BRIEF COMMUNICATION

Feasibility of routine respiratory function testing in preschool children

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Received 27 February 2012; accepted 26 September 2012

KEYWORDS
Spirometry; Feasibility; Preschool; Respiratory function tests; Specific airway resistance

Abstract
Introduction: The assessment of respiratory function in preschool children, which has recently been attracting considerable interest, has several methodological particularities. Whether this is feasible in clinical practice with large groups of patients still needs to be investigated.

Aim: To assess the feasibility of pulmonary function testing in preschool children in clinical practice, and report the degree of success achieved according to age.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of lung function tests performed in children from 2 to 6 years old at the respiratory function laboratory of CUF Descobertas Hospital between September 2006 and August 2011. Whole-body plethysmography without occlusion for specific airway resistance (sRaw) assessment and animated spirometry were performed using the equipment Jaeger 4.65 (Viasys Healthcare), before and after 400 µg of inhaled salbutamol via a spacer device. The research fulfilled international criteria (ATS/ERS) for acceptability and reproducibility.

Results: Of 1,239 lung function tests performed, 1,092 (88%) had acceptable and reproducible criteria for spirometry (children with a mean age of 4.3 ± 0.91 years; 60.7% male), and 979 (79%) for sRaw measurement. We were able to report FEV1 in 801 (65%) tests (children with a mean age of 4.5 ± 0.89 years). In 23 (2%) tests it was only possible to report FEV0.5 (children with a mean age of 3.5 ± 0.67 years) and in 268 (22%) only FEV0.75 (children with a mean age of 4.0 ± 0.89 years).

Conclusion: Spirometry and sRaw assessment in preschool children can be used in clinical practice, with an increasing success rate as children get older. Reporting maneuvers of 0.5 or 0.75 seconds facilitates spirometric evaluation in a larger number of children.

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Please cite this article as: Santos, N; Exequibilidade do estudo funcional respiratório em idade pré-escolar na prática clínica. Rev Port Pneumol 2012. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rppneu.2012.09.004

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Introduction

Pulmonary function tests (PFT) are useful tools for objective quantification of pulmonary compromise, diagnosis confirmation, therapy monitoring and prognosis assessment of various respiratory diseases.\(^1\)

In preschool children, given the difficulties of coordination and cooperation, as well as the inadequacy of adult criteria,\(^2\) PFT have previously been restricted to clinical research.

In this age group, it is not possible to measure static lung volumes, because children will not tolerate the valve closing. However, specific airway resistance (sRaw) can be obtained by measuring changes in airflow relative to changes in plethysmographic volume without having to breathe against a closed shutter\(^3\) and spirometry can be performed by experienced technicians using animated software in a friendly and comfortable environment, giving increased success rates in older preschool children.\(^4\)

Recommendations for acceptability and reproducibility criteria in preschool children were published in 2007 by the American Thoracic Society (ATS) and European Respiratory Society (ERS)\(^5\), enabling the standardization of methods and practices, with reference equations now already available in this age group for spirometry\(^6\) and specific airway resistance (sRaw) evaluation.\(^7\)

With this study, carried out in a specialized clinic, we aim to determine the feasibility of routine PFT with spirometry and plethysmography without occlusion, both before and after bronchodilation in preschool children, and the degree of success achieved according to age.

Methods

Study design and population

Retrospective analysis of PFT performed in CUF Descobertas Hospital between September 2006 and August 2011. The children selected were between 2 to 6 years old, were followed at the allergy outpatient clinic due to asthma, recurrent wheezing or chronic cough, and referred by their doctor to the respiratory function laboratory of the same hospital. Children with respiratory infection or exacerbation of their respiratory symptoms in the preceding three weeks were not tested.

Pulmonary function testing

Performed before and 20 minutes after administration of 400 µg of inhaled salbutamol through a spacer device, using a MasterScreen Body Jaeger spirometer (v.4.65, CareFusion Ltd, Viasys Healthcare, Hoöchberg, Germany), calibrated daily according to manufacturer’s instructions. All data was corrected for body temperature, pressure and saturation (BTPS).

The study took place in a friendly and comfortable environment, and was performed by an experienced technician.
Results were obtained with the child sitting, using a mouth-
piece and, preferentially, a nose clip.

First, sRaw measurements were obtained by body
plethysmography without occlusion with the child sitting
alone in the plethysmograph, their hands supporting their
cheeks and encouraged to adopt a regular breathing rhythm
with a respiratory rate between 30 and 45 cycles per minute.
Respiratory rate was automatically displayed by the inte-
grated software. The automatic computer selected tangent
was used and the median trial of 3 technically acceptable
sets of 5 to 10 breaths was reported. Curves were considered
acceptable if breaths were super-imposable (i.e. parallel
slopes), of similar size and shape, reasonably closed at zero
flow and without obvious distortions to the breath (e.g. glot-
tic closure, cough, talking).

Spirometry was performed using animation software,
which kept the child motivated through positive reinforce-
ment and training to progressively master the technique of
forced expiratory maneuvers. A minimum of three and up
to 15 maneuvers were obtained and recorded. The volume-
time and flow-volume curves were visually inspected by
at least two independent investigators. Only curves ful-
filling the criteria for acceptability and reproducibility
for preschool children published by the ATS/ERS5 were
accepted. Curves obtained after bronchodilation were sub-
mitted to the same criteria as baseline curves.

Results were reported only if curves were obtained both
before and after bronchodilation, for a maximum expiratory
volume at time t (FEVt) with maneuver duration equal or
higher than 0.5 seconds.

Statistical analysis
Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS version
18.0 for Windows (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). The mean was
used as a measure of central tendency and standard devia-
tion as a measure of dispersion.

Results
During the period studied, 1,239 PFT were performed.

It was possible to obtain curves meeting acceptability and
reproducibility criteria for spirometry in 1,092 (88%) tests
(1,013 children with mean age of 4.3 ± 0.91 years, of which
615 (60.7%) were male). Seventy nine (7.2%) tests were
revaluations performed after a mean of 12.0 ± 8.1 months.
FEVt achieved according to children’s age is shown in
Table 1.

FEVt was reported in 979 (79%) tests (902 children with
mean age of 4.4 ± 0.87 years, of which 549 (60.9%) were
male).

For both spirometry and sRaw evaluation, there was an
increased degree of success in older children (Table 1).

Discussion
PFT were requested in a large number of preschool children
and performed with a high success rate.

Previously published papers have shown the feasibility
of respiratory function testing in this age group, but were
mostly based on tests performed in the context of clinical
investigation and with a small number of patients.2,8

This study evaluated the PFT success rate in preschool
children, both before and after bronchodilation, which is
the daily practice of the respiratory function laboratory.

This was only possible because the physicians were aware
of the technical specificities, and the importance of PFT in
this age group, and by the fact that tests were performed
by an experienced and specialized technician, consistently
using the same methodology and equipment.

Studies that focus on this issue have reported success
rates in spirometry that can reach 85%.2,8,9 With this study,
we prove it is possible to achieve an even higher degree
of success. As shown by other authors,2,8,9 reporting forced

Table 1  Feasibility of pulmonary function testing according to children’s age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2 years</th>
<th>3 years</th>
<th>4 years</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>6 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>N = 8</td>
<td>N = 201</td>
<td>N = 411</td>
<td>N = 369</td>
<td>N = 103</td>
<td>N = 1092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV1</td>
<td>2 (25)</td>
<td>114 (57)</td>
<td>281 (68)</td>
<td>309 (84)</td>
<td>95 (92)</td>
<td>801 (73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV0.75</td>
<td>5 (63)</td>
<td>77 (38)</td>
<td>119 (29)</td>
<td>59 (16)</td>
<td>8 (8)</td>
<td>268 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV0.5</td>
<td>1 (13)</td>
<td>10 (5)</td>
<td>11 (3)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>23 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sRaw</td>
<td>1 (13)</td>
<td>148 (74)</td>
<td>377 (92)</td>
<td>350 (95)</td>
<td>103 (100)</td>
<td>979 (90)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sRaw: Specific airway resistance; FEVt: Forced expiratory volume in time t.
Feasibility of routine respiratory function testing in preschool children

Expiratory volumes of less than one second has considerably increased the number of PFT in which it was possible to obtain lung function parameters, especially in younger children, where determining FEV\textsubscript{0.75} proved particularly useful.

Regarding to the sRaw evaluation, there have been reported success rates of around 75 to 80\%,\textsuperscript{10} which coincides with our results. The feasibility of the technique has been considered to be age-dependent, which is confirmed in our study by the important decrease of success in sRaw determination in those aged 3 years or younger.

The improvement of spirometry and sRaw reporting in older children in our series is probably not due to learning effect of follow-up repeated measurements, since less than 10\% of tests correspond to revaluations.

Thus, the high feasibility of lung function tests in children 2 to 6 years of age may increasingly allow their use in assessing preschool children with respiratory disease.

Studies conducted by Borrego et al\textsuperscript{11,12} demonstrated the reproducibility of these measurements over time, as well as functional differences depending on the clinical diagnosis in this age group, although more studies are necessary in the future to demonstrate its usefulness, particularly in clinical correlation and prospective follow-up of these children.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data and that all the patients included in the study received sufficient information and gave their written informed consent to participate in the study.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

References