

Introdução às patologias pulmonares e extra-pulmonares



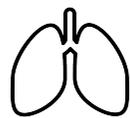
31 DE MAIO
DIA MUNDIAL SEM TABACO

EM PORTUGAL O TABACO MATA
MAIS DE 11000 PESSOAS POR ANO.
NÃO FAÇA PARTE DESTES NÚMERO.

NÃO FUME!
POR SI E PELOS OUTROS.



FUNDAÇÃO
PORTUGUESA
DO **PULMÃO**



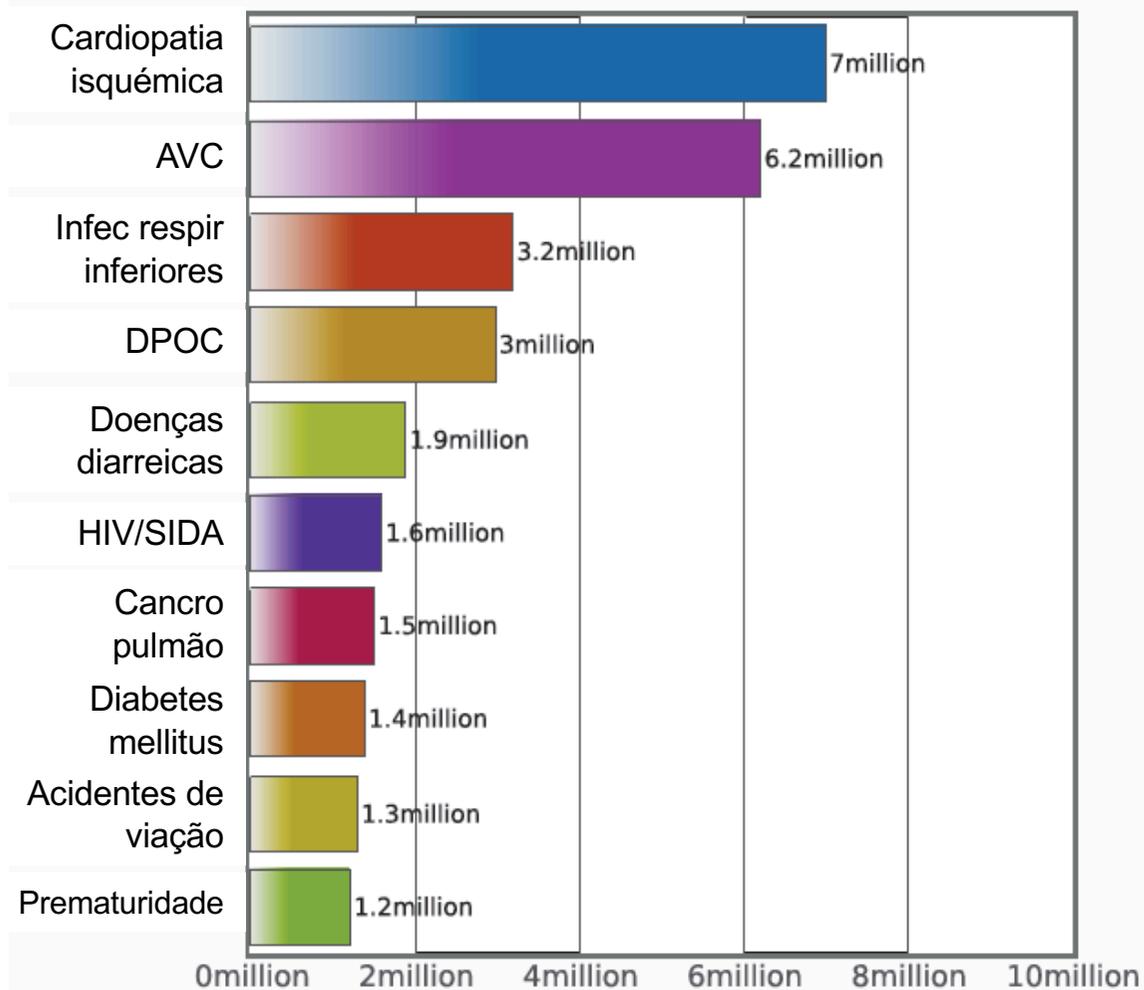
heldernovaisbastos.pt
pneumologia

AGENDA

- Classificação das doenças pulmonares e extra-pulmonares
- Espirometria
- Mecanismos de insuficiência respiratória

Dados da OMS

The 10 leading causes of death in the world
2011



65 milhões de pessoas com DPOC moderada a grave

>3 milhões mortes por DPOC em 2005 (5% mortalidade global)

~90% das mortes ocorre em países sub-desenvolvidos ou em vias de desenvolvimento



33.7% homens são fumadores
15.5% mulheres são fumadoras

Prevalência de bronquiectasias?
E de Doenças Pulmonares Difusas?

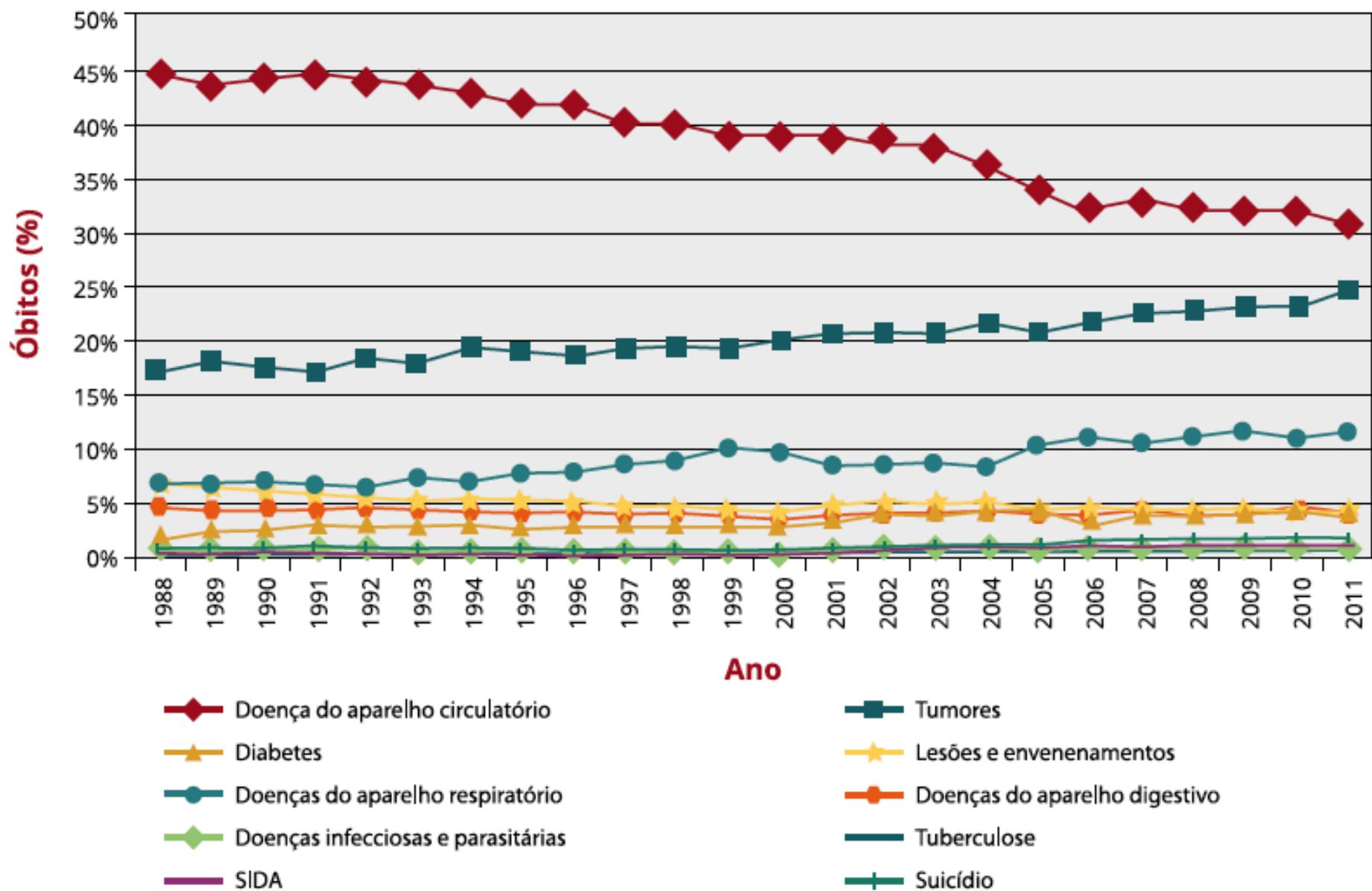
20% adultos tem SAOS

14% com >40 anos tem DPOC
(47% homens >70 anos)

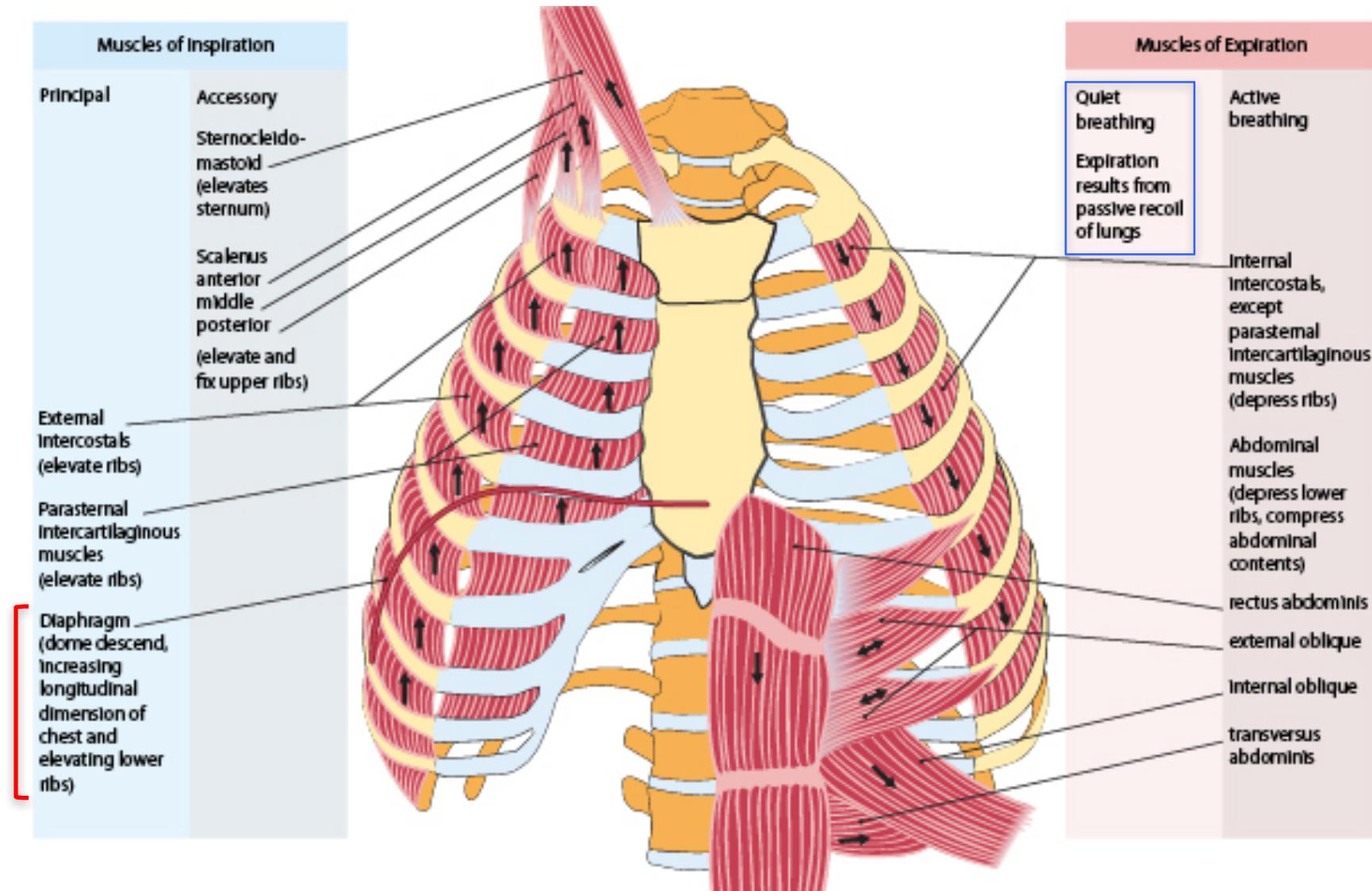
10% tem Asma

População de Portugal
~10 milhões pessoas

Principais causas de morte em Portugal



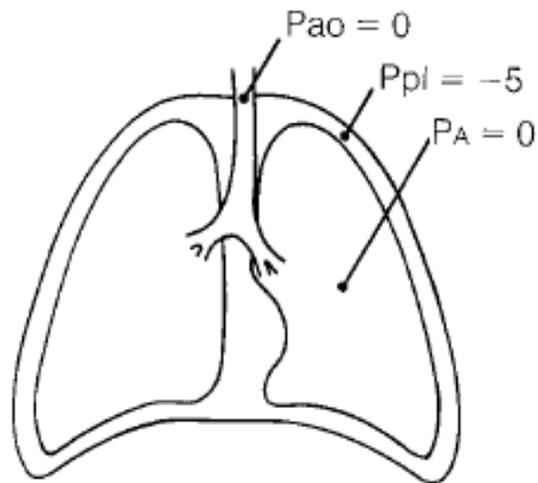
Alterações ventilatórias



Alterações ventilatórias

Final da Expiração

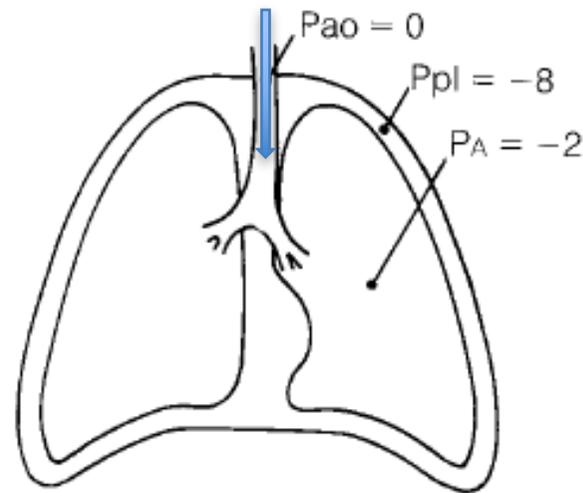
Fluxo = 0



A

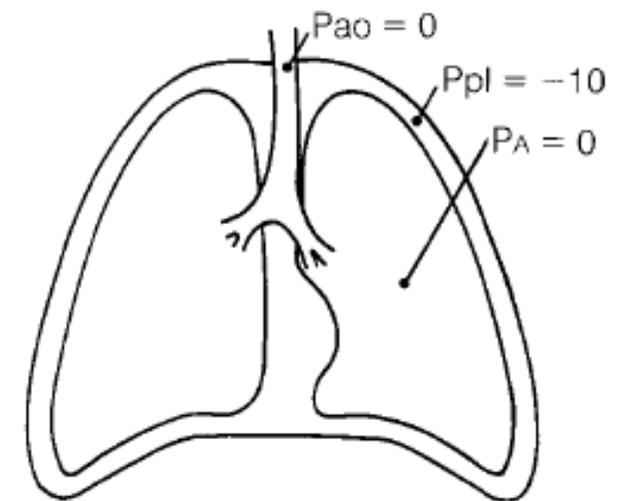
Inspiração

Fluxo a favor do gradiente



B

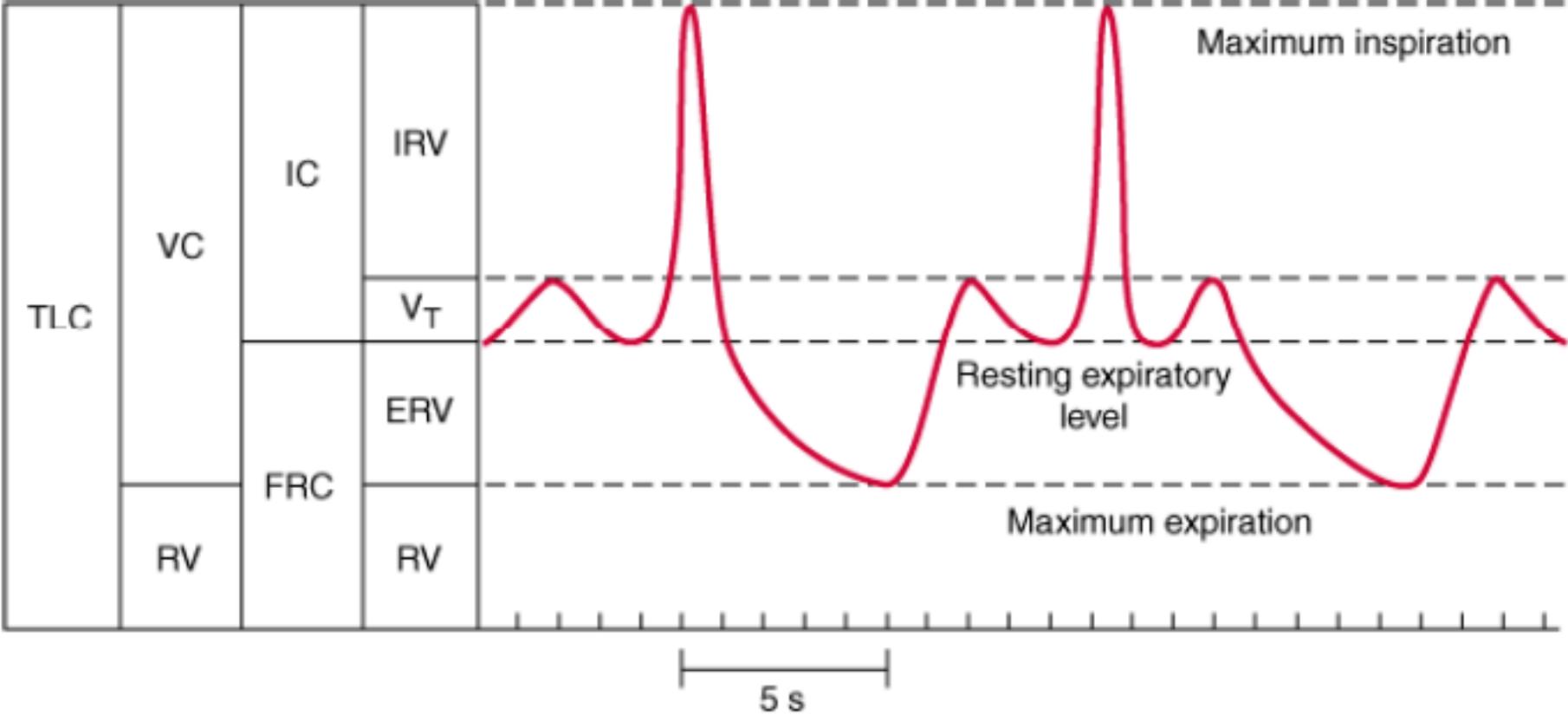
Final da inspiração



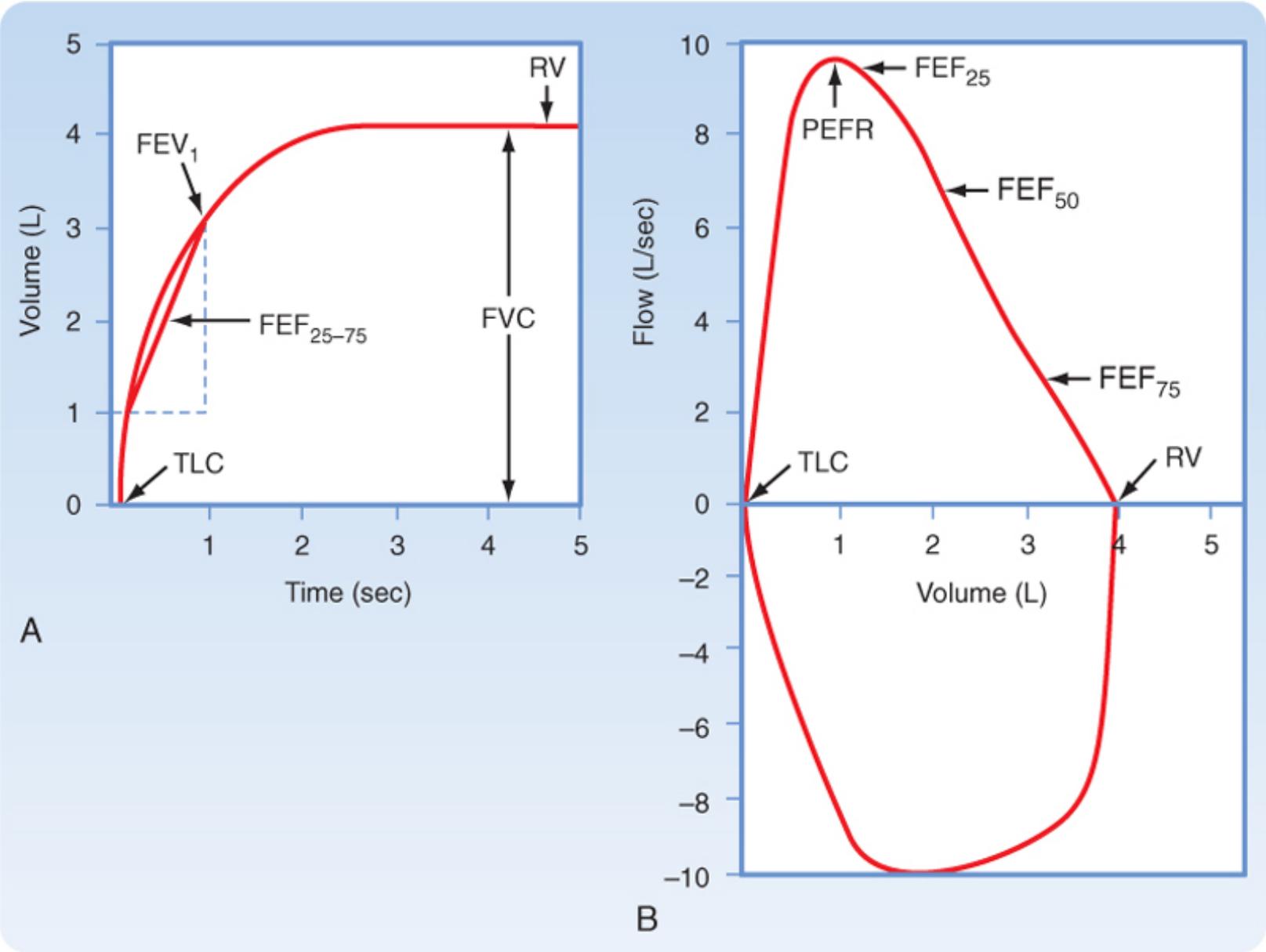
C

Figure 9-1 Respiratory pressures during a breathing cycle. Ppl = pleural pressure; PA = pressure in the alveoli; Pao = pressure at the airway opening. A. End expiration. B. During inspiration. C. End inspiration.

Espirometria



Espirometria



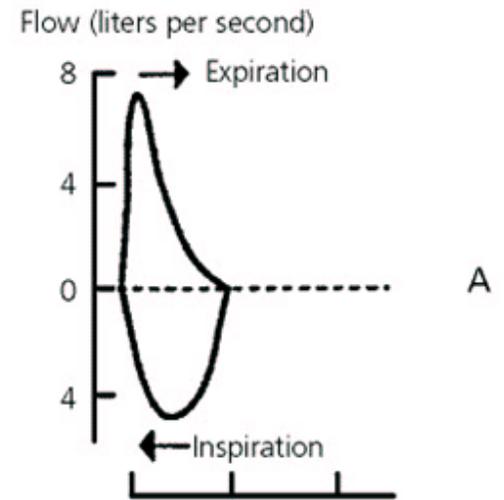
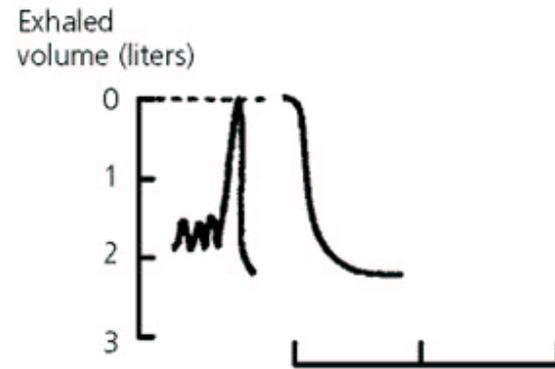
Koeppen & Stanton: Berne and Levy Physiology, 6th Edition.
Copyright © 2008 by Mosby, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights reserved

Alterações ventilatórias - Espirometria

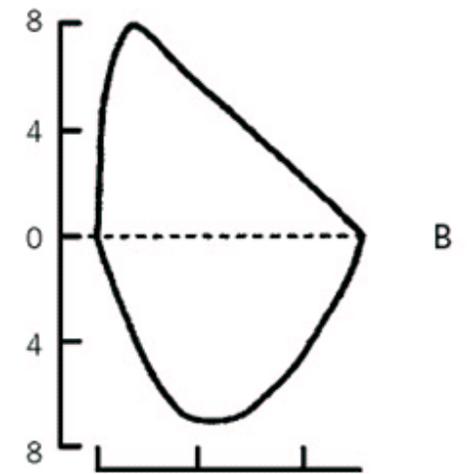
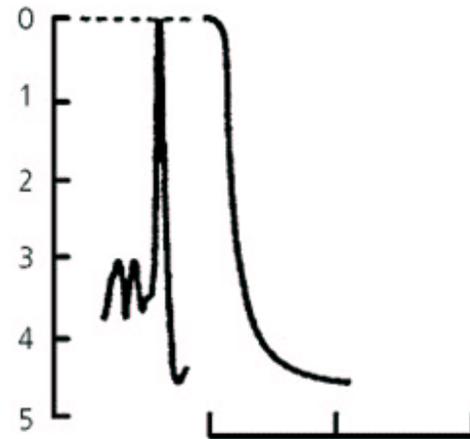
In: Murray JF, Nadel JA, eds. Textbook of respiratory medicine. 3d ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 2000:805.

Restritivo

FVC ↓
 FEV1 ↓
 IT Normal ↑
 RV Normal
 TLC ↓

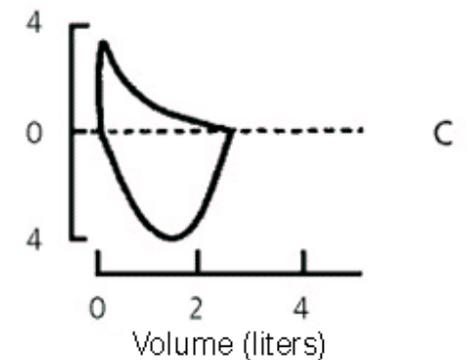
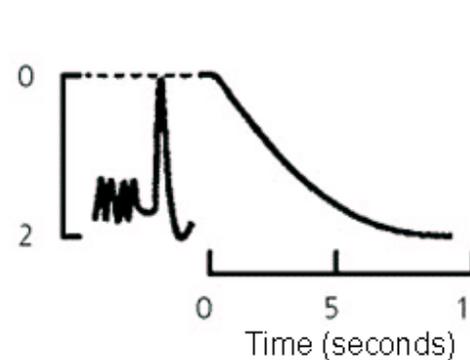


Normal



Obstrutivo

FVC Normal ↓
 FEV1 ↓
 IT ↓
 RV ↑
 TLC ↑

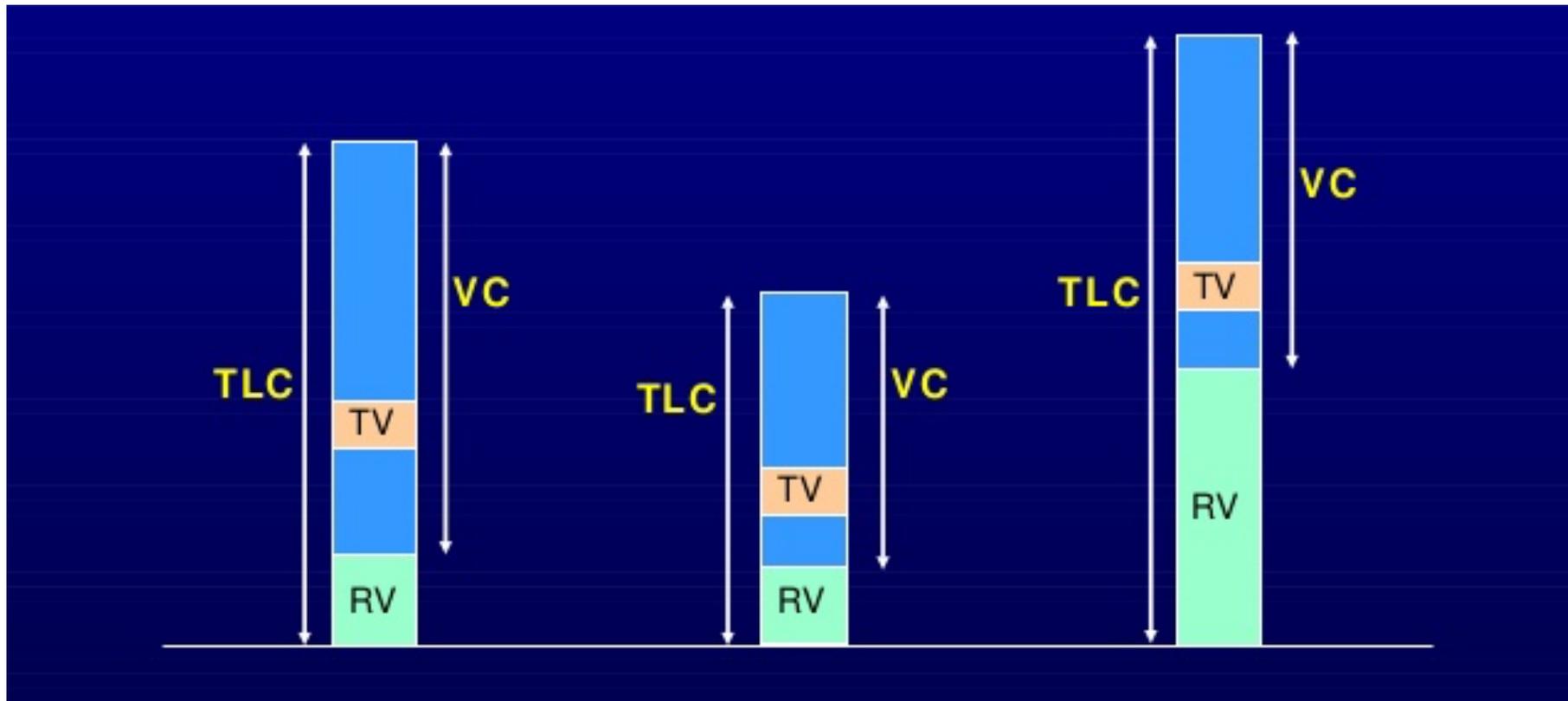


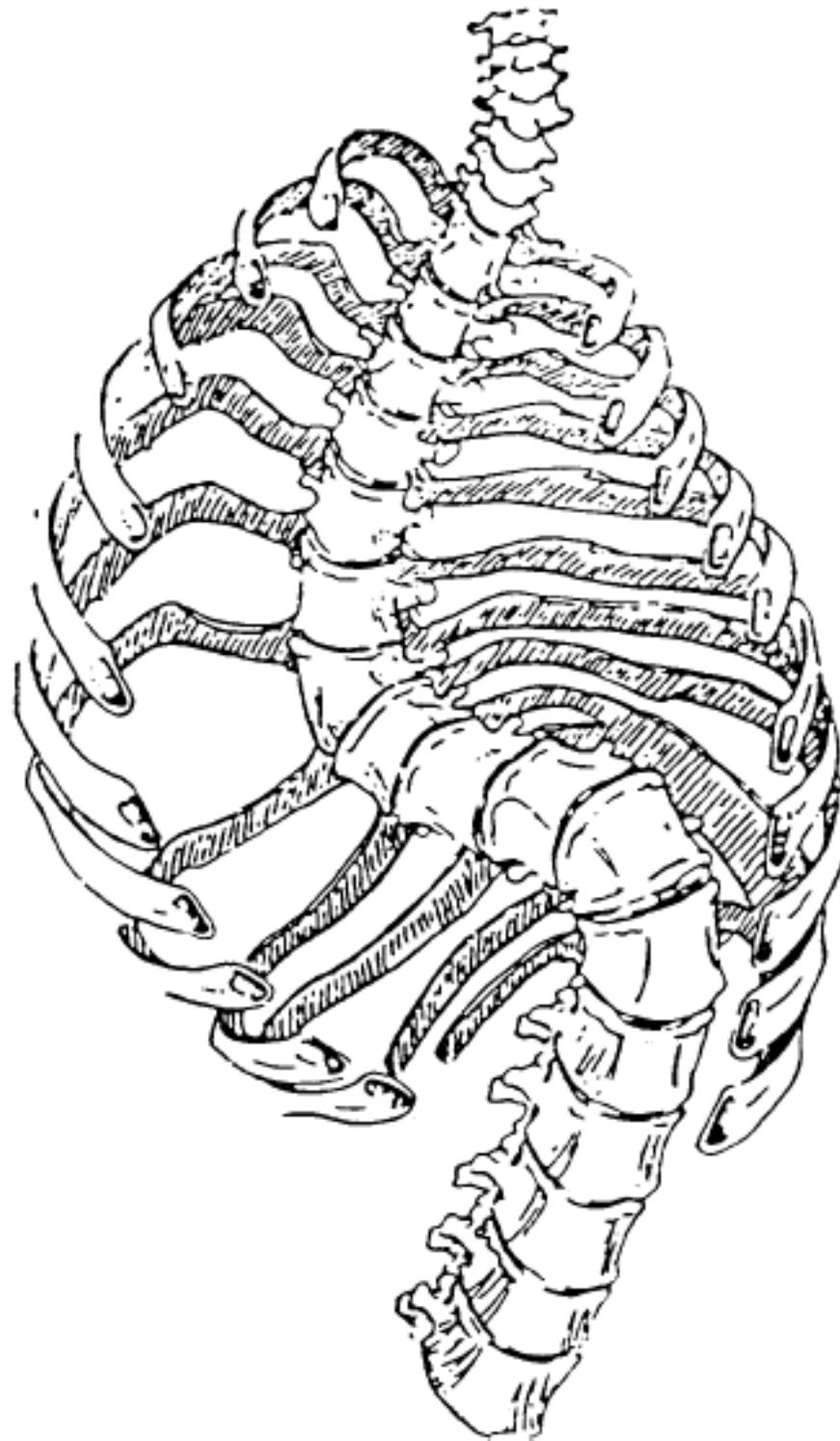
Alterações ventilatórias – Volumes estáticos

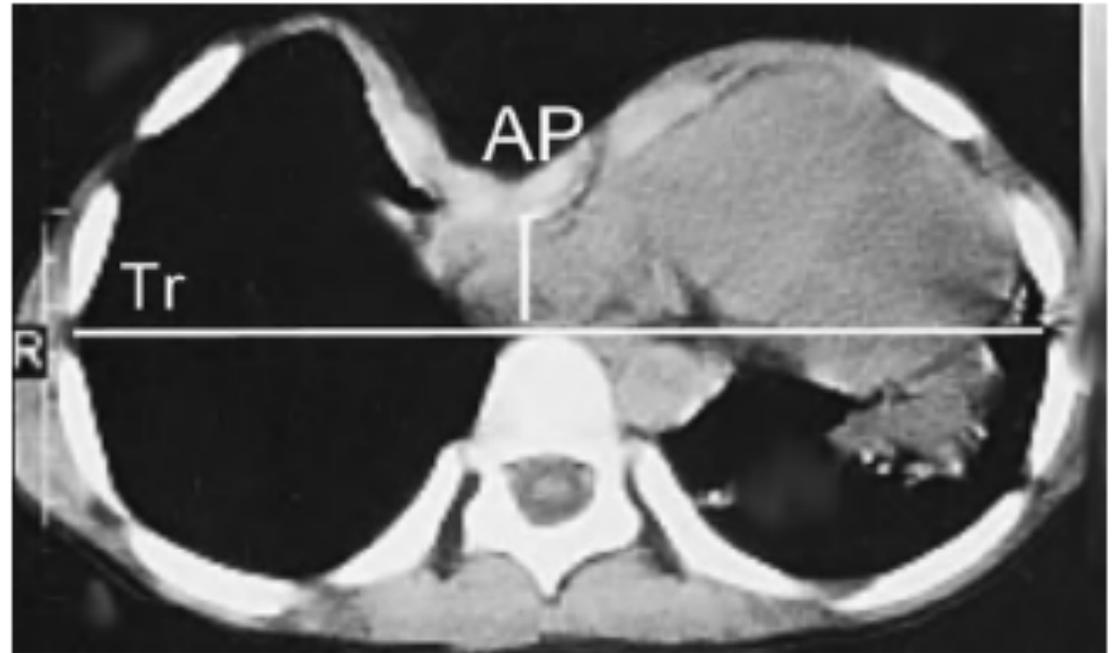
Normal

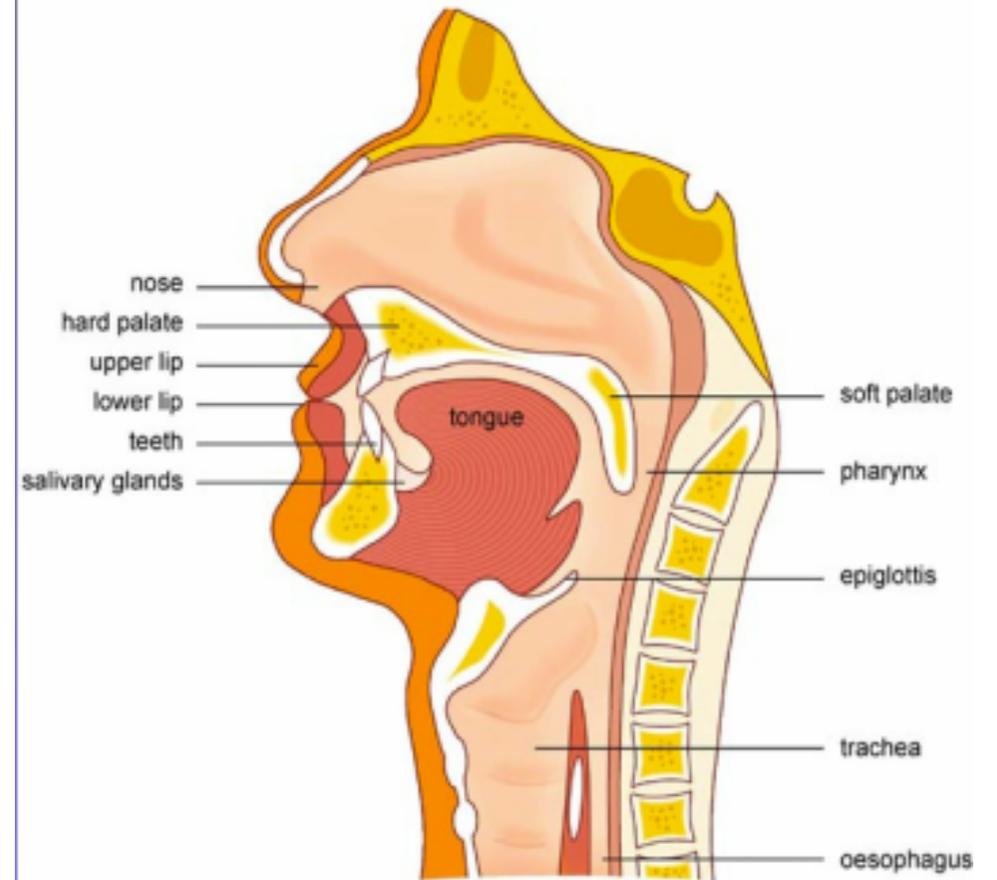
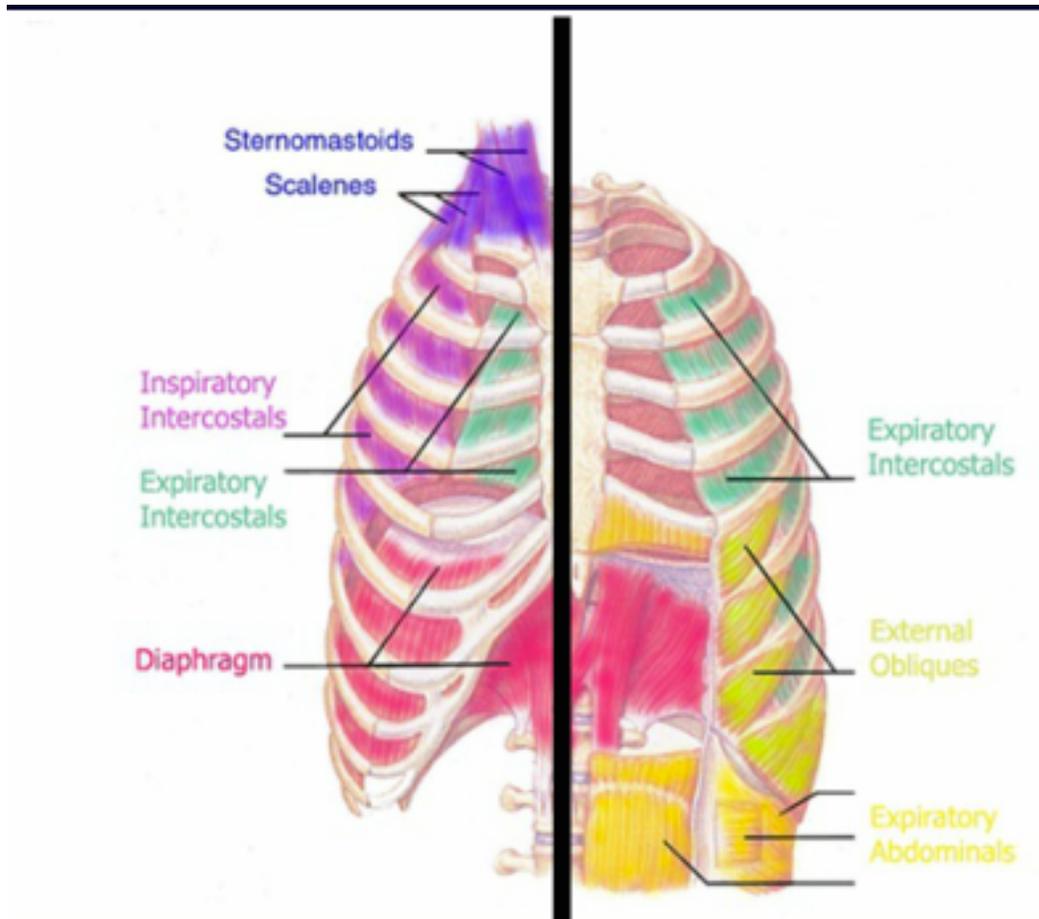
Restritivo

Obstrutivo









Músculos inspiratórios

Acto de ventilação

Inspiração voluntária

Músculos expiratórios

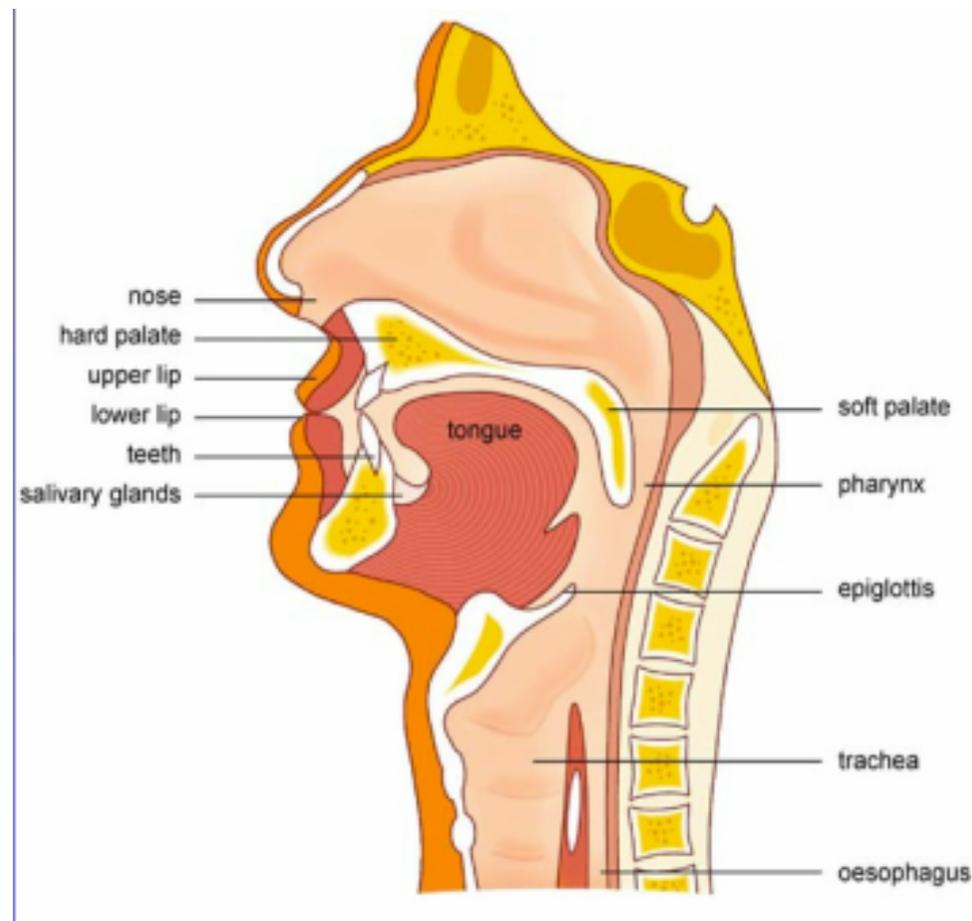
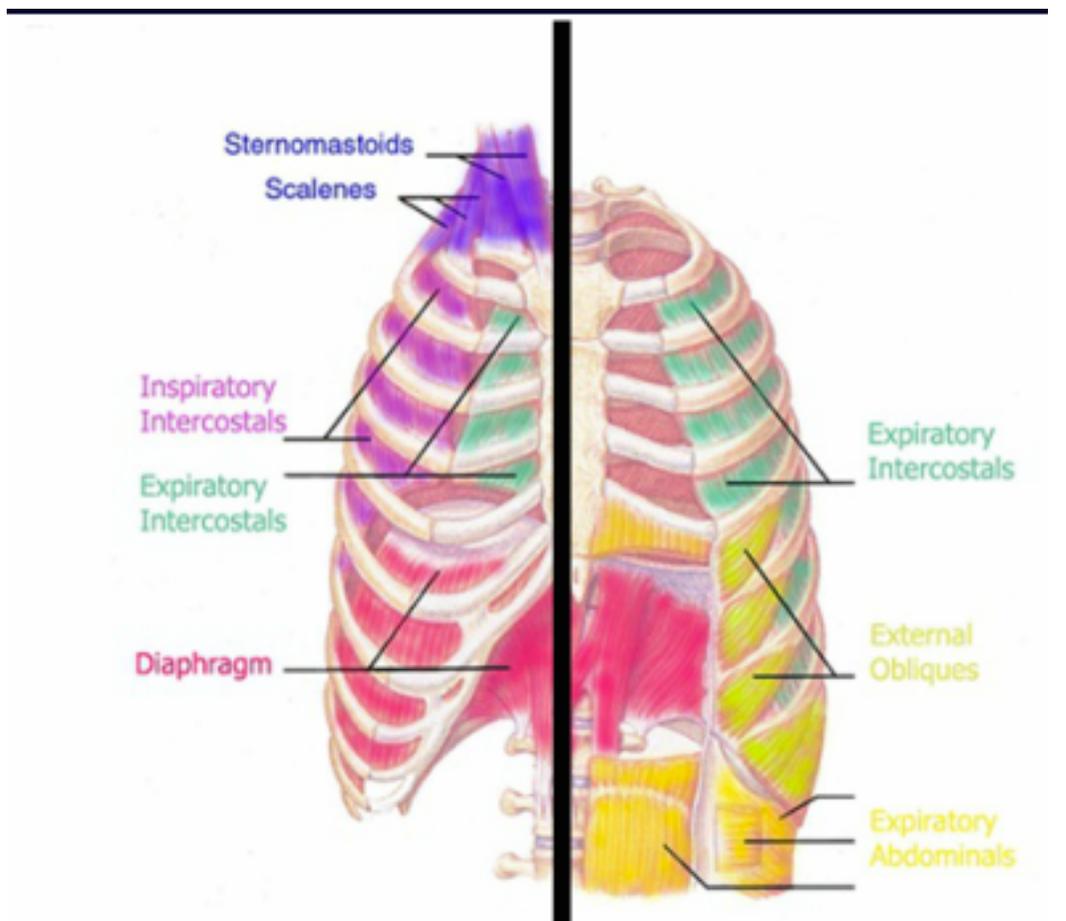
Expiração forçada

Músculos bulbares – função glótica

Deglutição / Discurso

Aumento da pressão intratorácica

Tosse



Dispneia, ortopneia
 Insuf. respiratória
 hipoventilação alveolar
 hipercápnia

Redução da *clearance*
 brônquica
 Infecções respiratórias
 recorrentes

Incapacidade de comer, beber,
 falar
 Microaspirações
 Redução da *clearance* brônquica
 Infecções respiratórias recorrentes

Neuropatias

Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica

Poliomielite

Esclerose múltipla

Lesões espinhais medulares

Paralisia diafragmática

Síndr. Guillain-Barré

Charcot-Marie-Tooth (hereditária)

...

Doenças da junção neuromuscular

Miastenia gravis

...

Miopatias

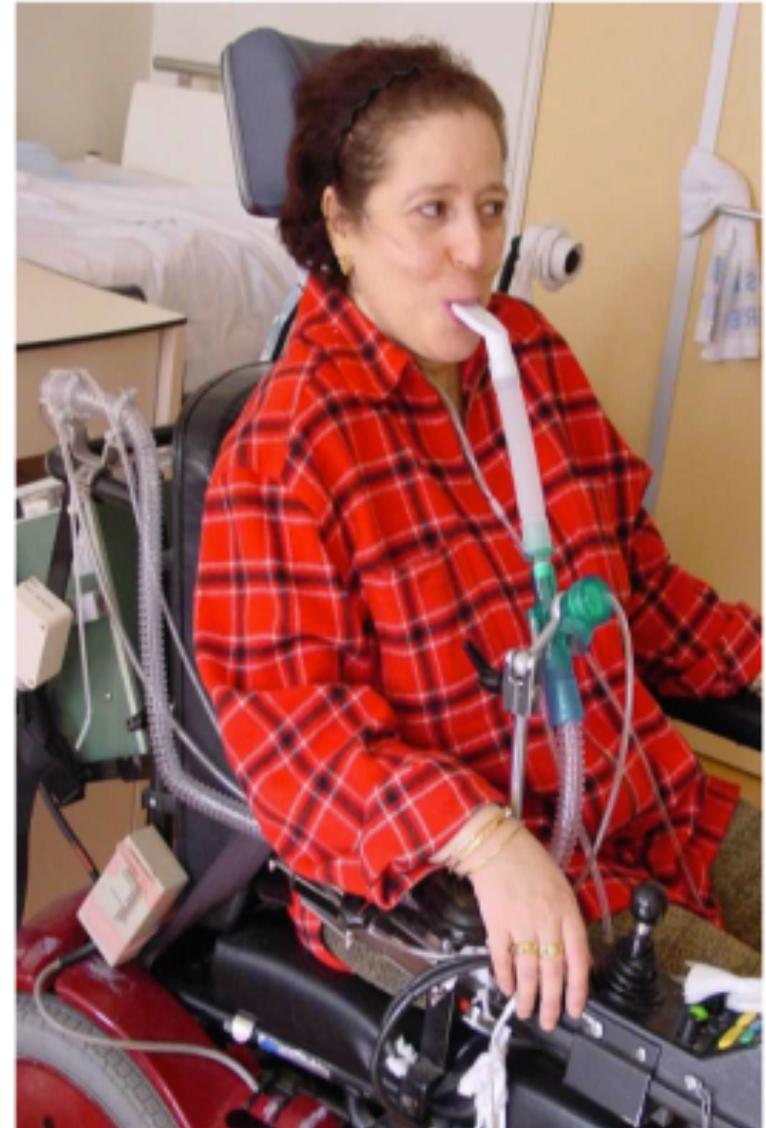
Distrofias musculares de Duchenne, Becker, ...

Distrofia miotónica de Steinert

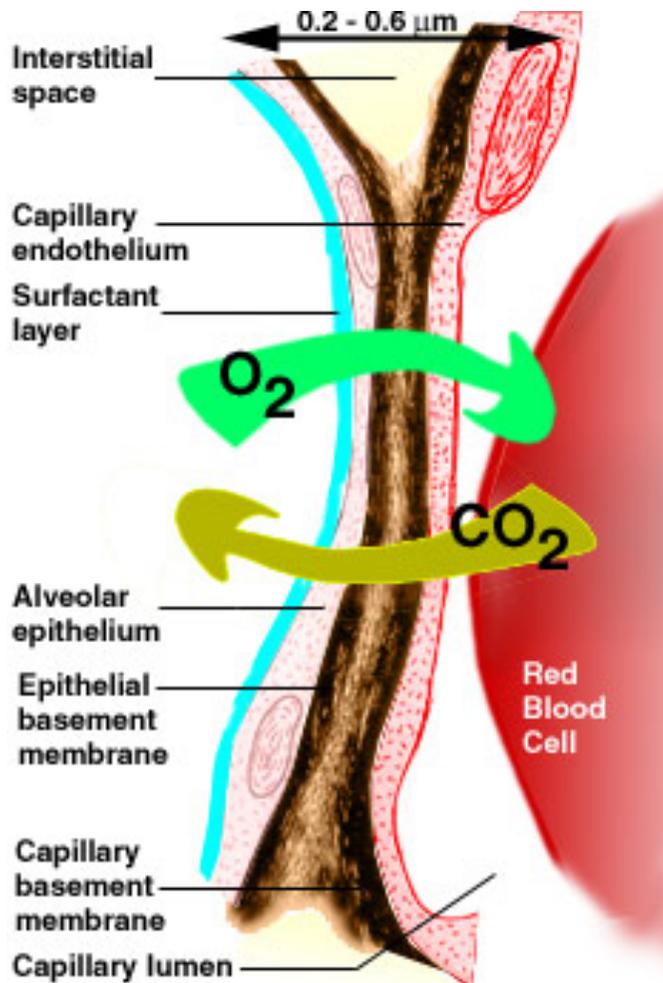
Miopatias metabólicas (Pompe, Mitocondriais, ...)

Atrofia muscular espinhal

...



Alterações da difusão



Componentes da membrana alvéolo-capilar:

eritrócito

endotélio

membrana basal endotelial

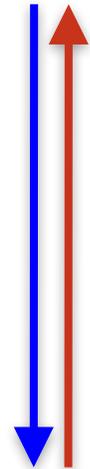
espaço intersticial

membrana basal epitelial

epitélio alveolar

surfactante

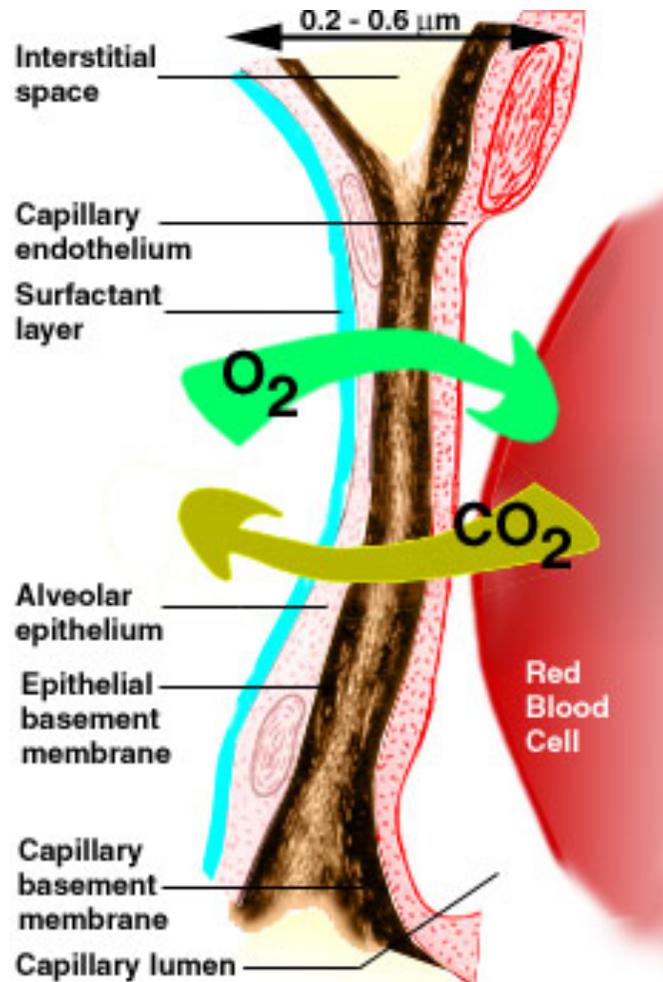
espaço alveolar



Factores determinantes na difusão:

1. Superfície e espessura da membrana
2. Gradiente de pressões parciais dos gases

Alterações da difusão



Outros factores:

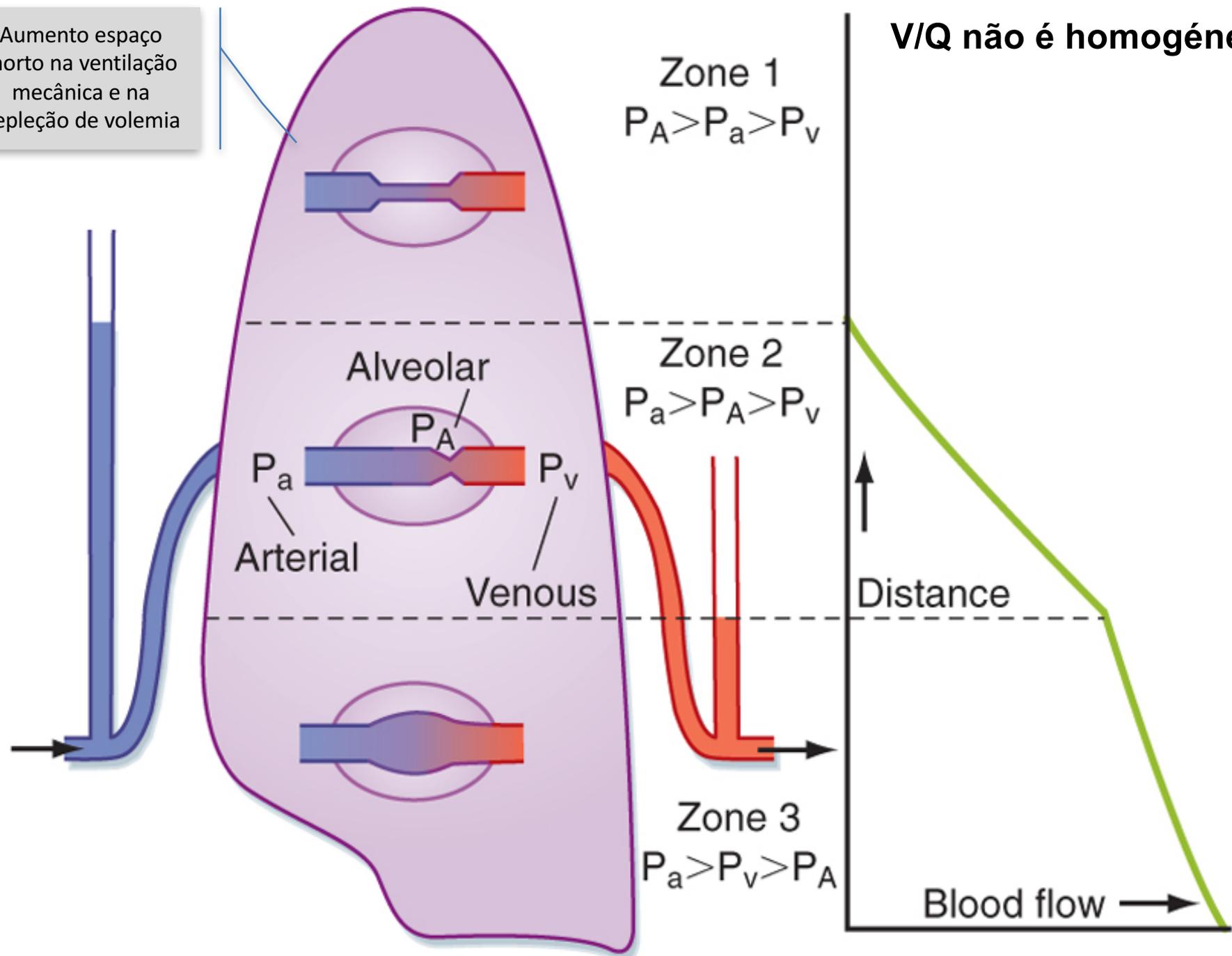
solubilidade do gás em meio líquido

capacidade de difusão do gás

tempo de contacto

concordância ventilação/perfusão

Aumento espaço morto na ventilação mecânica e na depleção de volemia



V/Q não é homogênea

Doenças Pulmonares

Ácino e interstício

Edema pulmonar

Pneumonia

Hemorragia

Lesão Alveolar Difusa

Dças do interstício ou
Dças Pulmonares Difusas

Vias aéreas

DPOC

Bronquiectasias

Asma

Vasculatura pulm.

Hipertensão pulmonar

TEP

Doenças Pulmonares

Ácino e interstício

Edema pulmonar

Pneumonia

Hemorragia

Lesão Alveolar Difusa

Dças do interstício ou
Dças Pulmonares Difusas

Vias aéreas

DPOC

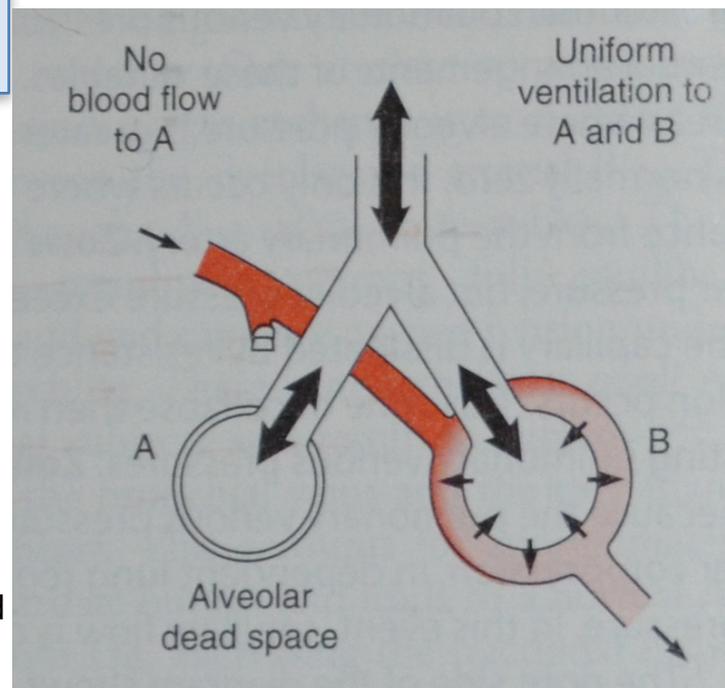
Bronquiectasias

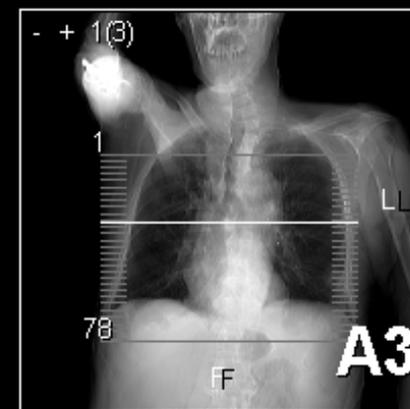
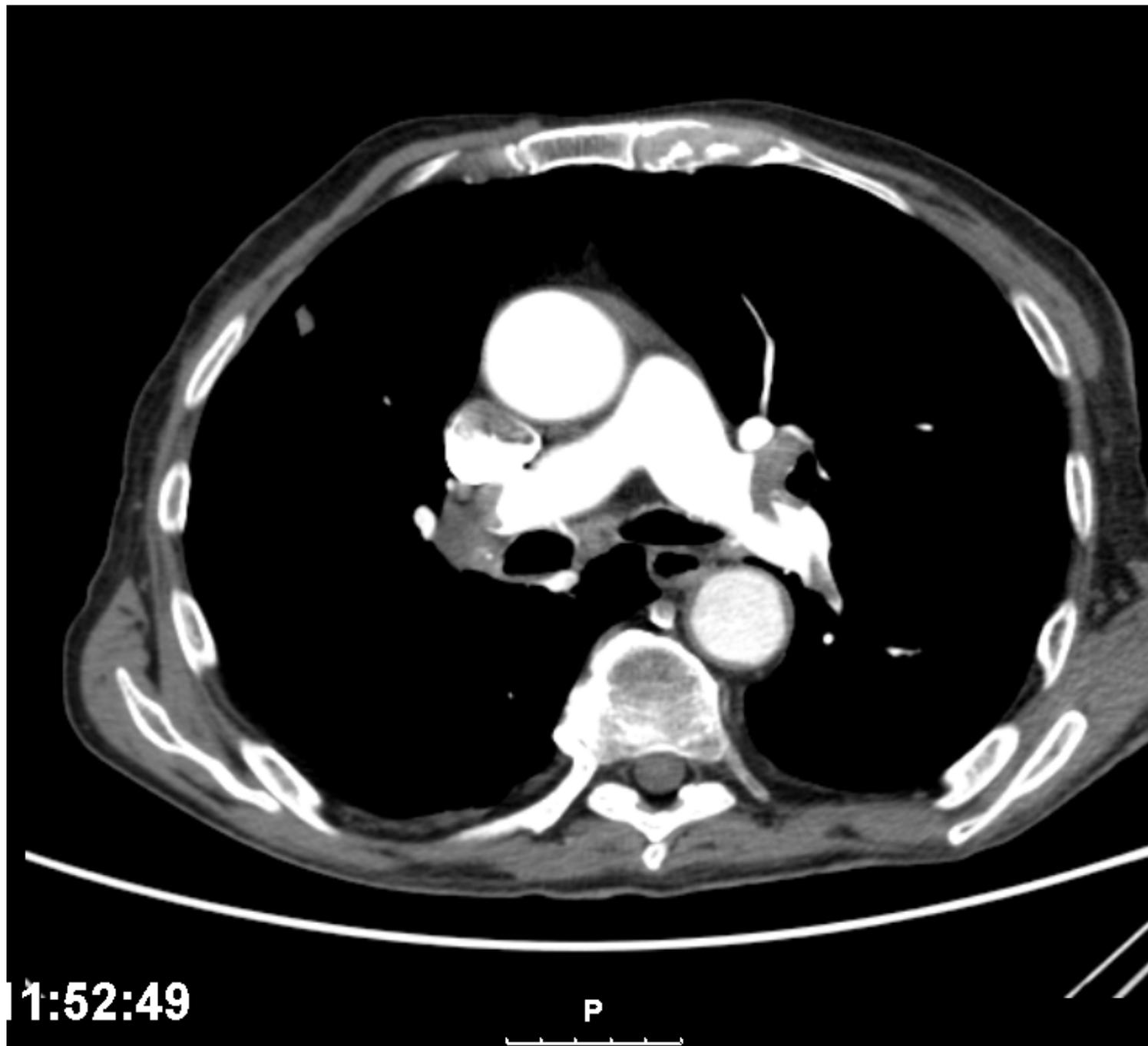
Asma

Vasculatura pulm.

Hipertensão pulmonar

TEP





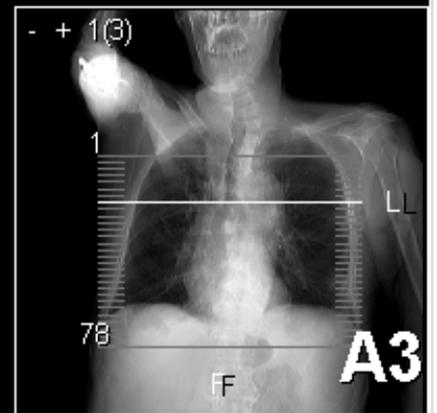
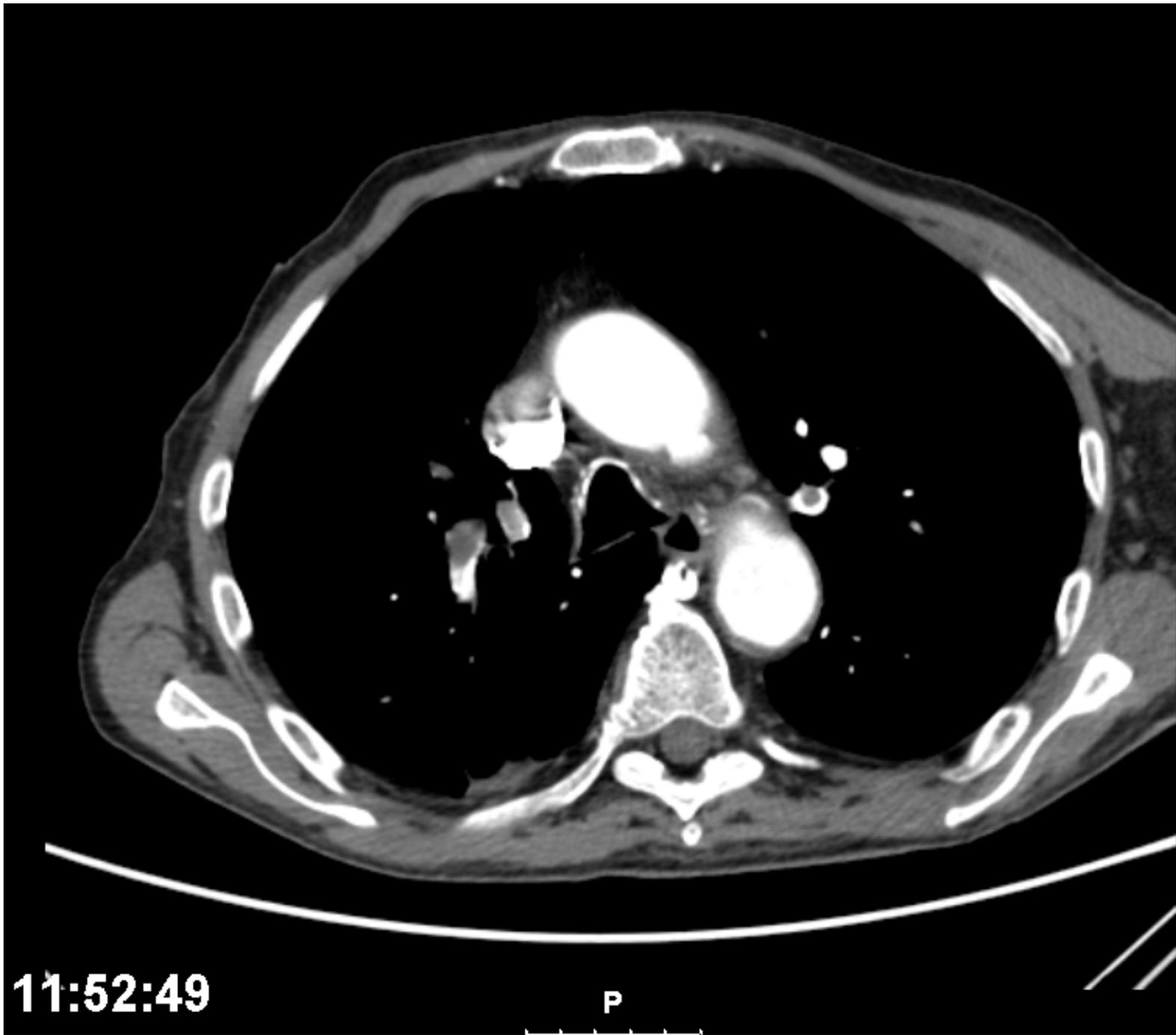


Table 1. The Revised World Health Organization Classification of Pulmonary Hypertension.*

<p>Group I. Pulmonary arterial hypertension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Idiopathic (primary)FamilialRelated conditions: collagen vascular disease, congenital systemic-to-pulmonary shunts, portal hypertension, HIV infection, drugs and toxins (e.g., anorexigens, rapeseed oil, L-tryptophan, methamphetamine, and cocaine); other conditions: thyroid disorders, glycogen storage disease, Gaucher's disease, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, hemoglobinopathies, myeloproliferative disorders, splenectomyAssociated with significant venous or capillary involvement<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pulmonary veno-occlusive diseasePulmonary-capillary hemangiomatosisPersistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn
<p>Group II. Pulmonary venous hypertension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Left-sided atrial or ventricular heart diseaseLeft-sided valvular heart disease
<p>Group III. Pulmonary hypertension associated with hypoxemia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseaseInterstitial lung diseaseSleep-disordered breathingAlveolar hypoventilation disordersChronic exposure to high altitudeDevelopmental abnormalities
<p>Group IV. Pulmonary hypertension due to chronic thrombotic disease, embolic disease, or both</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thromboembolic obstruction of proximal pulmonary arteriesThromboembolic obstruction of distal pulmonary arteriesPulmonary embolism (tumor, parasites, foreign material)
<p>Group V. Miscellaneous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sarcoidosis, pulmonary Langerhans'-cell histiocytosis, lymphangiomatosis, compression of pulmonary vessels (adenopathy, tumor, fibrosing mediastinitis)

Hipertensão Pulmonar

Hipertensão pulmonar arterial
Doença venoclusiva pulmonar

Doença do coração esquerdo

Hipoxemia

Embolia pulmonar

* The table has been adapted from Simonneau et al.² N Engl J Med 2004;351:1655-65.

Doenças Pulmonares

Ácino e interstício

Edema pulmonar

Pneumonia

Hemorragia

Lesão Alveolar Difusa

Dças do interstício ou
Dças Pulmonares Difusas

Vias aéreas

DPOC

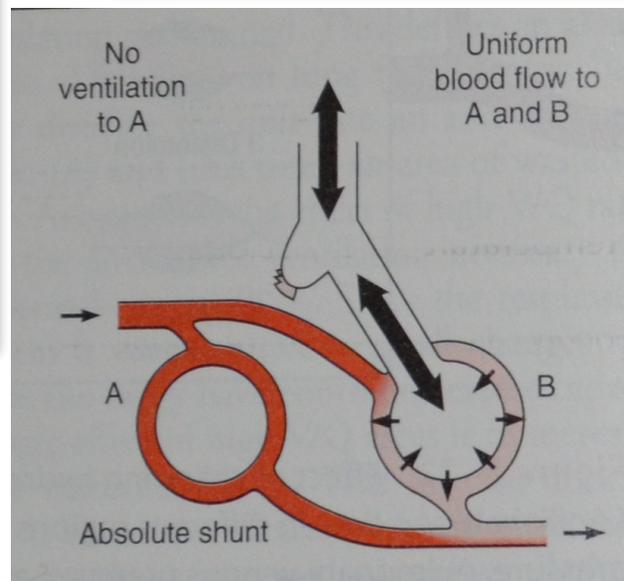
Bronquiectasias

Asma

Vasculatura pulm.

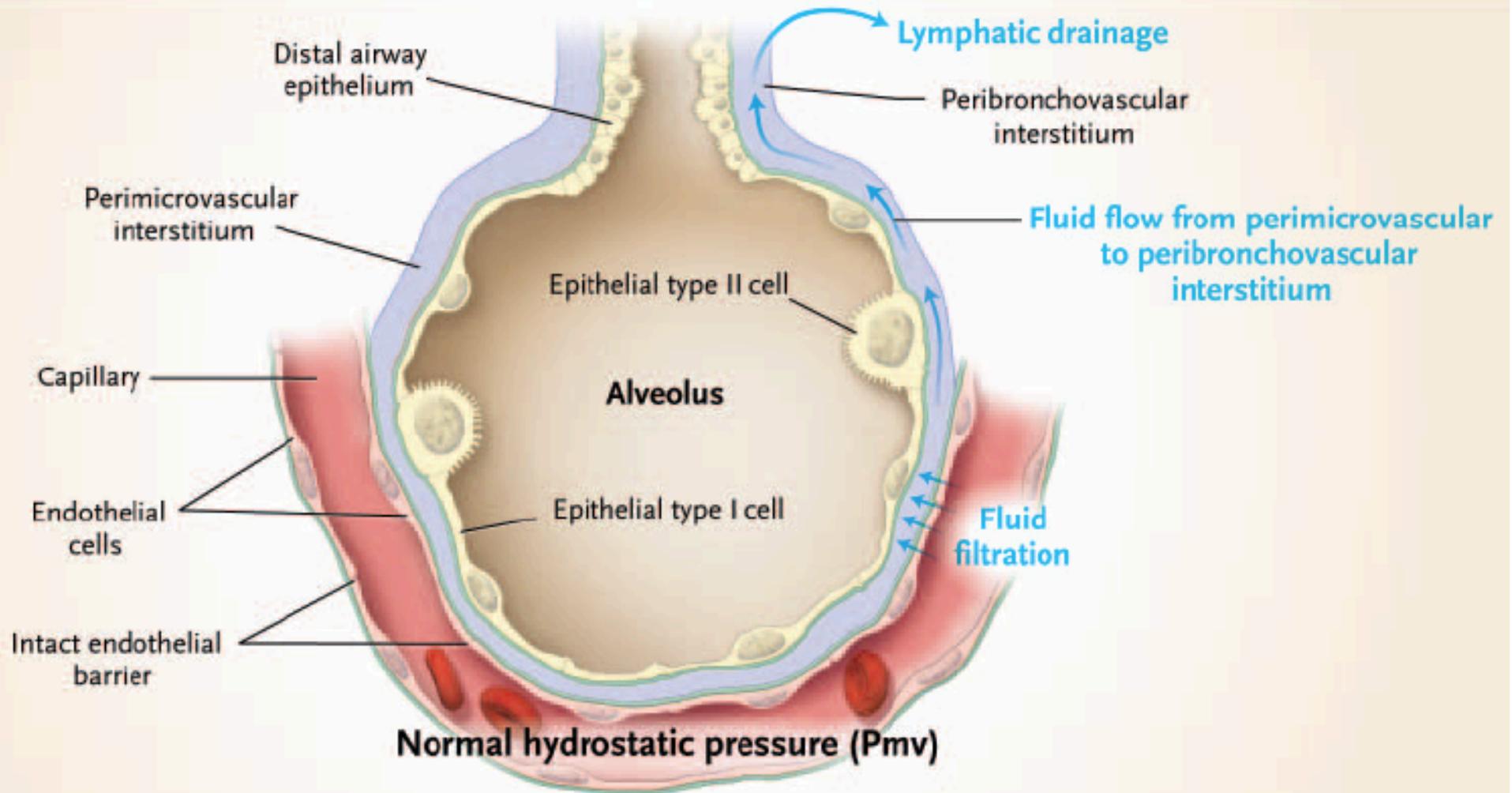
Hipertensão pulmonar

TEP



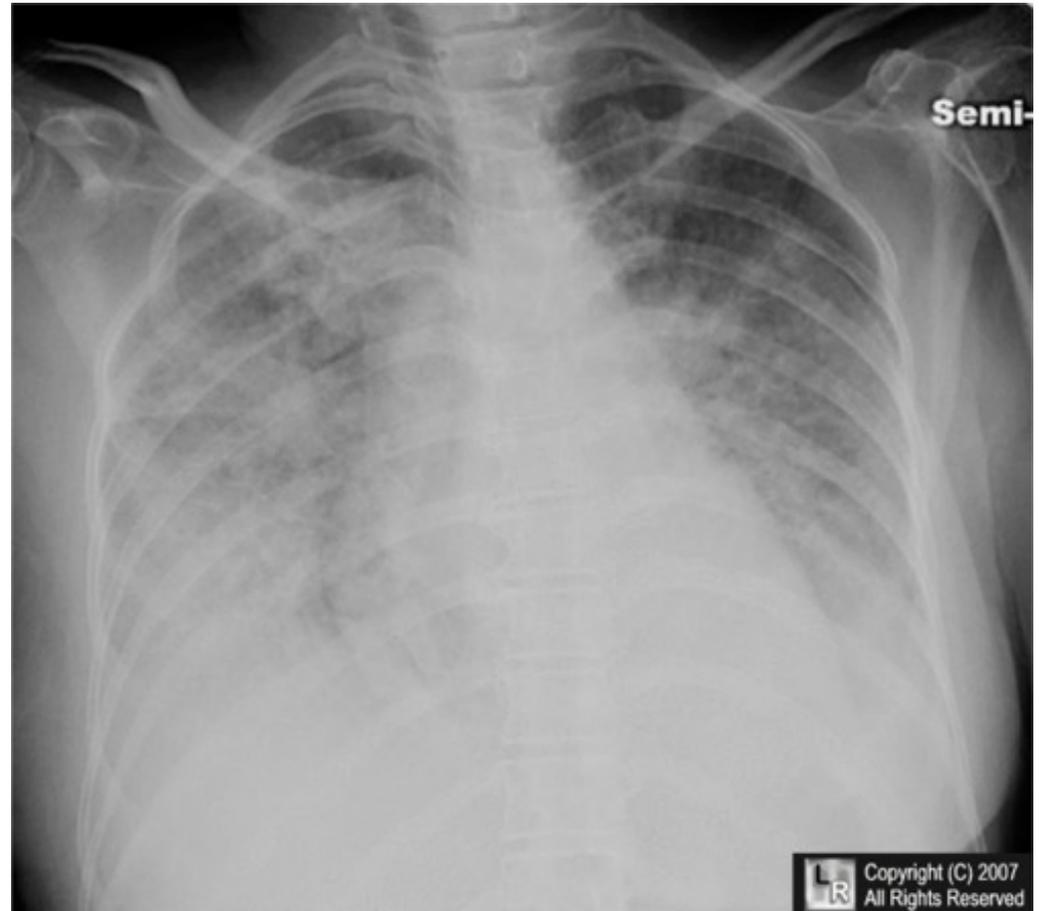
McPhee's Pathophysiology of Disease, 4th ed

Normal lung

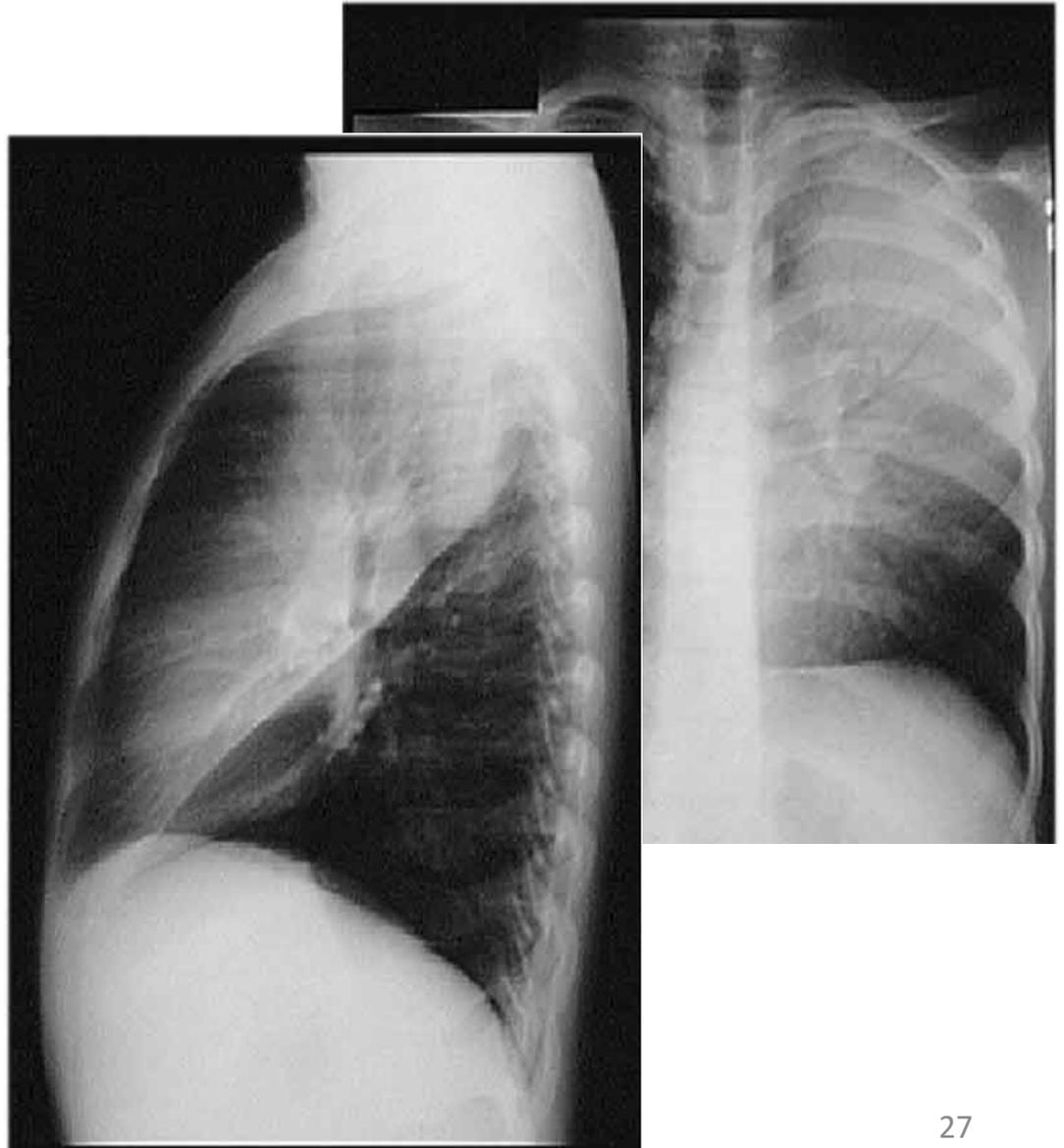
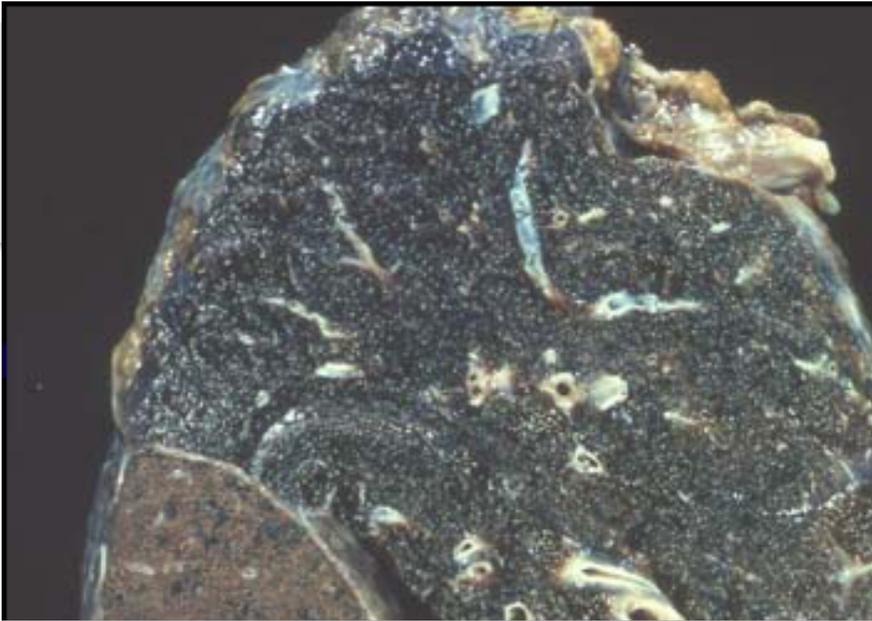


N Engl J Med 353;26

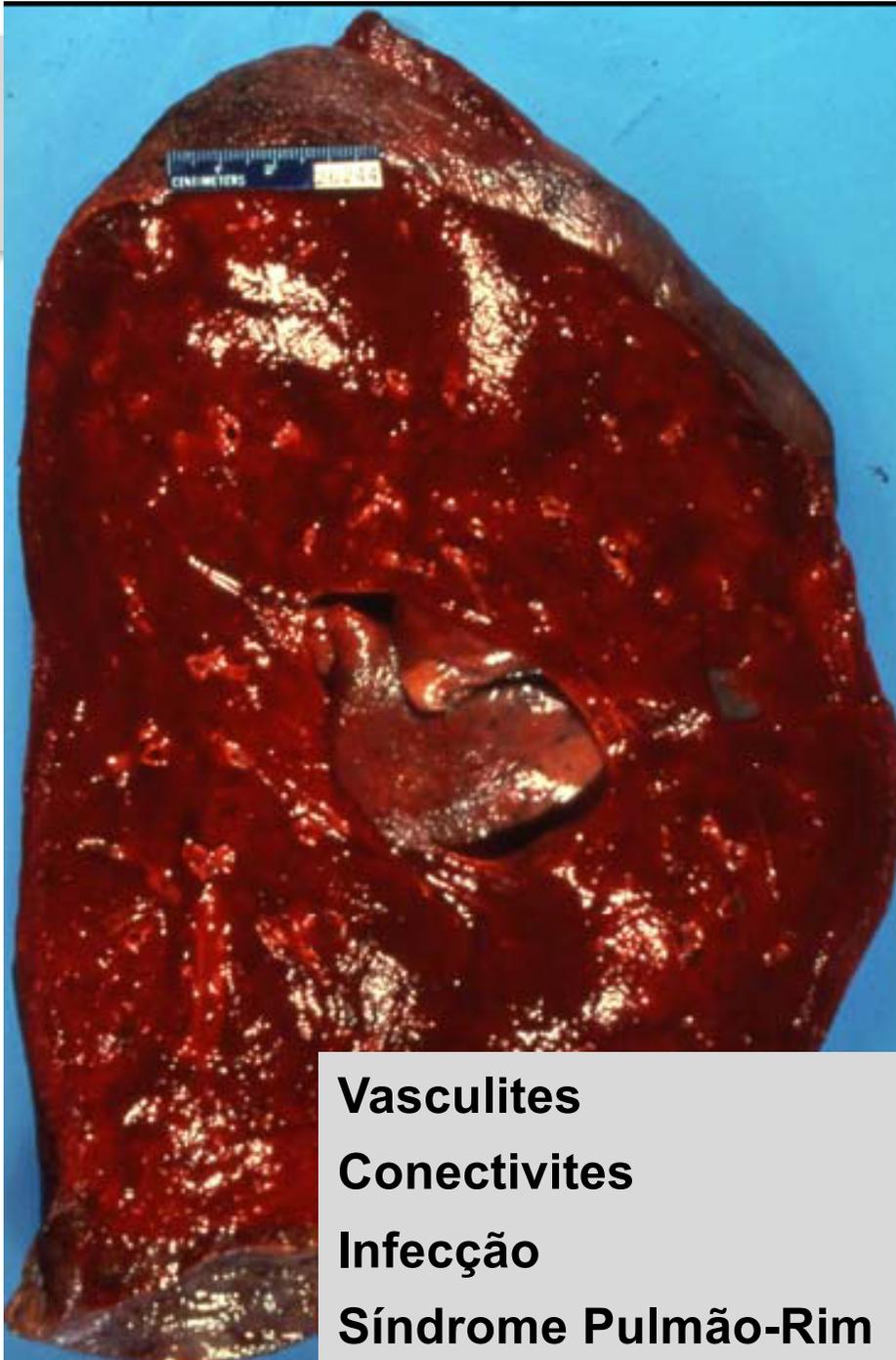
Insuficiência Cardíaca Congestiva Edema Agudo Pulmonar



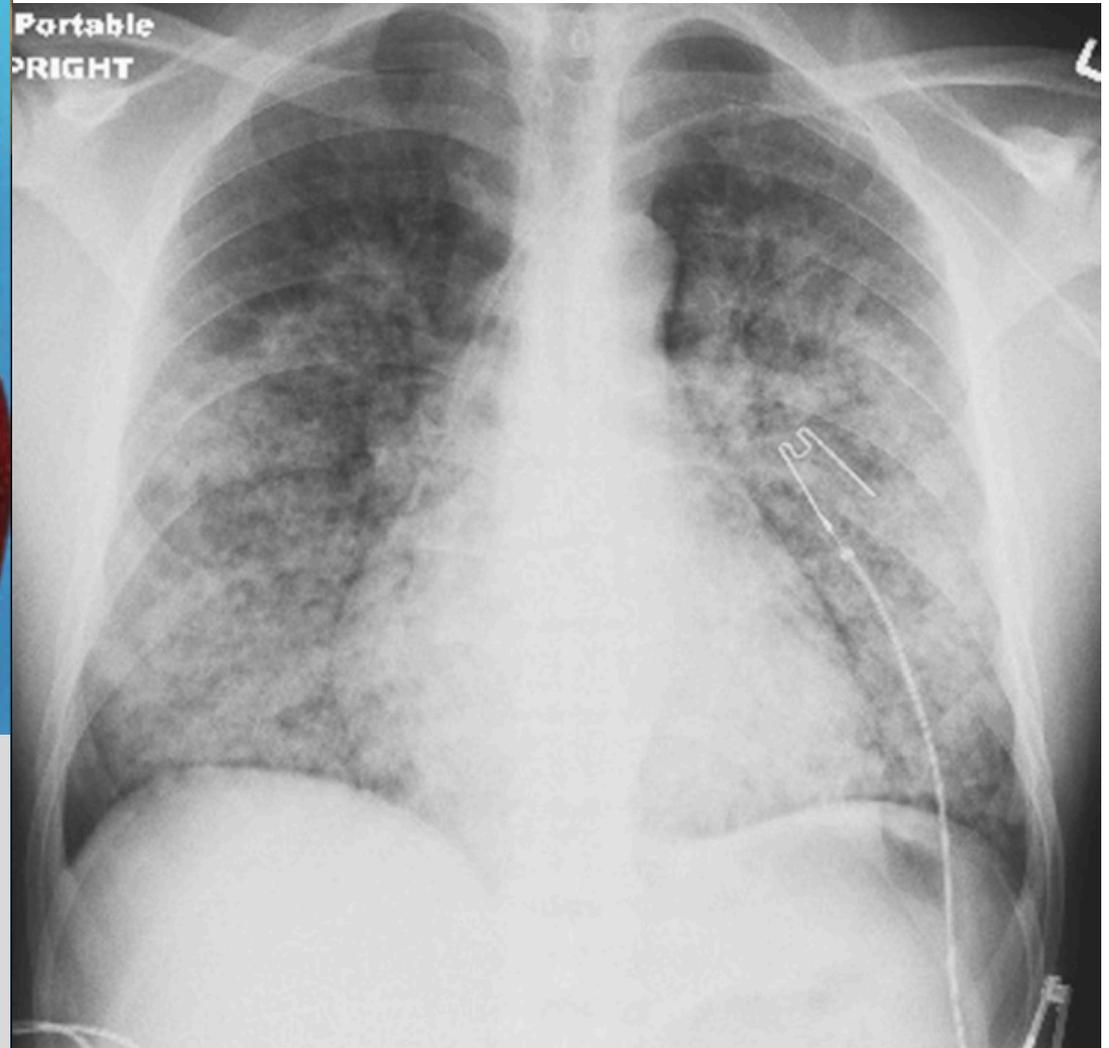
Pneumonia



Hemorragia Alveolar



Vasculites
Conectivites
Infecção
Síndrome Pulmão-Rim
Tóxicos

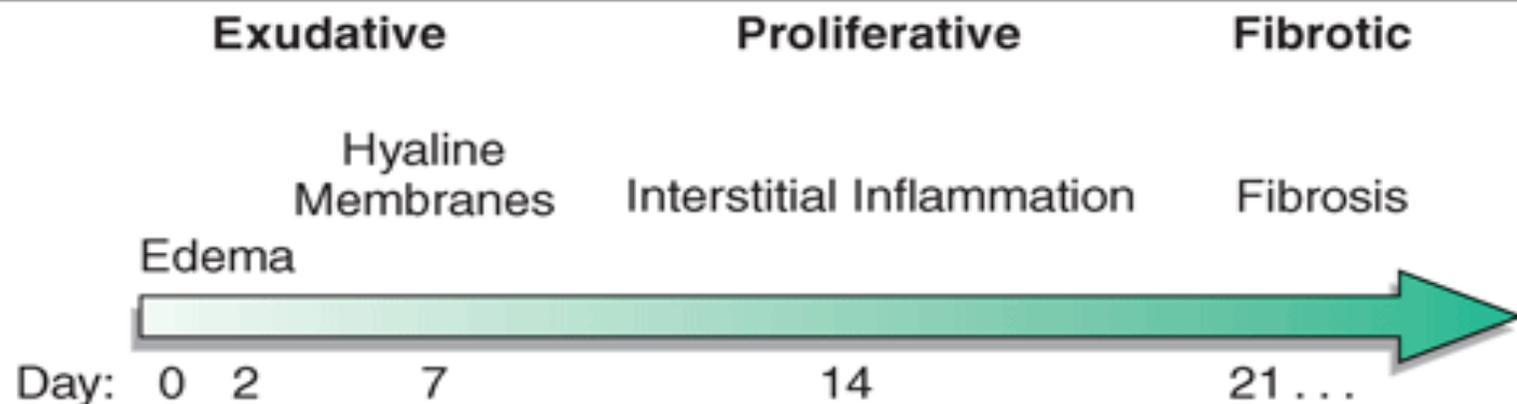
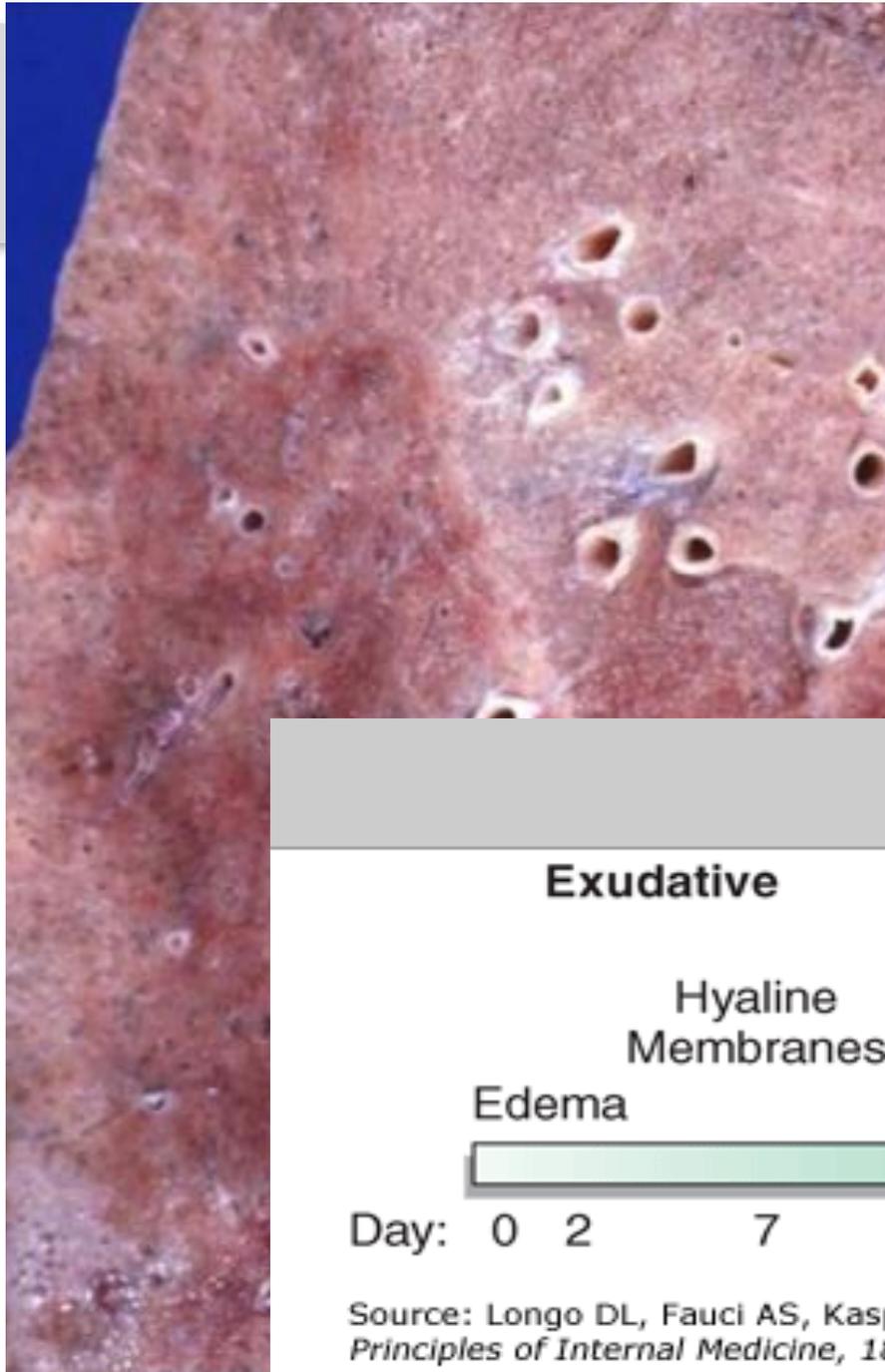


Causas de Hemorragia Alveolar Difusa

Vasculites	Granulomatose de Wegener, Poliangite microscópica, S. Churg-Strauss, etc
Conectivites	Lupus Eritematoso Sistémico, Artrite Reumatóide, Esclerose sistémica, etc
Outras causas imunes	Síndromes Pulmão-Rim (S. Goodpasture, GN pauci-imune, GN com depósito de imunocomplexos circulantes), S. Hemolítico Urémico, etc
Infecções	Leptospirose, Aspergilose invasiva, etc
Fármacos e tóxicos	Propiltiouracilo, imunossupressores, quimioterápicos, anti-coagulantes, antiagregantes plaquetários, cocaína, cannabis, etc
Outros	Transplante (medula óssea e órgão sólido), Barotrauma,

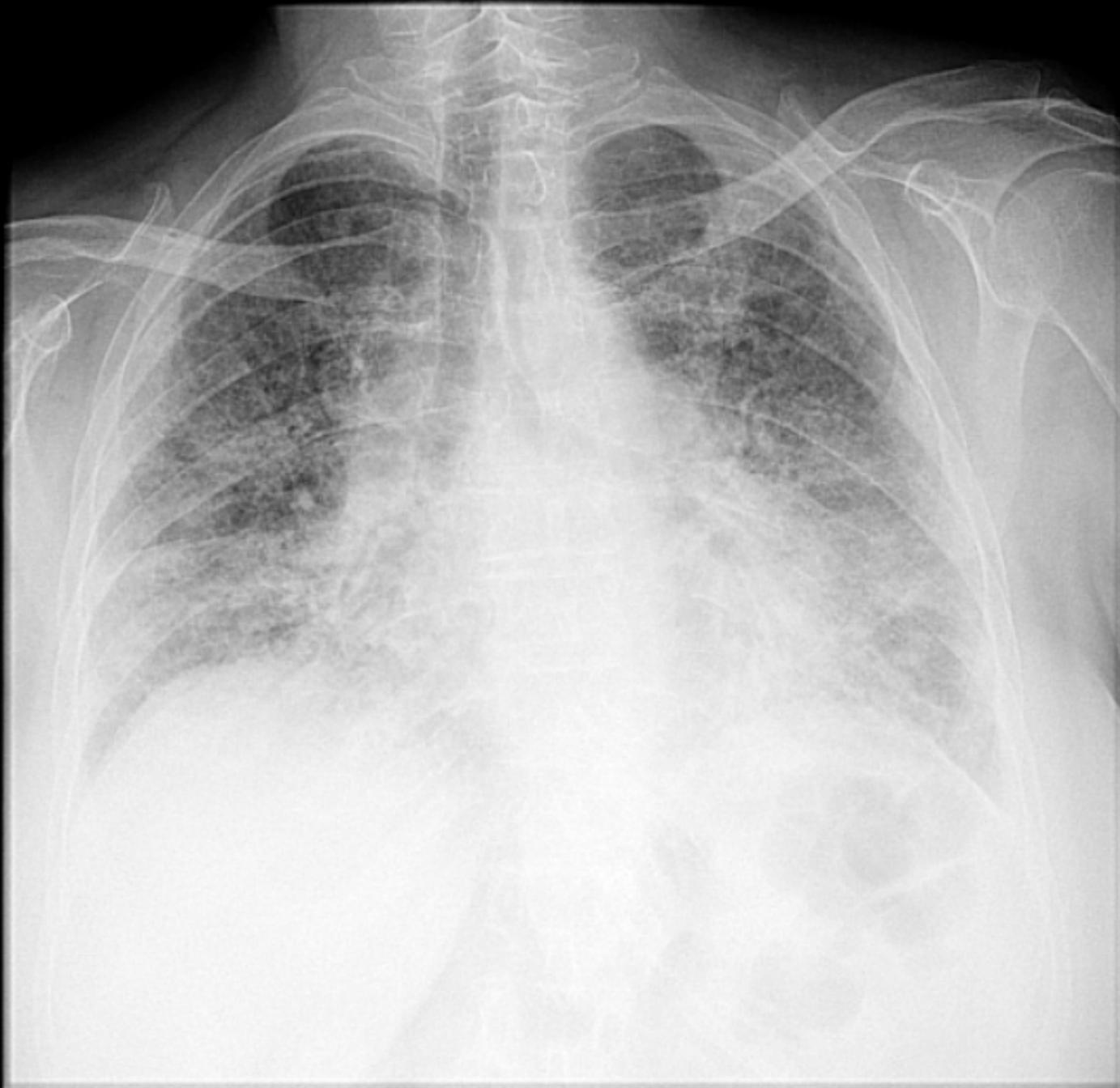
Dano Alveolar Difuso .

Padrão histo-patológico caracterizado por membranas hialinas revestindo os alvéolos em estádios iniciais, posteriormente com proliferação dos pneumócitos tipo II e em estádios finais com inflamação e fibrose.

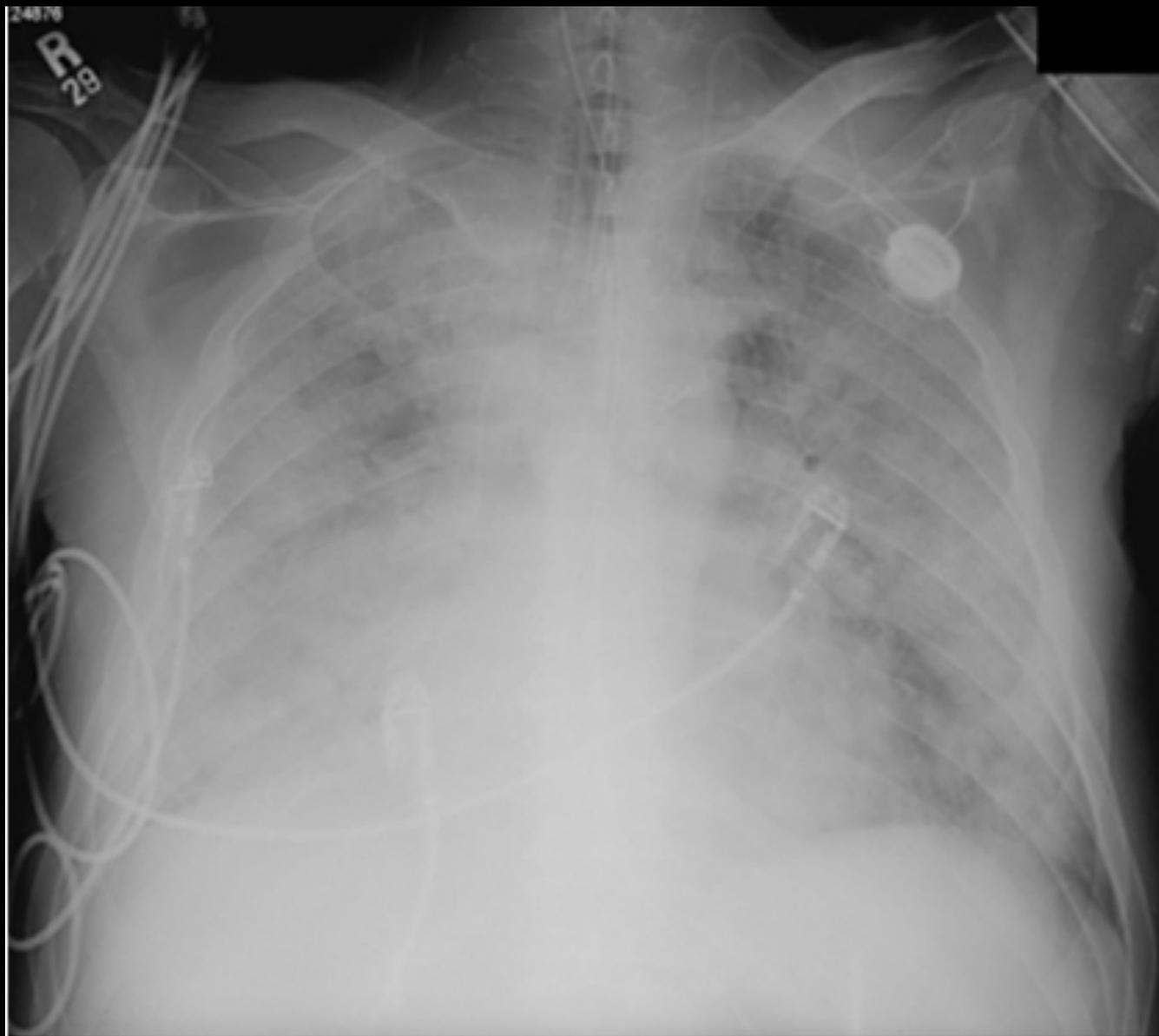


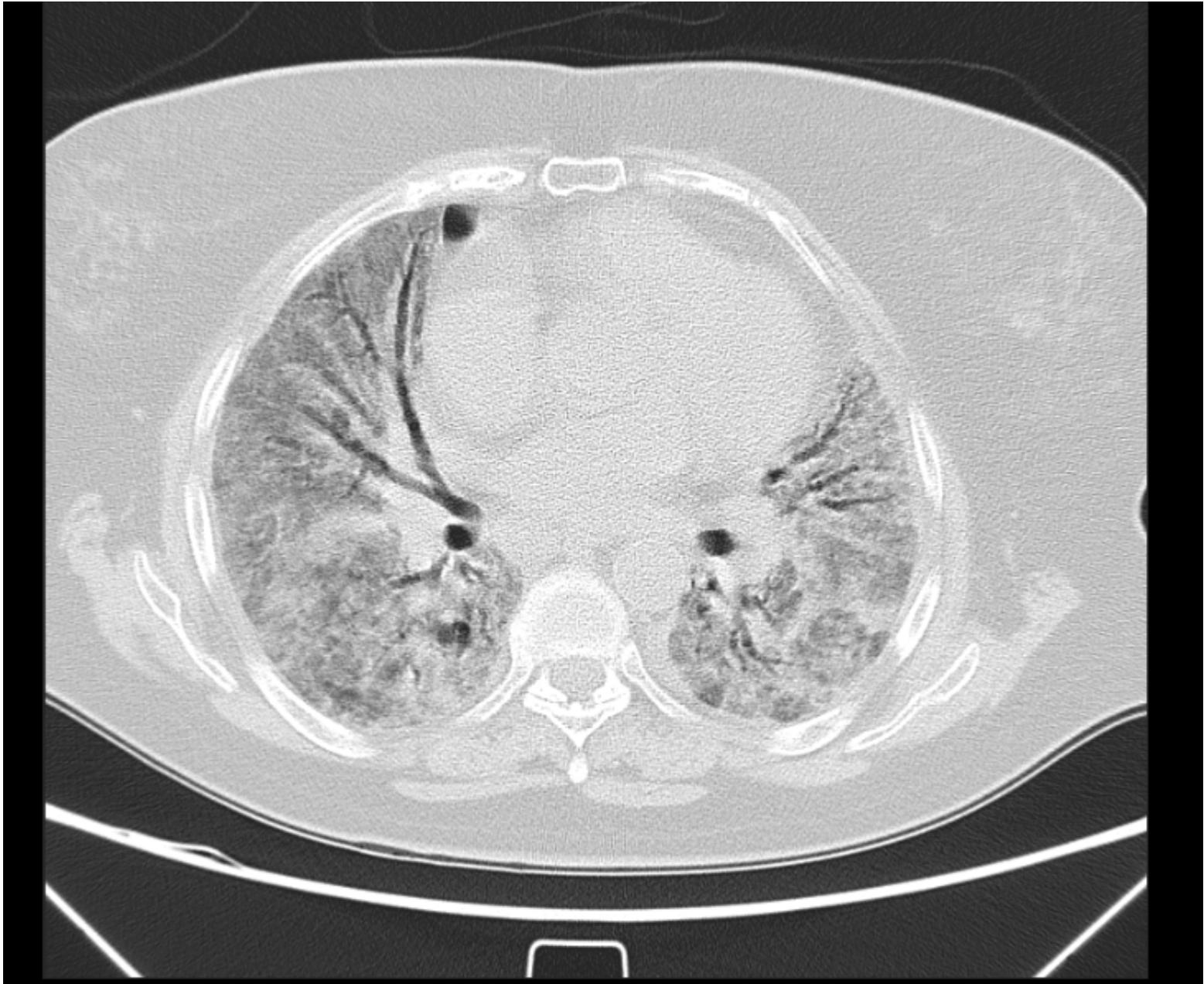
Source: Longo DL, Fauci AS, Kasper DL, Hauser SL, Jameson JL, Loscalzo J: *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 18th Edition*: www.accessmedicine.com

ANTES



DEPOIS





Definição de Berlim 2011 | JAMA 2012;307(23):2526-2533

Table 3. The Berlin Definition of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	
Timing	Within 1 week of a known clinical insult or new or worsening respiratory symptoms
Chest imaging ^a	Bilateral opacities—not fully explained by effusions, lobar/lung collapse, or nodules
Origin of edema	Respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure or fluid overload Need objective assessment (eg, echocardiography) to exclude hydrostatic edema if no risk factor present
Oxygenation ^b	
Mild	200 mm Hg < PaO ₂ /FIO ₂ ≤ 300 mm Hg with PEEP or CPAP ≥5 cm H ₂ O ^c
Moderate	100 mm Hg < PaO ₂ /FIO ₂ ≤ 200 mm Hg with PEEP ≥5 cm H ₂ O
Severe	PaO ₂ /FIO ₂ ≤ 100 mm Hg with PEEP ≥5 cm H ₂ O

Abbreviations: CPAP, continuous positive airway pressure; FIO₂, fraction of inspired oxygen; PaO₂, partial pressure of arterial oxygen; PEEP, positive end-expiratory pressure.

^aChest radiograph or computed tomography scan.

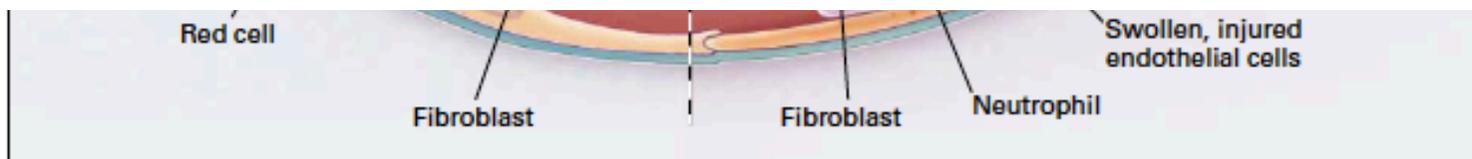
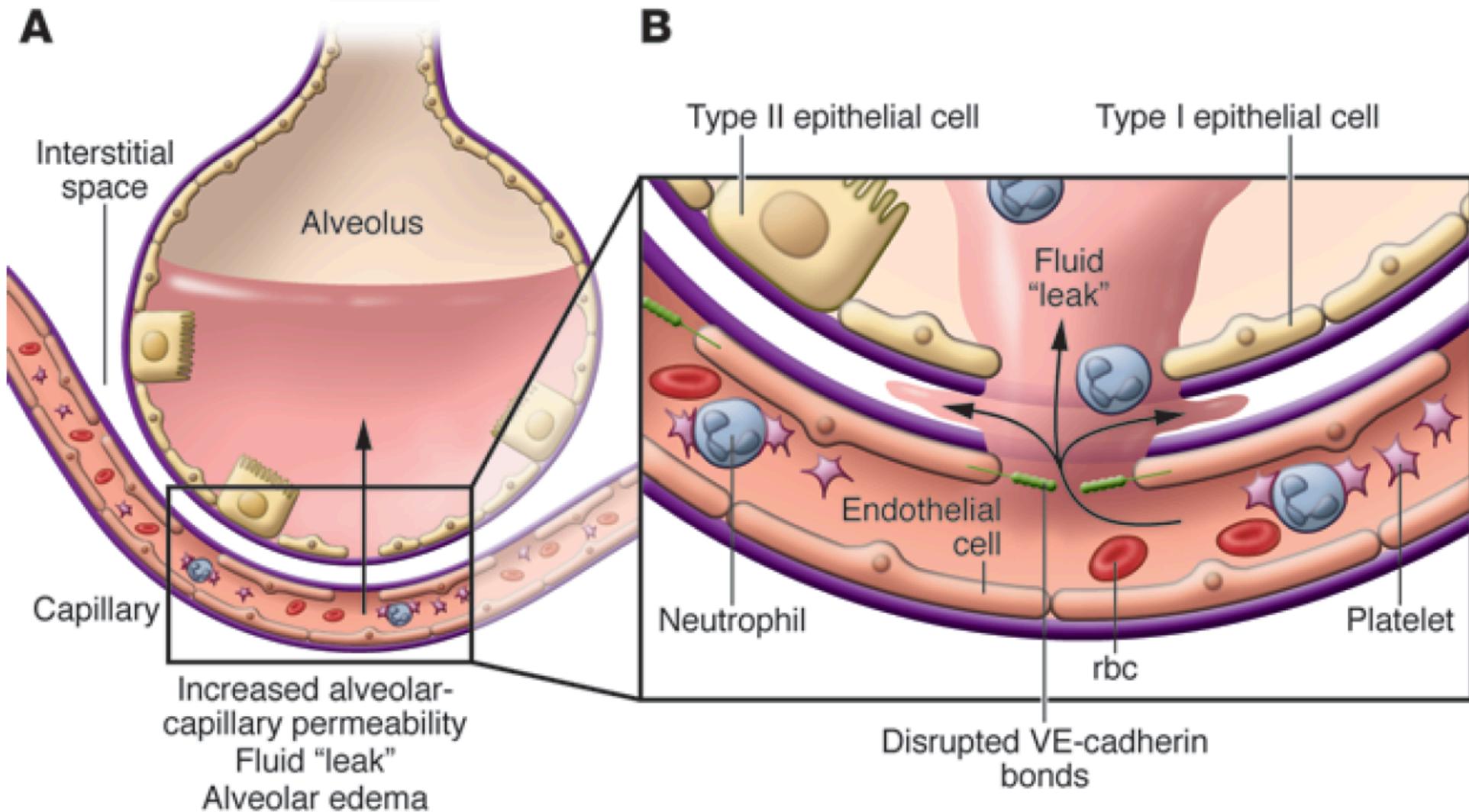
^bIf altitude is higher than 1000 m, the correction factor should be calculated as follows: [PaO₂/FIO₂ × (barometric pressure/760)].

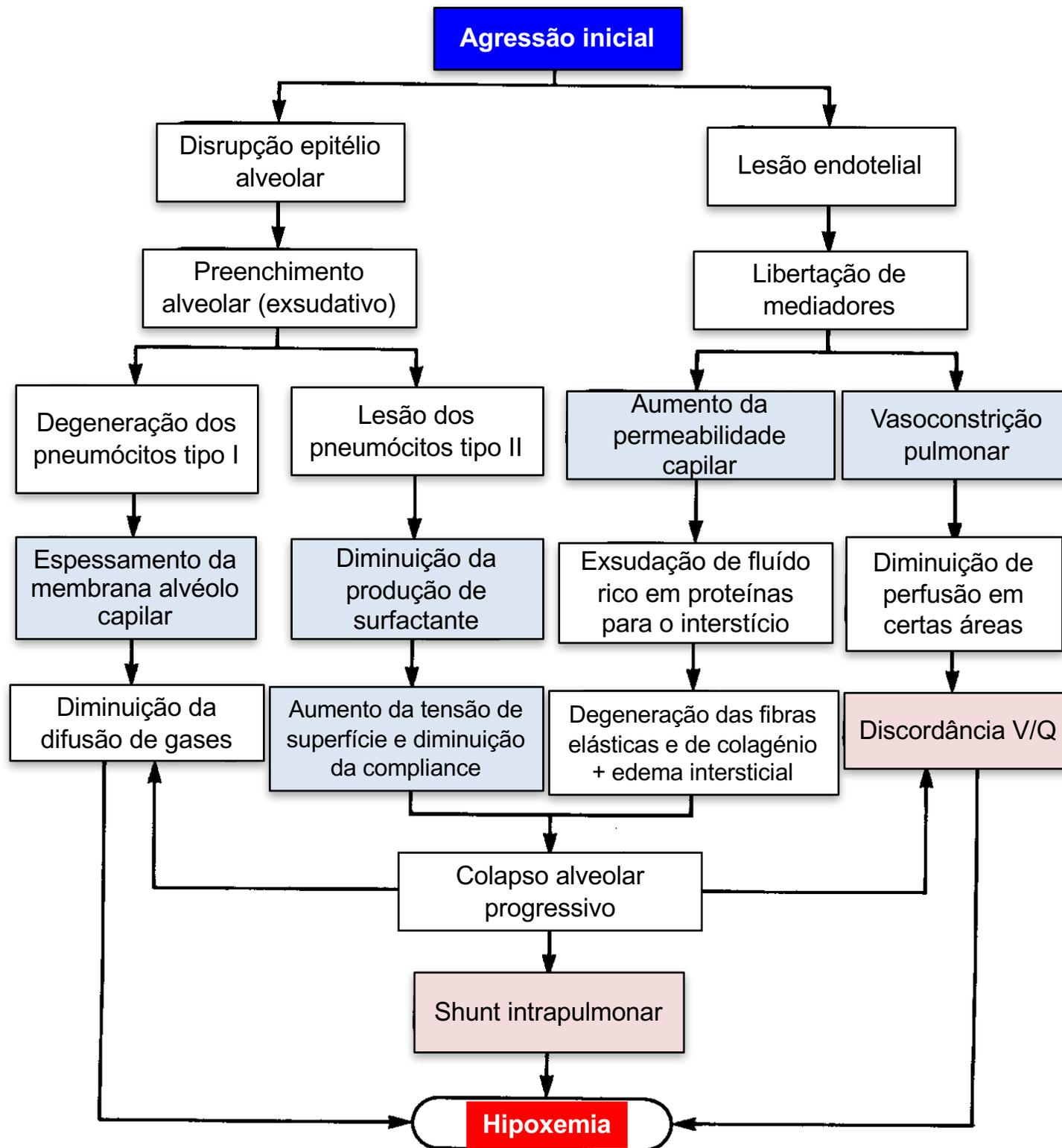
^cThis may be delivered noninvasively in the mild acute respiratory distress syndrome group.

ARDS – *Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome*

TABLE 2. CLINICAL DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME.

DIRECT LUNG INJURY	INDIRECT LUNG INJURY
Common causes	Common causes
Pneumonia	Sepsis
Aspiration of gastric contents	Severe trauma with shock and multiple transfusions
Less common causes	Less common causes
Pulmonary contusion	Cardiopulmonary bypass
Fat emboli	Drug overdose
Near-drowning	Acute pancreatitis
Inhalational injury	Transfusions of blood products
Reperfusion pulmonary edema after lung transplantation or pulmonary embolectomy	





Consequências

Perturbação das trocas gasosas

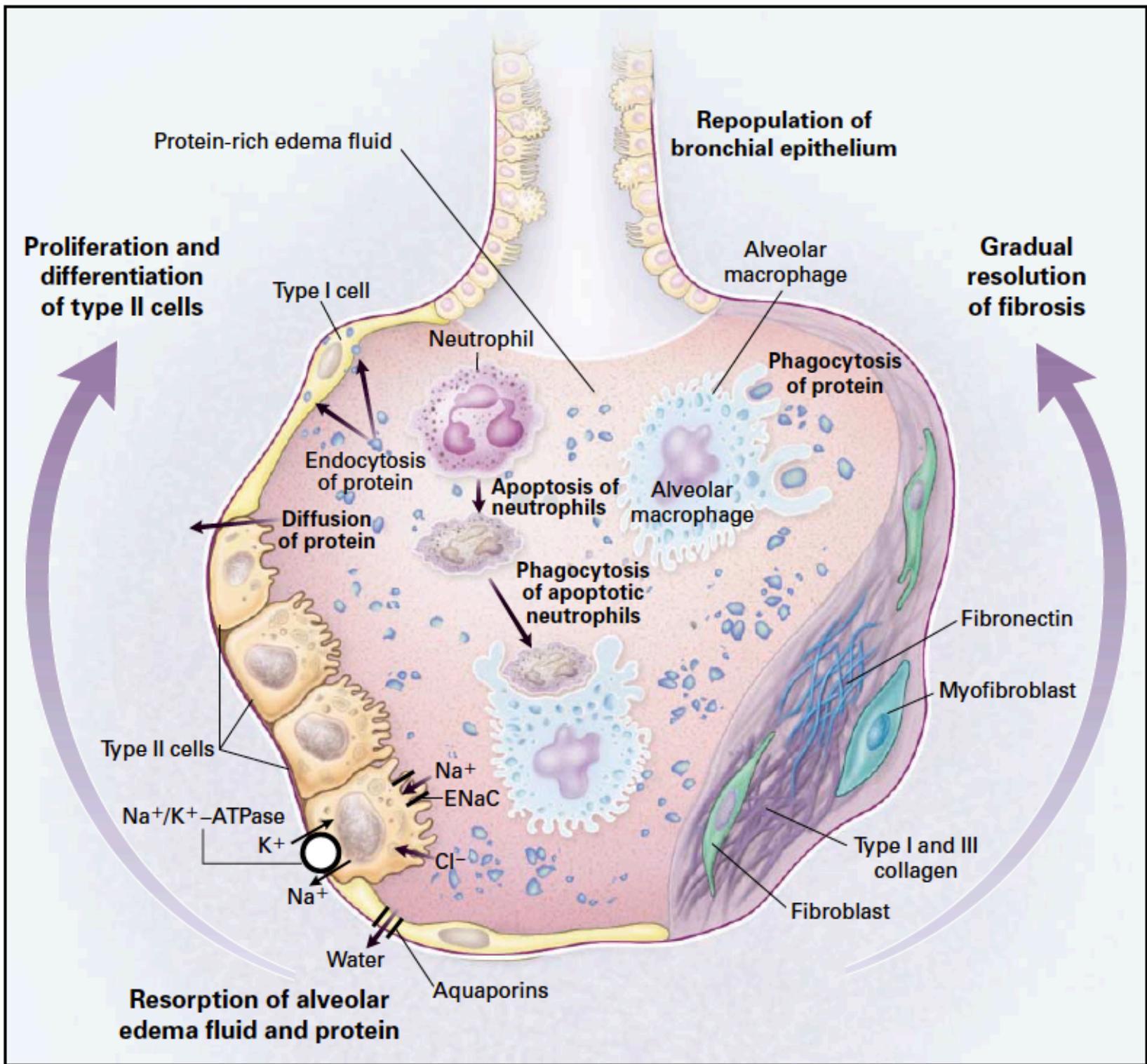
- Hipoxemia
 - Discordância V/Q
 - Shunt
- Aumento de CO₂
 - Hipoventilação

Diminuição da distensibilidade (*compliance*)

- Pulmões pequenos e rígidos – pressões elevadas

Hipertensão pulmonar

- Multifactorial (vasoconstrição hipóxica, compressão vascular pelo aumento da pressão nas VA, acidose, colapso das VA)



Doenças Pulmonares Difusas “Doenças do Interstício”



Grupo heterogêneo de doenças, caracterizadas pela infiltração de células inflamatórias e exsudado, podendo conduzir a uma extensão variável de fibrose pulmonar.

Consequências:

Aumento de retracção elástica pulmonar

Diminuição da *compliance* pulmonar

(doenças restritivas)

Aumento da espessura da membrana alvéolo-capilar (déf. difusão)