

## Oxygen dissociation Curve (ODC)

- Shows the relationship between percentage of \_\_\_\_\_ saturation with \_\_\_\_\_ at different partial pressure of \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ curve is obtained when the percentage oxygen saturation of Hb is plotted against the partial pressure of  $O_2$
- When the partial pressure of \_\_\_\_\_ in the lung is \_\_\_\_\_ ( $\sim 100$  mmHg), \_\_\_\_\_ can be saturated with  $O_2$  up to 98%
- It can't reach 100% because some  $O_2$  will dissolve into the \_\_\_\_\_
- When blood leaves \_\_\_\_\_ & move towards \_\_\_\_\_,  $P_{O_2}$  \_\_\_\_\_ from 100 to 40 mmHg (in most tissues during resting condition)
- Hb has a \_\_\_\_\_ affinity for  $O_2$  and \_\_\_\_\_ some of its \_\_\_\_\_ to the tissues
- When Hb leaves the tissues, it is still 75% saturated
- In \_\_\_\_\_ contracting muscle,  $P_{O_2}$  \_\_\_\_\_ from 40 to 20mmHg
- The tendency of \_\_\_\_\_ to release  $O_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- The percentage of  $O_2$  saturated with Hb will \_\_\_\_\_
- This is shown by the \_\_\_\_\_ part of curve
- At \_\_\_\_\_  $P_{O_2}$  (20mmHg), Hb is only about 35% saturated
- When the  $P_{O_2}$  reduces below 20mmHg, more  $HbO_2$  will \_\_\_\_\_ its  $O_2$