Polyunsaturated fatty acids improve exercise capacity in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

R Broekhuizen, E F M Wouters, E C Creutzberg, C A P M Weling-Scheepers, A M W J Schols

Background: Muscle wasting and decreased muscle oxidative capacity commonly occur in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) have been shown to mediate several inflammatory and metabolic pathways which may be involved in the pathogenesis of muscle impairment in COPD. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of PUFA modulation on systemic inflammation, reversal of muscle wasting, and functional status in COPD.

Methods: Eighty patients with COPD (57 men) with forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) 37.3 (13.8)% predicted received 9 g PUFA or placebo daily in a double blind randomised fashion during an 8 week rehabilitation programme. Body composition (bioelectrical impedance), functional capacity (lung function, incremental cycle ergometry test, submaximal cycle test, isokinetic quadriceps strength) and inflammatory markers (C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin (IL)-6 and tumour necrosis factor (TNF-α) were assessed at baseline and after 8 weeks.

Results: Both groups had similar increases in weight, fat-free mass (FFM), and muscle strength. The peak load of the incremental exercise test increased more in the PUFA group than in the placebo group (difference in increase 9.7 W (95% CI 2.5 to 17.0), p = 0.009) even after adjustment for FFM. The duration of the constant work rate test also increased more in patients receiving PUFA (difference in increase 4.3 min (95% CI 0.6 to 7.9), p = 0.023). The positive effects of PUFA could not be attributed to a decrease in systemic levels of CRP, IL-6 and TNF-α.

Conclusions: This is the first study to show beneficial effects of PUFA on exercise capacity in patients with COPD.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CRP, C-reactive protein; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FFM, fat-free mass; FM, fat-free mass index; FVC, forced expiratory vital capacity; IL-6, interleukin 6; ITGV, intrathoracic gas volume; IVC, inspiratory vital capacity; PaO2, arterial oxygen pressure; PaCO2, arterial carbon dioxide pressure; PFR, peak forced expiratory flow; PPAR, peroxisome proliferator activated receptor; PDE, phosphodiesterase; PPARα, peroxisome proliferator activated receptor α; PPARγ, peroxisome proliferator activated receptor γ; PPARδ, peroxisome proliferator activated receptor δ; PPARβ/δ, peroxisome proliferator activated receptor β/δ; T1/2, half-life; TCO2, carbon dioxide transfer factor; TRIM, Toll like receptor; TNF-α, tumour necrosis factor α; VO2, peak oxygen consumption; VO2peak, peak carbon dioxide production; VE, peak ventilation; VO2peak, peak oxygen consumption
The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of PUFA supplementation on the outcome of pulmonary rehabilitation of COPD patients, firstly determined by functional performance and exercise capacity and, secondly, as determined by a reversal of muscle wasting in relation to chronic low grade inflammation.

METHODS

Subjects
The study population consisted of Dutch patients with clinically stable GOLD stage II–IV COPD consecutively admitted to an inpatient pulmonary rehabilitation centre (Asthma Center Hornerheide, Horn, The Netherlands) during the years 2000–2002. Patients were excluded if suffering from concurrent diseases such as malignancies, gastrointestinal or kidney abnormalities, metabolic or endocrine diseases, and inflammatory diseases. During rehabilitation patients received maintenance respiratory medication that in general consisted of inhaled bronchodilators, inhaled corticosteroids and, when indicated, theophyllines.

Intervention
The study design was placebo controlled, randomized, and double blind. During an 8 week training programme all patients received nine capsules daily, each capsule containing 1 g of either a blend of PUFA or placebo. The daily dosage of PUFA consisted of 3.4 g active fatty acids, a blend of 400 mg stearidonic acid (STA, 18:4n-3), 760 mg gamma-linolenic acid (GLA, 18:3n-6), 1200 mg alpha-linolenic acid (ALA, 18:3n-3), 700 mg eicosapentanoic acid (EPA, 20:5n-3), and 340 mg docosahexanoic acid (DHA, 22:6n-3). The placebo capsules contained 80% palm oil and 20% sunflower oil and had the same caloric content (9 kcal/capsule) as the PUFA capsules. All capsules were enriched with 3.5 mg/g vitamin E to stabilise the oil and to serve as an antioxidant. The patients who were depleted or suffering from recent weight loss (n = 48, 24 in PUFA group and 24 in placebo group) also received 3 x daily liquid nutritional supplements (Respironix, 375 ml total) containing 3.4 g PUFA (2.85 g linoleic acid (LA, 18:2n-6) and 0.6 g linolenic acid (ALA: 18:3n-3)). Depletion was defined as a body mass index (BMI: body weight/height$^2$) ≤21 kg/m$^2$ and/or fat-free mass index (FFMI: fat-free mass/height$^2$) ≤16 kg/m$^2$ for male patients and ≤15 kg/m$^2$ for female patients. Capsules and drink supplements were given in between the regular meals under supervision of the staff of the inpatient rehabilitation centre. The physical exercise training programme, which was also blinded for PUFA intervention, consisted of a combination of supervised endurance and strength exercise training as described elsewhere. The ethical review board of the University Hospital Maastricht approved the study and all patients gave their written informed consent.

Measurements

Pulmonary function
Forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV$_1$) and forced vital capacity (FVC) were assessed from the flow-volume curve using a spirometer (Masterlab, Jaeger, Würzburg, Germany). FEV$_1$ was also assessed 15 min after inhalation of $\beta$ agonists via a metered dose inhaler. Carbon monoxide transfer factor (TLCO) was determined using the single breath method (Masterlab). Lung functional parameters were expressed as a percentage of reference values. Blood was drawn from the brachial artery to analyse arterial oxygen tension (PaO$_2$) and carbon dioxide tension (PaCO$_2$) with a blood gas analyser (Radiometer, ABL 330, Copenhagen, Denmark).

Body composition
At baseline and after 8 weeks BMI was calculated as weight divided by height in squared metres (kg/m$^2$). Fat-free mass (FFM; kg) was measured using single frequency (50 kHz) bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA; Xitron Technologies, San Diego, CA, USA) with subjects in the supine position. FFM of patients was calculated using the disease-specific equation proposed by Schols and described by Steiner et al. Fat-free mass index (FFMI) was calculated as FFM divided by height$^2$ (kg/m$^2$).

Exercise capacity

Incremental bicycle ergometry test
An incremental bicycle ergometry test was performed on an electromagnetic braked ergometer (Corival 400, Lode, Groningen, The Netherlands) under supervision of a chest physician to investigate maximal leg exercise capacity. After 2 minutes of resting and 1 minute unloaded cycling, power was increased every minute by 10 W. In a subgroup of patients not suffering from chronic hypoxia (PUFA n = 32; placebo n = 33; PaO$_2$ ≥7.3 kPa), peak oxygen consumption (V$\dot{O}_2$), peak carbon dioxide production (V$\dot{CO}_2$) and peak ventilation (V$\dot{E}$) were also measured and calculated from breath by breath analysis using a breathing mask (Oxycon Beta, Jaeger, Würzburg, Germany). The respiratory exchange ratio (RER) was calculated as V$\dot{CO}_2$/V$\dot{O}_2$. Baseline peak workload used in the analysis was expressed as a percentage of reference values.

Submaximal bicycle ergometry test
The patients performed a submaximal bicycle test of 2 minutes unloaded cycling, 10 minutes at 50%, followed by a maximum of 20 minutes at 70% of individually measured peak workload of the incremental bicycle ergometry test performed on an electromagnetic braked ergometer (Corival 400, Lode, Groningen, The Netherlands). Endurance time, defined as the time of cycling, was measured.

Skeletal muscle strength
Isokinetic quadriceps strength of the dominant leg of the patients was measured using a Biodex dynamometer (Biodex Corporation, Shirley, USA) following the protocol described by Gosker et al. In order to avoid learning effects, all subjects practised on the dynamometer under supervision of a physiotherapist the day before the actual test.

Skeletal muscle function of the upper extremities was assessed with use of a Harpenden handgrip dynamometer (Yamar, Preston, Jackson, MI, USA). The mean of the highest of three attempts per hand was used in the analysis.
Respiratory muscle function
Respiratory muscle function was assessed by measuring maximal inspiratory mouth pressure (Pimax) according to the method of Black and Hyatt.22 The best of three attempts was taken for analysis. Pimax values were noted as positive values.

Data handling and statistical analysis
Results are presented as mean (95% confidence interval) for all variables that were normally distributed. Differences between the groups at baseline were analysed by the Student’s t test for independent samples. The outcome of the variables after 8 weeks of intervention were compared between groups by linear regression with baseline value of the parameter, intervention with PUFA, and intervention with drink supplements as predictors. There was no interaction between PUFA intervention and intervention with drink supplements. Normally distributed parameters within groups were compared with the paired Student’s t test. Data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 10.1 for Windows (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). Statistical significance was assumed at a p value of 0.05.

RESULTS
Participants
Four hundred and twenty nine patients were admitted to the rehabilitation centre during the study period which lasted from July 2000 until October 2002; 258 did not meet the inclusion criteria and 69 patients did not want to participate. The intent-to-treat group therefore consisted of 102 patients (71 men and 31 women; 51 PUFA and 51 placebo). Three patients in the placebo group had to discontinue the study because of admission to hospital due to exacerbation (n = 2) or pneumothorax (n = 1). One patient in the PUFA group discontinued the intervention due to enteric fever. Four patients (PUFA: n = 2, placebo: n = 2) resigned from the rehabilitation centre because of personal problems and four patients (PUFA: n = 3, placebo: n = 1) were not willing to cooperate further with the study. In the placebo group, three patients discontinued because of an increase in complaints such as belching and nausea, while in the PUFA group seven patients discontinued the study due to belching, nausea, vomiting, fishy taste in the mouth, and stomach ache. In total, nine patients in the placebo group and 13 in the PUFA group discontinued the intervention, leaving 80 patients to complete the study (PUFA: n = 38, placebo: n = 42; fig 1). There was no significant difference either in the number of patients dropping out of the study or in those with complaints due to the intervention between the PUFA and the placebo groups.

Baseline characteristics
The baseline characteristics of both groups in the intent-to-treat group of patients are shown in table 1. The patients were characterised by low BMI and low FFMI. In addition, these patients were compromised in exercise capacity as their peak load was 41.2 (19.3)% of predicted. CRP, as a marker of systemic inflammation, was increased (176.1 (252.3)% of 5 mg/l). No significant differences were found between baseline characteristics of the PUFA group and the placebo group. The patients who discontinued the study did not differ from the per-protocol group on all parameters, except for having a shorter duration time on the submaximal cycle ergometry test (drop out group: 7.2 (4.4) min; per-protocol group: 13.0 (7.7) min, p = 0.01).

[Patient flow diagram]

Figure 1   Patient flow diagram.
PUFA modulation in COPD

addition, V \dot{O}_2 per load was significantly decreased, while in seen between those receiving PUFA or placebo (data not differences in change of body composition or response were placebo) who were receiving nutritional supplementation, no group of depleted patients (n = 36, 23M/13F, 19 PUFA/17 placebo) did not significantly change during the 8 week rehabilitation programme in both the PUFA and placebo groups, no significant differences in change of body composition or muscle strength (data not shown).

Table 1  Mean (SD) baseline characteristics of the intent-to-treat group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>PUFA (n = 51)</th>
<th>Placebo (n = 51)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>36/15</td>
<td>35/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>64 (10)</td>
<td>62 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (m)</td>
<td>1.70 (0.07)</td>
<td>1.70 (0.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m^2)</td>
<td>22.5 (4.0)</td>
<td>22.1 (3.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFMI (kg/m^2)</td>
<td>16.1 (2.1)</td>
<td>15.7 (1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM (%)</td>
<td>27.5 (7.2)</td>
<td>28.3 (7.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking history (pack years)</td>
<td>38 (26)</td>
<td>34 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV1 (% predicted)</td>
<td>38.2 (13.1)</td>
<td>35.8 (15.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversibility (%)</td>
<td>1.9 (5.7)</td>
<td>2.0 (4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVC (% predicted)</td>
<td>77.6 (16.3)</td>
<td>75.9 (20.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVC (% predicted)</td>
<td>77.8 (16.5)</td>
<td>78.8 (19.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV (% predicted)</td>
<td>195.6 (57.2)</td>
<td>192.6 (55.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITGV (% predicted)</td>
<td>161.7 (34.2)</td>
<td>162.4 (37.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlco (% predicted)</td>
<td>52.1 (20.4)</td>
<td>46.4 (19.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paco2 (kPa)</td>
<td>9.2 (1.3)</td>
<td>9.3 (1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pacO2 (kPa)</td>
<td>5.5 (0.9)</td>
<td>5.3 (0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak load incremental test (%</td>
<td>39.6 (18.3)</td>
<td>42.9 (20.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRP (% increase)</td>
<td>188 (272)</td>
<td>165 (233)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Variables were compared between groups by the Student's t test for independent samples. There were no significant differences between groups (p>0.05).

PUFA intervention

Exercise capacity

Figure 2 shows the results of the PUFA intervention on exercise capacity. The maximum load increased during the incremental maximal bicycle ergometry test in both the intervention and placebo groups. In the PUFA group, however, the maximum load increased significantly more after 8 weeks of intervention (difference in change in maximum load 9.7 W (95% CI 2.5 to 17.0), p = 0.009; fig 2A), even when corrected for FFM (difference in change in maximum load corrected for FFM 0.209 W/kg (95% CI 0.054 to 0.364), p = 0.009). In a subgroup of patients not using long term oxygen therapy (LTOT; n = 31 in the PUFA group and n = 32 in the placebo group), ventilatory and metabolic data were obtained during the maximal bicycle test (table 2). In both intervention groups V\dot{O}_2 and VO_2 were similarly increased at 8 weeks compared with baseline. However, RER tended to be increased by PUFA (mean difference 0.039 (95% CI –0.001 to 0.078), p = 0.054). In addition, VO_2 per load was significantly decreased, while in the placebo group neither variable changed.

Besides an improvement in maximal exercise capacity, the duration of the submaximal bicycle ergometry test increased in both intervention groups but, again, a greater increase was seen in the PUFA group (difference in change in duration 4.3 min (95% CI 0.6 to 7.9), p = 0.023; fig 2B).

Body composition and peripheral muscle strength

Body weight and FFM increased during the 8 week rehabilitation programme in both the PUFA and placebo groups, while FM only increased significantly in the PUFA group (table 3). Changes in weight and body composition were similar in both groups, however. In addition, within the group of depleted patients (n = 36, 23M/13F, 19 PUFA/17 placebo) who were receiving nutritional supplementation, no differences in change of body composition or response were seen between those receiving PUFA or placebo (data not shown). No complementary effect of PUFA on FFM was therefore seen in addition to protein energy supplementation.

In line with the changes in FFM, quadriceps muscle strength increased similarly in both intervention groups. No effect of the PUFA intervention was seen in strength parameters in addition to rehabilitation.

Systemic inflammation

CRP, IL-6, and TNF-α did not change after rehabilitation or after PUFA intervention (fig 3).

Lung function

PUFA intervention had no effect on FEV_1 and inspiratory muscle strength (data not shown).

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DISCUSSION

This is the first study to show beneficial effects of PUFA on the response to exercise training in patients with COPD. The major finding of this study was that, in addition to the beneficial effects of pulmonary rehabilitation, functional capacity in patients with COPD was increased after 8 weeks of PUFA supplementation compared with placebo as shown by improvements in peak exercise capacity and submaximal endurance time.

Previous epidemiological research has shown that PUFA intake has a protective effect on the development of COPD, decreasing risk dose dependently and increasing lung function in smokers. Recent research has shown that, locally, PPAR expressed by cachectic patients with pancreatic cancer. Barber et al have also shown an improvement in performance status (using the Karnofsky score) after PUFA supplementation in patients with pancreatic cancer. These changes could reflect modulatory effects of PUFA on muscle metabolism. Further studies are indicated using nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and metabolic markers in muscle biopsies to test this hypothesis.

PUFA are known PPAR activators. The PPARs have been shown to promote the uptake of circulating fatty acids by cells through upregulation of the lipoprotein lipase gene. In addition, PPARs control mitochondrial fatty acid import and β-oxidation. It is possible that the increase in exercise capacity induced by PUFA seen in this study could be attributed to a PUFA-induced activation of PPAR, increasing fatty acid availability and oxidation. This possible increase in oxidative capacity might be related to changes in fibre types. Indeed, research has consistently shown a shift from the oxidative type I and type IIA fibres to the glycolytic type IIX fibres in COPD patients compared with controls. An increase in oxidative capacity could increase muscle endurance by sparing glycogen and delaying lactic acid production and the lactic acid threshold. In patients with COPD muscle glycogen is decreased compared with healthy controls, although this could be partly a reflection of inactivity. In addition, early lactic acidosis in response to exercise is common in COPD which can, at least partially, be reversed by training.

Another possible PPAR mediated mechanism involves the chronic inflammation in the lungs of patients with COPD. Recent research has shown that, locally, PPAR expressed by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>PUFA† (n = 37)</th>
<th>Placebo† (n = 38)</th>
<th>PUFA versus placebo‡</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peak load (W)</td>
<td>19.7 (20.2)*</td>
<td>10.0 (13.6)*</td>
<td>9.7 (2.5 to 17.0)</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load/FFM (W/kg)</td>
<td>0.368 (0.383)*</td>
<td>0.163 (0.292)*</td>
<td>0.209 (0.06 to 0.37)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak VO₂ (ml/min)</td>
<td>1.19 (219)*</td>
<td>1.46 (179)*</td>
<td>23 (122 to 77)</td>
<td>0.648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak VCO₂ (ml/min)</td>
<td>122 (277)*</td>
<td>128 (207)*</td>
<td>35 (89 to 158)</td>
<td>0.578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RER</td>
<td>0.033 (0.096)*</td>
<td>-0.009 (0.081)</td>
<td>0.039 (0.001 to 0.078)</td>
<td>0.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak VO₂ (l/min)</td>
<td>5.5 (7.4)*</td>
<td>3.4 (7.7)*</td>
<td>2.1 (1.8 to 5.9)</td>
<td>0.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCO₂/VO₂</td>
<td>0.027 (6.004)</td>
<td>-1.730 (2.924)*</td>
<td>2.1 (-0.451 to 4.586)</td>
<td>0.106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCO₂/load</td>
<td>1.396 (3.444)*</td>
<td>-0.571 (5.253)</td>
<td>-1.028 (-2.808 to 0.752)</td>
<td>0.252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FFM, fat-free mass; VO₂, peak oxygen consumption; VCO₂, peak carbon dioxide production; RER, respiratory exchange ratio.

*aVariables before and after intervention were compared within groups by the paired Student's t test, p < 0.05.

The change in outcome of the variables after 8 weeks of intervention were compared between groups by linear regression with baseline value of the parameter, intervention with PUFA, and intervention with drink supplements as predictors (p < 0.05).

Values represent adjusted means with 95% confidence intervals.
alveolar macrophages may play an anti-inflammatory role through inhibition of cytokine production and enhancement of phagocytosis.14 The anti-inflammatory response of PPAR was shown to be increased by PPAR agonists. Although in the present study FEV1 did not seem to improve, a PUFA-induced decrease in local inflammation cannot be excluded. Further research is needed to elucidate the mechanism behind the improved exercise capacity after PUFA intervention, using more invasive techniques to assess local inflammatory and modulatory markers such as NFκB in the lungs (for example, induced sputum or bronchial biopsies) and muscle (muscle biopsies).

The second aim of this study was to investigate the effects of PUFA on body composition in relation to low grade systemic inflammation. The rationale for this hypothesis comes from previous positive results of PUFA modulation in other chronic inflammatory conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis and cancer cachexia. In patients with pancreatic cancer, preliminary uncontrolled studies have suggested that supplementation with fish oil or eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) reverses weight loss and decreases the acute phase response.15 However, these results were not confirmed in a recent multicentre double blind trial in which a higher dose of EPA supplementation was used.16 The interaction of PUFA and cytokine biology is, however, complex since it has been shown that the ability of healthy volunteers to downregulate TNF-α production after PUFA intervention was associated with baseline TNF-α production and with TNF-α -308 and lymphotoxin-α +252 polymorphisms.17

In this study patients in the PUFA and placebo groups showed a similar increase in body weight and FFMI. These improvements in body composition are therefore the result of the rehabilitation programme including protein energy supplementation if indicated. It is probably not related to a decreased systemic inflammatory response as we did not find an effect of PUFA on the specific markers CRP, IL-6, and TNF-α. Surprisingly, in this study only a few patients (n = 5) gained less than 2% in weight, which is used as an indication of non-response as defined by Creutzberg et al.18 This could be due to the use of smaller portions of drink supplements, attenuating the fall in habitual food intake.19 Interestingly, the patients who did not respond adequately had a higher TNF-α level than those who did gain sufficient weight (data not shown). This is in agreement with the observations of Creutzberg et al who associated an increased systemic inflammation with non-response to nutritional therapy.

The fact that we did see a PUFA-induced increase in exercise capacity suggests that the PUFA blend used was sufficient in dosage and composition. In addition, it indicates that the intervention was long enough to cause an effect. Further research is needed to study dose-dependent mechanisms and the effects of other PUFA blends with different fatty acid compositions or other ratios of fatty acids. In addition, it remains to be investigated whether PUFA supplementation alone, without exercise training, will have a similar effect on exercise capacity in patients with COPD.

Although the nutritional supplementation with Resporil also contained PUFA, a possible synergistic effect has been separated from the PUFA effect as nutritional supplementation was also included in the statistical analysis as a predictor. In addition, there was no interaction between PUFA and the use of Resporil and the same number of depleted patients in the PUFA and the placebo group were included.

In conclusion, we have shown that PUFA modulation in combination with rehabilitation enhances the increase in exercise capacity in COPD which cannot be ascribed to changes in systemic inflammatory response.

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REFERENCES

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Inhaled corticosteroids: no association with pregnancy induced hypertension in asthmatics


Asthma has been linked with an increased risk of pregnancy induced hypertension (PIHT), but it is unclear whether this association is due to medication or the condition itself. This nested case-control study selected a cohort of asthmatic pregnant women from 1990 to 2000 and identified 302 cases of PIHT from a total of 4593 pregnancies. Cases of PIHT were compared with suitably matched controls. In both groups the use and dosage of inhaled corticosteroids were analysed using two conditional logistic regression models. Use of inhaled corticosteroids during pregnancy was not associated with any increased risk of PIHT (adjusted OR 1.02, 95% CI 0.77 to 1.34) or pre-eclampsia. In contrast, both oral corticosteroids and markers of uncontrolled/severe asthma were associated with a statistically significant increased risk of PIHT (oral corticosteroids: adjusted OR 1.57, 1.02 to 2.41). Markers of uncontrolled asthma included visits to the emergency department for asthma, use of oral corticosteroids, and having been reviewed by a respiratory specialist.

Asthma during pregnancy can result in potentially serious complications including PIHT. This study suggests that the use of inhaled corticosteroids for the control of asthma in pregnancy does not increase the risk of PIHT or pre-eclampsia.
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