1. Record Nr. UNINA9911004761303321

Autore Finlay Warren H

Titolo The mechanics of inhaled pharmaceutical aerosols : an introduction / /

Warren H. Finlay

San Diego,: Academic Press, c2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa

9786611032869 0-08-051137-6

1-281-03286-7

Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (322 pages): illustrations

Disciplina 615.6

ISBN

615/.6 21

Soggetti Aerosols

Aerosol therapy

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index.

Nota di contenuto Front Cover; The Mechanics of Inhaled Pharmaceutical Aerosols;

> Copyright Page; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Chapter 1. Introduction; Chapter 2. Particle Size Distributions; 2.1 Frequency and count distributions: 2.2 Mass and volume distributions: 2.3 Cumulative mass and volume distributions; 2.4 Other distribution functions; 2.5 Summary of mean and median aerosol particle sizes: Chapter 3. Motion of a Single Aerosol Particle in a Fluid; 3.1 Drag force; 3.2 Settling velocity; 3.3 Drag force on very small particles; 3.4 Brownian diffusion 3.5 Motion of particles relative to the fluid due to particle inertia; 3.6 Similarity of particle motion: the concept of aerodynamic diameter; 3.7 Effect of induced electrical charge; 3.8 Space charge; 3.9 Effect of high humidity on electrostatic charge; Chapter 4. Particle Size Changes due to Evaporation or Condensation; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Water vapor concentration at an air-water interface; 4.3 Effect of dissolved molecules on water vapor concentration at an air-water interface: 4.4

Assumptions needed to develop simplified hygroscopic theory

4.5 Simplified theory of hygroscopic size changes for a single droplet: mass transfer rate; 4.6 Simplified theory of hygroscopic size changes for a single droplet: heat transfer rate; 4.7 Simplified theory of droplet

growth or evaporation of a single droplet whose temperature is constant: 4.8 Use of the constant temperature equation for variable temperature conditions and a single droplet; 4.9 Modifications to simplified theory for multiple droplets: two-way coupled effects; 4.10 When are hygrosopic size changes negligible? 4.11 Effect of aerodynamic pressure and temperature changes on hygroscopic effects: 4.12 Corrections to simplified theory for small droplets; 4.13 Corrections to account for Stefan flow; 4.14 Exact solution for Stefan flow; 4.15 When can Stefan flow be neglected?; Chapter 5. Introduction to the Respiratory Tract; 5.1 Basic aspects of respiratory tract geometry; 5.2 Breath volumes and flow rates; Chapter 6. Fluid Dynamics in the Respiratory Tract: 6.1 Incompressibility: 6.2 Nondimensional analysis of the fluid equations; 6.3 Secondary flow patterns; 6.4 Reduction of turbulence by particle motion 6.5 Temperature and humidity in the respiratory tract; 6.6 Interaction of air and mucus fluid motion; Chapter 7. Particle Deposition in the Respiratory Tract; 7.1 Sedimentation of particles in inclined circular tubes; 7.2 Sedimentation in alveolated ducts; 7.3 Deposition by impaction in the lung; 7.4 Deposition in cylindrical tubes due to Brownian diffusion; 7.5 Simultaneous sedimentation, impaction and diffusion; 7.6 Deposition in the mouth and throat; 7.7 Deposition models; 7.8 Understanding the effect of parameter variations on deposition; 7.9 Respiratory tract deposition; 7.10 Targeting deposition at different regions of the respiratory tract

Sommario/riassunto

The Mechanics of Inhaled Pharmaceutical Aerosols, An Introduction provides a unique and comprehensive treatment of the mechanics of inhaled pharmaceutical aerosols. The book covers a wide range of topics and many new perspectives are given by drawing on research from a variety of fields. Novel, in-depth expositions of the most common delivery devices are given, including nebulizers, dry powder inhalers and propellant metered dose inhalers. The behaviour of aerosols in the respiratory tract is explained in detail, with complete coverage of the fundamentals of current deposition models.