

* Spirometry : measurement of the air moving in & out of the lung During Various

Respiratory maneuvers.

How much How fast

Indication of Spirometer

- Evaluate the Signs & symptoms
- Classify asthma & COPD
- Assess Disease progression
- Monitor therapy effectiveness
- Evaluate preoperative patient in some situations

* Preparing

- No smoking for 2h
- No exercise
- No heavy eating
- No tight clothings
- No long /short acting Bronchodilators

* long acting Bronchodilators are β_2 -agonist
↳ Salbutamol

* short " " " Glucocorticosteroids

* Before test : it is logical Steps so I will not Right it.

* (Performing test)

① Few normal breaths → ② Deepest inhalation you can do.

↓

③ Exhale as much as fast as you can for 6s

← take Deep breath back

← Repeat it 3 times

* The highest value of the 3 trials will be used.

* Dynamic volume is the volume that depend on the Rate of flow as

* Dynamic test as FVC and MVV (maximum voluntary ventilation)

* Important lung volumes

- FVC : Forced vital capacity : volume that can you exhale forcefully After Deep inspiration

→ FEV₁ : fvc in first second

$$\frac{FEV_1}{FVC} \sim 80\%$$

→ PEF : maximum speed while expiration

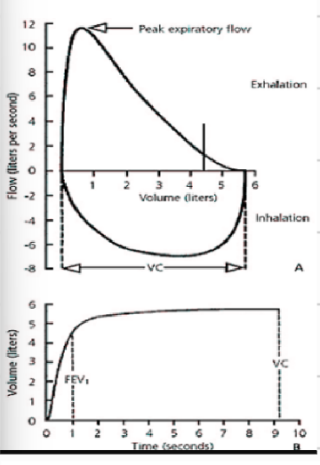
→ FEF : speed of air during expiration

* FEF 25-75 : the average flow when 25% of air has been exhaled to one in 75% of air

Catalograph alpha Spirometry Report 08/DEC/2019, 11:35 AM				
NAME _____				
ID :	1	AGE :	49 YRS	
HEIGHT :	162 CM	SEX :	FEMALE	
SMOKER :	NON SMOKER	NORMAL VALUES NHANES_C		
TEST DATE : 08/DEC/2019		TEST TIME : 11:35 AM		
No ATTEMPTS : 4		VALUES AT BTPS		
FVC WITHIN : 0.07 L		FEV1 WITHIN : 0.01 L		
TEST QUALITY: GRADE B				
SERIAL # : 28632		ACC. CHECK : 09/DEC/2013		
CALIBRATION : 05/DEC/2013				
Index	Norm	Meas	BEST	%Pred
FVC	L	3.53	3.07	87
FEV1	L	2.81	2.42	86
FEV1R	L	0.80	0.79	99
FEV6	L	3.44	3.07	89
PEF	L/min	404	354	88
FEF25-75	L/s	2.79	2.20	79
FEF25	L/s	5.59	5.02	90
FEF50	L/s	3.90	3.37	86
FEF75	L/s	1.59	0.74	47
PIF	L/s	8.10	3.92*	48
MVV/Ind	L/min	105	91	86
* BELOW LOWER LIMIT OF NORMALITY (LLN)				

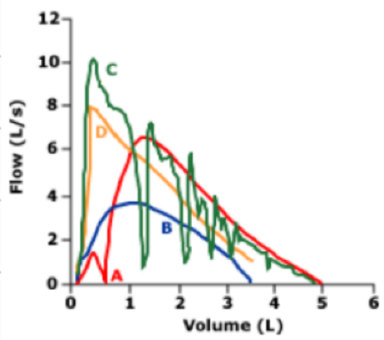
Each patient's predicted values depend on the ggs, gender, height, weight and ethnicity. THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS ARE AGE & GENDER

* there are two Graphs → Flow-volume curve & Volume-time curve



PEF ↓ FVC ↓ Expiratory effort ↓
 FVC ↓ FEV1 ↓ Duration of expiration ↓

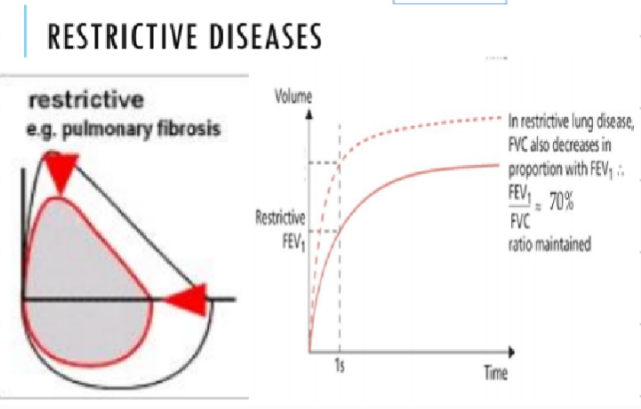
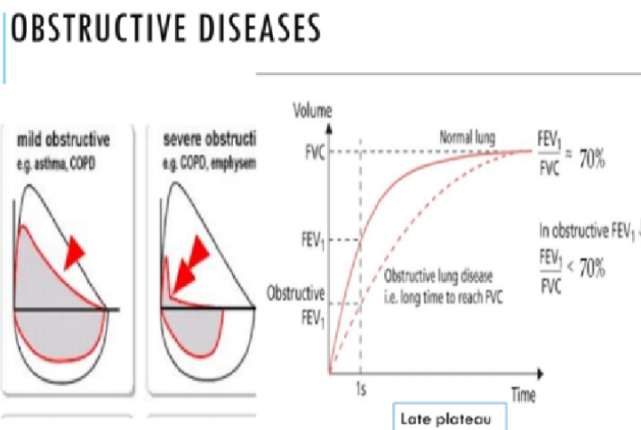
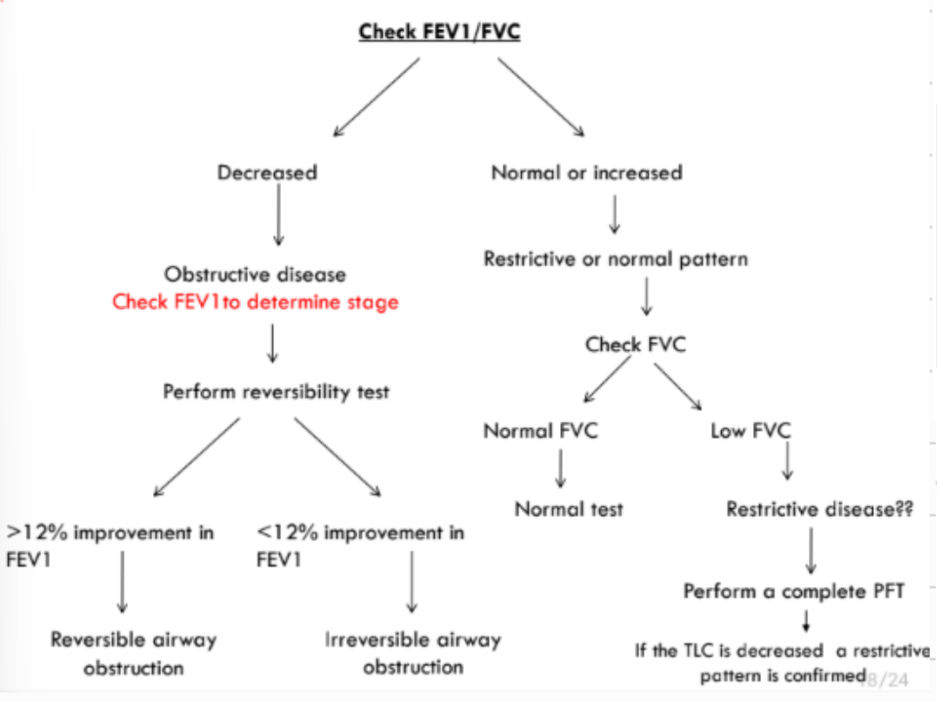
* The test must be Acceptable → Rapid ↑ in Airflow in the beginning of exhalation
 → exhalation for 6s
 Reproducible → the difference between two largest FVC & FEV1 is < 0.2 L



	FEV1	FVC	FEV1/FVC
Normal	80%-120% of the predicted value	80%-120% of the predicted value	>70%
Obstructive lung disease	Decreased	Normal or decreased	Decreased
Restrictive lung disease	Decreased	Decreased	Normal or increased

* Reduction in FEF 25-75 less than 80% of predicted confirm Airway obstruction

* PEF is reduced with obstructive disease & Shows Diurnal variation.



* Reversible airway obstruction: if the FEV1 increased by more than 12% after short acting bronchodilator (salbutamol)

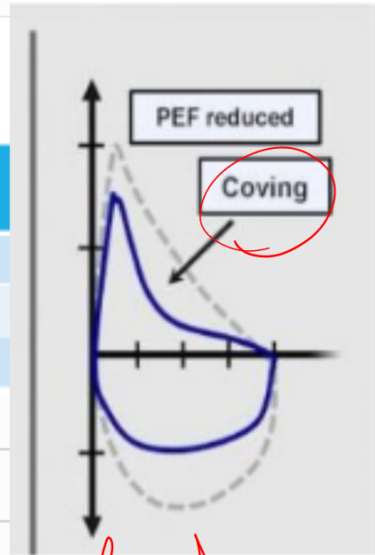
* we use complete PFT to confirm restrictive lung disease diagnosis

* if the tests are normal but the History strongly suggest presence of Asthma
Methacholine challenge test is performed

↳ we measure FEV₁ & then we administer methacholine sequentially
from 4 mg to 16 mg & if FEV₁ drops more than 20% it will diagnosed by Asthma
↳ By nebulizer

A 51 year old woman presents with shortness of breath, coughing and wheezing for the past 3 months. Her spirometry results are shown in the table below. What is your diagnosis?

	Predicted	Actual	% of predicted	Post bronchodilator	% change
FVC (L)	2.91	2.42	83%	2.72	12%
FEV ₁ (L)	2.41	1.52	63%	2.05	34%
FEV ₁ /FVC	82.8%	58.2%		75.4%	



* FEV_1/FVC is $< 70 \Rightarrow$ obstructive

& there is Coving so the diagnosis is confirmed

اللهم ثبت اخواننا بالقول الثابت
في الحياة الدنيا وفي الآخرة

Abd Arrahman Dabbas