Multiple breath inert gas washout as a measure of ventilation distribution in children with cystic fibrosis

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Background: Multiple breath inert gas washout (MBW) has been suggested as a tool for detecting early cystic fibrosis (CF) lung disease. A study was undertaken to compare the relative sensitivity of MBW and spirometry for detecting abnormal lung function in school age children with CF and to compare MBW results obtained from healthy children in the UK with those recently reported from Sweden.

Methods: Forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) and maximal expiratory flow when 25% of forced vital capacity remains to be expired (MEF₂₅) were compared with the lung clearance index (LCI) derived from sulphur hexafluoride MBW in 22 children with CF aged 6–16 years and in 33 healthy controls.

Results: LCI was higher in children with CF than in healthy controls (mean difference 5.1 (95% CI 3.1 to 7.1), p < 0.001). A significant negative correlation between LCI and FEV₁ (r² = 0.62) and MEF₂₅ (r² = 0.46). However, while normal (≥ –1.96 z-scores) FEV₁ and MEF₂₅ results were seen in 11 (50%) and 12 (53%) children with CF, respectively, all but one of these children had an abnormally increased LCI. LCI was repeatable in both groups (within subject CV for three measurements 6% for CF and 5% for healthy children).

Conclusions: MBW is reproducible between laboratories, generates normal ranges which are constant over childhood, and is more frequently abnormal than spirometry in children with CF.

METHODS

Study subjects

School age children were defined as those aged between 6 and 16 years. Subjects with CF were recruited from the CF clinic at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children. Subjects were excluded if they had a history of congenital cardiac disease requiring medical or surgical treatment; if they were born preterm (defined as birth before 37 weeks gestational age); or if they had neuromuscular or thoracic cage disorders likely to result in weakness of respiratory muscles or restriction of the thorax. Subjects were recruited opportunistically during an outpatient clinic or an inpatient stay between January and September 2001.

Control subjects were mostly recruited from the community, the remainder being healthy siblings from families of CF subjects. Exclusion criteria for control subjects were: any previous hospital admission for a respiratory condition; physician diagnosis of asthma or reactive airways disease at any time in the past; any history of chronic productive cough, recurrent wheezing, or shortness of breath within the previous 12 months; low birth weight (defined as weight less than 2.3 kg (5 lb)); history of congenital cardiac disease, prematurity, or neuromuscular or bone disease as defined for the children with CF.

The study was approved by the research ethics committee of Great Ormond Street Hospital and the Institute of Child Health.
Health. Informed written consent was obtained from the parents and written assent from the participants themselves when applicable.

Lung function testing
All lung function tests were performed at the Institute of Child Health. Children with CF were not tested during a pulmonary exacerbation, defined as described previously.14

Spirometry: acceptability and analysis
Forced expiratory manoeuvres were measured using a Jaeger Masterscope spirometer (Erich Jaeger AG, Wurzburg, Germany). A minimum of five maximal forced expiratory manoeuvres were performed. The best forced vital capacity (FVC) and FEV1 results were noted. The recording with the highest sum of FEV1 and FVC was used to obtain the maximal expiratory flow when 25% of FVC remains to be expired (MEF25). Participants were encouraged to exhale for at least 3 seconds and were required to produce two repeatable FEV1 results (lower being within 5% of the higher).15

Multiple breath washout (MBW): apparatus and test procedure
The participants were investigated in the sitting position during tidal breathing. During the MBW tests the subjects watched a video while the investigator watched the tidal volume trace on a computer screen. If the subject’s tidal volume fell below 8 ml/kg or rose above 15 ml/kg body weight, he/she was asked to increase or decrease the tidal volume respectively. Other than this, subjects were encouraged to breathe normally and comfortably.

Details of the MBW apparatus and technique have been described previously.16 Briefly, all participants wore a nose clip and breathed through a Fleisch No.1 pneumotachometer (PNT) via a mouthpiece. The PNT was connected to a differential pressure transducer (Validyne, Model MP 45-14-871, Validyne Corp, CA, USA) and the flow signal was demodulated and amplified (Validyne MC1-10, Validyne Corp). The mouthpiece was connected to the PNT via a short connector into which the sampling tube from a respiratory mass spectrometer (AMIS 2000, Innovision A/S, Odense, Denmark) was placed. The external dead space of the system was measured as 15 ml.

Each test consisted of two phases. During the wash-in phase the subject inspired a dry gas mixture containing 4% sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), 4% helium, 21% oxygen, and balance nitrogen. The gas was provided using a bias flow applied on the external opening of the PNT using a T-piece and a set of large bore tubes leading the gas to and from the T-piece. The bias flow was set at a level greater than the maximum inspiratory flow produced by the subject so that rebreathing did not occur. Wash-in was continued until the inspiratory and expiratory SF6 concentrations were stable and equal plus a further 15 seconds. At this moment the bias flow was stopped during expiration by disconnecting the T-piece and washout was started. The washout phase continued until the end tidal SF6 concentration was below 0.1% (that is, 1/40th of the starting concentration). Recordings were only excluded if there was evidence of leakage. This could be identified by sudden falls in the tracer gas concentration or by failure of the tracer gas concentration to equilibrate during the wash-in phase.

Calculation of lung clearance index
The functional residual capacity (FRC) was first determined from the cumulative exhaled marker gas (SF6) divided by the difference in end tidal SF6 concentration at the start of the washout and end tidal SF6 concentration at completion of the washout. The number of lung volume turnovers at each breath during the washout was calculated as the cumulative expired volume at that breath divided by the FRC. The cumulative expired volume was corrected for the external dead space in each breath.

The lung clearance index (LCI) was calculated as the number of turnovers needed to lower the end tidal tracer gas concentration to 1/40th of the starting concentration.14 15

Clinical information
For children with CF, information on CF genotype and chronic bacterial respiratory infection was obtained from the child’s physician. This information was not disclosed to the investigators until all lung function data had been analysed. Chronic bacterial infection was defined as three positive cultures of the same organism within a 6 month period.

Data evaluation and statistical analysis
FRC and LCI were calculated for each washout. For each parameter the mean, standard deviation (SD), and coefficient of variation (CV, calculated as 100 x SD/mean) was calculated from the three recordings for each subject.

Height, weight, FEV1 and MEF25 results were converted into standard deviation scores (z-scores) using published reference data17 18 with a z-score of less than −1.96 being categorised as abnormal. LCI was plotted against age, FEV1 z-score, and MEF25 z-score. LCI, FEV1 z-score, and MEF25 z-score for the CF and control groups were compared. Limits of normality, defined as mean ± 1.96SD, were calculated for LCI from the control data and subjects with an LCI above the upper limit of normality were categorised as having an abnormal result.

The results from this study were compared with data previously collected in Swedish schoolchildren.19 These data were collected at the Department of Pediatrics, Central Hospital, Skövde, Sweden using an identical MBW apparatus and analysis system to that employed at the Institute of Child Health. Data from the Swedish laboratory were obtained directly from the lead investigator of the Swedish research group, Dr P Gustafsson. The Swedish group tested healthy children and children with CF aged 3–18 years using a face mask apparatus and analysis system to that employed at the Institute of Child Health and those measured in Skövde, with 90% power at the 5% significance level.

RESULTS
A total of 57 children were studied, all of who completed three successful washouts. The spirometric results from two children with CF failed to meet the quality control criteria and were therefore excluded from further analysis.

Information regarding the remaining 55 children is summarised in table 1. There were 22 subjects with CF aged 6.4–16.5 years and 33 control subjects aged 5.9–16.8 years. CF and control subjects were well matched for age and sex. The children with CF were significantly shorter and lighter than the control subjects.

Of the 22 children with CF, 15 were homozygous for the ∆F508 mutation while the other seven had one ∆F508
mutation and one other mutation. Ten children were chronically infected with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and, of the remaining 12 children, seven were chronically infected with *Staphylococcus aureus*. The children infected with *Pseudomonas* were significantly older than the other children (mean (SD) age 13.3 (2.9) years, *Pseudomonas* negative group 9.9 (2.8) years, mean difference 3.3 years (95% CI 0.8 to 5.9), *p* = 0.01).

The mean (SD) coefficient of variation for LCI (CV_LCI) was 6.2 (2.9)% for children with CF (range 2.5–15.4%). For control children the mean (SD) CV_LCI was 5.2 (2.8)% (range 0.3–11.8%). There was no relationship between age and CV_LCI for healthy children or for children with CF.

Table 2 presents results for LCI, FEV1 z-score, and MEF25 z-score analysed by diagnosis. For all parameters the difference between the two subject groups was highly significant. For LCI the upper limit of normality was calculated as 7.41 and the lower limit of normality as 5.49. Children with CF for LCI calculated from our control population were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>CF (n = 22)</th>
<th>Controls (n = 33)</th>
<th>Mean difference (95% CI of difference)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex (% male)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>8% (–18 to 42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>11.5 (3.2)</td>
<td>11.3 (3.1)</td>
<td>0.2 (–1.6 to 2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>36.9 (11.8)</td>
<td>41.1 (14.7)</td>
<td>–4.2 (–11.8 to 3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight z-score</td>
<td>–0.41 (0.96)</td>
<td>0.37 (0.78)</td>
<td>–0.78 (–1.2 to –0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>142.5 (18.6)</td>
<td>147.4 (18.3)</td>
<td>–4.9 (–15.1 to 5.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height z-score</td>
<td>–0.61 (1.20)</td>
<td>0.50 (0.74)</td>
<td>–1.11 (–1.6 to –0.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are presented as mean (SD) unless specified. Difference calculated as CF – control. *p* ≤ 0.05.

Table 3 and fig 3 present comparisons of results obtained in the current study with those previously obtained in Skövde, Sweden. LCI, FEV1, and MEF25 data from 24 healthy children aged 7.6–15.7 years were available from the Swedish laboratory. Age, height and weight were very similar for the two groups. The mean and range of values for LCI, FEV1, and MEF25 obtained from healthy children in the two centres were virtually identical. The upper limit of normality calculated from the Swedish data alone was 7.23. When the two populations were combined, the mean (SD) LCI was 6.40 (0.48), upper limit of normality 7.34.

**DISCUSSION**

In this cross-sectional study we compared spirometric measurements and ventilation distribution, measured by LCI, in a cohort of school age children with CF and in a matched cohort of school age control children. All healthy controls had normal FEV1 and MEF25 results. Normal values for LCI calculated from our control population were independent of age over the range studied, and were virtually identical to those recently reported from another laboratory. Approximately half of the children with CF had normal spirometric results, but nearly all of these children had abnormal ventilation distribution. Although this study was not powered to identify subgroup differences, a trend for higher LCI was noted in older children, in those with lower FEV1 and MEF25, and in those who were chronically infected with *P. aeruginosa*. In all children the coefficient of variation for LCI was low, indicating that this measure has good within-test repeatability.

In this study subjects were allowed to breathe spontaneously while watching a video, and the recordings were only excluded if there was evidence of leaking. Subjects were asked to keep their tidal volume between 8 and 15 ml/kg but MBW recordings were not excluded if they failed to do this. Despite these uncontrolled conditions, within-test repeatability was good with mean CV_LCI below 7% for both CF and control groups, and no relationship was seen between subject age and repeatability.

Use of a mass spectrometer to perform MBW allows recording of several gas concentrations simultaneously (such as helium and carbon dioxide). Further analyses of recordings including these gases can be performed in the future when suitable software and algorithms are available.
Multiple breath inert gas washout in school age children with CF

The current study was powered to detect a difference in LCI of 1 SD between healthy children measured in London and those measured in Sweden. As can be seen from table 3, no significant difference was observed, with the mean difference in LCI between the two groups being 0.1. The upper limit of normality calculated from the two populations was similar (7.49 for the UK population and 7.23 for the Swedish population). These differences between the healthy populations are small compared with the differences between healthy and CF populations (mean difference in LCI of 5.1 for the current study). The similarity of the results in healthy children from the two centres indicates that the MBW technique can be transferred between laboratories, and offers the possibility of collating data for future analyses.

The Swedish study also reported the LCI from 43 of the 70 children attending the CF clinic in Göteborg, most of whom had FEV1 and MEF25 results within the normal range. The majority of these children were found to have abnormal LCI although, in contrast to the findings in the current study, there was only a weak correlation between ventilation indices and spirometric indices. In the current study only a small subgroup (22/199) of children attending the CF clinic at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children were recruited. As we did not attempt to recruit all children attending the clinic, nor did we try to take a representative sample, it is likely that some selection bias operated in recruitment to this study since children with more severe disease attend the clinic more frequently and were therefore more likely to be approached. The mean FEV1 z-score of our CF study population was −2.01, and only half of our children had FEV1 within the normal range. This may explain why our CF population had a mean LCI of 11.53 compared with 8.33 in the Swedish CF population. A meaningful comparison of CF populations from two centres would require recruitment of representative samples and detailed information on treatment history and disease severity. These criteria were not met.

Figure 1  Age in years plotted against lung clearance index for control children (open circles) and children with CF (closed circles). Broken lines represent limits of normality for LCI. Note that normal values for LCI are independent of age over the range studied.

Figure 2 (A) Lung clearance index plotted against FEV1 z-score for control children (open circles) and children with CF (closed circles). The vertical broken line represents the lower limit of normality for FEV1 z-score and the horizontal broken line represents the upper limit of normality for LCI. Note that 50% of the children with CF had an FEV1 z-score within the normal range and LCI above the normal range. (B) Lung clearance index plotted against MEF25 z-score for control children (open circles) and children with CF (closed circles). The vertical broken line represents the lower limit of normality for MEF25 and the horizontal broken line represents the upper limit of normality for LCI. Note that many children with CF have an MEF25 z-score within the normal range and LCI above the normal range.

Figure 3 Lung clearance index (LCI) plotted against age for healthy children measured at the Institute of Child Health (closed circles) and in Sweden (open triangles). Broken lines represent limits of normality for LCI, calculated from Institute of Child Health data.
for the current analysis, but the consistency of LCI results in the healthy populations would allow future prospective studies using LCI as an outcome measure.

There was no correlation between LCI and FEV₁ or MEF₂₅ in healthy children, and this finding is not unexpected. Spirometric parameters are determined by many factors including the resistance and mechanical properties of the airways, total lung capacity, the elastic recoil pressure of the lungs, and muscular strength, some of which may be influenced by nutritional status. Conversely, an increase in LCI is caused by differences in specific ventilation between parallel lung units which may be due to changes in airway resistance or lung compliance. In contrast to spirometry, the LCI also reflects whether such pathology is irregularly distributed.

Cystic fibrosis is initially a disease of the airways which eventually progresses to parenchymal destruction. The extent of this destructive process varies between regions of the lung, rather than being uniformly distributed. It can therefore be expected that there will be some correlation between spirometric parameters and LCI in children with CF, but that this correlation will not be perfect. What we have shown is that all children with CF who have abnormal FEV₁ or MEF₂₅ have a markedly abnormal LCI (fig 2), and that most children with CF who have normal spirometric results have some derangement of LCI. These results are consistent with those reported by the Swedish group.

This study cannot confirm whether this inhomogeneity is a manifestation of early CF lung disease, or whether it is an epiphenomenon present in most children with CF but unconnected to future prognosis. This question can only be answered by longitudinal studies tracking changes in LCI and forced expiratory parameters, and intervention studies examining the effect of treatment on ventilation distribution.

In this context, it is of note that MBW can be performed in both infants and preschool children. Early data from our own laboratory suggest that the within-test repeatability of this measurement is equally good in these younger age groups, and that normal values for LCI are very similar to those reported here for older children. This observation adds to the potential value of the MBW method, as interpretation of forced expiratory parameters can be confounded by the effects of growth and development. If the remarkable consistency of LCI in school age populations also applies to younger age groups, then this measure has considerable potential for tracking the effect of disease in growing populations.

This study shows that the MBW method can be accurately transferred between laboratories, that MBW parameters have good within-test repeatability in school age children, and that, in children with CF, MBW parameters correlate with spirometric results but are often abnormal in children with normal spirometry. These results suggest that MBW may be a useful marker of early CF lung disease.

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**REFERENCES**


LUNG ALERT

The real impact of influenza?


Each year mortality increases in winter, especially in the elderly. Much of the excess is believed to be related to respiratory viral infections but robust data are scarce. Three recent papers cover this topic and provide further insights into the role of influenza.

Thompson et al provide data on national estimates of influenza associated hospital admissions in the US. This is important because previously only data on influenza associated mortality were available, which may incompletely reflect the severity of influenza infections. The authors used data from National Hospital Discharge Survey and WHO collaborating laboratories influenza surveillance to estimate the annual numbers of hospital admissions associated with influenza from 1979–80 to 2000–01. 8.6% of all primary admissions and 8.0% of any listed pneumonia and influenza hospital admissions were associated with influenza viruses. The total numbers of primary and influenza related hospital admissions increased in a linear fashion during the period investigated. Influenza associated hospital admissions rates and length of stay increased dramatically with age. Rates of hospital admission were lower during seasons in which A(H1N1) viruses predominated compared with A(H3N2). The authors conclude that the observed increase in influenza associated hospital admissions was due to aging of the population, the predominance of A(H3N2) viruses in many recent seasons, and the prolonged circulation of viruses in recent years. This study is, however, limited by the absence of previous health information such that it was not possible to determine which individuals were at risk for influenza complications and, since no information was available on vaccination status, assessment of vaccine effectiveness was not possible.

Vaccine effectiveness was investigated by Armstrong et al. They performed a prospective cohort follow up in 24 535 subjects aged over 75 years, supplemented by weekly counts of influenza isolations, to estimate the protection against death provided by influenza vaccination. Overall mortality was lower in vaccinated people than in unvaccinated people. Vaccination significantly reduced deaths due to all cause and respiratory diseases. During the influenza season the proportion of deaths attributable to influenza was 13.4% in unvaccinated and 2.2% in vaccinated people, resulting in a derived estimate of vaccine effectiveness of 83%. Vulnerability to confounding was substantially reduced in this study by a new approach avoiding direct comparison of mortality in vaccinated and unvaccinated groups, but comparing vulnerability within each group to increasing mortality associated with high circulation of influenza. However, the robustness and improved outcome specificity obtained by this method was at the cost of low precision, highlighted by the findings that only protection from all cause and respiratory mortality were statistically significant at conventional levels.

The overall determinants of vulnerability to winter mortality were examined by Wilkinson et al using a population based cohort study investigating people aged over 75 years recruited from primary care. Assessments included medical, sociodemographic, and socioeconomic data. Mortality was related to information on circulating influenza. Overall mortality in the winter months (December to March) was higher (180.1 deaths per 1000 person years) than in the other months (76.4 deaths per 1000 person years). Only female sex and a prior history of respiratory illness were associated with excess winter deaths.

Taken together, these studies show that significant numbers of influenza associated hospital admissions occur among the elderly and that influenza vaccination has a protective effect on mortality in these patients. The increase in winter mortality in elderly people seems particularly related to pre-existing respiratory illness and, surprisingly, female sex.
The real impact of influenza?

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