

## Citation Elements in order:

- 1 **Authors:** William A. Altemeier, Steve McKinney, Melissa Krueger, and Robb W. Glenny
- 2 **Article title:** Effect of Posture on Regional Gas Exchange in Pigs
- 3 **Name of periodical:** Journal of Applied Physiology
- 4 **Publication date:** August 6, 2004
- 5 **Volume number:** 97
- 6 **Page numbers:** 2104-2111

## Document Example:

3 4 5 6

*J Appl Physiol* 97: 2104–2111, 2004.  
First published August 6, 2004; doi:10.1152/jappphysiol.00072.2004.

Effect of posture on regional gas exchange in pigs 2

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Submitted 21 January 2004; accepted in final form 31 July 2004

Altemeier, William A., Steve McKinney, Melissa Krueger, and Robb W. Glenny. Effect of posture on regional gas exchange in pigs. *J Appl Physiol* 97: 2104–2111, 2004. First published August 6, 2004; doi:10.1152/jappphysiol.00072.2004.—Although recent high-resolution studies demonstrate the importance of nongravitational determinants for both pulmonary blood flow and ventilation distributions, posture has a clear impact on whole lung gas exchange. Deterioration in arterial oxygenation with repositioning from prone to supine posture is caused by increased heterogeneity in the distribution of ventilation-to-perfusion ratios. This can result from increased heterogeneity in regional blood flow distribution, increased heterogeneity in regional ventilation distribution, decreased correlation between regional blood flow and ventilation, or some combination of the above (Wilson TA and Beck KC. *J Appl Physiol* 72: 2298–2304, 1992). We hypothesize that, although repositioning from prone to supine has relatively small effects on overall blood flow and ventilation distributions, regional changes are poorly correlated, resulting in regional ventilation-perfusion mismatch and reduction in alveolar oxygen tension. We report ventilation and perfusion distributions in seven mismatch in the supine posture. One potential explanation is regionally reduced lung compliance in areas adjacent to the diaphragm, resulting in decreased caudal V<sub>A</sub> and regionally reduced V<sub>A</sub>:Q correlation. Engel reported increased peridiaphragmatic closing volume in supine humans, resulting in redistribution of V<sub>A</sub> away from caudal lung regions (10). We hypothesize that posture has a small effect on overall V<sub>A</sub> and Q distributions but does result in regionally decreased V<sub>A</sub>:Q correlation and alveolar oxygen tensions, primarily in the peridiaphragmatic region. To evaluate this hypothesis, we measured regional V<sub>A</sub> and Q in seven anesthetized, mechanically ventilated pigs in both supine and prone postures and evaluated for gradients in change of V<sub>A</sub>, Q, and alveolar oxygen partial pressure (P<sub>aO<sub>2</sub></sub>) in regions adjacent to and distant from the diaphragm.

**METHODS**

## Bibliographic Reference Citation

1 Altemeier, W. A.; McKinney, S.; Krueger, M.; Glenny, R. W. 2 Effect of Posture on Regional Gas Exchange in Pigs. 3 *J Appl Physiol* 4 2005, 5 97, 6 pp 2104-2111.

Altemeier, W. A.; McKinney, S.; Krueger, M.; Glenny, R. W. Effect of Posture on Regional Gas Exchange in Pigs. *J Appl Physiol* 2005, 97, pp 2104-2111.

## Author-Date Reference

(1 Altemeier et al., 4 2005)

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