

# How does gravity affect lung ventilation?

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## Introduction

The lung has a very specific and complex structure able to stretch and expand in such a way that is essential for the exchange of gases. The alveoli each expanding to allow air to flow through (1). But this malleable form means that the lung can be affected by many external forces, including most important of them being gravity. But how exactly does gravity impact the function of our lungs?

## Covid-19

We know that something as simple as the position in which a patient is lying can have a significant effect on their health. The COVID-19 pandemic has considered the importance of positioning when a patient was turned onto their front (prone) and it is believed that a big part of this is due to their own self-ventilation.

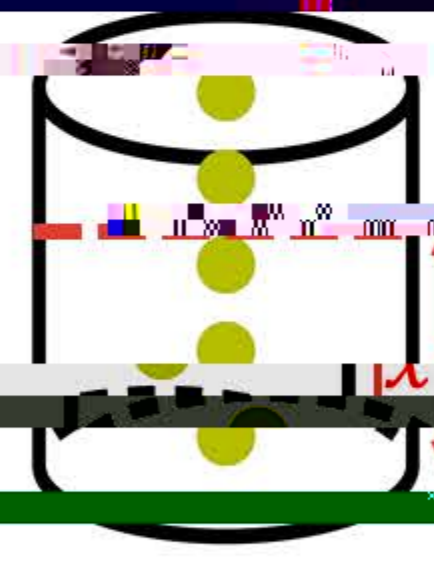
AIM: To model lung ventilation, how gravity affects the distribution of air in the lung.

### From the Bar Equation:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( EA \frac{du}{dx} \right) + pgA = 0$$

where  
 $E$  = Young's modulus  
 $A$  = Cross-sectional area  
 $u(x)$  = deformation at distance  $x$   
 $p$  = tissue density  
 $g$  = gravitational force

### Cylindrical Model



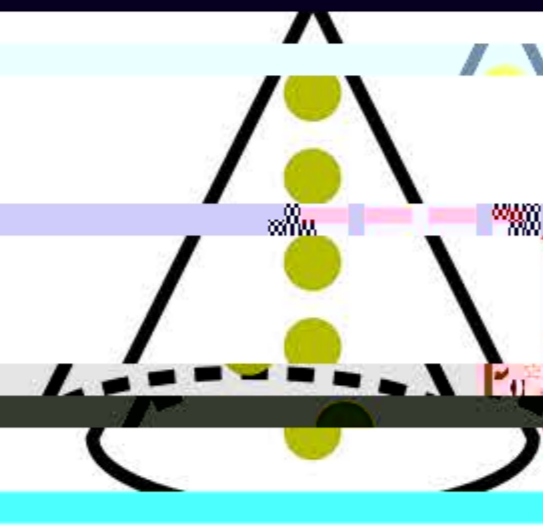
$E$  is constant across a cross-section  $u(x)$  becomes:

$$\frac{pgx^2}{2E} - \frac{pgLx}{2E}$$

To find the top and bottom of the lung, implement the boundary conditions:

$$u(0) = 0, u(L) = 0$$

where  $L$  is the vertical distance up the lung



$A$  varies across  $x$  according to

$$A(x) = A_0 \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2$$

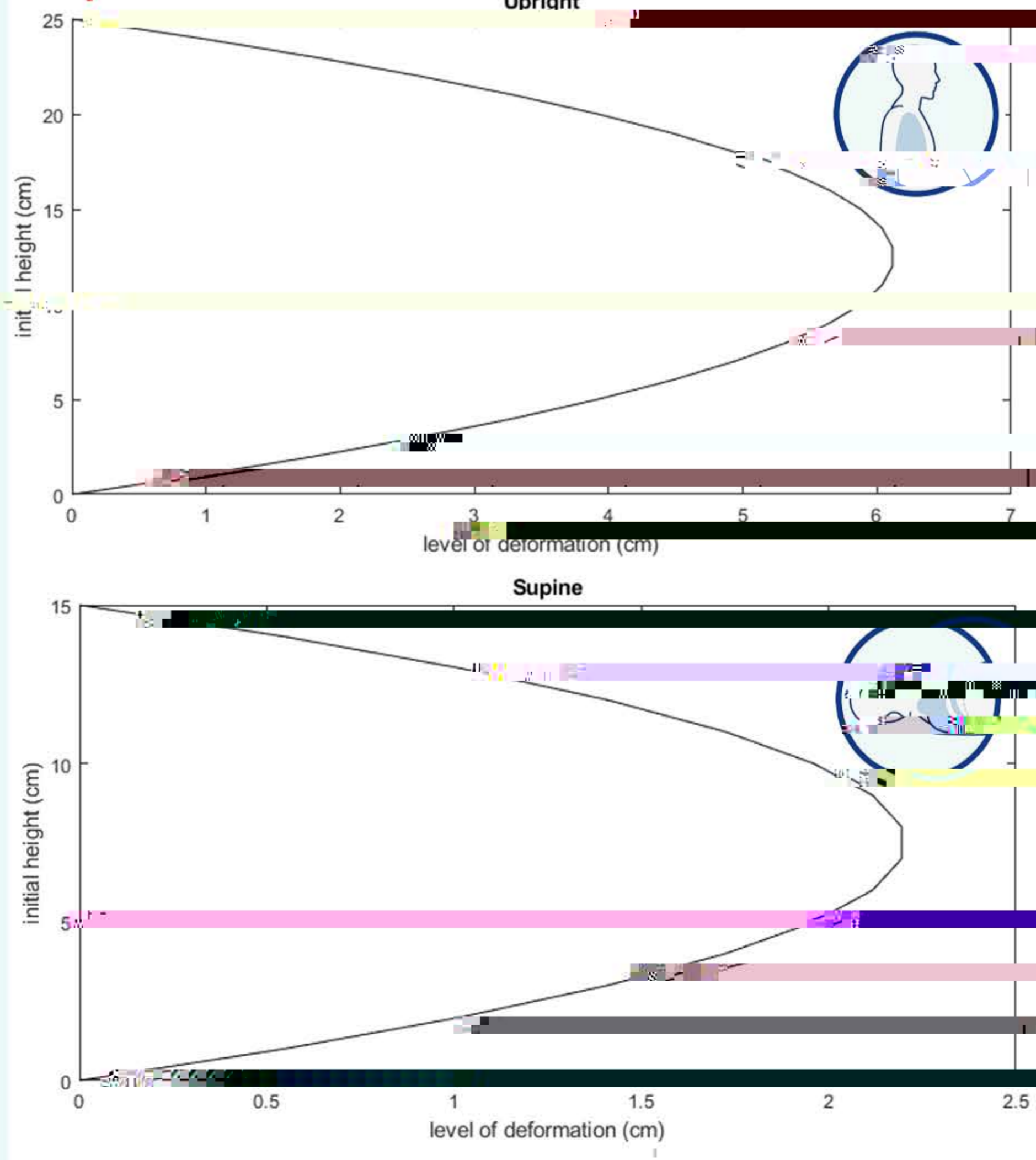
base, now  $u(x)$  becomes:

$$u(x) = \frac{pg(L-x)(L^2 - Lx - x^2)}{6Ex^3}$$

representing elongated shapes as an array of the conical shapes. This model is then applied to gravity.

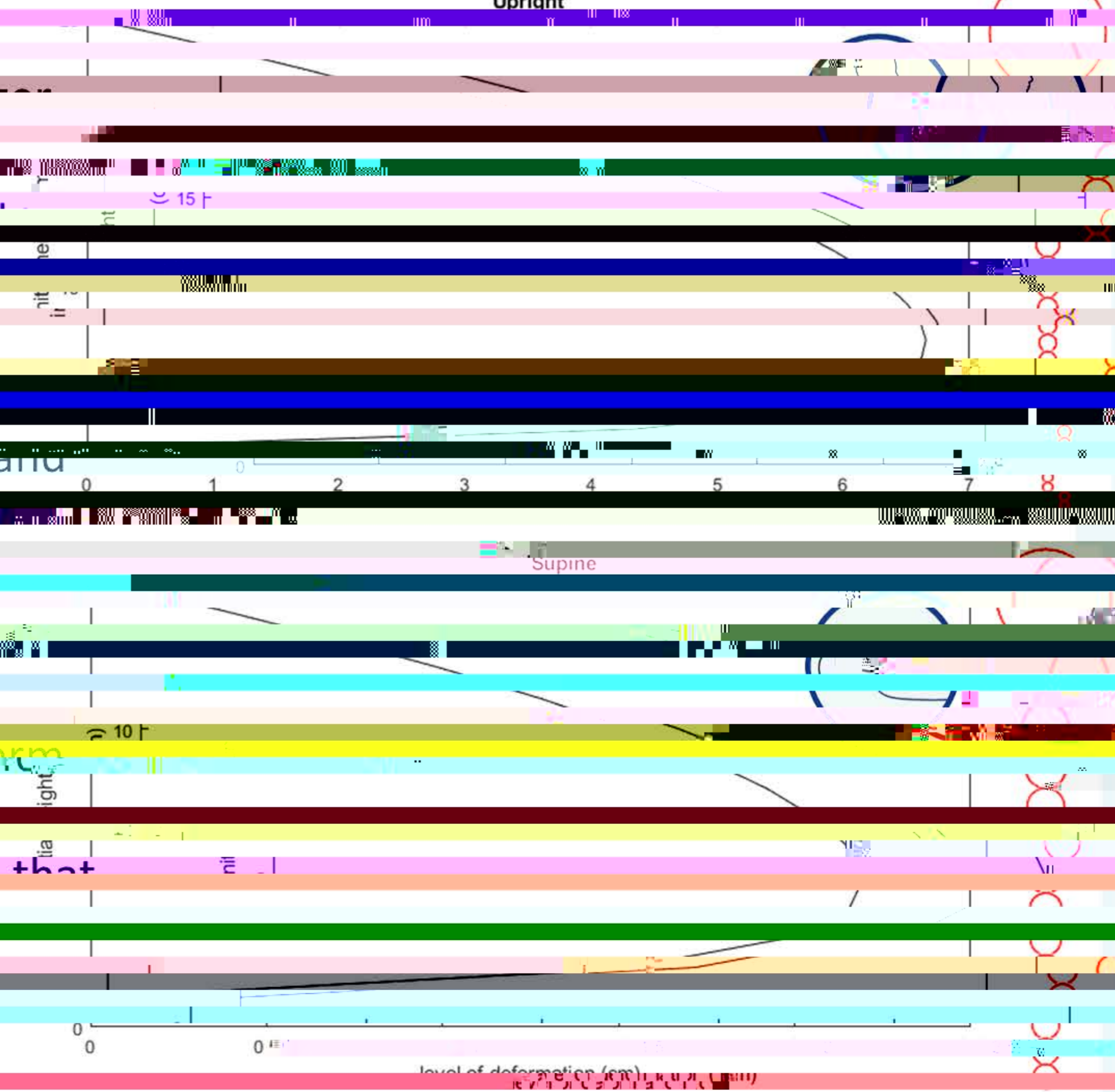
## Results

### Cylinder



- The alveoli at the top of the lung are larger in position or shape. This is referred to as apical hyperinflation.
- The model shows a large difference in ventilation level between the top and bottom of the lung, whereas the cone model shows much greater ventilation.
- As the patient lies on their back, the model shows the bottom of the lung is inflated.

### Cone



- In both models, alveoli are inflated uniformly when in the supine position.
- As the patient lies on their back, the model shows the bottom of the lung is inflated. This means that both ventilation and perfusion are more consistent across the lung.

ventilation levels are relative to the being able to breathe. In the upright position, ventilations are higher in the dependent part of the lung. Similarly, due to the increased number of alveoli, perfusion is also higher in the dependent region of the lung (5).

## Conclusion

Gravity has a significant impact on the lungs, meaning that body position can result in anticipated improvements in patient health. By creating a model which incorporates all of the factors associated with positioning, we can explore the implications of different maneuvers and the expected outcome for the patient.

## Further work

- Using this modelling model to accurately estimate the perfusion and ventilation in each area of the lung.
- Incorporating external pressures such as the heart and airway resistance.
- Extending the model to include all of the implications of different lung conditions, including to make it as specific to a patient as possible.

## References

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