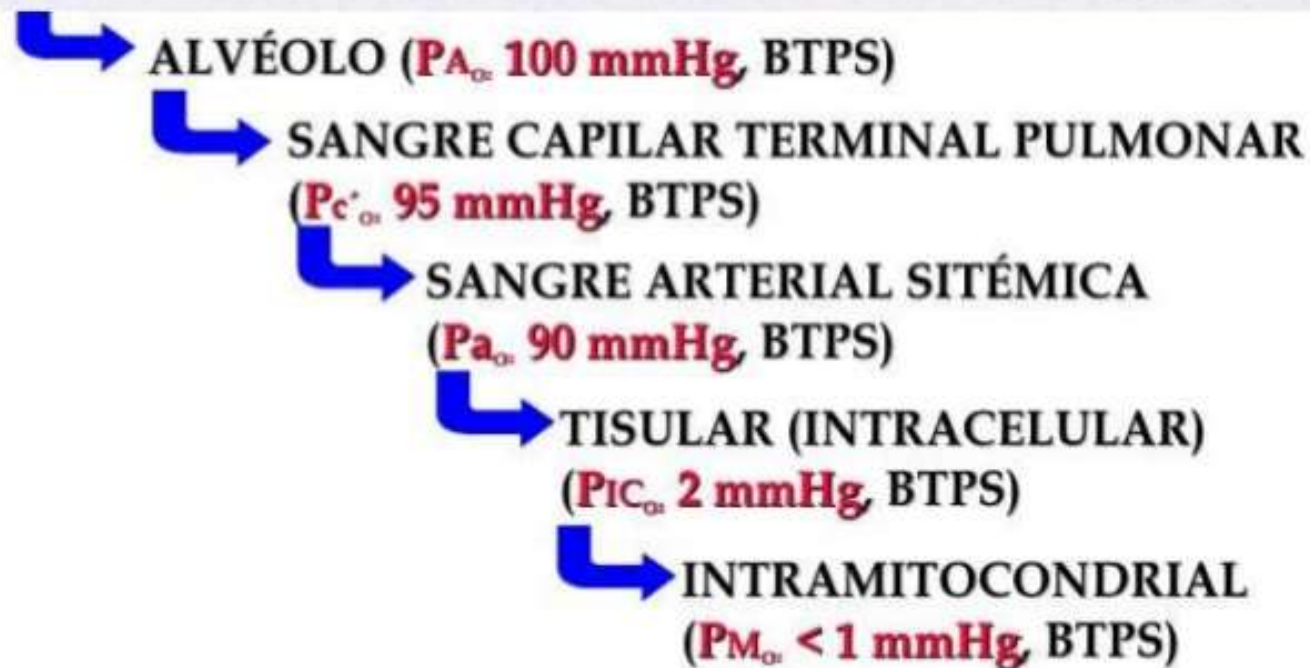
2. Dissolved oxygen:

$$\text{Dissolved O}_2 = 0.003 \text{ mL O}_2 / 100 \text{ mL blood/mm Hg Po}_2$$

Comment: At normal blood hemoglobin concentration of 15 g/dL, O₂ binding capacity of blood is 20.1 mL O₂/100 mL blood. Based on P_{O₂} of 100 mm Hg in arterial blood, the concentration of dissolved oxygen will be 0.3 mL O₂/100 mL blood.



Cascada del Oxígeno anivel del mar (PB: 760mmHg)



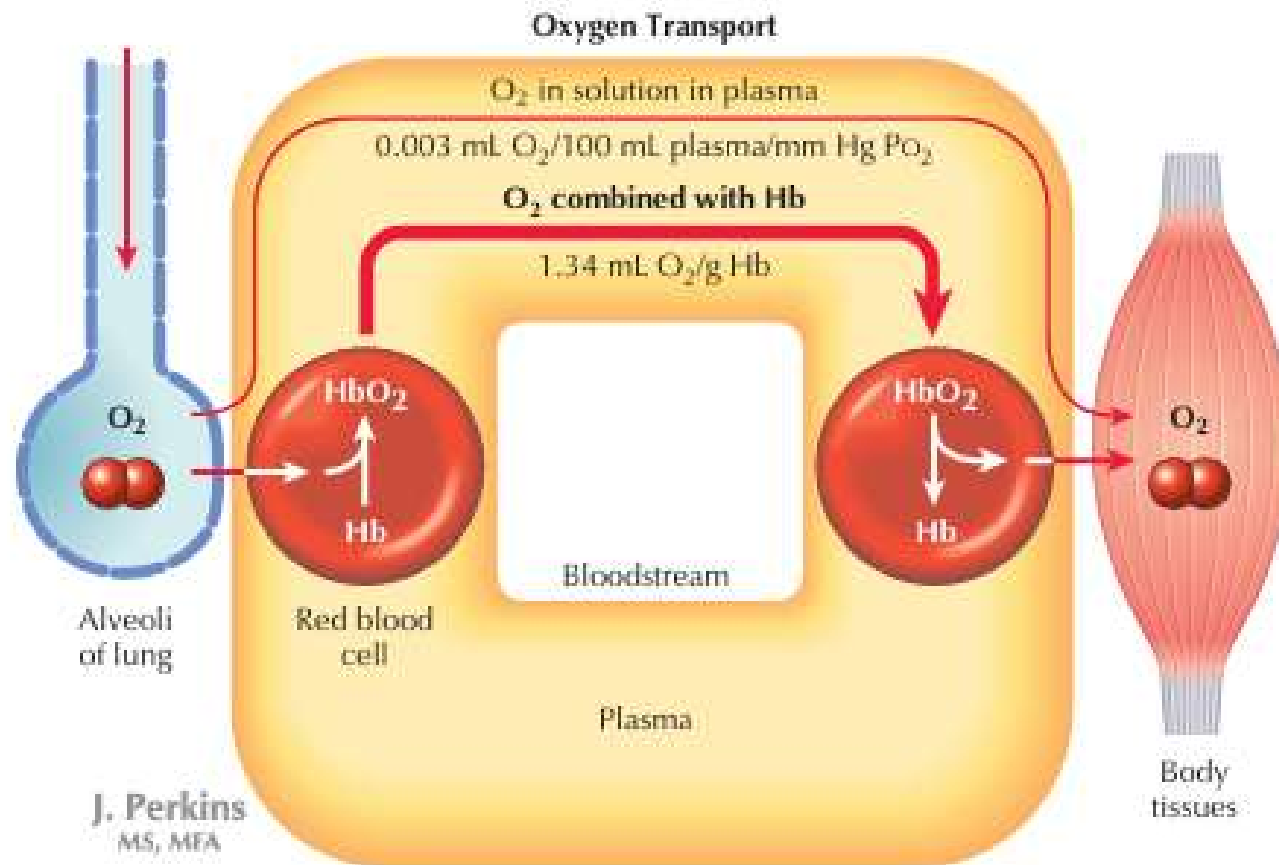
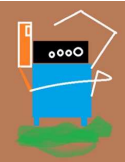


Figure 15.1 Oxygen Transport Oxygen diffuses into the blood flowing through alveolar capillaries and is transported to tissues, where it diffuses out of the blood along its concentration gradient. Transport of oxygen in the blood is mainly in the form of oxygen combined with hemoglobin, with only a minor portion carried in the form of dissolved oxygen.



Key

O_2 is consumed and CO_2 is produced during aerobic respiration.
The product is energy!

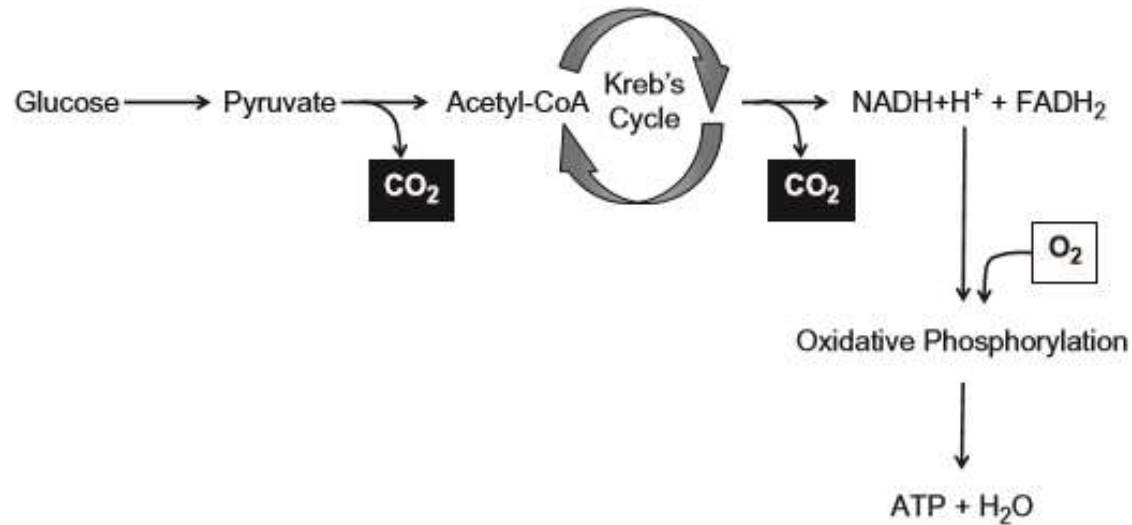


Figure 1.1 Aerobic cellular respiration is the process through which cells use glucose and oxygen to produce ATP and H_2O , with CO_2 as a byproduct of the biochemical reactions.

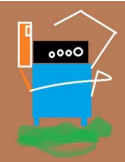


TABLE 10.4 Comparison of Energy Produced by the Two Pathways for Glucose Metabolism

ANAEROBIC PATHWAY

Glucose



Pyruvic acid



Lactic acid + 2 ATP
(67 kJ of energy)

AEROBIC PATHWAY

Glucose



Pyruvic acid



CO₂ + H₂O + 38 ATP
(1270 kJ of energy)

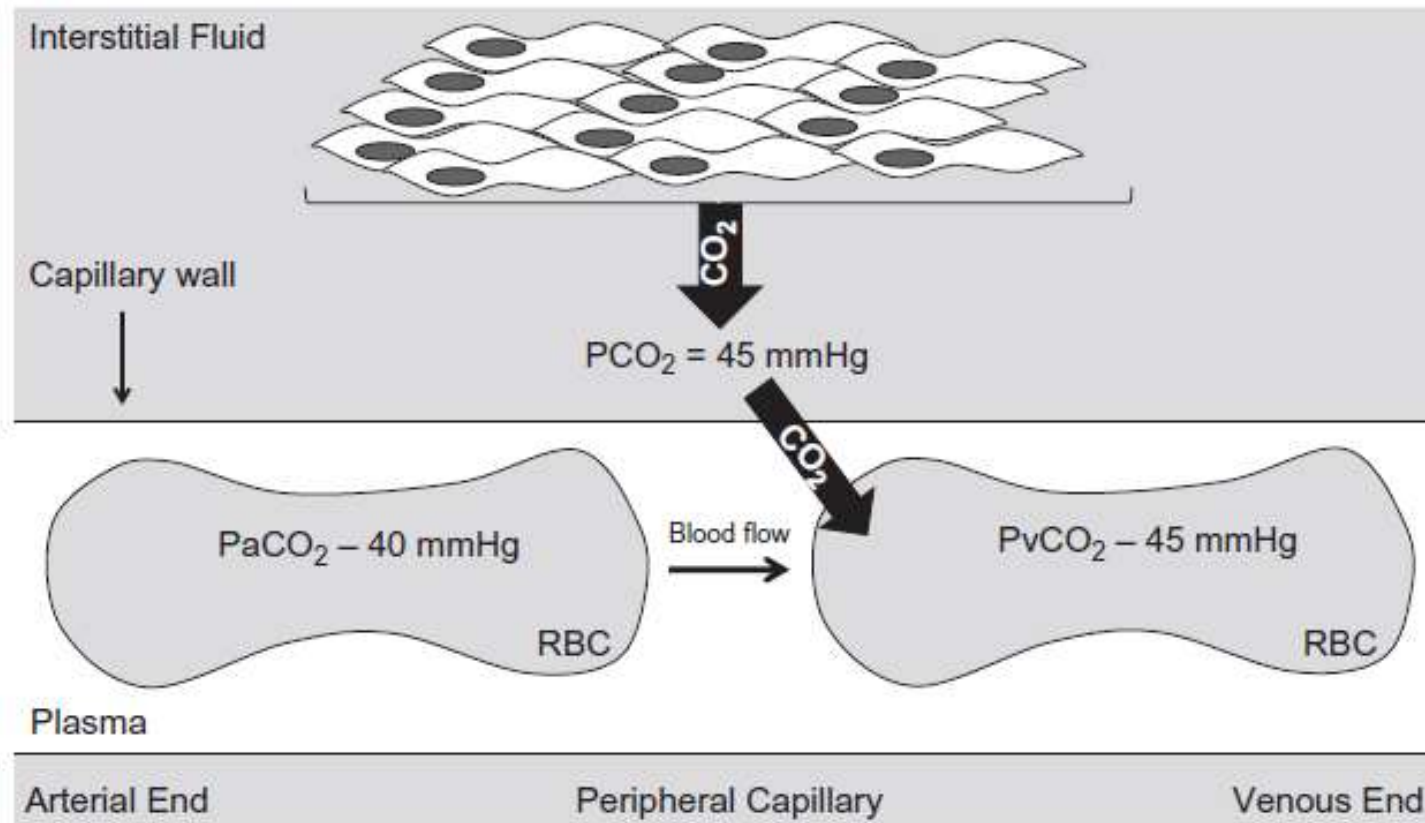
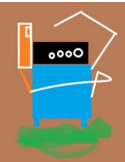
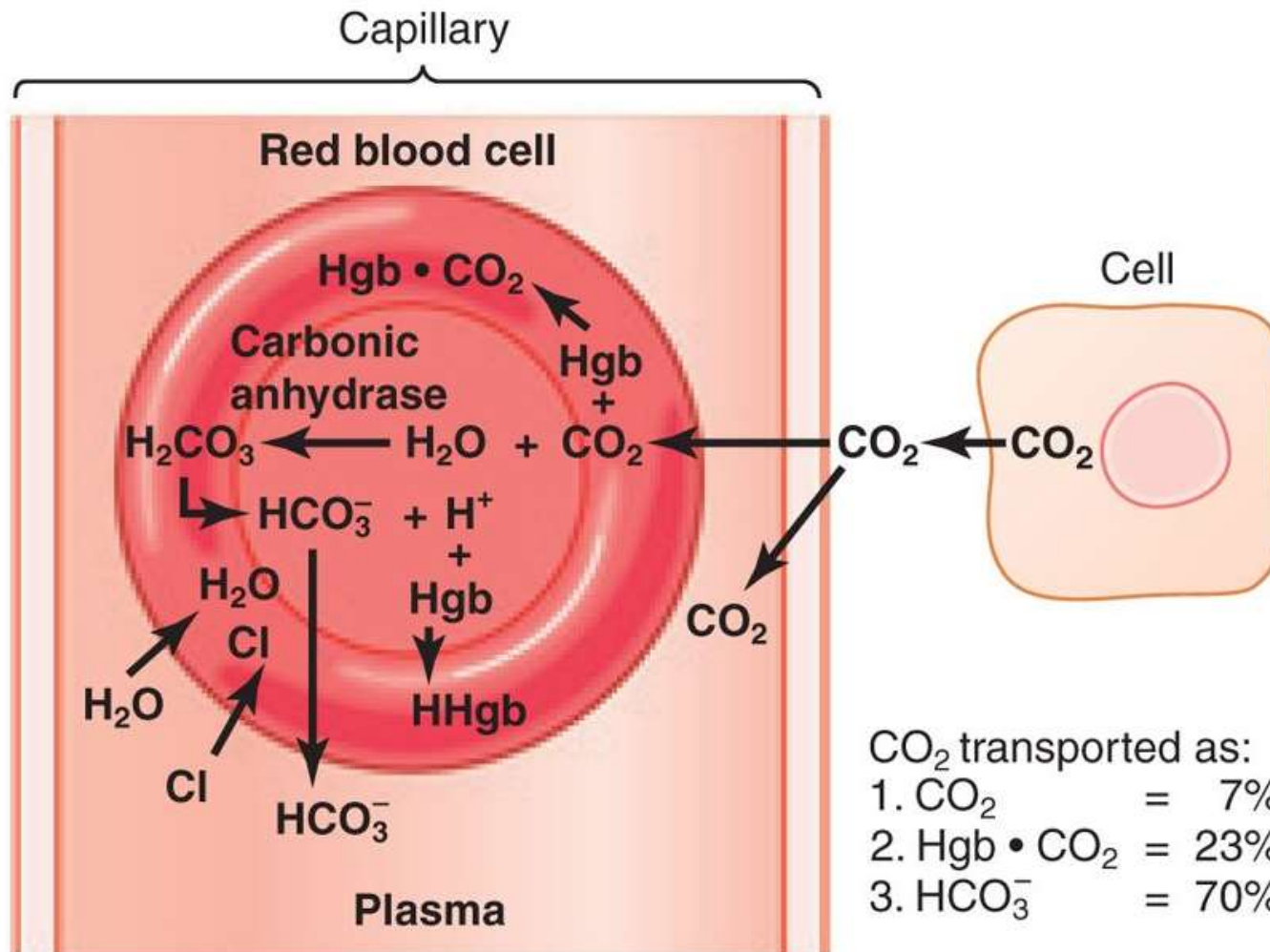
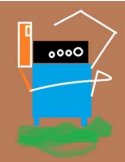


Figure 5.7 CO₂ is produced in the peripheral tissues, which increases the pressure of CO₂ in the interstitial fluid. CO₂ will then diffuse from the interstitial fluid to the RBCs.





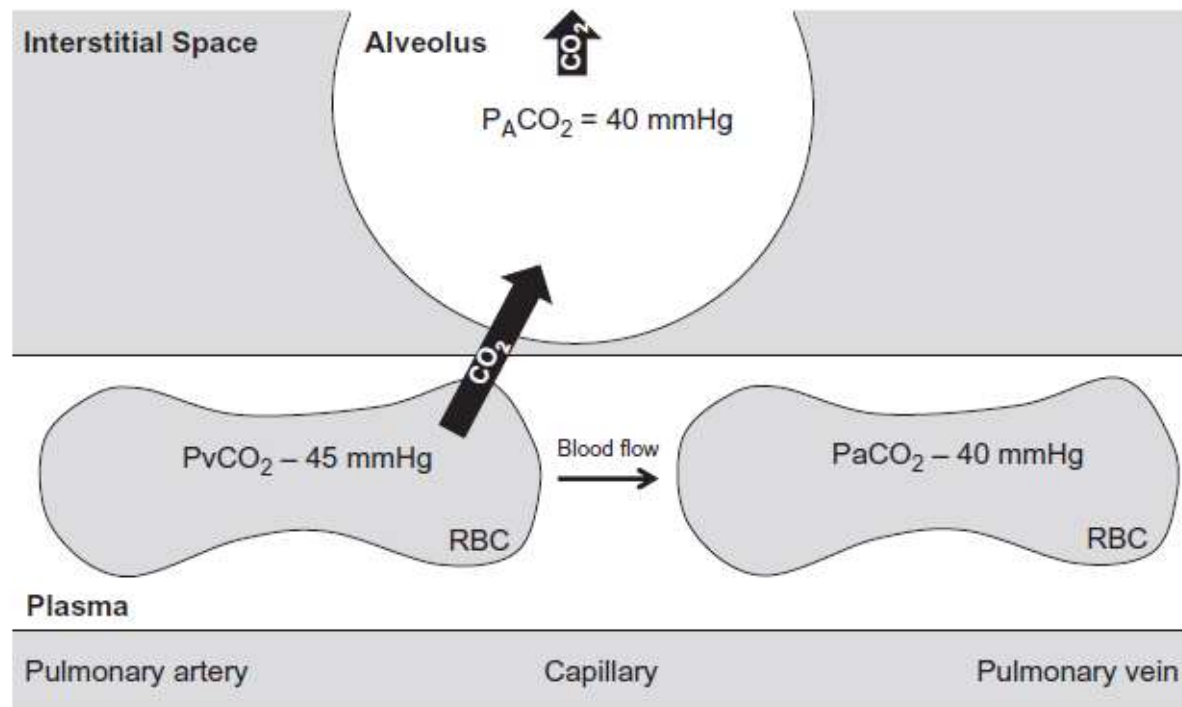
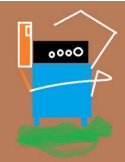
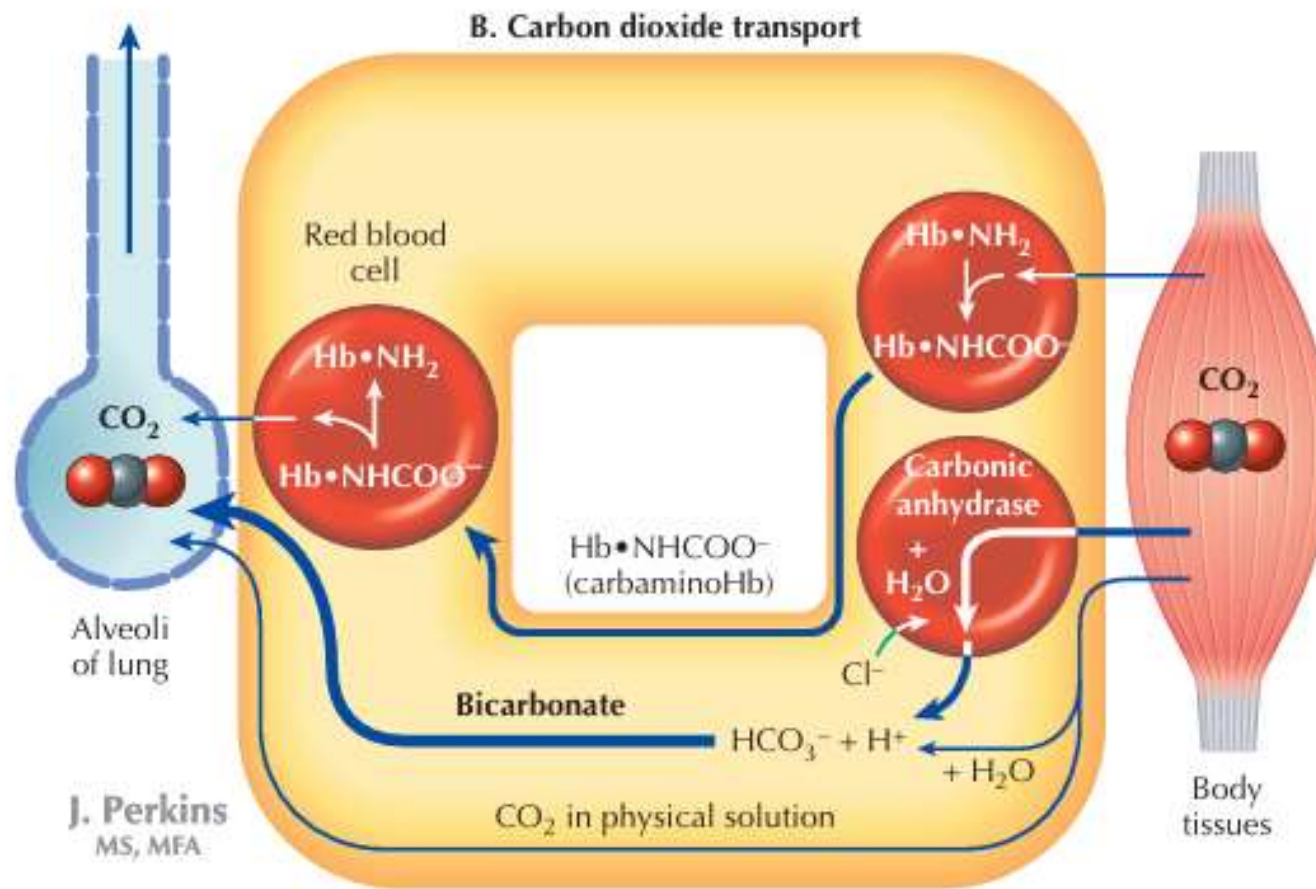
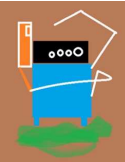
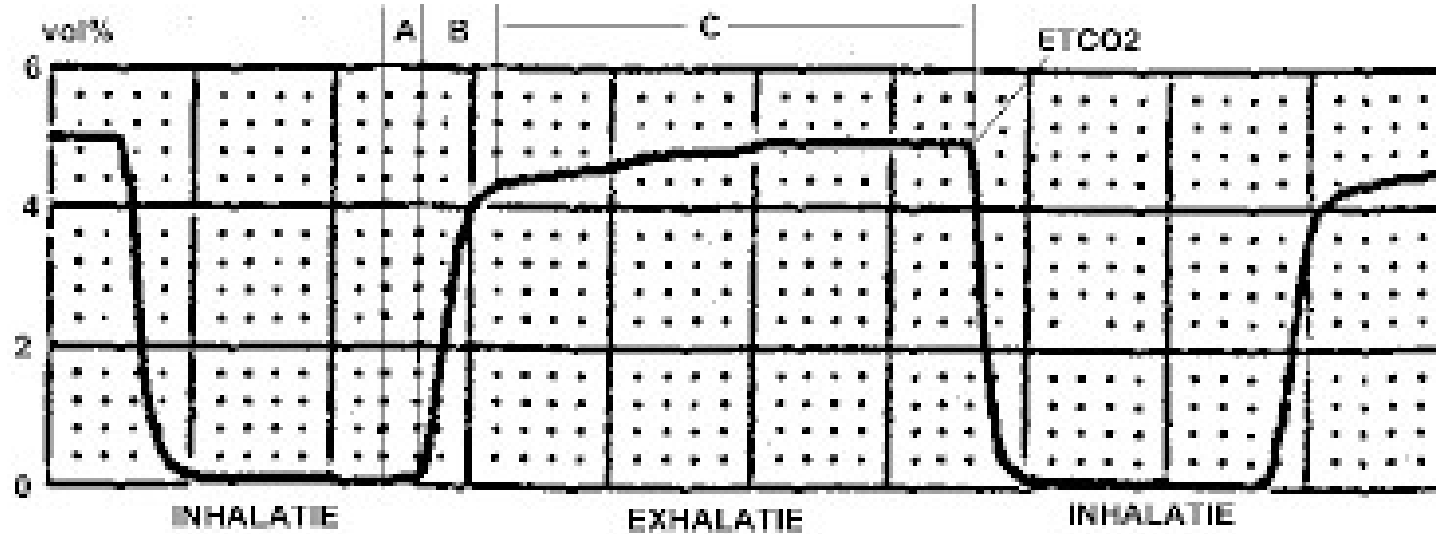
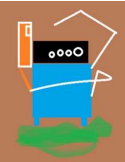
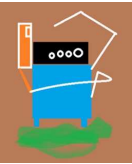


Figure 5.9 In the pulmonary capillaries, CO₂ diffuses from the blood to the alveolus where it is later breathed out.

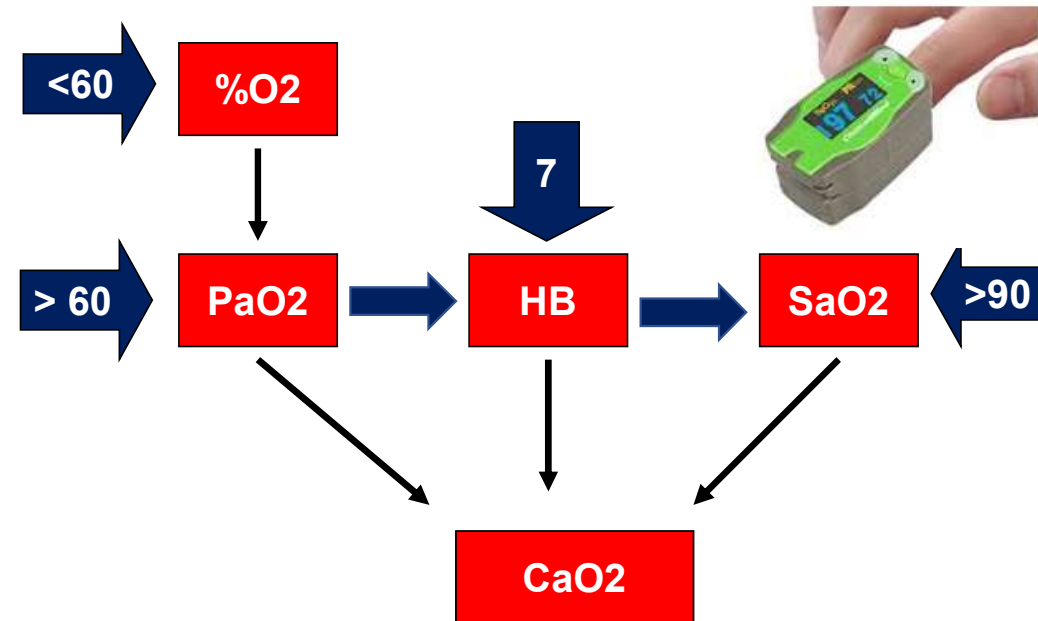


Capnografía



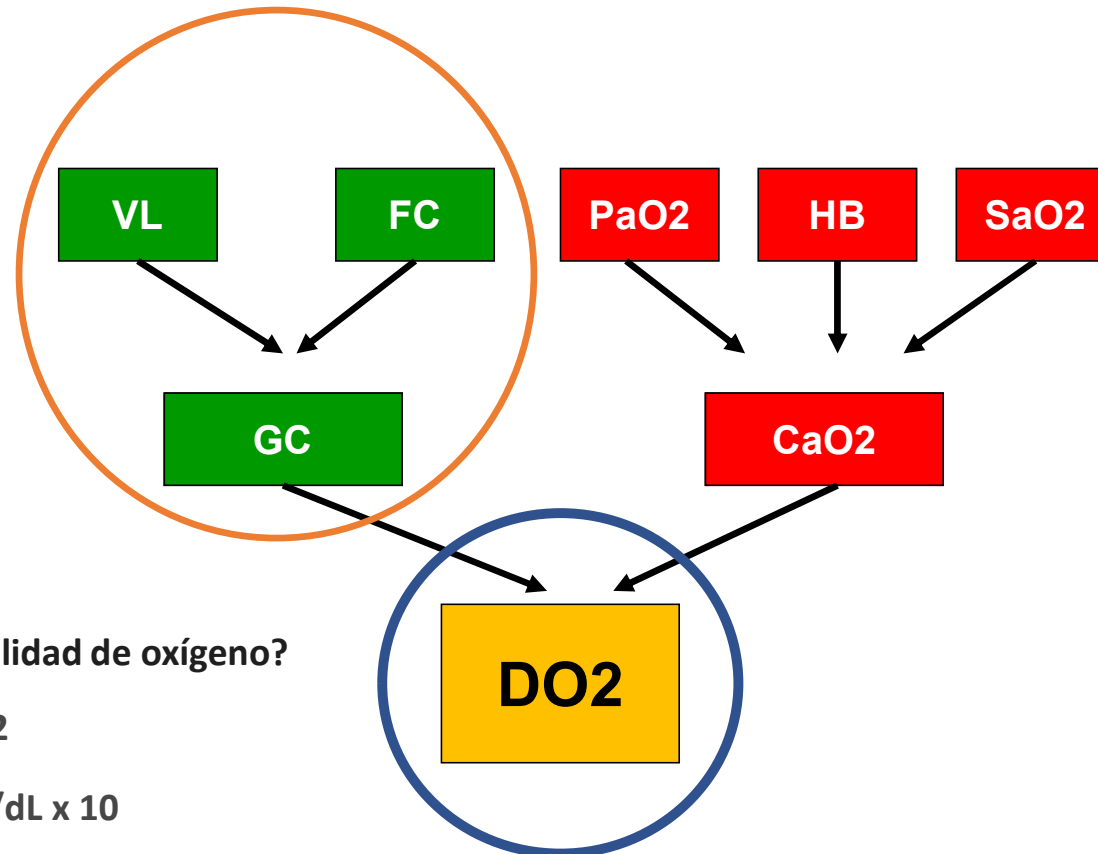
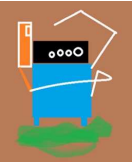


Buena Oxigenación por PaO2 y SaO2



(15 gr Hb) 20,103 ml de O2 / 100 ml de sangre

(7 gr Hb) 9,38 ml de O2 / 100 ml de sangre



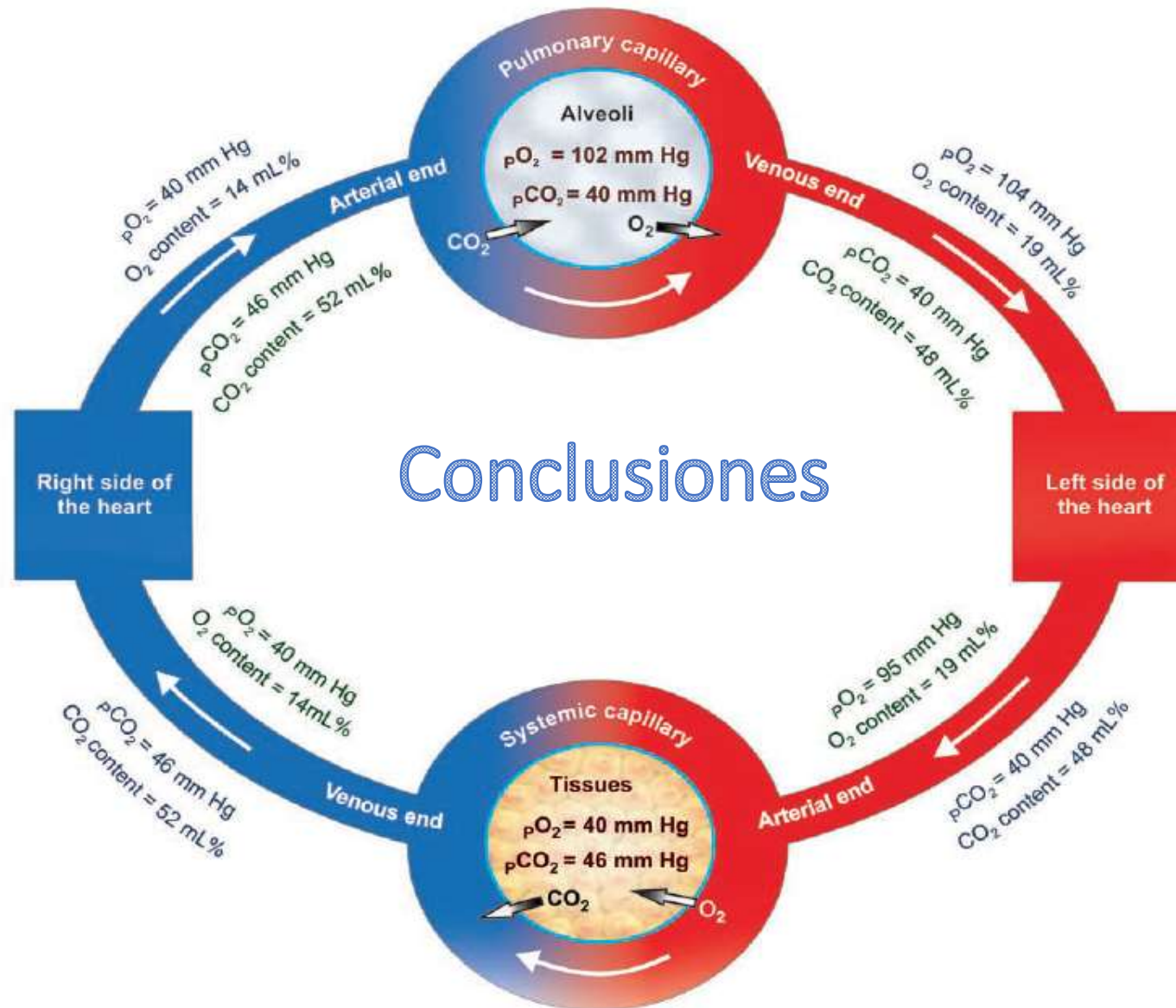
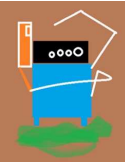
¿Cómo calcular la disponibilidad de oxígeno?

$$DO2 = GC \times CaO2$$

$$DO2 = 5 \text{ L/min} \times 21 \text{ mL/dL} \times 10$$

$$DO2 = 1,050 \text{ mL/min.}$$

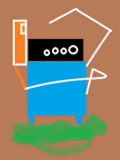
su valor oscila entre 12,4 y 19,5 ml/kg/min





אזור לזיהוי של קצב לב, צילום של
מחשבים של מדידת זרימת הדם





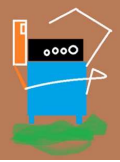
$\text{PaO}_2 = \text{Oxigenación}$

$\text{PaCO}_2 = \text{Ventilación}$



**Sat de O₂ Vigilancia continua
De la oxigenación pero menos
Exacta que la PaO₂**

**Capnografía vigilancia continua
De la ventilación pero menos
Exacta que la PaCO₂**



Fin de la presentación