

Abb. 357 (Katze)

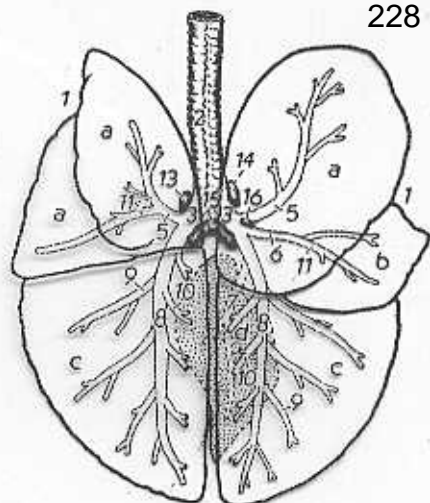


Abb. 358 (Hund)

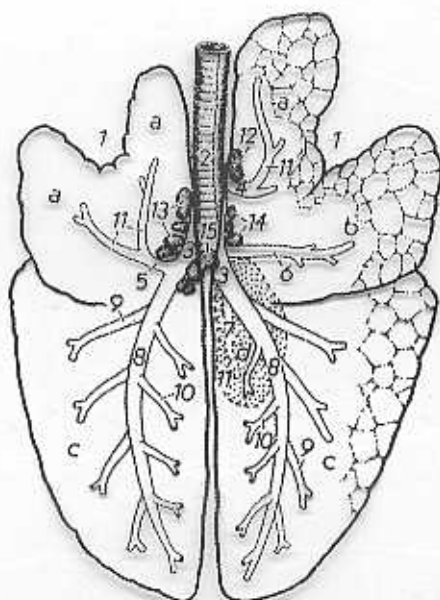


Abb. 359 (Schwein)

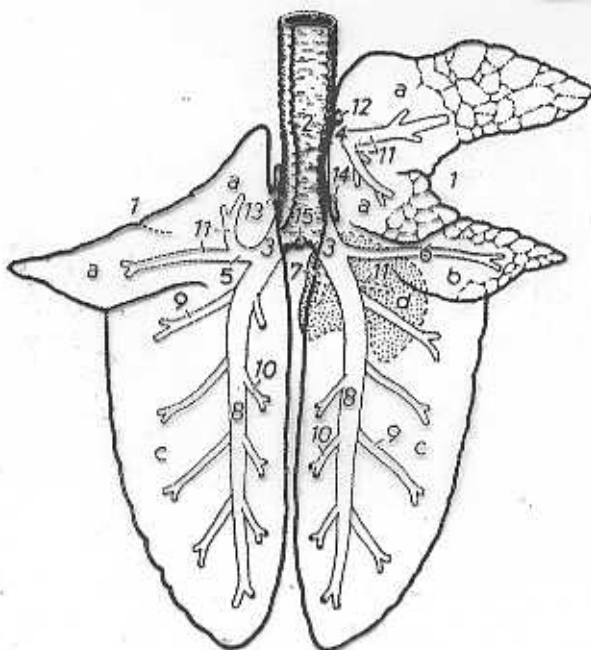


Abb. 360 (Ziege)

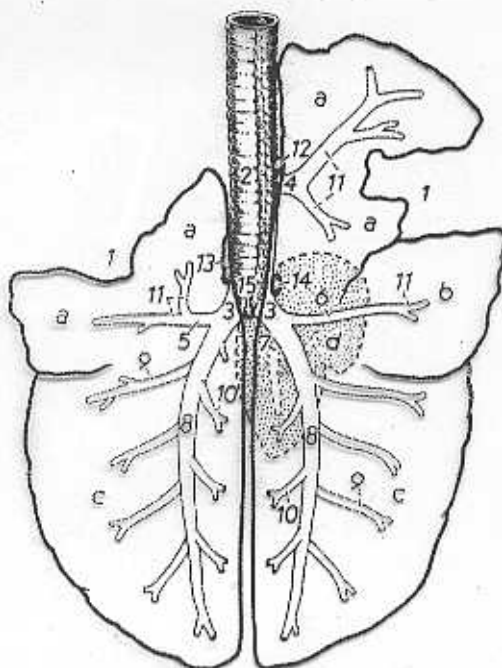
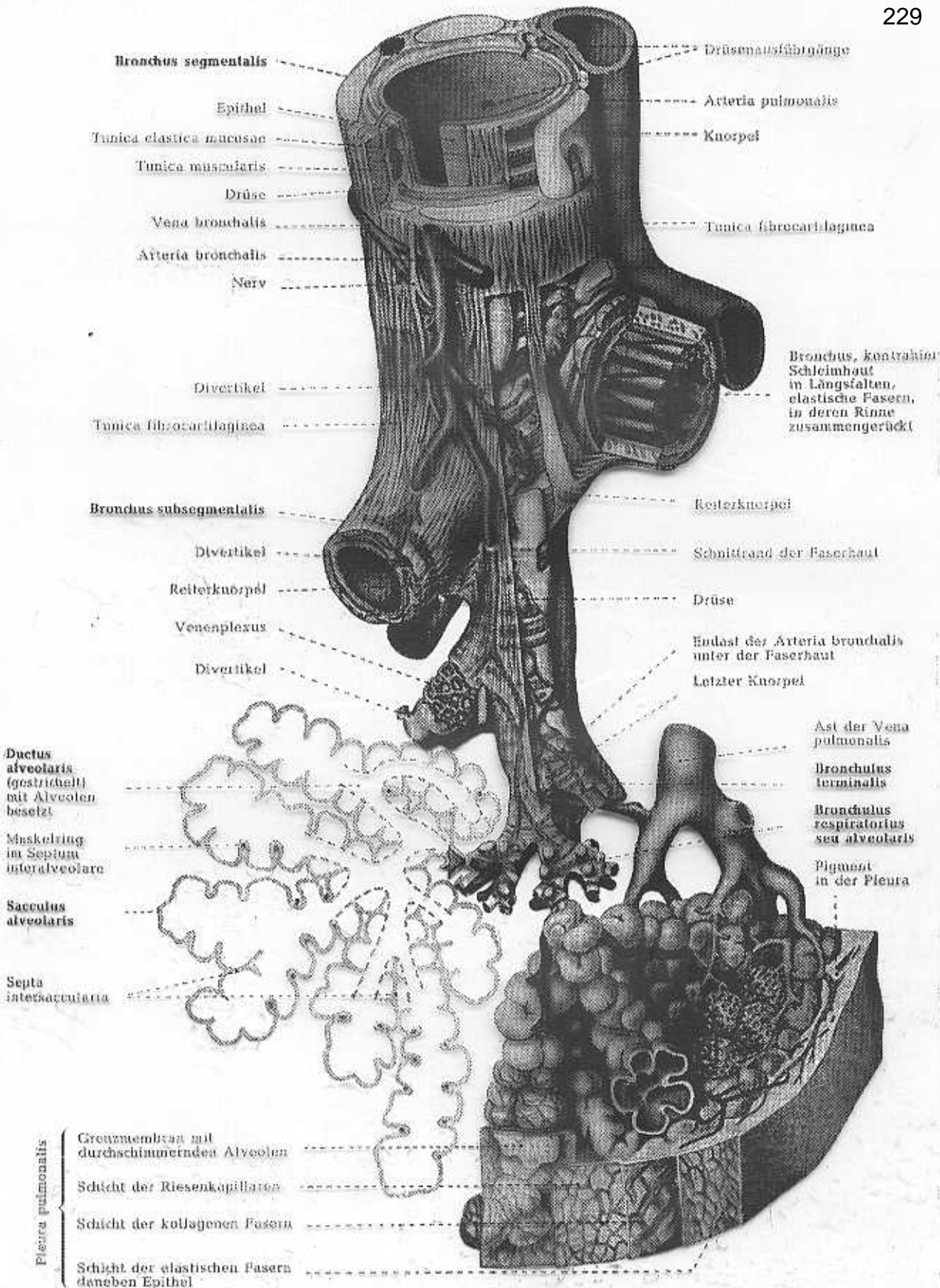
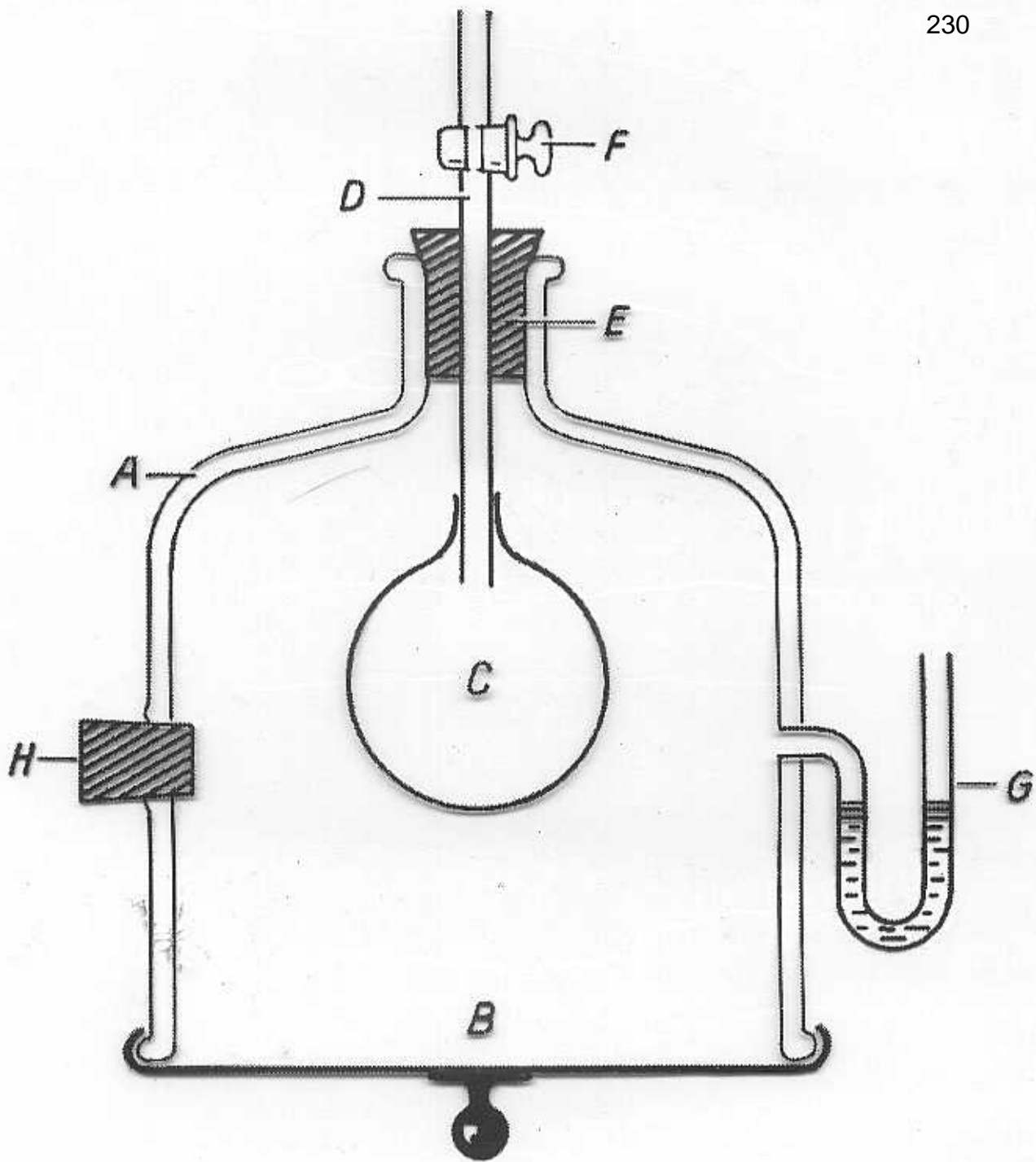
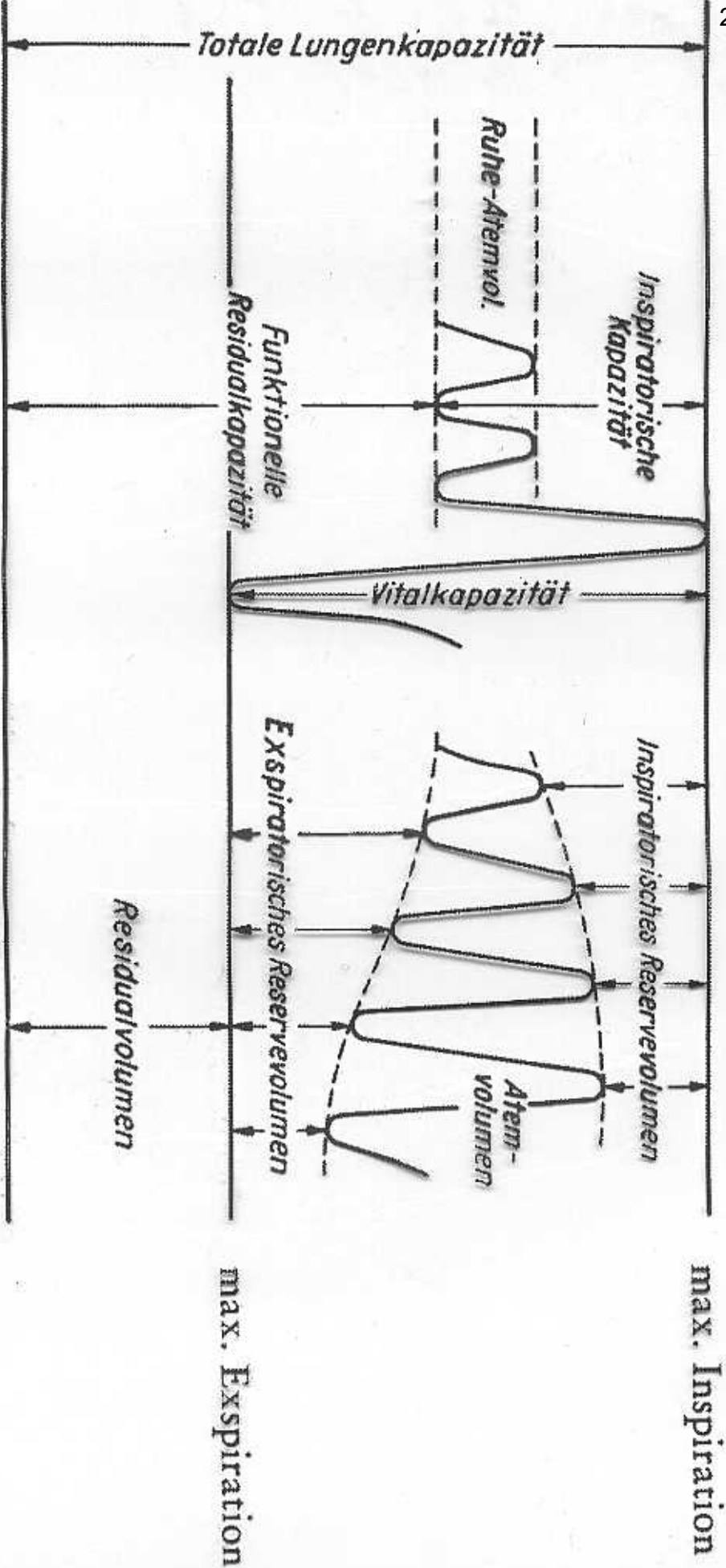
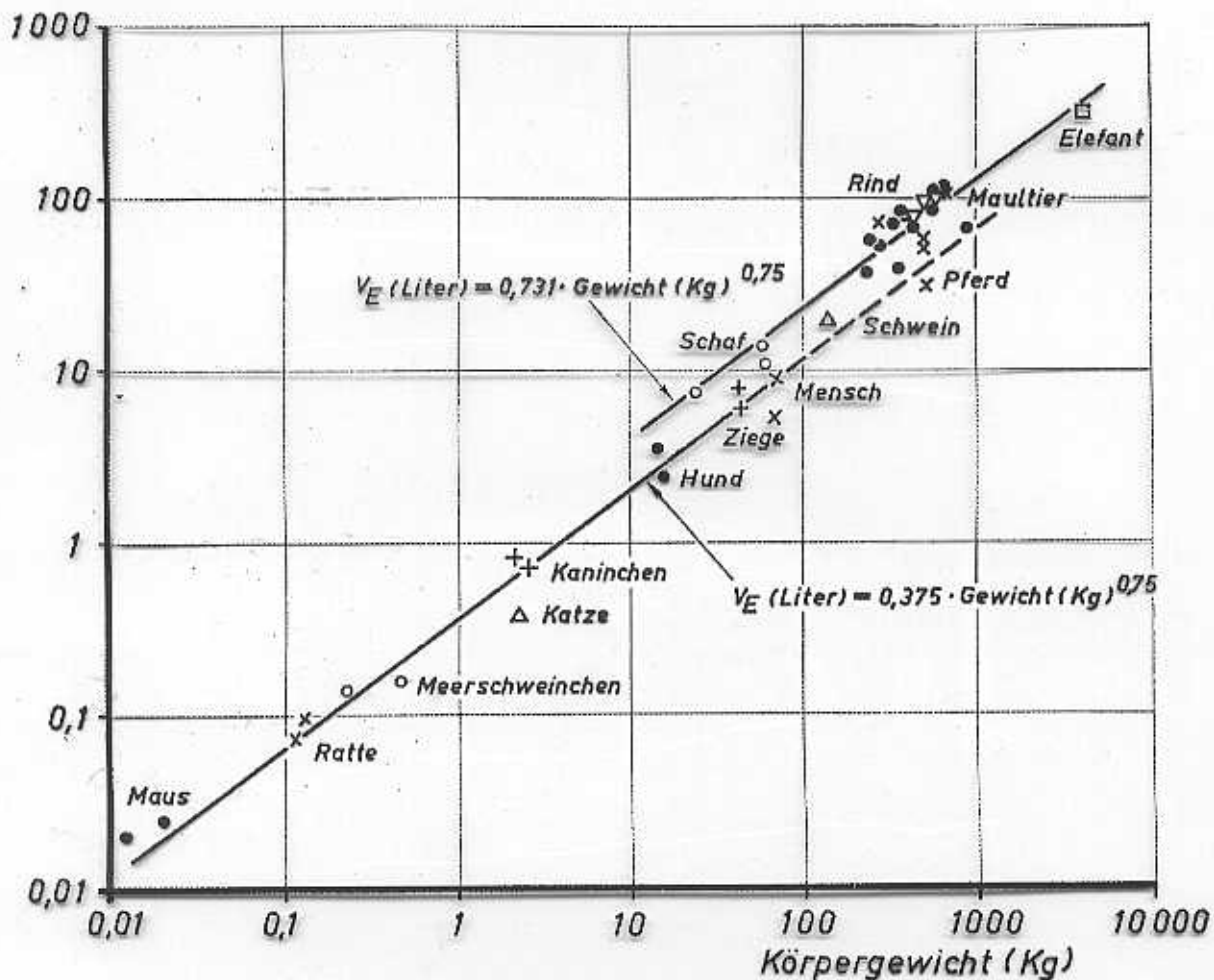


Abb. 361 (Schaf)



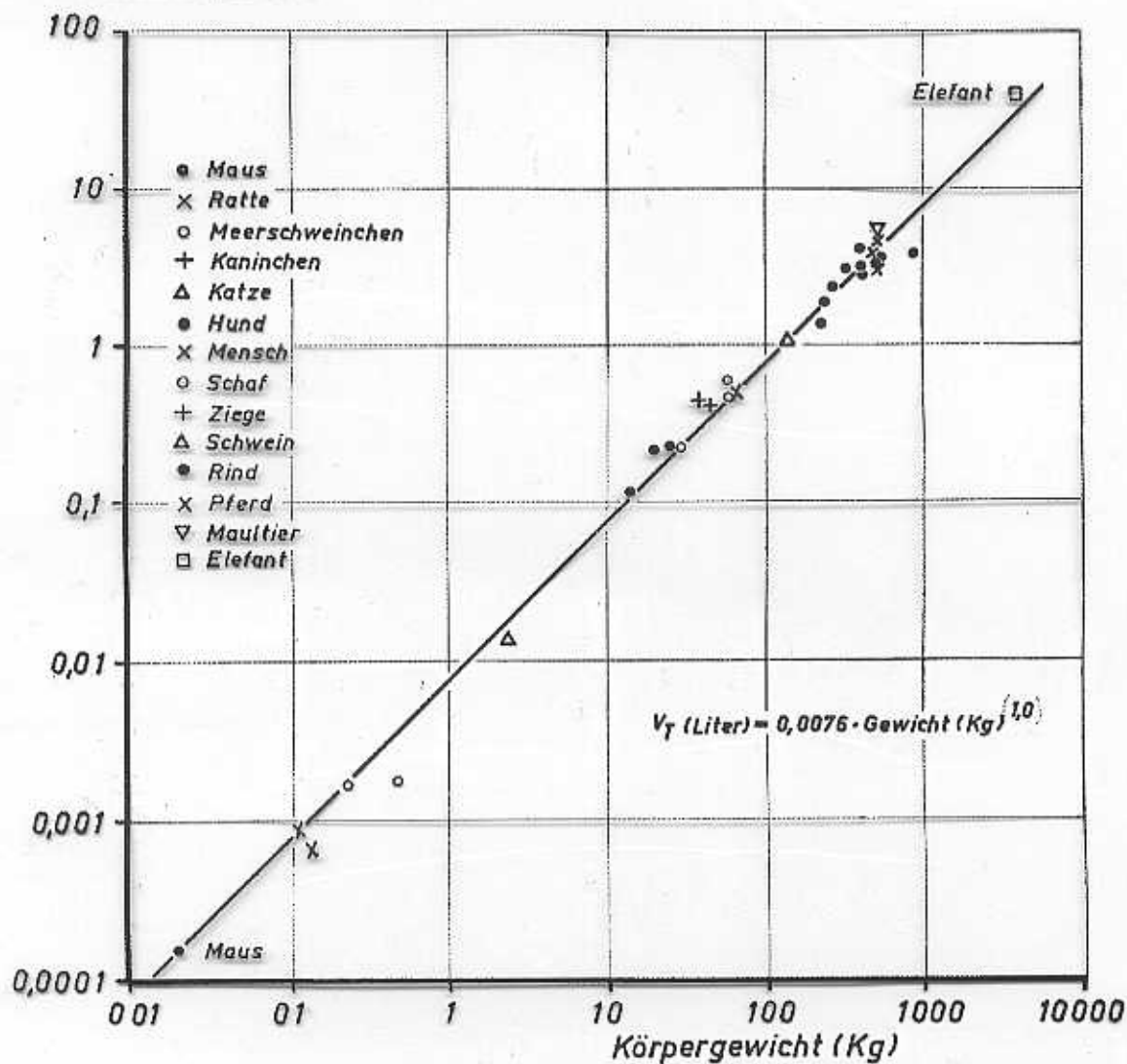






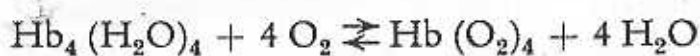
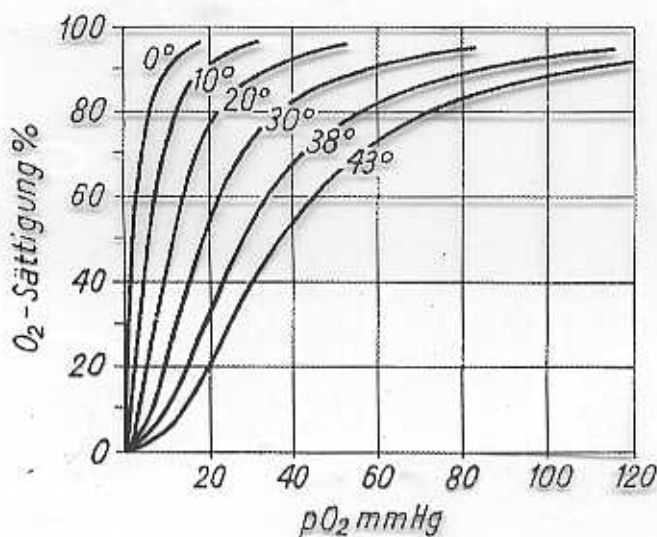
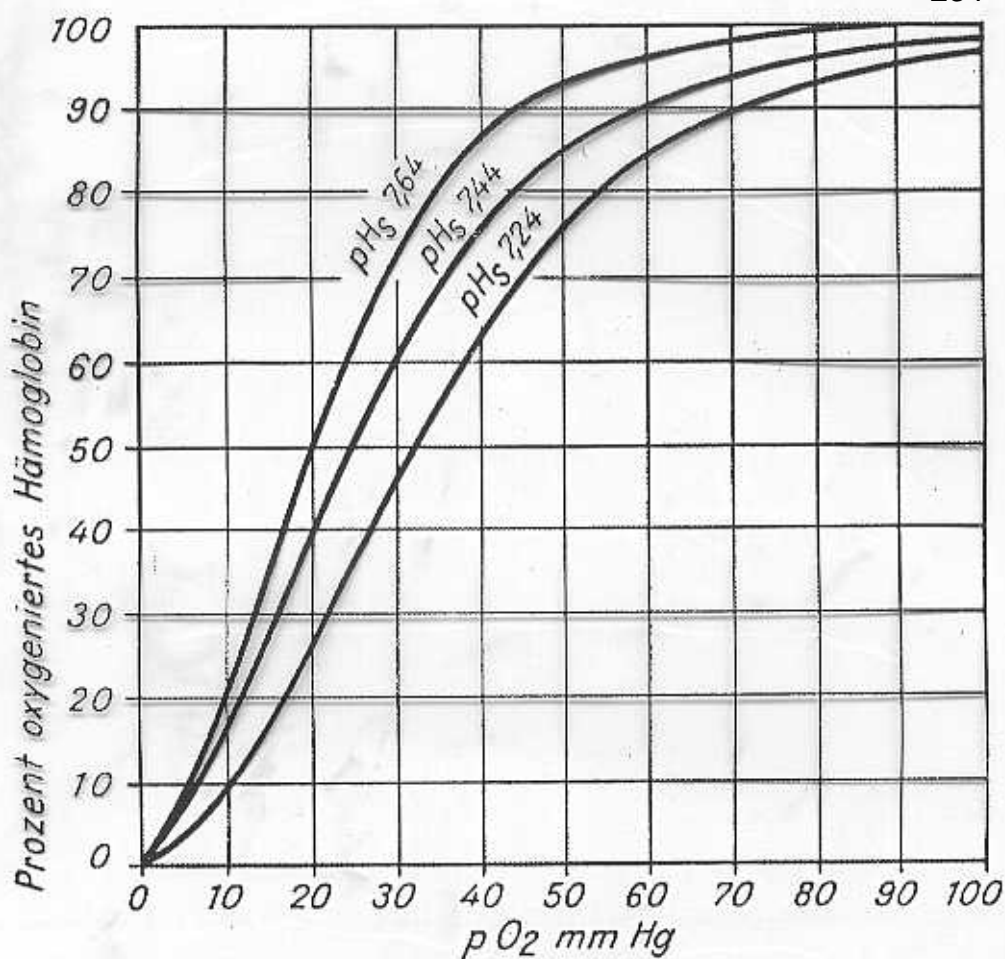
Atemminutenvolumen (BTPS-Verhältnisse) einiger Tierarten

Tierart	V_E (Liter/min)
Pferd (Laufbahnversuche von ZUNTZ)	
Ruhe	63 ± 8
Schritt (90,2 m pro Min.)	114 ± 35
Trab (195 m pro Min.)	270 ± 44
Zugarbeit (67,0 kg) im Schritt (73,2 m pro Min.)	288 ± 41
Zugarbeit (67,0 kg) im Trab (1953,2 m pro Min.)	251
Rind (Körpergewicht: 500 kg)	68 ± 10
Schaf (Körpergewicht: 45 kg)	14,3 ± 4,3
Ziege (Körpergewicht: 40 kg)	9,8 ± 1,8

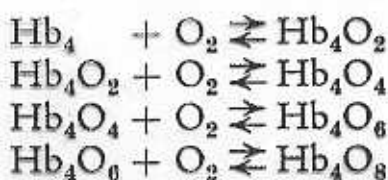


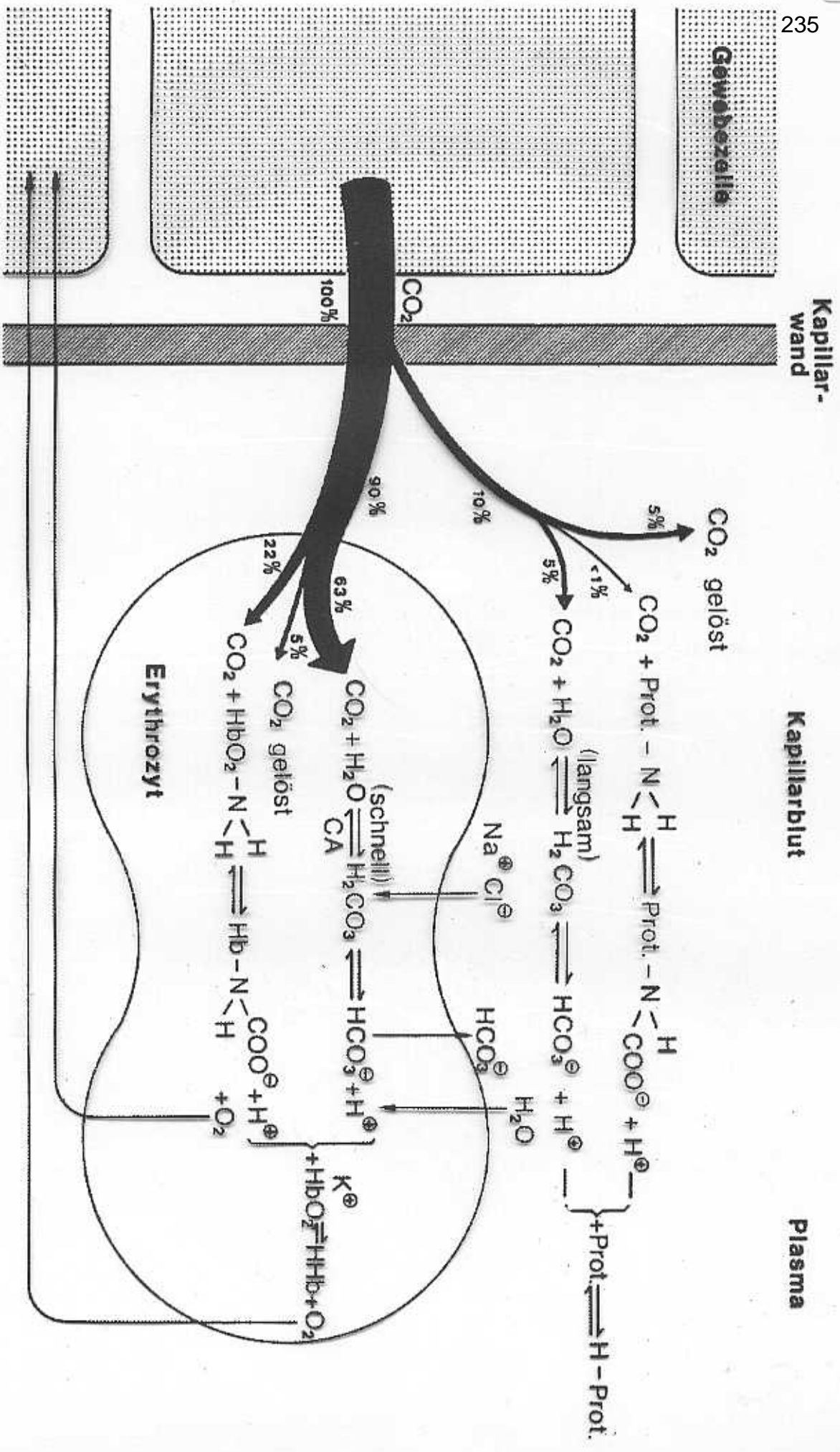
Durchschnittliche Atemzugvolumina (V_T) einiger Tierarten
(Ruhewerte, BTPS-Bedingungen)

Spezies	V_T (Liter)
Mensch (70 kg)	0,45
Pferd (550 kg)	6,0
Rind (500 kg)	3,8
Ziege (40 kg)	0,35
Hund (8 kg)	0,15
Katze (3 kg)	0,04
Kaninchen (3 kg)	0,02



Die O_2 -Bindung erfolgt dabei sehr rasch ($< 0,01$ sec) in 4 Stufen:





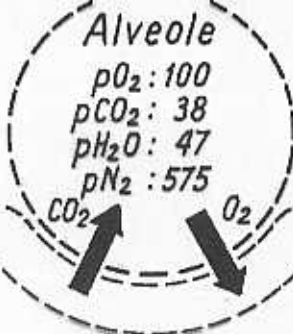
Atmosphäre

$pO_2: 159$ $pCO_2: 0.23$

236



Lunge



$pO_2: 40$ $pCO_2: 45$

$pO_2: 90$ $pCO_2: 40$

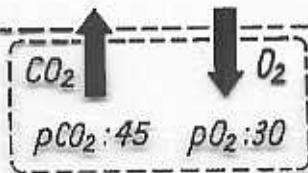
Venöses «Kurzschlussblut»

Blutkreislauf

venöses Blut

arterielles Blut

Gewebezelle



	O ₂		CO ₂		N ₂		H ₂ O-Dampf	
	Vol.‰	Partialdruck (mm Hg)	Vol.‰	Partialdruck (mm Hg)	Vol.‰	Partialdruck (mm Hg)	Vol.‰	Partialdruck (mm Hg)
Einatmungs- luft, STPD	20,93	159,07	0,03	0,23	79,04	600,70	—	—
Ausatmungs- luft, STPD	16,8	127,7	3,8	28,9	79,4	603,4	—	—
Alveolar- luft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— STPD	14,0	106,6	5,3	40,5	80,7	612,9	—	—
— BTPS	13,2	100,0	5,0	38,0	75,6	575,0	6,2	47,0

Pneumotaktisches Unterzentrum
 nervöse Impulse vom Wärmeregulationszentrum
 im Hypothalamus (Hecheln)

