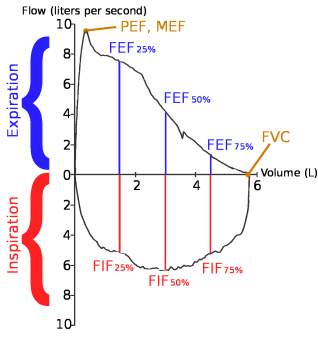



Spirometry

Spirometry	
Diagnostics	
<div></div> <p>Flow-Volume loop showing successful FVC maneuver. Positive values represent expiration, negative values represent inspiration. The trace moves clockwise for expiration followed by inspiration. (Note the FEV₁ value is arbitrary in this graph and just shown for illustrative purposes; these values must be calculated as part of the procedure).</p>	
MeSH	D013147 ^[1]
OPS-301 code	1-712 ^[2]

Spirometry (meaning *the measuring of breath*) is the most common of the Pulmonary Function Tests (PFTs), measuring lung function, specifically the measurement of the amount (volume) and/or speed (flow) of air that can be inhaled and exhaled. Spirometry is an important tool used for generating pneumotachographs which are helpful in assessing conditions such as asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, cystic fibrosis, and COPD.

Spirometry testing



Device for spirometry. The patient places his or her lips around the blue mouthpiece. The teeth go between the nubs and the shield, and the lips go over the shield. A noseclip guarantees that breath will flow only through the mouth.

The spirometry test is performed using a device called a spirometer, which comes in several different varieties. Most spirometers display the following graphs, called spirograms:

- a *volume-time curve*, showing volume (liters) along the Y-axis and time (seconds) along the X-axis
- a *flow-volume loop*, which graphically depicts the rate of airflow on the Y-axis and the total volume inspired or expired on the X-axis

Procedure

The basic forced volume vital capacity (FVC) test varies slightly depending on the equipment used.

Generally, the patient is asked to take the deepest breath they can, and then exhale into the sensor as hard as possible, for as long as possible, preferably at least 6 seconds. It is sometimes directly followed by a rapid inhalation (inspiration), in particular when assessing possible upper airway obstruction. Sometimes, the test will be preceded by a period of quiet breathing in and out from the sensor (tidal volume), or the rapid breath in (forced inspiratory part) will come before the forced exhalation.



A modern USB PC-based spirometer.



Screen for spirometry readouts at right. The chamber can also be used for body plethysmography.

During the test, soft nose clips may be used to prevent air escaping through the nose. Filter mouthpieces may be used to prevent the spread of microorganisms.

Limitations of test

The maneuver is highly dependent on patient cooperation and effort, and is normally repeated at least three times to ensure reproducibility. Since results are dependent on patient cooperation, FVC can only be underestimated, never overestimated. FEV_1 may sometimes be overestimated in people with some diseases - a softer blow can reduce the spasm or collapse of lung tissue to elevate the measure.

Due to the patient cooperation required, spirometry can only be used on children old enough to comprehend and follow the instructions given (6 years old or more), and only on patients who are able to understand and follow instructions - thus, this test is not suitable for patients who are unconscious, heavily sedated, or have limitations that would interfere with vigorous respiratory efforts. Other types of lung function tests are available for infants and unconscious persons.

Another major limitation is the fact that many intermittent or mild asthmatics have normal spirometry between acute exacerbation, limiting spirometry's usefulness as a diagnostic. It is more useful as a monitoring tool: a sudden decrease in FEV_1 or other spirometric measure in the same patient can signal worsening control, even if the raw value is still normal. Patients are encouraged to record their personal best measures.

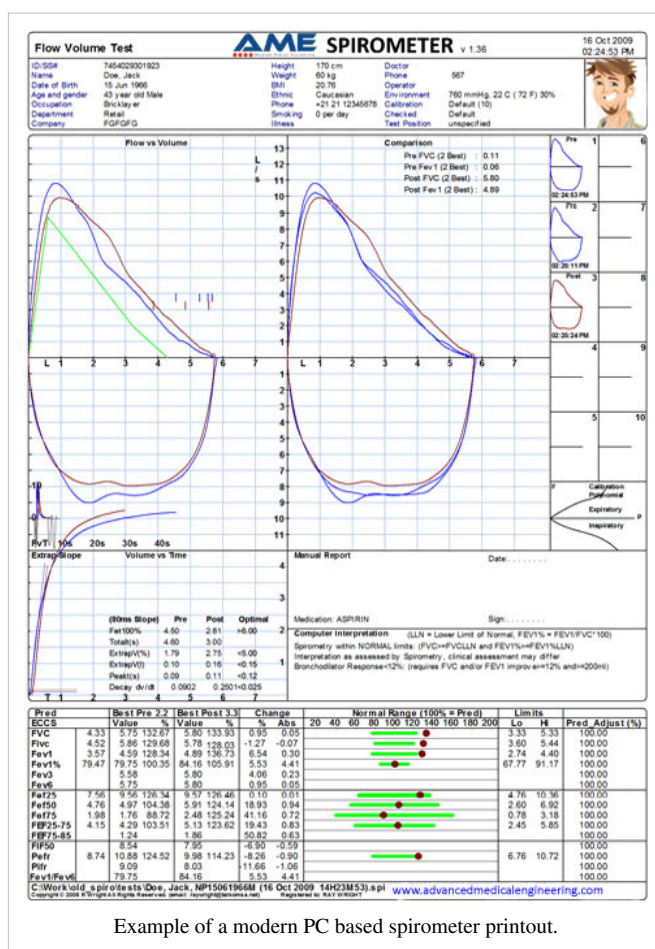
Related tests

Spirometry can also be part of a bronchial challenge test, used to determine bronchial hyperresponsiveness to either rigorous exercise, inhalation of cold/dry air, or with a pharmaceutical agent such as methacholine or histamine.

Sometimes, to assess the reversibility of a particular condition, a bronchodilator is administered before performing another round of tests for comparison. This is commonly referred to as a *reversibility test*, or a *post bronchodilator test* (Post BD), and is an important part in diagnosing asthma versus COPD.

Other complementary lung functions tests include plethysmography and nitrogen washout.

Parameters



Example of a modern PC based spirometer printout.

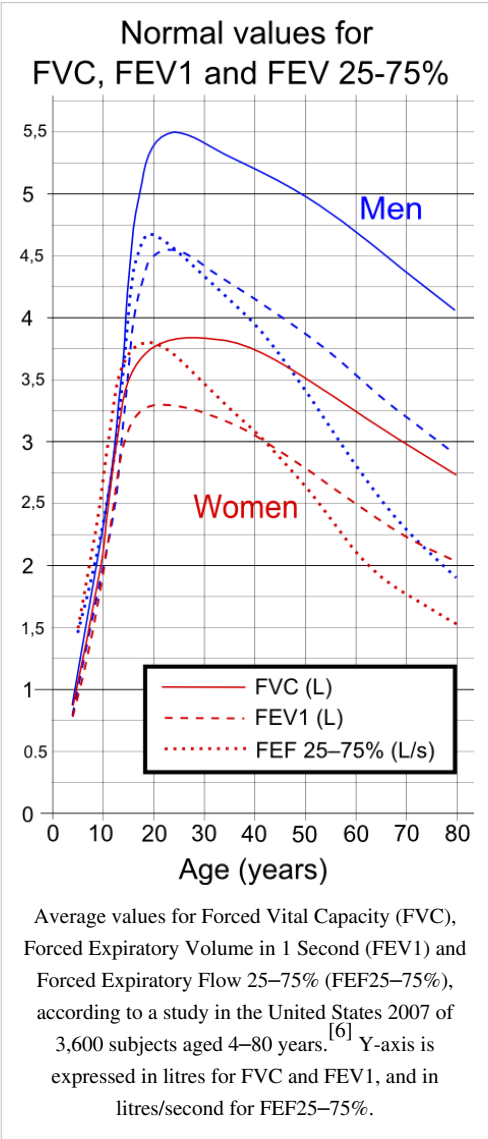
Measurement	Approximate value	
	Male	Female
Forced vital capacity (FVC)	4.8 L	3.7 L
Tidal volume (Vt)	500mL	390mL
Total lung capacity (TLC)	6.0 L	4.7 L

The most common parameters measured in spirometry are Vital capacity (VC), Forced vital capacity (FVC), Forced expiratory volume (FEV) at timed intervals of 0.5, 1.0 (FEV1), 2.0, and 3.0 seconds, Forced expiratory flow 25–75% (FEF 25–75) and Maximal voluntary ventilation (MVV),^[3] also known as Maximum breathing capacity.^[4] Other tests may be performed in certain situations.

Results are usually given in both raw data (litres, litres per second) and percent predicted - the test result as a percent of the "predicted values" for the patients of similar characteristics (height, age, sex, and sometimes race and weight). The interpretation of the results can vary depending on the physician and the source of the predicted values. Generally speaking, results nearest to 100% predicted are the most normal, and results over 80% are often considered normal. Multiple publications of predicted values have been published and may be calculated online^[5] based on age, sex, weight and ethnicity. However, review by a doctor is necessary for accurate diagnosis of any individual situation.

A bronchodilator is also given in certain circumstances and a pre/post graph comparison is done to assess the effectiveness of the bronchodilator. See the example printout.

Functional residual capacity (FRC) cannot be measured via spirometry, but it can be measured with a plethysmograph or dilution tests (for example, helium dilution test).



Forced Vital Capacity (FVC)

Forced Vital Capacity (FVC) is the volume of air that can forcibly be blown out after full inspiration, measured in liters. FVC is the most basic maneuver in spirometry tests.

Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second (FEV1)

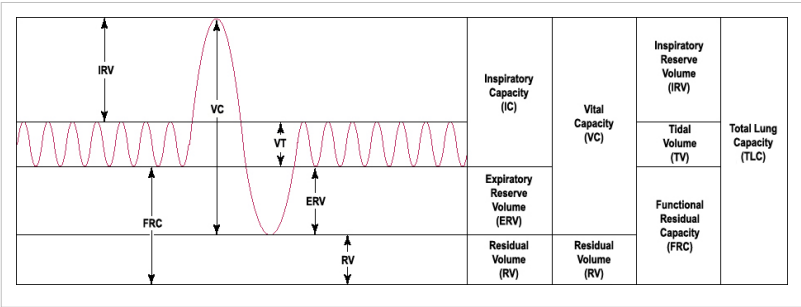
Average values for FEV1 in healthy people depend mainly on sex and age, according to the diagram at left. Values of between 80% and 120% of the average value are considered normal.^[7] Predicted normal values for FEV1 can be calculated online^[5] and depend on age, sex, height, weight and ethnicity as well as the research study that they are based upon.

FEV1/FVC ratio (FEV1%)

FEV_1/FVC (FEV1%) is the ratio of FEV_1 to FVC. In healthy adults this should be approximately 75–80%. In obstructive diseases (asthma, COPD, chronic bronchitis, emphysema) FEV_1 is diminished because of increased airway resistance to expiratory flow; the FVC may be decreased as well, due to the premature closure of airway in expiration, just not in the same proportion as FEV_1 (for instance, both FEV_1 and FVC are reduced, but the former is more affected because of the increased airway resistance). This generates a reduced value (<80%, often ~45%). In restrictive diseases

(such as pulmonary fibrosis) the FEV_1 and FVC are both reduced proportionally and the value may be normal or even increased as a result of decreased lung compliance.

A derived value of FEV1% is **FEV1% predicted**, which is defined as FEV1% of the patient divided by the average FEV1% in the population for any person of similar age, sex and body composition.



Forced Expiratory Flow (FEF)

Forced Expiratory Flow (FEF) is the flow (or speed) of air coming out of the lung during the middle portion of a forced expiration. It can be given at discrete times, generally defined by what fraction remains of the functional vital capacity (FVC). The usual intervals are 25%, 50% and 75% (FEF25, FEF50 and FEF75), or 25% and 50% of FVC. It can also be given as a mean of the flow during an interval, also generally delimited by when specific fractions remain of FVC, usually 25–75% (FEF25–75%). Average ranges in the healthy population depend mainly on sex and age, with FEF25–75% shown in diagram at left. Values ranging from 50–60% and up to 130% of the average are considered normal.^[7] Predicted normal values for FEF can be calculated online ^[5] and depend on age, sex, height, weight and ethnicity as well as the research study that they are based upon.

MMEF or **MEF** stands for maximal (mid-)expiratory flow and is the peak of expiratory flow as taken from the flow-volume curve and measured in liters per second. It should theoretically be identical to peak expiratory flow (PEF), which is, however, generally measured by a peak flow meter and given in liters per minute.^[8]

Recent research suggests that FEF25–75% or FEF25–50% may be a more sensitive parameter than FEV1 in the detection of obstructive small airway disease.^{[9] [10]} However, in the absence of concomitant changes in the standard markers, discrepancies in mid-range expiratory flow may not be specific enough to be useful, and current practice guidelines recommend continuing to use FEV1, VC, and FEV1/VC as indicators of obstructive disease.^{[11] [12]}

More rarely, forced expiratory flow may be given at intervals defined by how much remains of total lung capacity. In such cases, it is usually designated as e.g. FEF70%TLC, FEF60%TLC and FEF50%TLC.^[8]

Forced Inspiratory Flow 25–75% or 25–50%

Forced Inspiratory Flow 25–75% or 25–50% (FIF 25–75% or 25–50%) is similar to FEF 25–75% or 25–50% except the measurement is taken during inspiration.

Peak Expiratory Flow (PEF)

Peak Expiratory Flow (PEF) is the maximal flow (or speed) achieved during the maximally forced expiration initiated at full expiration, measured in liters per minute.

Tidal volume (TV)

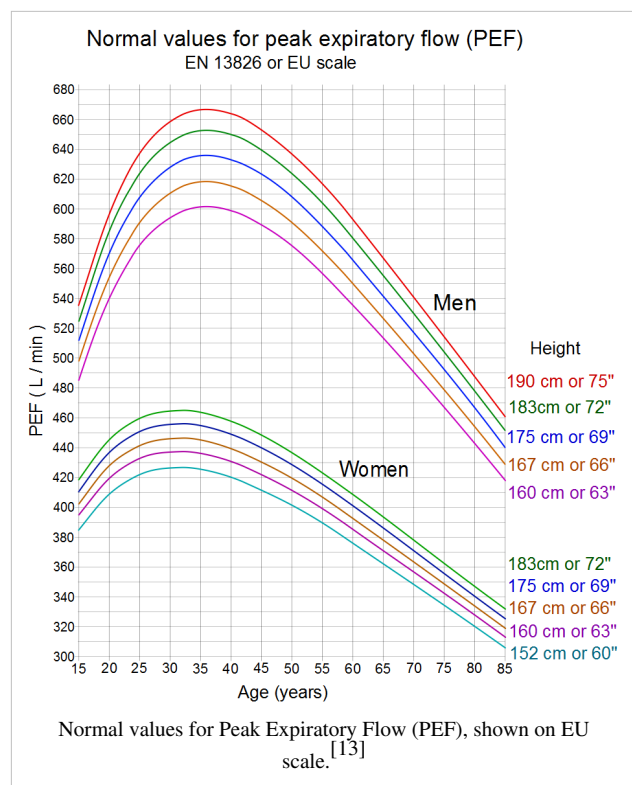
Tidal volume (TV) is the volume of air inspired or expired in single breath at rest.

Total Lung Capacity (TLC)

Total Lung Capacity (TLC) is the maximum volume of air present in the lungs

Diffusion capacity (DLCO)

Diffusing Capacity (DLCO) is the carbon monoxide uptake from a single inspiration in a standard time (usually 10 sec). Since air consists of very minute or trace quantities of CO, 10 seconds is considered to be



the standard time for inhalation, then rapidly blow it out (exhale). The exhaled gas is tested to determine how much of the tracer gas was absorbed during the breath. This will pick up diffusion impairments, for instance in pulmonary fibrosis.^[14] This must be corrected for anemia (because rapid CO diffusion is dependent on hemoglobin in RBC's; a low hemoglobin concentration, anemia, will reduce DLCO) and pulmonary hemorrhage (excess RBC's in the interstitium or alveoli can absorb CO and artificially increase the DLCO capacity). Atmospheric pressure and/or altitude will also affect measured DLCO, and so a correction factor is needed to adjust for standard pressure. Online calculators are available to correct for hemoglobin levels^[15] and altitude and/or pressure^[16] where the measurement was taken.

Maximum Voluntary Ventilation (MVV)

Maximum Voluntary Ventilation (MVV) is a measure of the maximum amount of air that can be inhaled and exhaled within one minute. For the comfort of the patient this is done over a 15 second time period before being extrapolated to a value for one minute expressed as liters/minute. Average values for males and females are 140-180 and 80-120 liters per minute respectively.

Static lung compliance (C_{st})

When estimating static lung compliance, volume measurements by the spirometer needs to be complemented by pressure transducers in order to simultaneously measure the transpulmonary pressure. When having drawn a curve with the relations between changes in volume to changes in transpulmonary pressure, C_{st} is the slope of the curve during any given volume, or, mathematically, $\Delta V/\Delta P$.^[17] Static lung compliance is perhaps the most sensitive parameter for the detection of abnormal pulmonary mechanics.^[18] It is considered normal if it is 60% to 140% of the average value in the population for any person of similar age, sex and body composition.^[7]

In those with acute respiratory failure on mechanical ventilation, "the static compliance of the total respiratory system is conventionally obtained by dividing the tidal volume by the difference between the "plateau" pressure measured at the airway opening (PaO) during an occlusion at end-inspiration and positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) set by the ventilator".^[19]

Others

Forced Expiratory Time (FET)

Forced Expiratory Time (FET) measures the length of the expiration in seconds.

Slow Vital capacity (SVC)

Slow Vital capacity (SVC) is the maximum volume of air that can be exhaled slowly after slow maximum inhalation.

Maximal pressure (P_{max} and P_i)

P_{max} is the asymptotically maximal pressure that can be developed by the respiratory muscles at any lung volume and P_i is the maximum inspiratory pressure that can be developed at specific lung volumes.^[20] This measurement also requires pressure transducers in addition. It is considered normal if it is 60% to 140% of the average value in the population for any person of similar age, sex and body composition.^[7] A derived parameter is the **coefficient of retraction (CR)** which is P_{max}/TLC .^[21]

Mean transit time (MTT)

Mean transit time is the area under the flow-volume curve divided by the forced vital capacity.^[21]

Technologies used in spirometers

- **Volumetric Spirometers**
 - Water bell
 - Bellows wedge
- **Flow measuring Spirometers**
 - Fleisch-pneumotach
 - Lilly (screen) pneumotach
 - Turbine (actually a rotating vane which spins because of the air flow generated by the subject. The revolutions of the vane are counted as they break a light beam)
 - Pitot tube
 - Hot-wire anemometer
 - Ultrasound

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- [2] <http://ops.icd-code.de/ops/code/1-712.html>
- [3] surgeryencyclopedia.com > Spirometry tests (<http://www.surgeryencyclopedia.com/Pa-St/Spirometry-Tests.html>) Retrieved on Mars 14, 2010
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Further reading

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External links

- Detailed information on spirometric testing, interpretation and physiology at spirxpert.com (<http://www.spirxpert.com/>)
 - History of spirometers and lung function testing at medizin.li (<http://medizin.li/spirometer/spirometer-history.html>)
 - General information on spirometry at spirometrie.info (<http://www.spirometrie.info/introduction.html>)
 - American Thoracic Society (<http://www.thoracic.org/>) (ATS)
 - European Respiratory Society (<http://ersnet.org/ers/>) (ERS)
 - General Practice Airways Group (http://www.gpiag.org/opinions/spirometry_revised_final_version_03.pdf/)
 - Boehringer Laboratories
 - Mechanical, Autoclavable Spirometer (<http://www.boehringerlabs.com/products/anesthesia-products/model-8800.php/>)
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