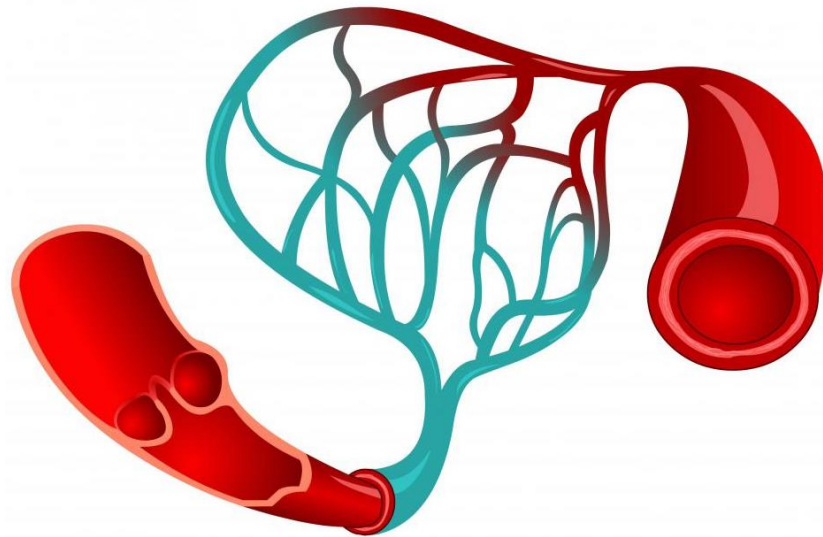


CAPILLARY CIRCULATION



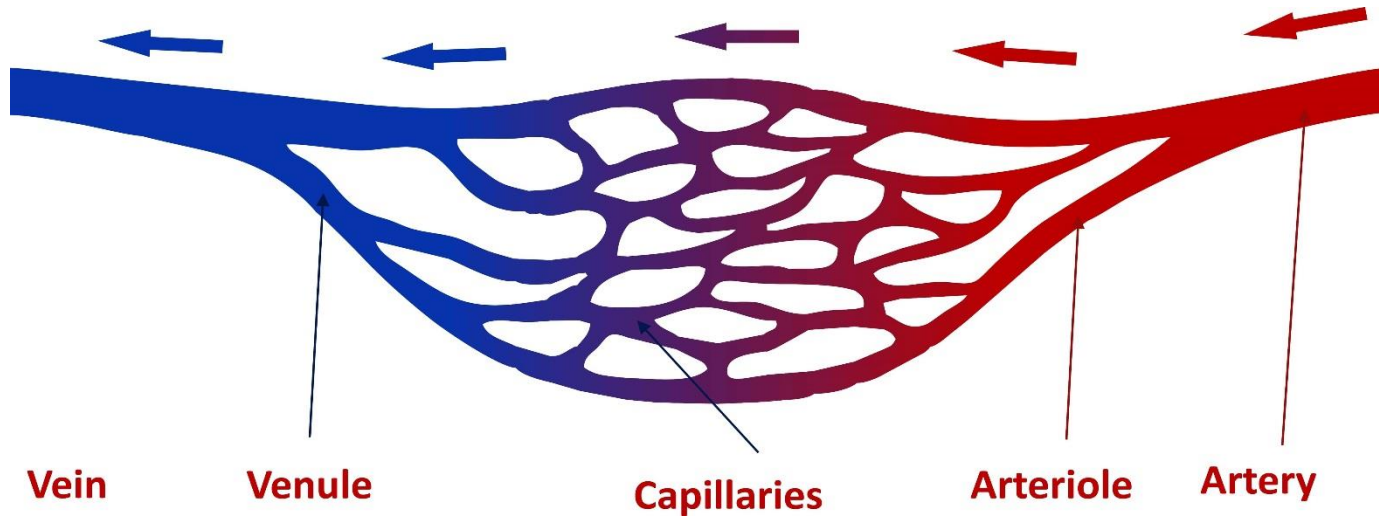
Prof. Sultan Ayoub Meo
MBBS, Ph.D (Pak), M Med Ed (Dundee), FRCP (London),
FRCP (Dublin), FRCP (Glasgow), FRCP (Edinburgh)
Professor and Consultant, Department of Physiology,
College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, KSA



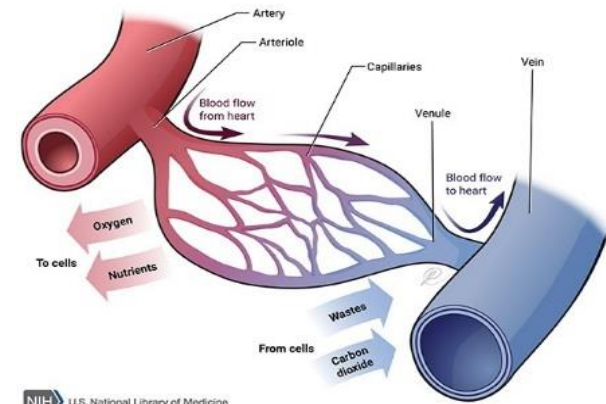
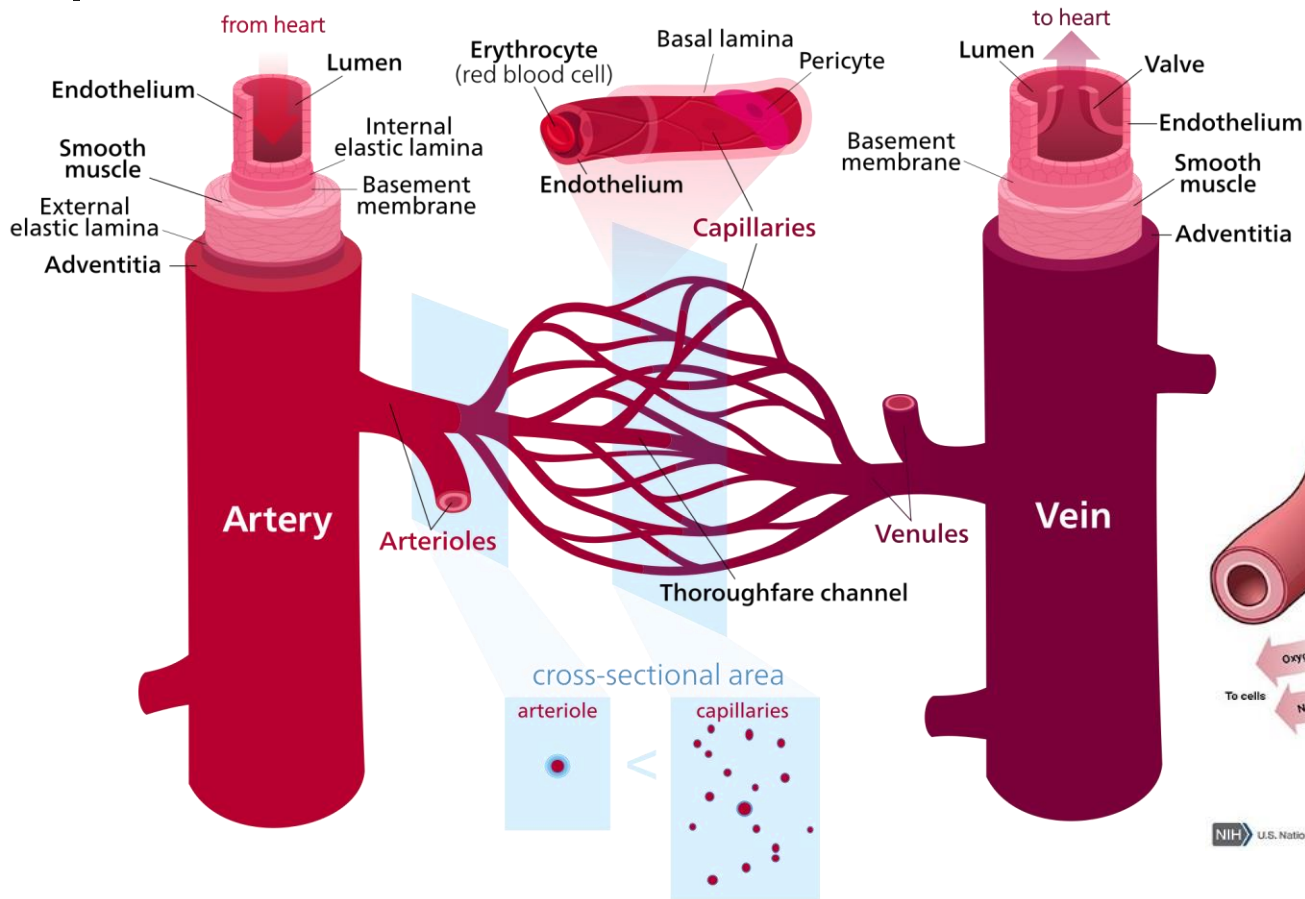
LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- Components of the microcirculation
- Types of blood capillaries
- Regulation of flow in the capillary beds.
- Diffusion and filtration.
- Define edema, state its causes and discuss its mechanisms.

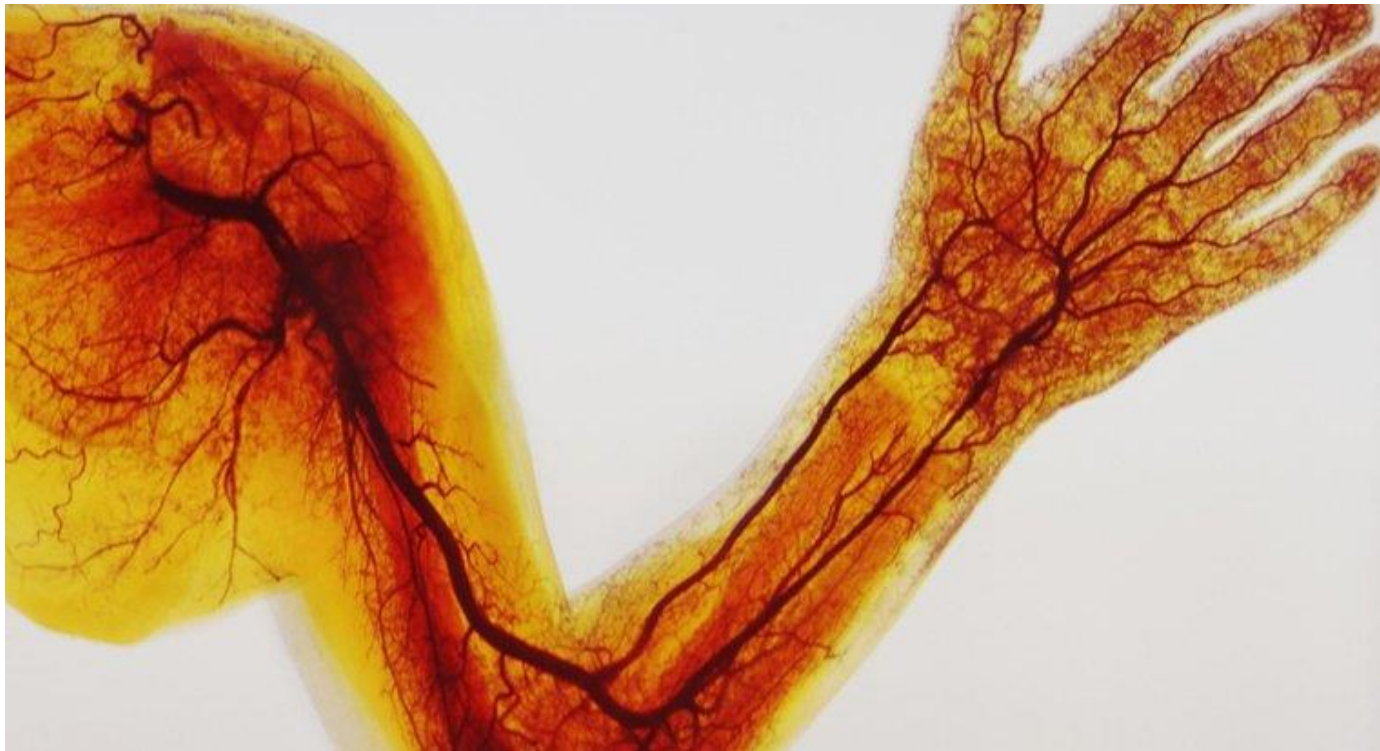
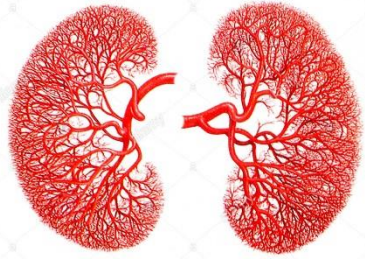
CAPILLARY



CAPILLARY



CAPILLARY



DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD IN THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

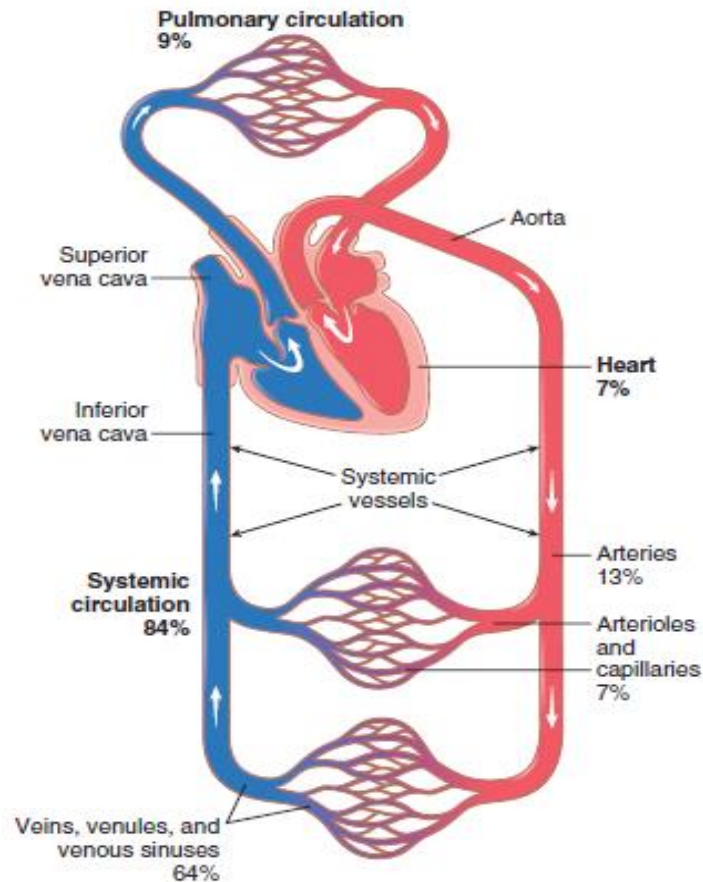


Figure 14-1. Distribution of blood (in percentage of total blood) in the different parts of the circulatory system.

COMPONENTS OF MICROCIRCULATION

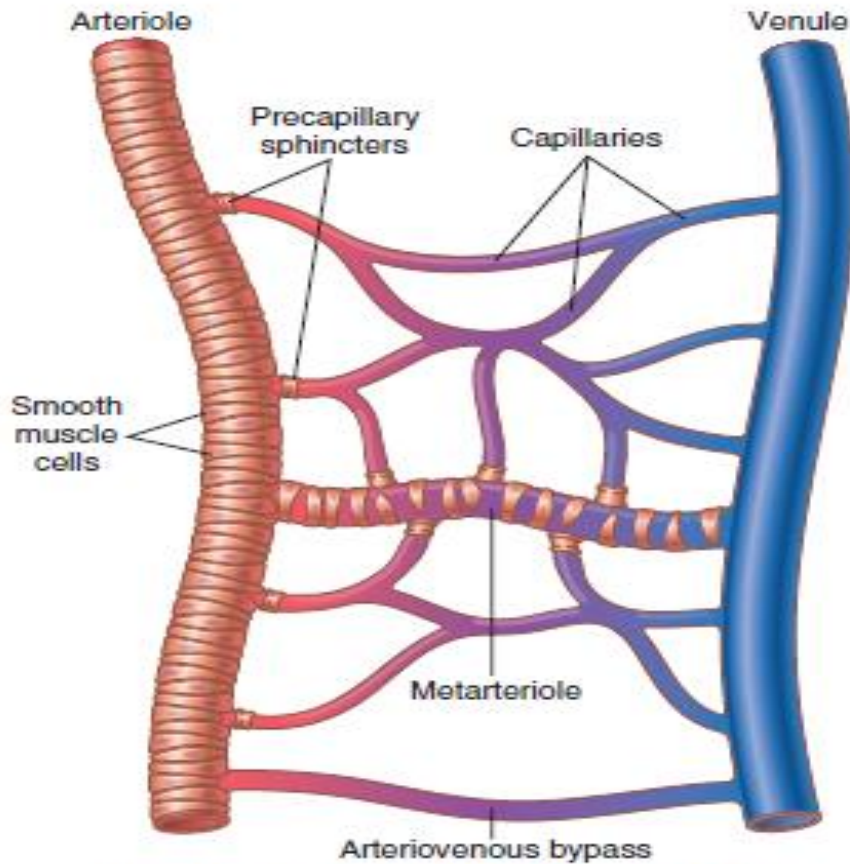
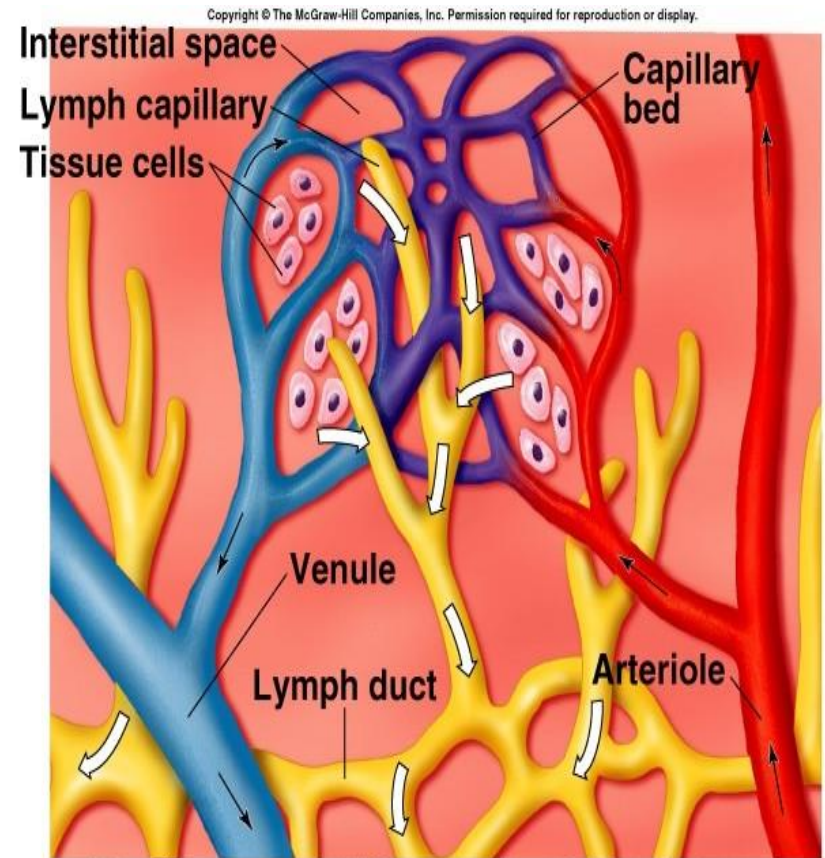
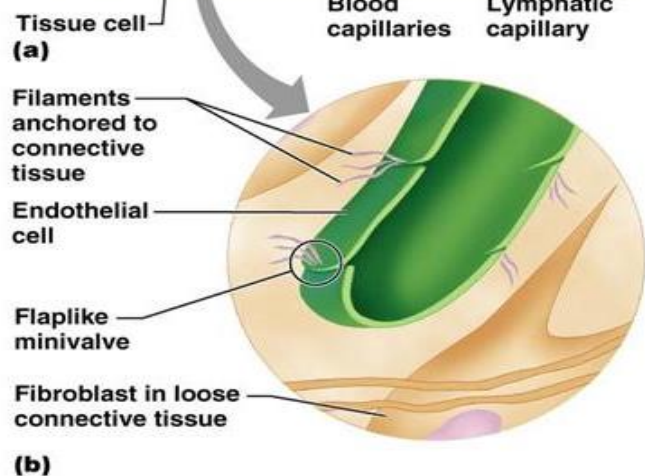
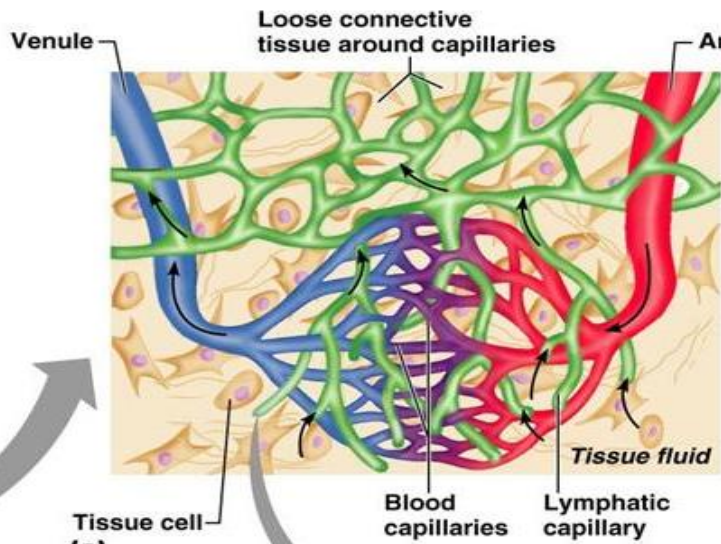
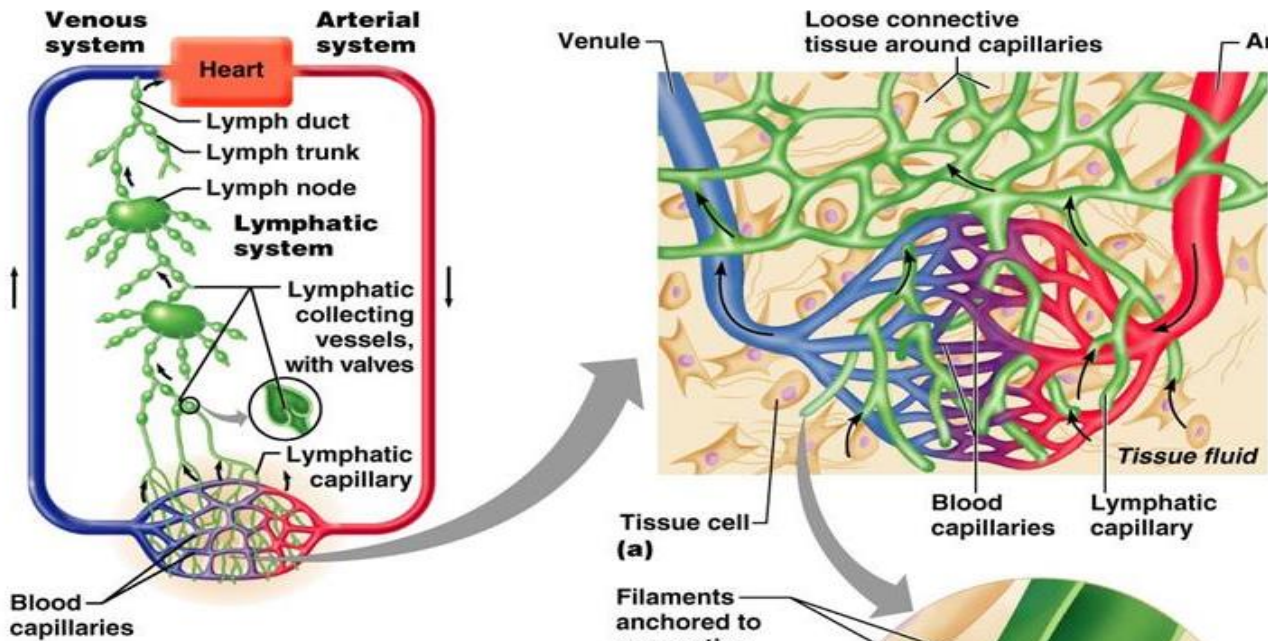


Figure 16-1. Components of the microcirculation.

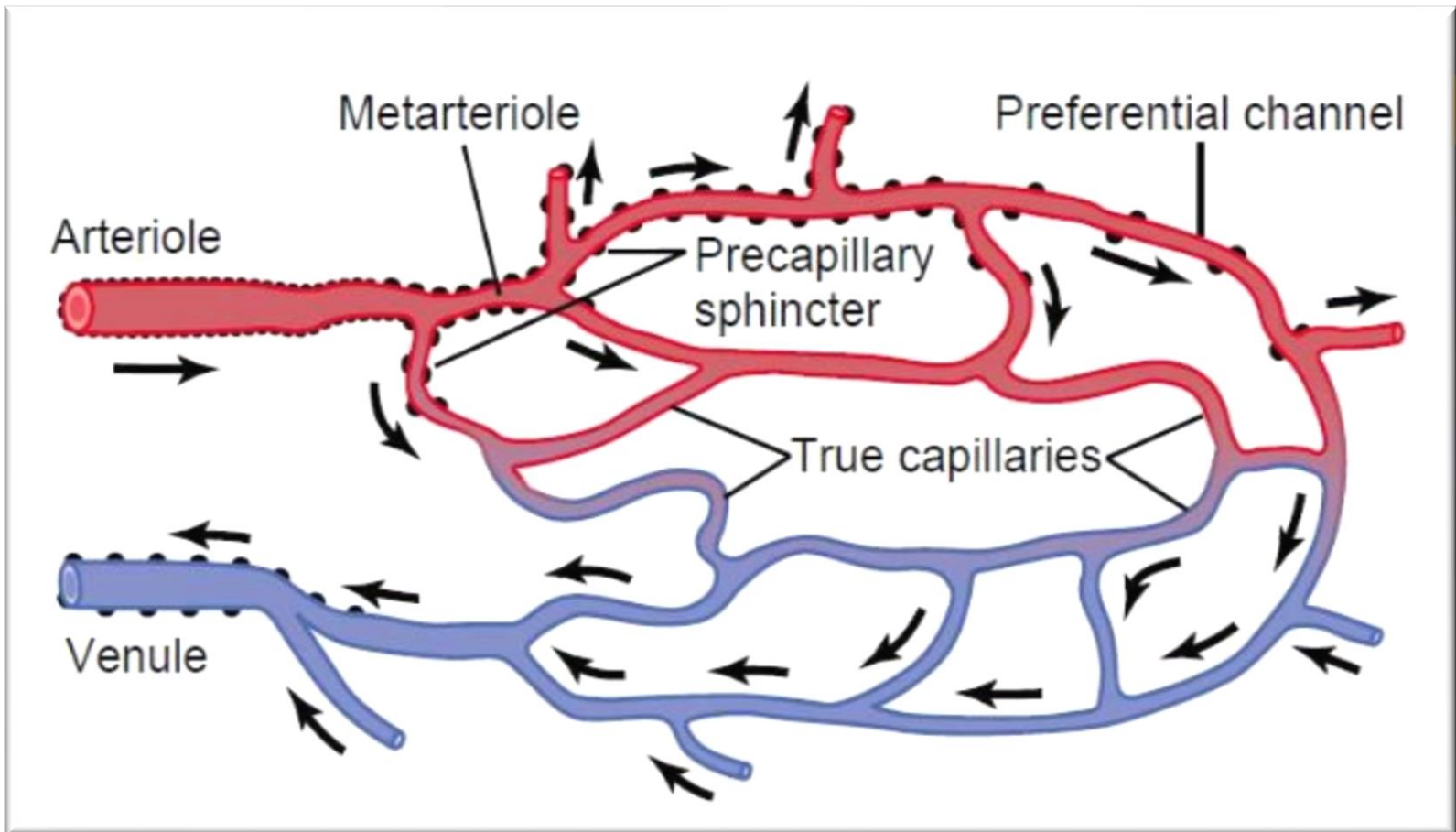


COMPONENTS OF MICROCIRCULATION



Lymphatic capillaries are small, thin-walled micro-vessels located in the spaces between cells except CNS. They serve to drain and process ECF. Lymphatic capillaries carry lymph into lymphatic vessels, which connect to a lymph node to the venous circulation. Lymphatic capillaries are slightly larger in diameter than blood capillaries, allowing interstitial fluid to flow into them but not out.

COMPONENTS OF MICROCIRCULATION





FUNCTIONS OF CAPILLARIES

- They form a selectively permeable barrier between the circulatory system and the tissues supplied.
- Play a metabolic role – Produce Pgl₂, growth factors for blood cells, fibroblast GF, platelet GF, and in the lungs; angiotensin converting enzyme
- Inactivation of intercellular messengers
- Antithrombotic function



COMPONENTS OF MICROCIRCULATION

Aorta: Elastic recoil

Arteries: Muscular, low resistance vessels

Arterioles: High resistance vessels

Capillaries: Exchange vessels

Veins and Venules: Capacitance vessels

Smallest blood vessels

Exchange vessels: Provide direct access to cells.

Most permeable: Permits exchange of nutrients & wastes.

CAPILLARY BED

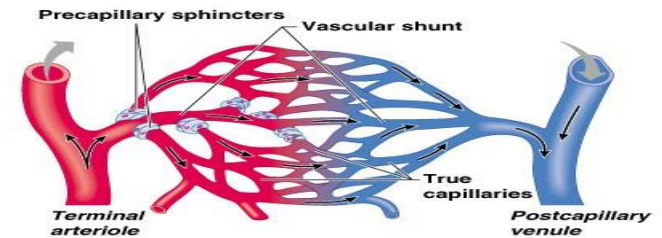
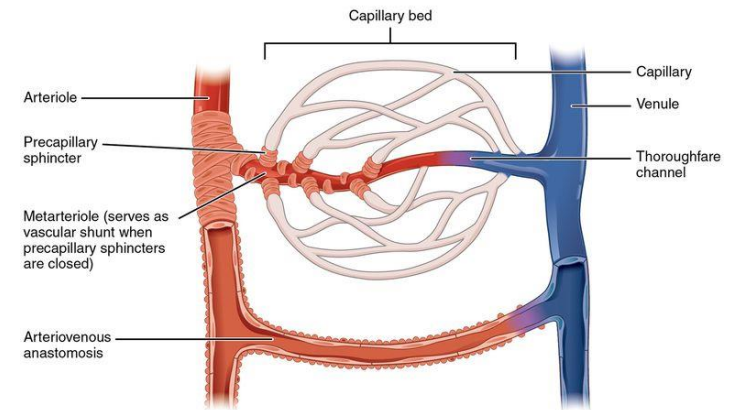
Capillary bed consist of two types of vessels:

Vascular shunt: Directly connects an arteriole to a venule

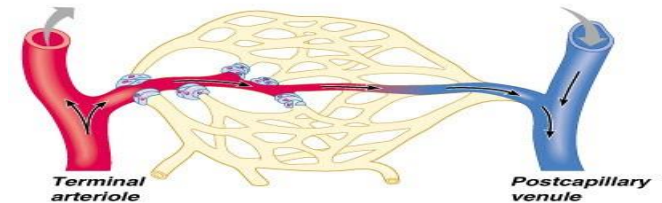
True capillaries: Exchange vessels.

Oxygen & nutrients cross to cells

Carbon dioxide & metabolic waste products cross into blood



(a) Sphincters open



(b) Sphincters closed



TYPES OF CAPILLARIES

Types based on diameter and or permeability:

Continuous Capillaries

Do not have fenestrae. Muscle, lung, and adipose tissue.

Fenestrated Capillaries

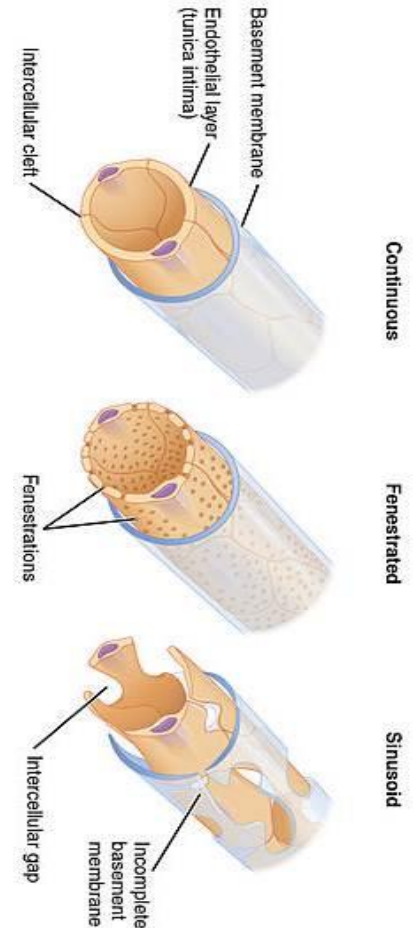
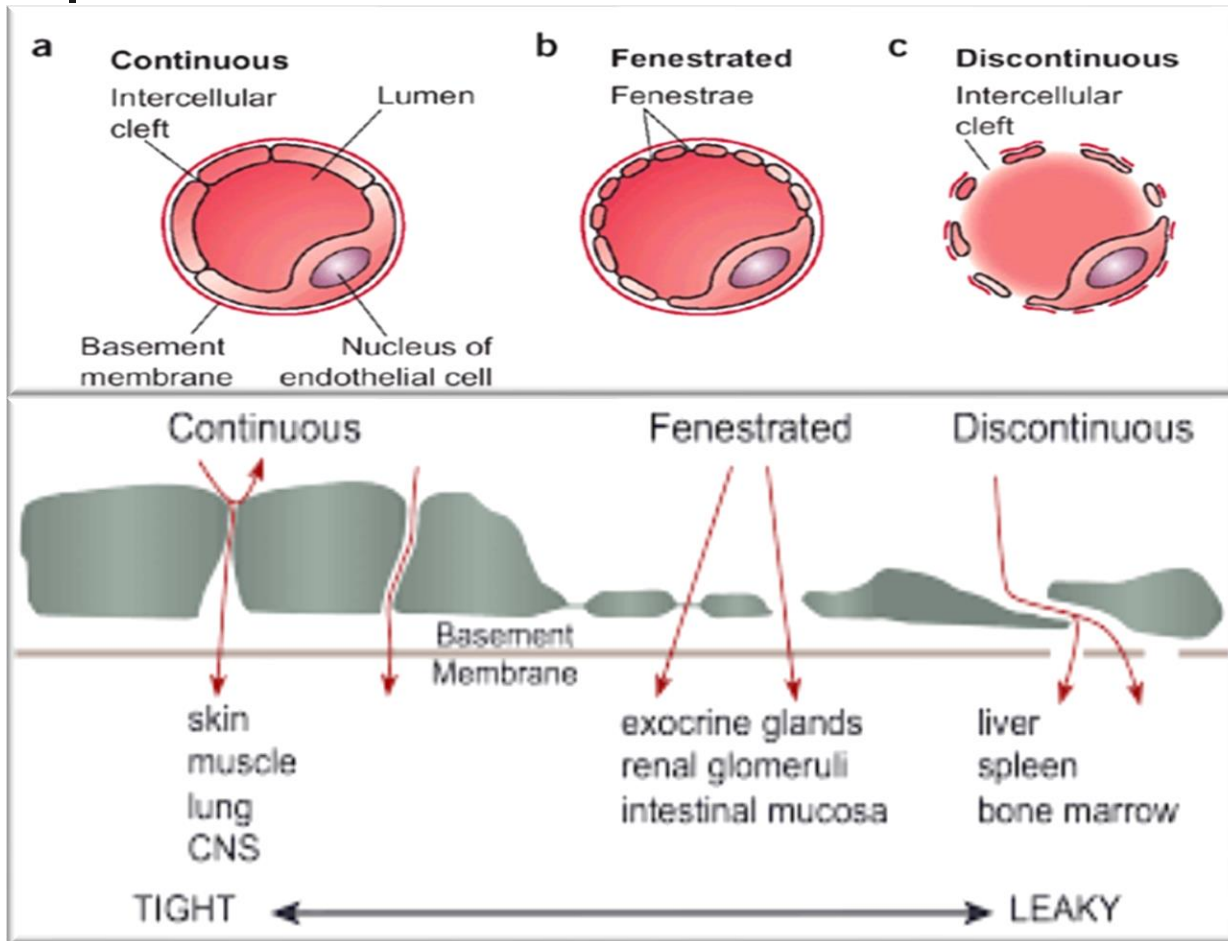
Found in kidney glomeruli, small intestine, and endocrine glands.
Have pores, allow large substances to pass but not plasma proteins.

Sinusoidal Capillaries

Large diameter with fenestrae. Liver, spleen, bone marrow, lymphoid tissue, some endocrine glands.

- Rate of blood flow through each tissue capillary bed
- Capillary pressure within the capillaries
- Rate of transfer of substances between the blood of the capillaries and the surrounding interstitial fluid.

TYPES OF CAPILLARIES





FORCES AT THE ARTERIAL END OF THE CAPILLARY

Net filtration pressure at the arterial end of the capillary: 13 mmHg. Move fluid outward through the capillary pores.

13 mmHg filtration pressure causes on average about 1/200 of the plasma in the flowing blood to filter out of the arterial ends of the capillaries into the interstitial spaces

Forces Tending to Move Fluid Outward

Capillary pressure (arterial end of capillary)	30
<i>Negative</i> interstitial free fluid pressure	3
Interstitial fluid colloid osmotic pressure	<u>8</u>
TOTAL OUTWARD FORCE	41

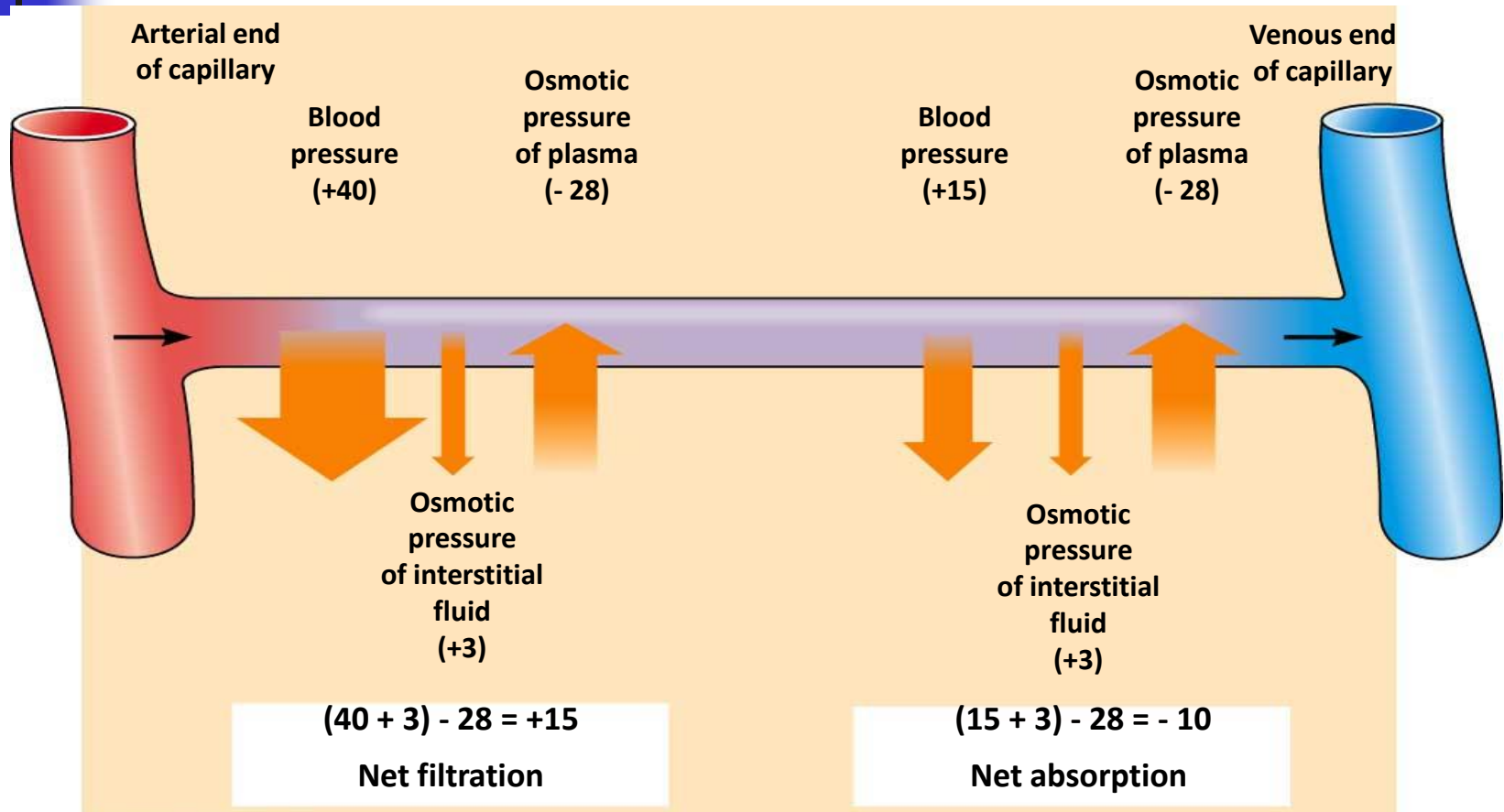
Forces Tending to Move Fluid Inward

Plasma colloid osmotic pressure	<u>28</u>
TOTAL INWARD FORCE	28

Summation of Forces

Outward	41
Inward	<u>28</u>
NET OUTWARD FORCE (AT ARTERIAL END)	13

FORCES AT THE ARTERIAL END OF THE CAPILLARY

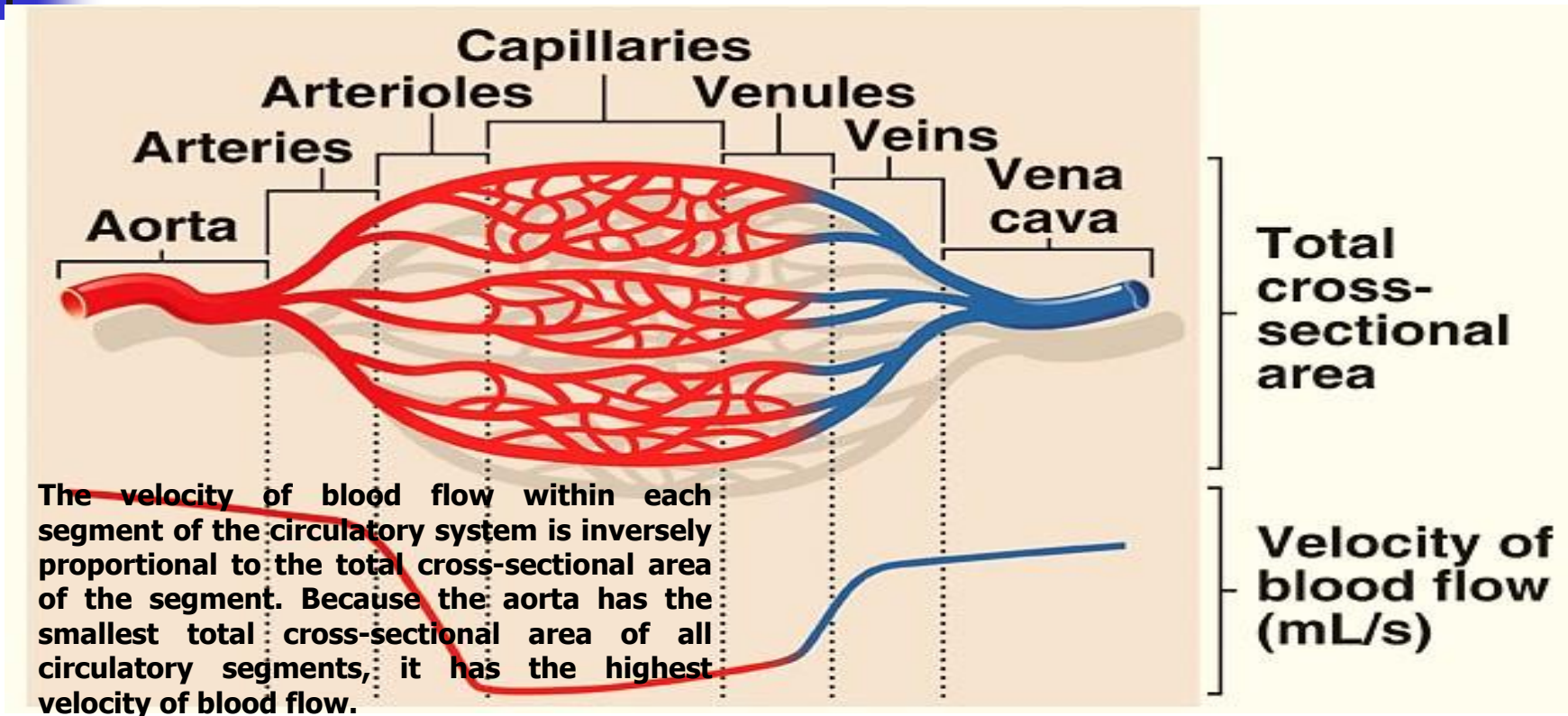




CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CAPILLARY FILTRATION

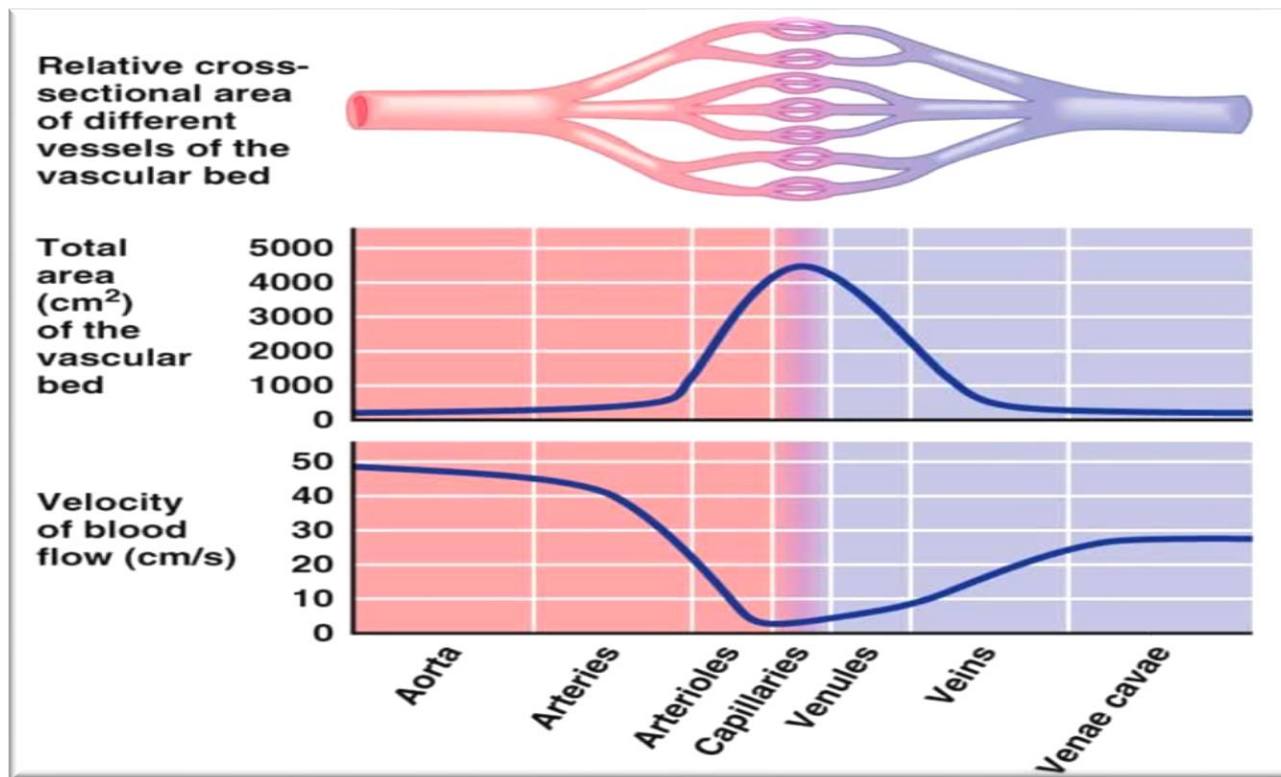
- ❑ **Blood loss:** Vasoconstriction of arterioles → decrease capillary hydrostatic pressure. Osmotic pressure of plasma proteins favours absorption of interstitial fluid → ↑ blood volume.
- ❑ **Congestive heart failure:** Venous pressure rises → build-up of blood in capillaries → ↑ capillary hydrostatic pressure → ↑ filtration → oedema.
- ❑ **Hypoproteinemia** (Starvation, liver disease) → ↓ plasma protein colloid osmotic pressure → loss of fluid from capillaries → oedema.
- ❑ **Inflammation:** The gaps between the endothelial cells increase because of the inflammatory mediators → ↑ movement of proteins into the interstitium → oedema.

DIAMETER AND BLOOD FLOW



As diameter of vessels ↓, the total cross-sectional area
↑ & velocity of blood flow ↓

DIAMETER AND BLOOD FLOW



As diameter of vessels ↓, the total cross-sectional area ↑ & velocity of blood flow ↓



THANK YOU