





This notebook belongs to:

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# EXAMPLE PAGE ONLY

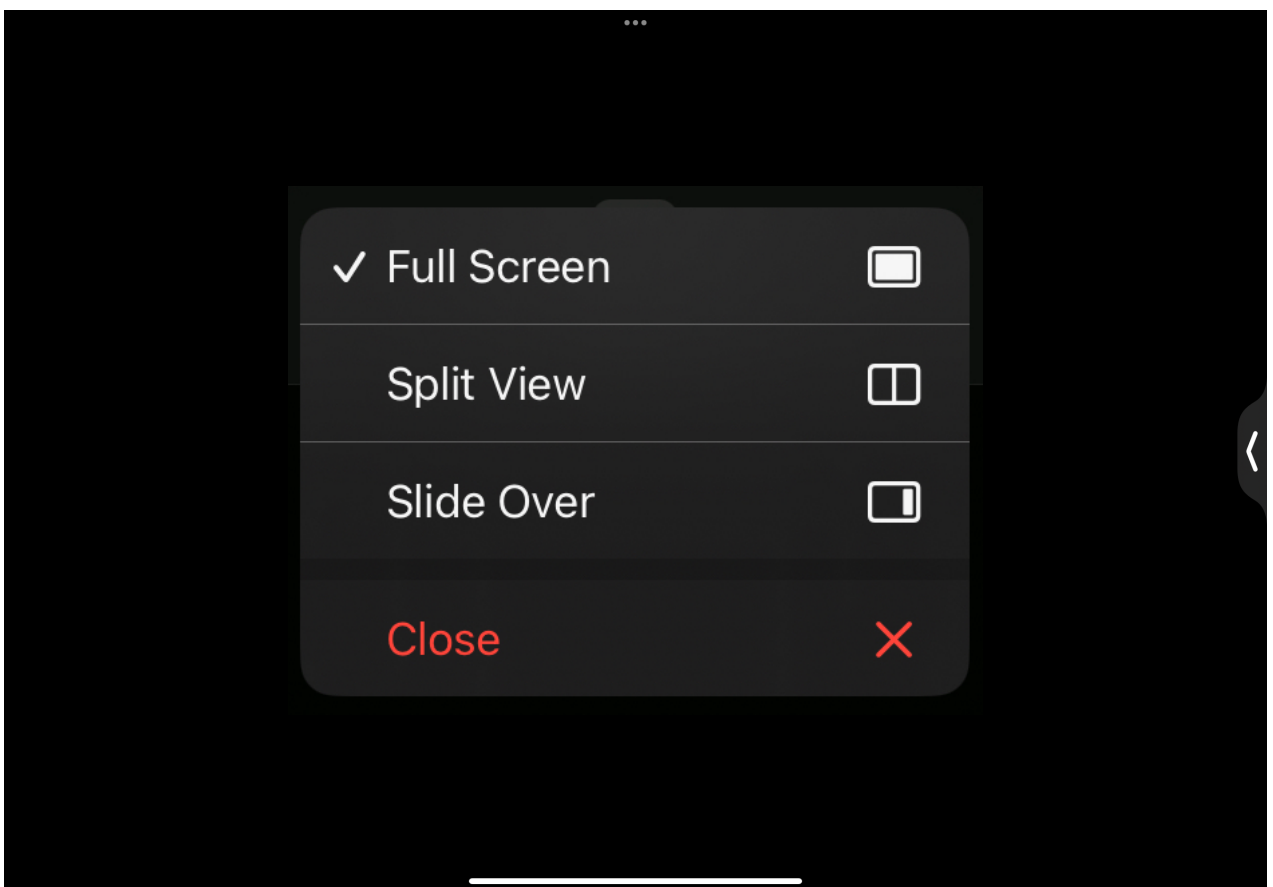
For iPad

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(If using other devices try multitasking options)

## Open the app in Slide Over

1. While using the notebook (1<sup>st</sup>), tap at the three dots on the top of the screen, from the options select 'Slide Over'. This will move it the side and show you your Home Screen and Dock.
2. Open an app or other notes (2<sup>nd</sup>) you want to appear behind the Slide Over Notebook.
3. The second app will open, and the first app appears in a Slide Over window in front of it.



**Oncotic pressure** (colloidal osmotic pressure) is the osmotic pressure caused by plasma colloids (large molecules) in the vascular system contributing to osmotic pressure are proteins, such as albumin. Plasma has large amount of proteins, while interstitial fluid has very little. Plasma protein molecules attract water, pulling fluid from the tissue space to the vascular space. The oncotic pressure is about 25 mm Hg. The small amount of protein found in the interstitial space exerts a small oncotic pressure.

**Fluid Movement in Capillaries**

As plasma flows through the capillary bed, 4 factors determine if fluid moves out of the capillary and into the interstitial space. The amount and direction of movement are determined by the interplay of (1) capillary hydrostatic pressure, (2) plasma oncotic pressure, (3) interstitial hydrostatic pressure, and (4) interstitial oncotic pressure.

Capillary hydrostatic pressure and interstitial oncotic pressure move water out of the capillaries. Plasma oncotic pressure and interstitial hydrostatic pressure move fluid into the capillaries. At the arterial end of the capillary, capillary hydrostatic pressure is greater than interstitial oncotic pressure, so fluid moves out of the capillary into the interstitial space. At the venous end of the capillary, the capillary hydrostatic pressure is lower than the interstitial oncotic pressure, so fluid moves back into the capillary by the oncotic pressure created by plasma proteins (Fig. 16.8).

**Fluid Shifts**

If capillary or interstitial pressures change, fluid may abnormally shift from one compartment to another.

**Fluid Exchange**

Dynamics of fluid exchange between a capillary and tissue. An equilibrium exists between forces filtering fluid out of the capillary and forces absorbing fluid back into the capillary.

Note: hydrostatic pressure is greater at the arterial end of the capillary than the venous end.

The net effect of pressures at the arterial end of the capillary causes a movement of fluid into the tissue. At the venous end of the capillary, there is net movement of fluid back into the capillary.

**CAPILLARY**

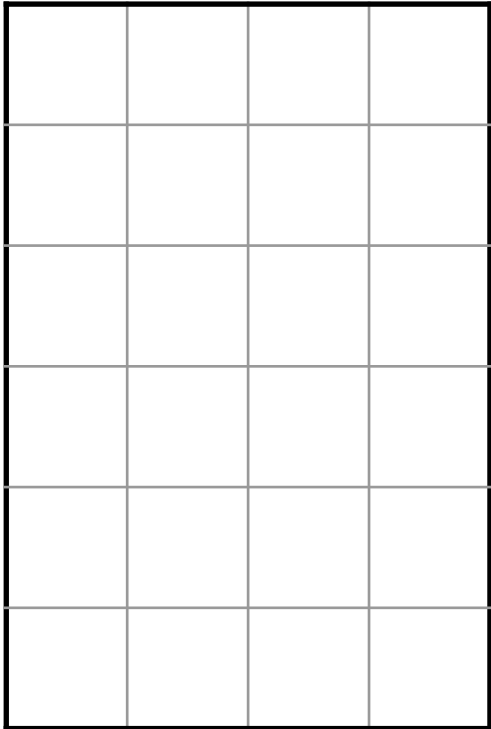
Arterial end

Hydrostatic pressure

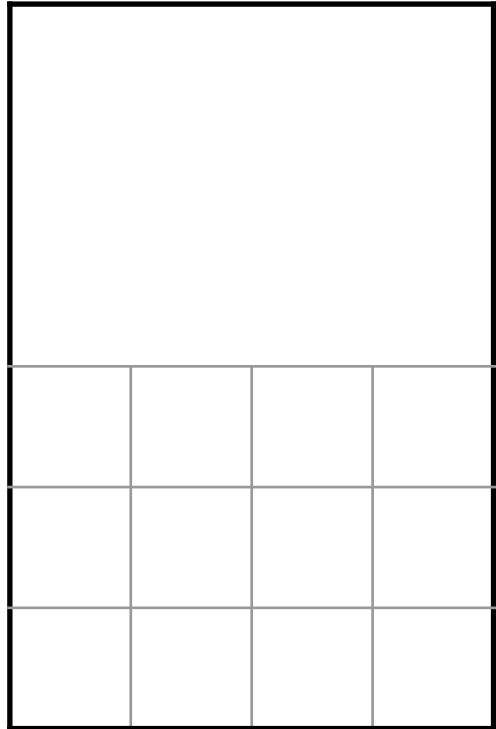
Oncotic pressure 25 mm Hg

Hyd pr 10

◆ TEMPLATES



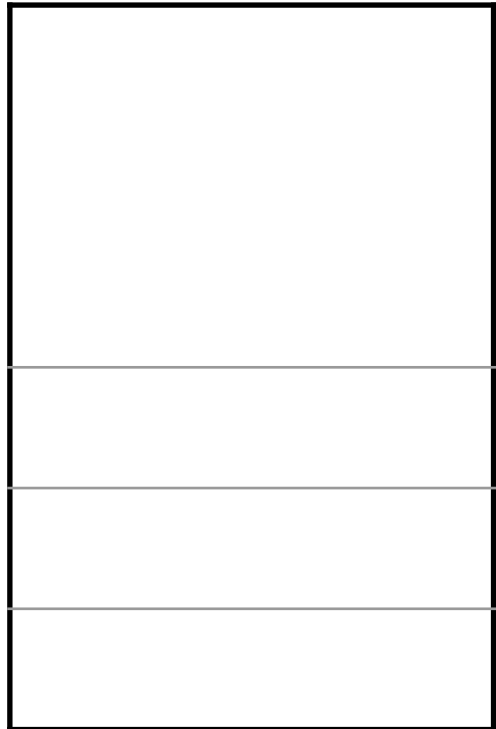
Grid



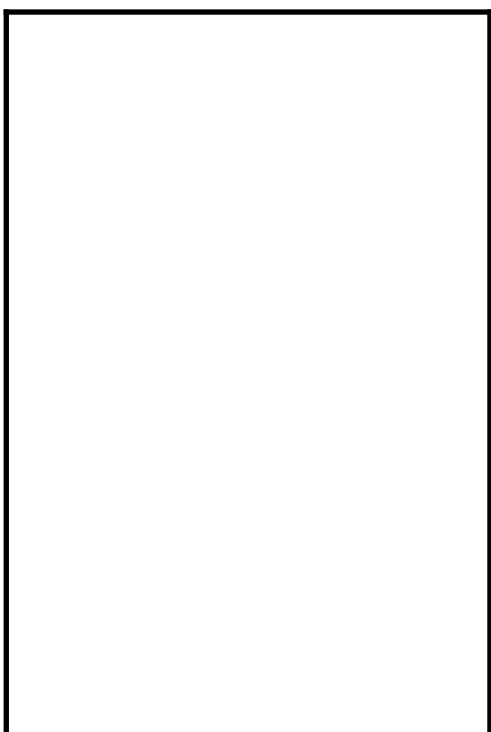
Half Grid



Lined



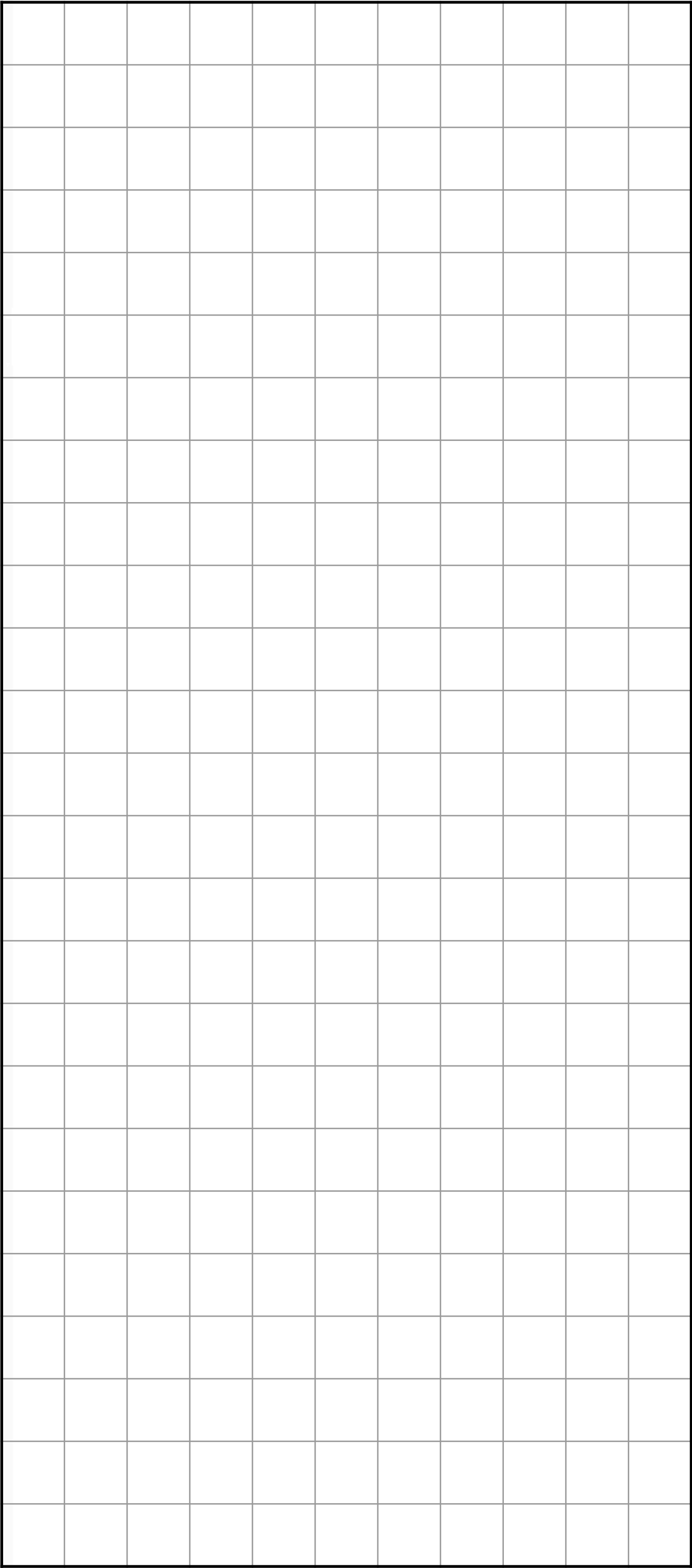
Half Lined



White



Black



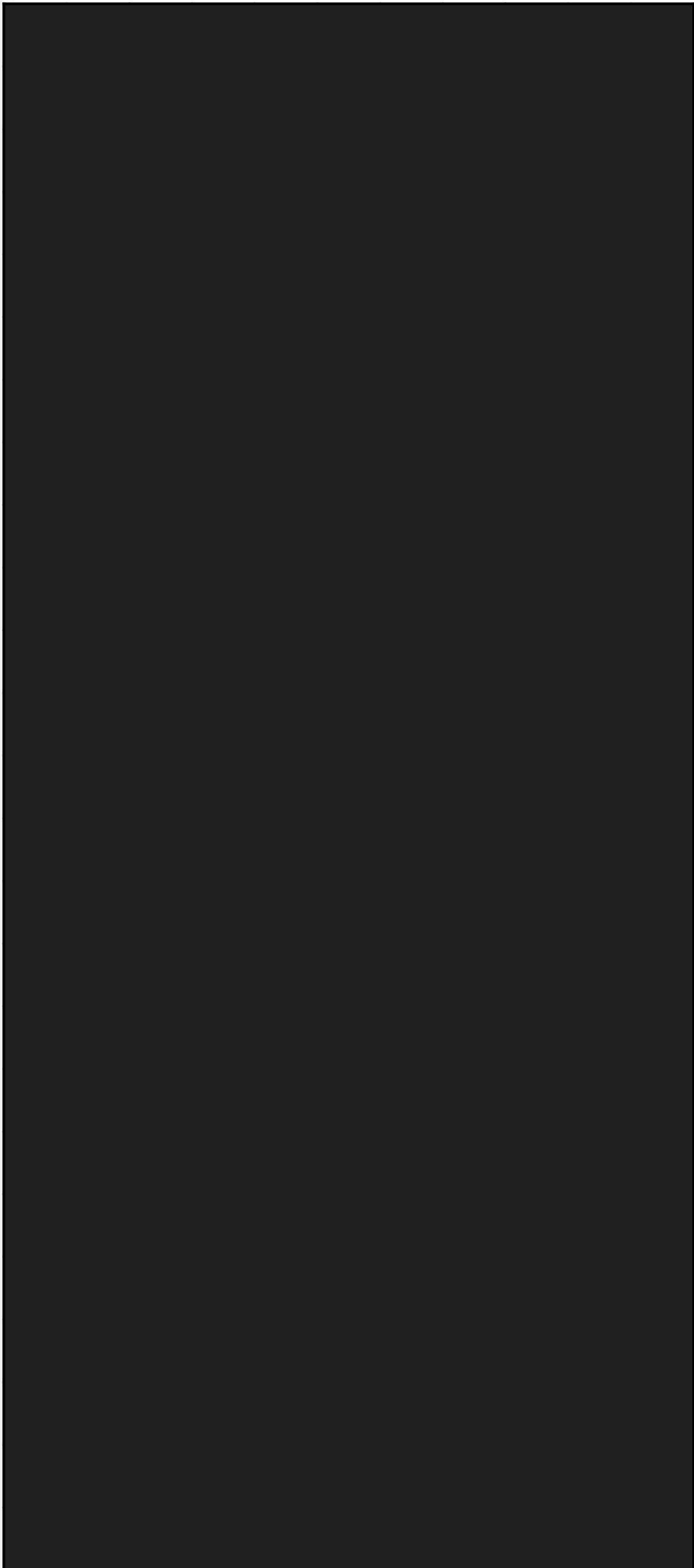
A full-page sheet of white graph paper with a light gray grid. The grid consists of 10 columns and 10 rows of squares, creating a total of 100 small square units. The grid lines are thin and evenly spaced, covering the entire area of the page except for a narrow margin at the top.

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