

From the "Student's Manual", HUMAN-80, "Microcomputer Version of A Mathematical Model of the Human Body in Health, Disease and During Treatment". Thomas G. Coleman and James E. Randal, April, 1981. Modified for use with web-HUMAN. Manual material is the property of Drs. Coleman & Randal and may be reproduced for educational purposes only.

EXPERIMENT #15. CO₂ INHALATION

Inspired CO₂ concentration is usually zero but it is sometimes experimentally raised above zero to assess the responsiveness of the respiratory system. A gas mixture containing 5% CO₂ is typically used. We can simulate this by changing the fraction of inspired air that is CO₂ (FCO₂AT) from 0. to 0.05. what is the time course and magnitude of the ventilatory changes: total ventilation (VENT), tidal volume (TIDVOL), and respiratory rate (RESPRT)?

	VENT	TIDVOL	RESPRT
	----	-----	-----
<u>After starting 5% CO₂:</u>			
0 min	_____	_____	_____
10	_____	_____	_____
20	_____	_____	_____
30	_____	_____	_____
40	_____	_____	_____
50	_____	_____	_____
60	_____	_____	_____

<u>Upon returning to 0% CO₂:</u>			
0 min	_____	_____	_____
10	_____	_____	_____
20	_____	_____	_____
30	_____	_____	_____
40	_____	_____	_____
50	_____	_____	_____
60	_____	_____	_____

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How did the blood gases change with 5% CO₂?

		0% CO ₂ -----	5% CO ₂ -----
Arterial PO ₂	PO2A	_____	_____
Arterial PCO ₂	PCO2A	_____	_____
Blood pH	PH	_____	_____

Explain how each of these changes may have inhibited or stimulated ventilation.

Identify the **importance** of compensations that normally occur by repeating this study **using** fixed ventilation and comparing these results to those obtained with the naturally occurring changes. fixed ventilation can be achieved using artificial respiration.

		Physiological Control -----	Artificial Control -----
Arterial PO ₂	PO2A	_____	_____
Arterial PCO ₂	PCO2A	_____	_____
Blood pH	PH	_____	_____

What are the significant differences?

What happened to the brain bloodflow in the previous situations?

Notes on the Use of HUMAN-80 Student Manual Experiments in *web*-HUMAN

Essentially all HUMAN-80 experiments run *perfectly* in *web*-HUMAN. Nevertheless, those using the HUMAN-80 experiments with the current *web*-HUMAN model should be aware of certain minor compatibility issues and limitations.

What is HUMAN-80?: There have been multiple past versions of the HUMAN model of which *web*-HUMAN and HUMAN-80 are but two. Human-80 was a version of the HUMAN model designed to run on desktop PC's. Although both versions of the model behave virtually identically *physiologically*, they obviously differ vastly in how the user interacts with them. This means that those parts of a HUMAN-80 experiment instruction sheet that are user-interface specific are not necessarily fully compatible with *web*-HUMAN.

Adapting HUMAN-80 Manual experiments to *web*-HUMAN:

Essentially all HUMAN-80 experiments run *perfectly* in *web*-HUMAN. Just follow Dr. Randall's instructions step by step.

- wherever possible the text of these exercises has been edited or annotated to increase compatibility of the instructions with *web*-HUMAN. Thus references to commands that differ between the two versions have been updated either by editing or by indication with a commented superscripted symbol (* or #) .

- experiment numbers in HUMAN-80 *DO NOT MATCH* those in those in *web*-HUMAN. To create your own tabular output format simply load *web*-HUMAN experiment #1 and follow Dr. Randall's instructions using **View output**: to create your own data tables.

- users should note that HUMAN-80 had no graphic output, only tables. In *web*-HUMAN you can choose to graph by simply selecting **<graph>** instead of just **<text>** below each variable in the **View output**: table.

- HUMAN-80 instructions sometimes ask for users to look at more than six variables. To do so simply rerun the experiment with the additional variables displayed or use the **<View Variable>** option to obtain a value for a variable that is not in the tables.