





This notebook belongs to:

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Index Page

# EXAMPLE PAGE ONLY

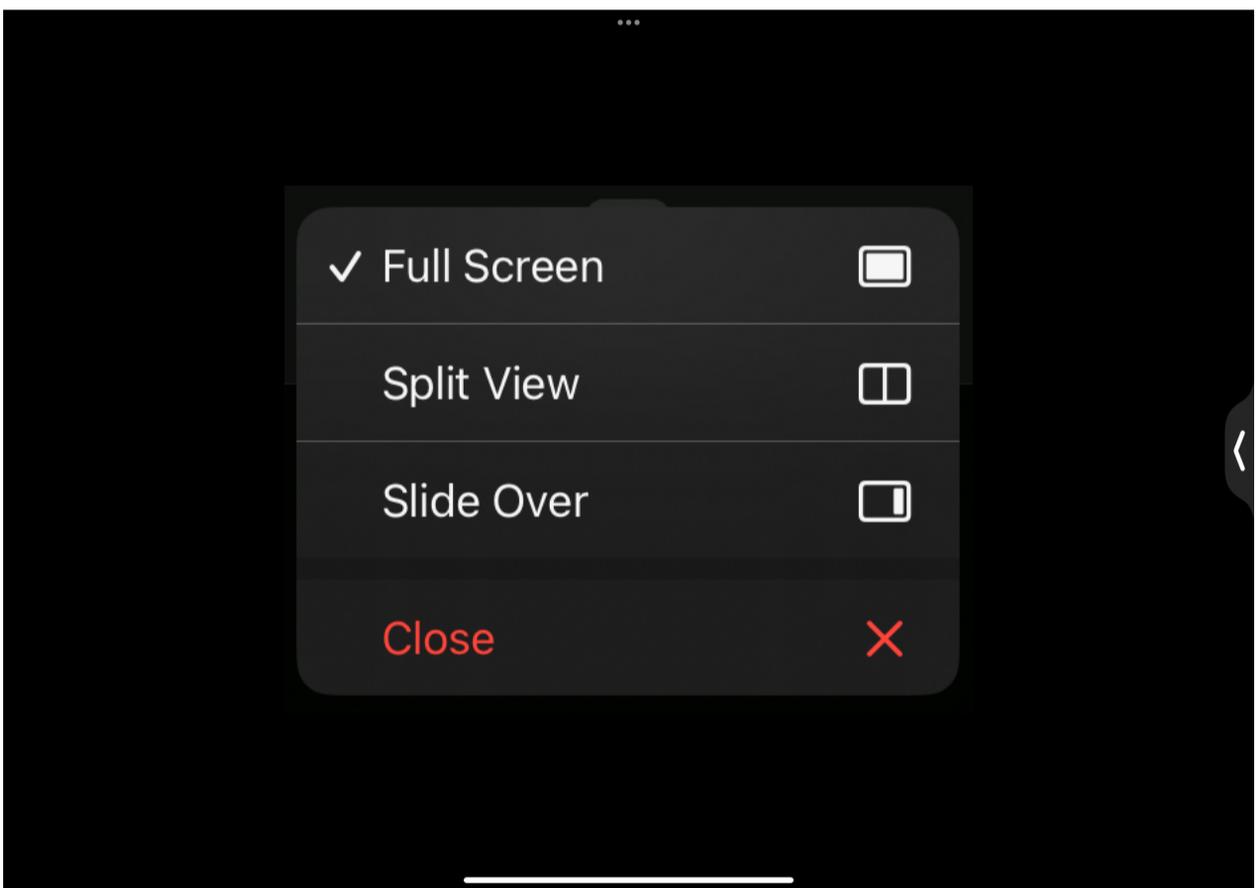
For iPad

Ignore me/delete me 😊

(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 protein and has very little. Plasma protein molecules attract water, pulling fluid from the tissue space to the vascular space. Plasma 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 interstitial 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 and fluid moves into the interstitial space. At the venous end of the capillary, the capillary hydrostatic pressure is less than interstitial oncotic pressure and 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.

The diagram shows a cross-section of a capillary. The left side is labeled 'Arterial end' and the right side is labeled 'Venous end'. Inside the capillary, 'Oncotic pressure 25 mm Hg' is indicated with a green arrow pointing right. 'Hydrostatic pressure 10 mm Hg' is indicated with a green arrow pointing left. The capillary wall is shown as a curved barrier.

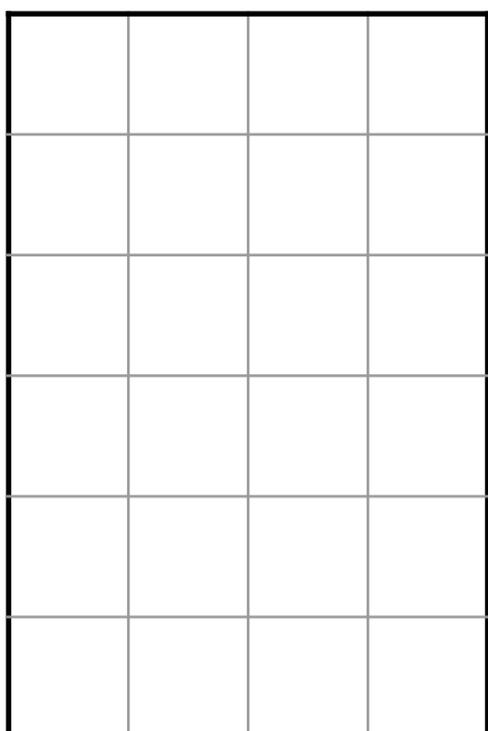
### Fluid Exchange

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.

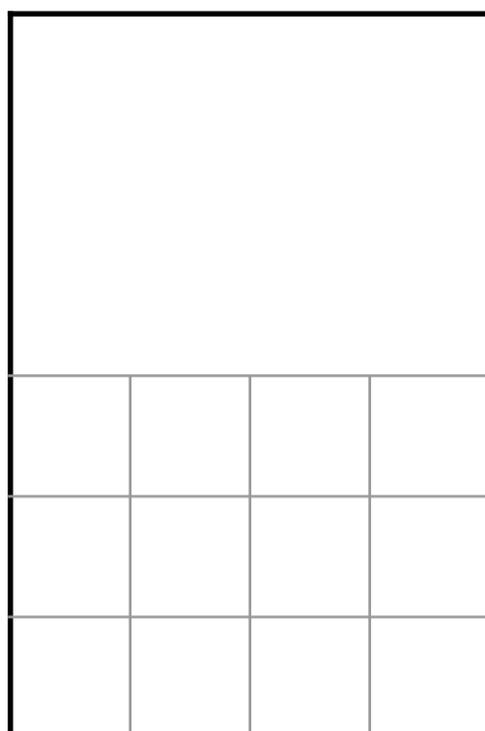
Note: hydrostatic pressure is greater at the arterial end of the capillary than the venous end.

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.

◆ TEMPLATES



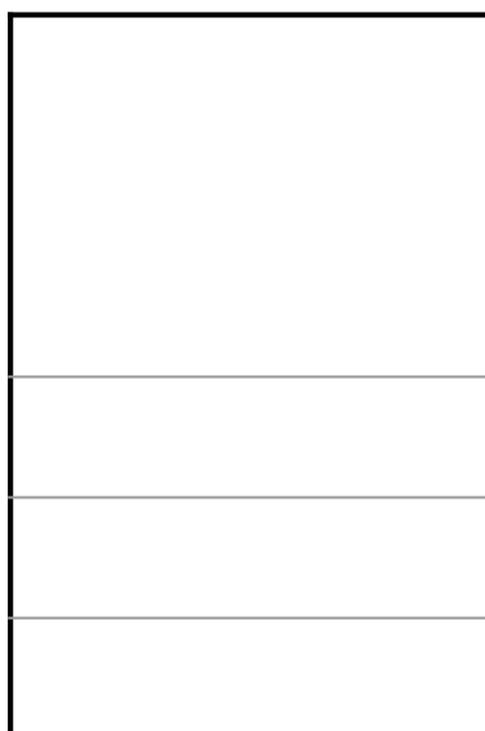
Grid



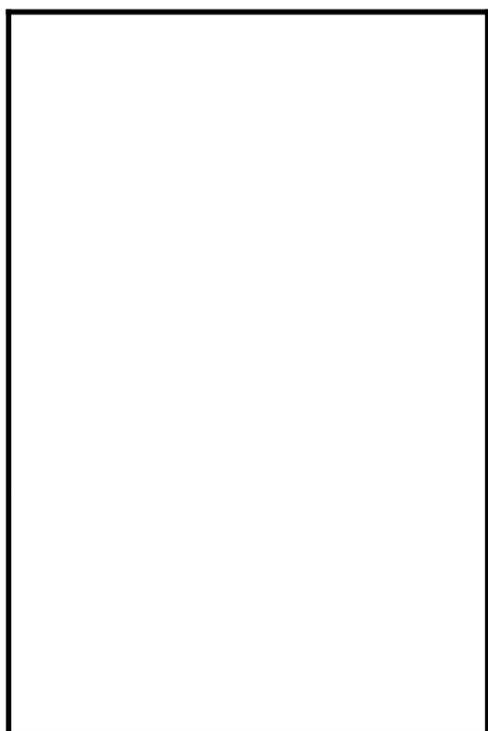
Half Grid



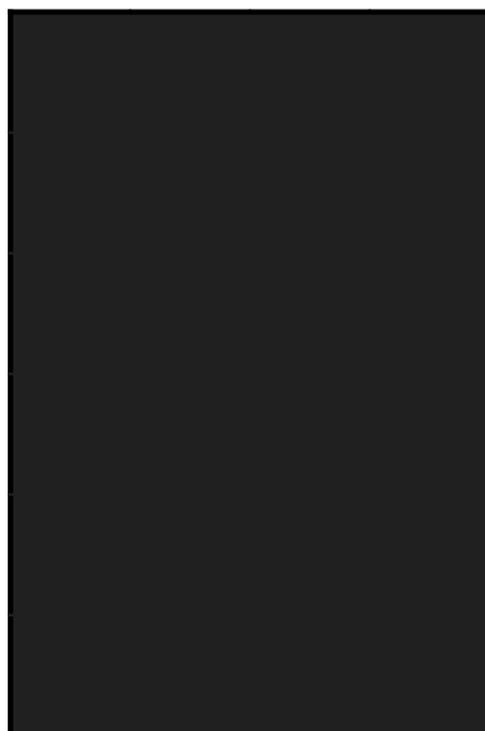
Lined



Half Lined



White



Black









