

Auscultation and spirometry - lab report example

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Auscultation and Spirometry

Auscultation and Spirometry Auscultation and Spirometry What is the importance of have the person grab their shoulders during posterior lung auscultation?

Auscultating the lungs of is defined as a procedure of listening to the breath sounds with the help of a stethoscope (Marieb & Hoehn, 2010). This procedure is crucial since, it helps the medical team determine the condition of the patient. In this case, grabbing the shoulders of the patient sits them upright. This enables the lungs of the individual to move nearer to the inner wall of the backbone hence; the sounds of the lungs are easily heard.

2. Explain why is it essential to ensure that your lab partner expels as much air as possible during Vital Capacity?

The maximum amount of air that an individual can move out of the lungs is called vital capacity (Marieb & Hoehn, 2010). Therefore, it is necessary for the lab partner to expel as much air as feasible through this process in order to determine the exact expiratory volume.

3. The average Tidal Volume is approximately 500ml. How do your results compare? Explain any variances.

The tidal volume of an individual is the amount of air that an individual can move in the lungs during the breathing procedure (Marieb & Hoehn, 2010). According to the information, the tidal volume is approximately 500ml. Approximately 340ml reaches the alveoli while the rest of the air remains in the respiratory tract. However, this breathing procedure is heavily affected by factors such as exercise, weather conditions and medical conditions. In addition, there is a residual volume of air that keeps the respiratory system

partly filled.

4. What changes occur with regard to the Tidal Volume for a person with COPD?

COPD is an initial for the term chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (Marieb & Hoehn, 2010). As previously stipulated, the tidal volume usually represents the volume of gas that is exchanged during every single ventilated breath. However, individuals with COPD are not able to exhale all the air in a single breath. Therefore, the tidal volume in these patients depends on the lung condition of the patient. In normal cases, individuals have a tidal volume of 5 to 8 mL/kg.

5. What changes occur with regard to the Vital Capacity for a person with COPD?

In a normal individual, approximately 70% of the forced vital capacity is expelled. However, individuals who suffer from COPD produce a less ratio (Marieb & Hoehn, 2010). The severity of the conditions vastly affects the vital capacity of the individual. This asserts that individuals with the COPD condition produce a lower percentage of vital capacity due to complications in the respiratory system.

Reference

Marieb, E., & Hoehn, K. (2010). Human anatomy & physiology plus mastering A&P (8th ed.). New York: Benjamin Cummings Publishers.