Expiratory muscle endurance in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

A Ramirez-Sarmiento, M Orozco-Levi, E Barreiro, R Méndez, A Ferrer, J Broquetas, J Gea

Background: A reduction in expiratory muscle (ExM) endurance in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) may have clinically relevant implications. This study was carried out to evaluate ExM endurance in patients with COPD.

Methods: Twenty-three patients with COPD (FEV1 35 (14)% predicted) and 14 matched controls were studied. ExM endurance was assessed using a method based on the use of an expiratory threshold valve which includes two steps. In step 1 the load is progressively increased (50 g every 2 minutes) until task failure is reached, and the pressure generated against the highest tolerated load is defined as the maximal expiratory sustainable pressure (Pthmax). In step 2 subjects breathe against a submaximal constant load (80% of Pthmax) and the time elapsed until task failure is termed the expiratory endurance time (Tth80). In addition, the strength of peripheral muscles (handgrip, HGS) and respiratory muscles (maximal inspiratory and expiratory pressures, PImax and PEmax, respectively) was evaluated.

Results: Patients with COPD had lower ExM strength and endurance than controls: PE\textsuperscript{max} 64 (19)% predicted \( v \) 84 (14)% predicted (mean difference 20%; 95% confidence intervals (CI) 14 to 39); Pth\textsuperscript{max} 52 (27) \( v \) 151 (46) cm H\textsubscript{2}O (mean difference 99, 95% CI 74 to 123); and Tth\textsuperscript{80} 9.4 (6.3) min (mean difference 14.2, 95% CI 10.4 to 18.2). Moreover, the activity of ExM increases in proportion to ventilatory demands.\textsuperscript{3} ExM contraction also drives the execution of different expulsive efforts such as coughing.

Conclusions: ExM endurance is decreased in patients with COPD. This impairment is proportional to the severity of the disease and is associated with lower strength in different muscle groups. This suggests that systemic effects are implicated in the impairment observed in ExM function.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Abbreviations: PImax\textsubscript{RV}, maximal inspiratory pressure; PEmax\textsubscript{TLC}, maximal expiratory pressure; Pth\textsuperscript{max}, maximal expiratory sustainable pressure; Tth\textsuperscript{80}, expiratory endurance time; HGS, hand grip dynamometry.

METHODS

Study population

Thirty-seven sedentary men aged 61 (13) years were included in the study. 23 in the COPD group and 14 age and weight matched control subjects with normal lung function. The diagnosis of COPD was based on the patients' smoking history and spirometric testing showing non-reversible airways obstruction (FEV\textsubscript{1}/FVC <70%, FEV\textsubscript{1} <80% predicted, and a lack of response to bronchodilators).\textsuperscript{12} Controls were recruited from the general population who visited the hospital for routine visual examination and all were non-smokers (present and past). Individuals with malnutrition, alcoholism (<80 g/day), neuromuscular or metabolic diseases, patients receiving chronic treatment with systemic steroids, systemic β agonists, calcium blocking agents or diuretics, and those undergoing rehabilitation programmes were excluded. The study was approved by the Research Committee on Human Investigation at our centre and informed written consent was obtained from each participant after full explanation of the purposes and characteristics of the study.

Abbreviations: PImax\textsubscript{IV}, maximal inspiratory pressure; PImax\textsubscript{NC}, maximal expiratory pressure; Pth\textsubscript{max}, maximal expiratory sustainable pressure; Tth\textsubscript{80}, expiratory endurance time; HGS, hand grip dynamometry.
two parts. Subjects first breathe against incremental expiratory loads of 50 g every 2 minutes until the maximal expiratory sustainable pressure (Pthmax, defined as the maximal threshold pressure that can be tolerated for at least 60 seconds) is reached. The subjects then breathe against a constant expiratory submaximal load equivalent to 80% Pthmax and the time elapsed to task failure is defined as the expiratory endurance time (Tth80 expressed in minutes). The mechanics of the valve as well as technical characteristics of the test—such as reproducibility, oxygen uptake, and learning effects—have been explained in detail in previous papers.10 11

In the present study both parts of the test were carried out at least 30 minutes apart and the test ended when the subject was unable to open the valve in five serial and fully stimulated expiratory efforts. Dyspnoea was evaluated using the Borg scale. The following parameters were recorded (Biopac Recorder, Biopac Systems) throughout the test: mouth pressure (1050 BP transducer, Biopac Systems), electromyography (EMG) of the abdominal muscles using surface electrodes, airflow (TSD 117 Pneumotachometer, Biopac Systems), chest and abdominal movements (TSD 101 Respiratory Transducer, Biopac Systems), oxyhaemoglobin saturation (BIOX 3740 Pulse Oximeter, Ohmeda, Louisville, CO), and electrocardiographic signal (Hollische, Servomed SMK, Würzburg, Germany). In addition, blood pressure was measured every 2 minutes using an automatic arm sphygmomanometer and PmaxRV, PmaxFRC, and inspiratory capacity (IC) were all measured at baseline and immediately after task failure. The ExM pressure-time index (PTEXm) was calculated according to the equation:

\[ P_{TEXm} = (P_{th}/P_{max}) \times \left( T_{th}/T_{TOT} \right) \]

where Pth is the threshold pressure in each step, Tth the expiratory time, and TTOT the total respiratory time.

**Statistical analysis**

Results are expressed as mean (SD). Differences between COPD patients and controls were assessed using the non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test, while the association between continuous variables was evaluated using the Spearman coefficient. Differences between COPD and control groups are expressed as the mean with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). A p value of <0.05 was considered significant.

**RESULTS**

The main general and pulmonary function data are shown in table 1. Both groups had similar age and anthropometric parameters, but the patients with COPD had a mean (SD) FEV1 of 35 (14)% predicted (range 15–69) and 16 of them showed air trapping (residual volume >120% predicted).

The presence of COPD was associated with a global decrease in muscle strength (table 2) as shown by the lower values observed in HGS, Pmax, and Pimax. Patients with COPD also had lower values for both Pthmax and Tth80 (table 2), although

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>General and lung function data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Controls (n=14)</td>
<td>COPD (n=23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>62 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>27 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV1 (l)</td>
<td>2.7 (0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV1 (%)</td>
<td>102 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLC (l)</td>
<td>5.3 (0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLC (%)</td>
<td>97 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV (l)</td>
<td>2.2 (0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV (%)</td>
<td>93 (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PacO₂ (kPa)</td>
<td>12 (0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PacCO₂ (kPa)</td>
<td>4.8 (0.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BMI=body mass index; FEV1=forced expiratory volume in 1 second; TLC=total lung capacity; RV=residual volume; PacO₂=arterial oxygen tension; PacCO₂=arterial CO₂ tension; NS=non-significant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Respiratory and peripheral muscle function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Controls</td>
<td>COPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmaxRV (cm H₂O)</td>
<td>110 (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmaxRV (%)</td>
<td>88 (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmaxFRC (cm H₂O)</td>
<td>196 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmaxFRC (%)</td>
<td>84 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pthmax (cm H₂O)</td>
<td>151 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pthmax/PmaxFRC (%)</td>
<td>87 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tth80 (min)</td>
<td>14.2 (7.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant HGS (lb)</td>
<td>11.2 (2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-dominant HGS (lb)</td>
<td>11.0 (2.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are mean (SD). PmaxRV and PmaxFRC=maximal inspiratory and expiratory pressures; Pthmax=maximal expiratory sustainable pressure; Tth80=expiratory endurance time; HGS=hand grip dynamometry.
PaO2 and the ExM endurance variables. On the other hand, COPD only; fig 2A and B). No correlations were found between with PEmax (r=0.370, p<0.05) and HG (non-dominant, r=0.504, p<0.01), PImax (r=0.440, p<0.05), and HG (non-dominant, r=0.510, p<0.05).

**DISCUSSION**

This study shows that ExM endurance is impaired in patients with COPD and that this impairment is proportional to the severity of the disease. In addition, deterioration in ExM endurance is associated with parallel impairments not only in the strength of this muscle group but also of other muscle
groups. The latter finding suggests that there are systemic effects on skeletal muscles in COPD.

ExM contraction results in an increase in intrathoracic pressure, allowing expiratory airflow to increase in normal subjects. In addition, ExM also participate in other functional situations such as those related to movements or fixation of the trunk. However, there is a surprising paucity of data related to ExM function in COPD. Although these muscles have been found to be recruited in such patients both at rest and during loaded breathing, the significance of this has not been well defined. However, several studies have focused on this point. Two studies have shown that ExM are progressively recruited when bronchospasm is experimentally induced, and another study found an increase in ExM activity when patients with COPD were submitted to expiratory resistances, probably due to the necessity of increasing airflow. Other studies have shown that patients with COPD recruited ExM at the end of expiration. This would result in a passive onset of the next inspiration caused by the release of chest elastic recoil. In addition, ExM activity also appears to be present when there is an increase in inspiratory pressure.

In summary, all these reports clearly indicate that ExM are recruited in patients with COPD under different circumstances. There is therefore a rationale for hypothesising that the impairment in ExM function is more likely to have relevant clinical implications. However, functional evaluation of ExM is currently limited to assessing solely their strength through the measurement of maximal pressures. This would certainly be useful for evaluating some of their roles, such as those related to the efficiency of isolated cough efforts. However, this approach appears to be incomplete for predicting other ExM functions such as their tolerance to increased loads or persistent coughing. These circumstances are present in patients with COPD and can even be increased during exacerbations or exercise.

Although there are several reports showing that ExM strength can be impaired in COPD, it is still unclear whether or not this is associated with an impairment in their endurance, and under which circumstances this may occur. This study shows that the endurance of ExM is significantly decreased in patients with COPD. Several factors could be involved in this impairment; some are local, such as alterations in the mechanics of their contraction, and others are systemic.

The possibility that the mechanics of ExM contraction are chronically impaired in COPD due to changes in the geometry of the thorax or abdomen is unlikely. In fact, the increase in lung volumes would passively lengthen these muscles, bringing them even closer to their optimal length-tension point.

One possible explanation for the endurance limitation observed in COPD is that this was related to the decrease in the ExM capacity for generating force. However, this is improbable since maximal sustainable pressure was only half of the maximal force (Pmax). In addition, if the decrease in ExM endurance were to be simply attributed to force limitation, the last increase in the load would have been immediately followed by task failure in the incremental loading test. The cessation of the task, however, always occurred 25–100 seconds after the imposition of the final load.

Another point when considering possible causes of impairment of ExM endurance in COPD is the analysis of those factors involved in ExM task failure within the test itself. Since the patients’ inability to continue breathing against loads was associated with a decrease in Pmax and EMG centroid frequency, as well as a dramatic increase in PTE, we can assume that failure was mainly due to ExM muscle fatigue.

An alternative explanation is that inspiratory rather than expiratory muscles became fatigued as a consequence of dynamic air trapping. However, no changes were observed in IC or PImax at the end of the test. Another possibility is that task failure was related to neuropsychological factors. In fact, all the patients reported maximal dyspnoea at the end of the test. Nevertheless, this was not the main cause of cessation since, at this stage, all of them performed at least five unsuccessful expiratory efforts. On the other hand, to avoid bias due to different degrees of motivation, a well trained technician was assigned to encourage subjects throughout the test. Finally, regarding a potential learning effect, several precautions were taken. On the one hand, we used the same approach proposed by Martyn et al and Eastwood et al who argued that the progressive increase in loads would abolish potential bias due to learning. In addition, in a previous study we demonstrated that performing the endurance protocol on more than two occasions had a negligible effect on the outcome variables. Finally, the use of a control group minimised the effects of learning as a confounding factor.

We feel that, if present, neuropsychological factors were secondary in explaining both ExM task failure and the differences between COPD patients and controls.

The second relevant finding in this study is that impairment in ExM endurance was associated with a parallel decrease in muscle strength. This was observed not only for ExM, but also for other muscle groups, reinforcing the notion that a factor(s) with systemic effects is present in COPD, playing a relevant role in their skeletal muscle dysfunction. However, the relevance of factors such as malnutrition, drugs, severe gas exchange abnormalities, or general deconditioning is unlikely in our study since patients were carefully selected, excluding these conditions. Nevertheless, other factors such as inflammation or redox imbalance could have been present. Whatever the driving factor may be, we have recently observed that there is a marked reduction in fibre size and a mild decrease in the proportion of type II fibres in the external oblique muscle in patients with severe COPD. These findings could be the cellular basis for the impairment observed in ExM function.

The method used in this study emulates the endurance tests introduced two decades ago for the study of inspiratory muscles and has been proved to be safe and reproducible in healthy subjects. We propose evaluating ExM endurance by means of two variables (Pth and Tth), which represent complementary aspects of this functional attribute. The Pth would assess ExM endurance in the face of incremental loading, with all the advantages of incremental tests, whereas Tth would represent a time-dependent effort against a constant submaximal load. Previous authors have used either repeated maximal expiratory efforts or breathing against resistive loading to evaluate ExM endurance. However, these methods have important disadvantages since a high degree of motivation is required to achieve the target pressure in the former, breathing pattern must be strictly controlled in the latter, and both dramatically limit the possibility of assessing individual ventilatory strategy when facing loads. To avoid these limitations, Suzuki et al used a threshold valve. However, they limited the assessment to the measurement of the endurance time breathing against constant submaximal loads. We feel that the two step method used in our study provides more complete information.

In summary, we have shown that endurance of the ExM is decreased in COPD. This impairment is related to the severity of airflow obstruction and is associated with a decrease in the strength of different muscle groups.

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