Assessment of bronchodilator responsiveness in preschool children using forced oscillations

Cindy Thamrin, Catherine L Gangell, Kanokporn Udomittipong, Merci M H Kusel, Hilary Patterson, Takayoshi Fukushima, André Schultz, Graham L Hall, Stephen M Stick, Peter D Sly

Background: The forced oscillation technique (FOT) requires minimal patient cooperation and is feasible in preschool children. Few data exist on respiratory function changes measured using FOT following inhaled bronchodilators (BD) in healthy young children, limiting the clinical applications of BD testing in this age group. A study was undertaken to determine the most appropriate method of quantifying BD responses using FOT in healthy young children and those with common respiratory conditions including cystic fibrosis, neonatal chronic lung disease and asthma and/or current wheeze.

Methods: A pseudorandom FOT signal (4–48 Hz) was used to examine respiratory resistance and reactance at 6, 8 and 10 Hz; 3–5 acceptable measurements were made before and 15 min after the administration of salbutamol. The post-BD response was expressed in absolute and relative (percentage of baseline) terms.

Results: Significant BD responses were seen in all groups. Absolute changes in BD responses were related to baseline lung function within each group. Relative changes in BD responses were less dependent on baseline lung function and were independent of height in healthy children. Those with neonatal chronic lung disease showed a strong baseline dependence in their responses. The BD response in children with cystic fibrosis, asthma or wheeze (based on both group mean data and number of responders) was not greater than in healthy children.

Conclusions: The BD response assessed by the FOT in preschool children should be expressed as a relative change to account for the effect of baseline lung function. The limits for a positive BD response of ~40% and 65% for respiratory resistance and reactance, respectively, are recommended.

The forced oscillation technique (FOT) is increasingly used in preschool children to measure respiratory function owing to its low requirement for patient cooperation and ease of measurement. The technique allows measurement of the respiratory input impedance (Zrs) under tidal breathing conditions. From this, resistance (Rrs) and reactance (Xrs) of the respiratory system can be obtained as a function of frequency. Response in respiratory function to a bronchodilator (BD) is routinely used as part of the clinical assessment of children with lung disease, but little information exists on the BD response in preschool children with lung disease compared with healthy children as quantified by FOT variables.

Other lung function methods have been used to assess BD responses in children of this age group, both with and without lung disease, with mixed results. Spirometric parameters such as the forced expiratory volume in 1 s are variably dependent on airway diameter and compliance, both of which are potentially altered by BD inhalation but have opposite effects on maximal flow. The interrupter technique has been shown to underestimate resistance, particularly in children with high baseline resistance. Specific airway resistance obtained by whole body plethysmography has also been used in this age group.

There are a number of FOT studies using impulse oscillometry but, because of the constraints of the technique, Rrs and Xrs are only reported at multiples of 5 Hz, thus missing out on information from other frequencies. Studies in patients with cystic fibrosis (CF) have been made using pseudorandom FOT which have no such frequency constraints, but unfortunately they had no healthy group for comparison. Children of school age with neonatal chronic lung disease (nCLD) have been assessed using both impulse oscillimetry and pseudorandom FOT, but preschool children were not included and the assessment did not include their BD response. Mazurek and colleagues used the head generator technique to perform pseudorandom FOT on patients with asthma and CF, but only reported Rrs and Xrs data from 10 and 20 Hz whereas Delacourt and coworkers used the extrapolated parameter R0 as an outcome variable. More recent studies assessing BD responses using FOT in healthy children and children with asthma and/or current wheeze showed a strong baseline dependence in their responses. The BD response in children with cystic fibrosis, asthma or wheeze (based on both group mean data and number of responders) was not greater than in healthy children.

The BD response assessed by the FOT in preschool children should be expressed as a relative change to account for the effect of baseline lung function. The limits for a positive BD response of ~40% and 65% for respiratory resistance and reactance, respectively, are recommended.

METHODS

Subjects
Healthy children were defined as those with no history of asthma or wheeze ever and who had not been diagnosed with CF or nCLD. They were studied at a time when they were well and had had no respiratory infections in the 2 weeks before the date of study. As part of a separate study, they also underwent skin prick testing to locally relevant aeroallergens (house dust mite, cat, grass mix, mould mix) and their parents answered a questionnaire which yielded information on respiratory history and environmental tobacco smoke exposure. Atopy was defined as a positive skin prick test to one or more allergens where a

Abbreviations: BD, bronchodilator; CF, cystic fibrosis; FOT, forced oscillation technique; nCLD, neonatal chronic lung disease; Rrs, respiratory resistance; Xrs, respiratory reactance; Zrs, respiratory input impedance
positive result was determined by a weal diameter of at least 3 mm after 15 min.

Children with CF and nCLD were measured as part of clinical follow-up programmes at the Princess Margaret Hospital for Children. Children with CF were identified through neonatal screening or from clinical criteria and confirmed by sweat electrolyte analysis. Children with nCLD were those who required use of supplemental oxygen for more than 28 days at 36 weeks postmenstrual age for infants with gestational age at birth of ≤32 weeks and the use of supplemental oxygen at 28 days of life for individuals with gestational age at birth of ≥32 weeks. Current wheeze was defined by the occurrence of episodes of wheezing in the past 12 months. Children with asthma were those with current wheeze who also had a doctor diagnosis of asthma.

Measurements were made in children when neither a long-acting BD had been administered for at least 24 h nor a short-acting BD for at least 4 h before the testing session.

**Forced oscillation technique**

The FOT methods used in this study have been previously described and validated. Respiratory impedance spectra (Zrs), yielding Rrs and Xrs as a function of frequency, were obtained using commercially available equipment (I2M, Chess Medical, Belgium) based on the specifications of Länsér and co-workers, in accordance with European Respiratory Society guidelines. The forced oscillatory signal was a pseudorandom signal consisting of frequency components between 4 and 48 Hz with a measurement period of 8 s.

**Protocol**

During measurement the child was seated comfortably upright with the neck in the neutral position and the arms resting comfortably by the side. The child’s cheeks were supported by an investigator. Measurements were made with the child wearing a nose clip during quiet breathing through a mouthpiece and filter (Suregard, BirdHealthcare, Australia).

Three to five technically acceptable measurements were obtained at baseline. Individual measurements were considered technically unacceptable if coherence was <0.95 at three or more frequencies or if Zrs showed obvious artifacts.

Salbutamol (600 μg) was administered via a pressurised metered dose inhaler (Ventolin, GlaxoSmithKline) and spacer device (Volumatic, GlaxoSmithKline). Respiratory function measurements were repeated (as above) 15 min after BD inhalation. All protocols used in this study were approved by the ethics committee at the Princess Margaret Hospital for Children and parental consent was obtained.

**RESULTS**

**Baseline and BD responses**

Anthropometric data and baseline respiratory function are shown in table 1. Children with nCLD were shorter and lighter than other children, most likely explaining the higher resistance and lower reactance at all frequencies compared with healthy children. Children with CF also had higher resistance (all frequencies) and lower reactance (at 6 Hz) (table 1). There were no differences in baseline respiratory function between the children with asthma or wheeze and the healthy children (table 1). In all groups, post-BD lung function significantly improved compared with baseline, that is, the resistance parameters decreased while the reactance parameters increased (fig 1, p<0.05 for all tests, Wilcoxon signed rank test).

Approximately one-third (24/78) of the healthy group were atopic and 17.9% (14/78) had been exposed to tobacco smoke. Neither atopy nor passive smoke exposure influenced baseline lung function, absolute or relative BD responses measured by any of the FOT variables (p=0.05 for all tests, Mann-Whitney test).

**Dependence of BD responses on anthropometric factors and baseline lung function**

Stratified for disease group, the absolute response measured by all FOT variables was found to be strongly dependent on baseline lung function (p<0.001). The absolute response was not dependent on any of the other factors in any of the groups studied, with the exception of Rrs vs age in the healthy group (coefficient = −0.058, p = 0.017), Xrs vs age and sex in the CF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Anthropometric data and baseline lung function of study subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthy</td>
<td>CF (n = 39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (months)</td>
<td>61 (50, 62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (M:F)</td>
<td>36:42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>110 (103, 118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>19.5 (15.8, 22.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline lung function</td>
<td>Rrs6 (hPa/s/l) 7.69 (5.53, 11.78) Xrs6 (hPa/s/l) 2.73 (1.67, 4.83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continuous data are represented as median (10th, 90th percentile) values. Numbers in bold indicate a significant difference compared with the healthy group (Mann-Whitney test for each group, p<0.05). CF, cystic fibrosis; nCLD, neonatal chronic lung disease; Rrs6, Rrs8, Rrs10, respiratory resistance at 6, 8, and 10 Hz; Xrs6, Xrs8, Xrs10, respiratory reactance at 6, 8, and 10 Hz.
group (regression slope coefficient = 0.046, p = 0.010 and coefficient = 0.520, p = 0.039, respectively), Xrs 8 vs weight in the nCLD group (coefficient = 0.150, p = 0.027), and Xrs10 vs height in the wheeze group (coefficient = 0.072, p = 0.026). Scatter graphs for Rrs8 and Xrs8 plotted against baseline (fig 2) were representative of the relationships between FOT variables and baseline in general.

Stratified for disease group, the relative response measured by all FOT variables was less significantly dependent on baseline lung function (significant p values ranging from 0.001 to 0.45), with no relationship between baseline and Rrs8, Rrs 10 or Xrs 6 in the healthy group and Rrs 10 in the CF group. In addition, Xrs 6 vs age in the CF group (coefficient = 1.14, p = 0.036), Xrs 8 vs weight in the nCLD group (coefficient = 4.11, p = 0.020) and Xrs 10 in the wheeze group (coefficient = 2.67, p = 0.018) were found to be significant.

Comparison of relative BD responses between healthy and disease groups

Results from comparisons between healthy and disease groups, adjusted for age, sex, height, weight and baseline, were similar for the absolute (table 2) and relative (table 3) BD responses. For the sake of simplicity, only the relative responses are described here.

As a group, children with CF tended to have smaller relative BD responses than healthy children. Adjusted for covariates, Rrs8 and Rrs10 were found to be significantly different from the healthy group (adjusted p = 0.031 and 0.021, respectively). There were no significant differences in relative BD assessed by any of the FOT parameters between children with CF who did (53%) or did not have (47%) respiratory symptoms (parental reported cough, cold or sputum production or clinician reported wheeze, crackles or respiratory tract infection) at the time of the study.

Children with nCLD as a group tended to have larger relative BD responses than healthy children, with a weakly significant difference in Rrs8 and Rrs10 from the healthy group (adjusted p = 0.045 and 0.042, respectively). In this group, baseline
remained a significant covariate in the multiple linear regression model for all FOT variables.

Children with a doctor diagnosis of asthma showed significant differences from the healthy group in BD responses assessed by $R_{rs6}$, $R_{rs8}$ and $R_{rs10}$ (adjusted $p = 0.008$, 0.004 and 0.002, respectively) but not by any of the $X_{rs}$ variables. Similar results with weaker significance were seen in children with wheeze (adjusted $p = 0.049$, 0.010 and 0.004, respectively for $R_{rs6}$, $R_{rs8}$ and $R_{rs10}$). In this group, $R_{rs}$ responses tended to be smaller than in healthy children while $X_{rs}$ responses tended to be larger, although again the latter were not significant.

**Significant relative BD response**

The characteristics of the healthy group were used to determine what constitutes a significant BD response. As the BD response was significantly dependent on baseline lung function, these analyses were only undertaken using relative BD responses. To what extent baseline lung function (ie, as a percentage of baseline) accounts for this effect to some extent.

**Characterisation of BD responses**

The magnitude of the BD responses presented in this study at 6 and 10 Hz (−21% for $R_{rs6}$, 27% for $X_{rs6}$, −19% for $R_{rs10}$ and 29% for $X_{rs10}$) compare well with data measured using impulse oscillometry at 5 and 10 Hz by Malmberg and coworkers (−19.2% for $R_{rs5}$ and −19% for $X_{rs5}$). They also reported a change of 0.64 and 0.60 hPa.s/l for $X_{rs6}$ and $X_{rs10}$ respectively (relative changes not provided), similar to the 0.57 and 0.73 hPa.s/l for $X_{rs6}$ and $X_{rs10}$ respectively, seen in our study. In contrast, Hellinckx and colleagues (−13% for $R_{rs5}$ and 15% for $X_{rs5}$) and Nielsen and Bisgaard (−10% for $R_{rs5}$ and 14% for $X_{rs5}$) both reported smaller changes in lung function following BD inhalation. There was a large spread of BD responses in our groups, as was the case in the other previously published studies.

Our finding that the BD response as assessed by FOT parameters at 6, 8 and 10 Hz is related to its corresponding value at baseline is consistent with that of Hellinckx and coworkers who also found a correlation between absolute BD response and baseline lung function in total Rrs and $X_{rs}$. While baseline lung function is generally known to be dependent on height, we found that the BD response as measured by FOT variables was height-independent (with the exception of $X_{rs10}$ in wheeze), irrespective of whether it is expressed as an absolute or a relative response.

The children were generally studied at times when they were clinically stable and asymptomatic. One reason for including children from the various disease groups was to determine whether the underlying disease increased the short-term variability of FOT. In general, our data show that the criteria for determining the BD response in healthy children are also valid for children with CF, nCLD, asthma and current wheeze. There is a suggestion from our data that FOT parameters at 6 Hz (specifically $X_{rs6}$) may be the most appropriate for expressing the BD response in preschool children. Reactance

| Table 2 Absolute bronchodilator responses |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                               | Healthy (n = 78) | CF (n = 39)      | nCLD (n = 49)    | Asthma (n = 56)  | Wheeze (n = 66)  |
|                               | $\Delta R_{rs6}$ (hPa.s/l) | $\Delta X_{rs6}$ (hPa.s/l) | $\Delta R_{rs8}$ (hPa.s/l) | $\Delta X_{rs8}$ (hPa.s/l) | $\Delta R_{rs10}$ (hPa.s/l) | $\Delta X_{rs10}$ (hPa.s/l) |
|                               | −1.51 (−3.69, −0.17) | 0.57 (−0.27, 1.66) | −1.44 (−2.73, −0.30) | 0.75 (−0.04, 1.82) | −1.34 (−2.55, −0.21) | 0.73 (−0.00, 2.03) |
|                               | −1.46 (−3.18, −0.04) | 0.86 (−0.16, 2.05) | −1.30 (−3.13, 0.28) | 0.75 (−0.17, 2.06) | −1.24 (−2.62, 0.30) | 0.73 (0.00, 1.99) |
|                               | −2.44 (−4.14, −0.98) | 1.49 (0.15, 3.05) | −1.94 (−3.78, −0.54) | 1.51 (0.47, 2.98) | −1.76 (−3.03, −0.46) | 1.61 (0.36, 3.08) |
|                               | −1.17 (−4.10, 0.58) | 0.84 (−0.21, 2.30) | −1.09 (−3.39, 0.59) | 0.79 (−0.13, 2.47) | −0.89 (−2.90, 0.29) | 0.67 (−0.12, 2.22) |
|                               | −1.28 (−4.03, 0.51) | 0.84 (−0.14, 2.33) | −1.09 (−3.39, 0.53) | 0.79 (−0.13, 2.47) | −0.95 (−2.90, 0.24) | 0.71 (0.00, 2.14) |

Data shown as median absolute change with bronchodilator (10th, 90th percentiles). Numbers in bold indicate a significant difference compared with the healthy group ($p = 0.05$; multiple linear regression for each group adjusted for covariates). $R_{rs}$, respiratory resistance; $X_{rs}$, respiratory reactance; 6, 8 and 10 Hz; $R_{rs6}$, $R_{rs8}$, $R_{rs10}$; $X_{rs6}$, $X_{rs8}$, and $X_{rs10}$, respectively.

| Table 3 Relative (% baseline) bronchodilator responses |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                               | Healthy (n = 78) | CF (n = 39)      | nCLD (n = 49)    | Asthma (n = 56)  | Wheeze (n = 66)  |
|                               | $\Delta R_{rs6}$ (%) | $\Delta X_{rs6}$ (%) | $\Delta R_{rs8}$ (%) | $\Delta X_{rs8}$ (%) | $\Delta R_{rs10}$ (%) | $\Delta X_{rs10}$ (%) |
|                               | −21.3 (−35.0, −3.1) | 18.8 (−32.1, −0.6) | −23.3 (−33.0, −9.2) | −14.9 (−37.0, 8.8) | −16.0 (−37.9, 8.4) |
|                               | 27.4 (−7.5, 50.0) | 23.5 (−5.1, 46.7) | 31.9 (40.0, 49.8) | 27.0 (−13.8, 57.3) | 28.4 (−6.5, 59.9) |
|                               | −18.7 (−35.5, −4.4) | −14.9 (−26.7, 4.1) | −19.2 (−33.0, −5.2) | −16.0 (−33.1, 9.7) | −16.3 (−33.1, 8.9) |
|                               | 30.9 (−1.6, 62.6) | 30.0 (−6.5, 56.1) | 38.8 (16.4, 63.2) | 30.3 (−7.8, 58.9) | 32.2 (−7.8, 60.9) |
|                               | −18.8 (−3.2, −3.7) | −15.0 (−26.8, 4.3) | −18.2 (−27.5, −4.9) | −14.7 (−33.4, 4.3) | −15.3 (−33.4, 3.0) |
|                               | 29.3 (−0.2, 53.9) | 29.4 (0.3, 53.6) | 35.5 (14.3, 56.9) | 32.7 (−7.0, 57.5) | 33.9 (50.8, 58.4) |

Data shown as median relative change with bronchodilator (10th, 90th percentiles). Numbers in bold indicate a significant difference compared with the healthy group ($p = 0.05$; multiple linear regression for each group adjusted for covariates). $R_{rs}$, respiratory resistance; $X_{rs}$, respiratory reactance; 6, 8 and 10 Hz; $R_{rs6}$, $R_{rs8}$, $R_{rs10}$; $X_{rs6}$, $X_{rs8}$, and $X_{rs10}$, respectively.

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Table 4 Number of subjects in each group showing a significant relative bronchodilator response as determined by the limits of the healthy group for resistance (Rrs) and reactance (Xrs) at 6, 8 and 10 Hz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Healthy</th>
<th>CF</th>
<th>nCLD</th>
<th>Asthma</th>
<th>Wheeze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ΔRrs5 &gt; 42%</td>
<td>3/68</td>
<td>0/36 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1/49 (2.0%)</td>
<td>2/53 (3.8%)</td>
<td>3/61 (4.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔRrs5 &gt; 61%</td>
<td>3/68</td>
<td>0/36 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1/49 (0.0%)</td>
<td>2/53 (3.8%)</td>
<td>5/61 (8.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔRrs5 &gt; 73%</td>
<td>3/78</td>
<td>1/38 (2.6%)</td>
<td>2/49 (4.1%)</td>
<td>1/55 (1.8%)</td>
<td>2/65 (3.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔRrs5 &gt; 73%</td>
<td>4/78</td>
<td>2/38 (5.3%)</td>
<td>2/49 (4.1%)</td>
<td>1/55 (1.8%)</td>
<td>2/65 (3.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔXrs6 &gt; 39%</td>
<td>3/78</td>
<td>0/38 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0/49 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1/56 (1.8%)</td>
<td>1/66 (1.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔXrs10 &gt; 63%</td>
<td>3/78</td>
<td>1/38 (2.6%)</td>
<td>3/49 (6.1%)</td>
<td>2/56 (3.6%)</td>
<td>2/66 (3.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CF, cystic fibrosis; nCLD, neonatal chronic lung disease; |ΔRrs| refers to the absolute change in Rrs.

has been shown to be a more sensitive indicator of airway obstruction.\(^2\)\(^2\)\(^2\)\(^2\)\(^2\) It is plausible that this applies to reversibility of airway obstruction as well.

Based on the results from our healthy group, the criteria for defining a significant BD response are similar for both Rrs and Xrs at 6, 8 and 10 Hz (table 4). A fall in Rrs of 40% and an increase in Xrs of 65% appear to be suitable criteria for defining a BD response. Our data do show that the 6 Hz data point was more often unavailable due to low coherence (55/252, 21.8%) than either the 8 Hz (40/252, 15.9%) or the 10 Hz (39/252, 15.5%) data point. Thus, Rrs8 and Xrs8 may offer the best balance between sensitivity and reliability for assessing BD responses in preschool children. The BD criteria proposed here are similar to those previously suggested in studies using impulse oscillometry. Hellinckx and coworkers\(^11\) set the cut-off for Rrs6 at −41%. Similarly, Malmberg and coworkers\(^22\) proposed −37% and −34% as cut-off points for Rrs5 and Rrs10, respectively. Nielsen and Bisgaard\(^7\) found the 5th percentile for BD response in Rrs5 to be much lower at −28%. The corresponding cut-off point for Xrs5 was −42%.

### Cystic fibrosis

As a group, the children with CF in this study did not exhibit a greater BD response in resistance and showed no difference in the BD response in reactance compared with healthy children. We also found that there were no significant differences in the number of responders between health and CF, irrespective of symptomatic status. This compares well with a longitudinal study by Nielsen and coworkers\(^22\) in which no differences in BD responsiveness were found between healthy children and children with CF as measured by specific airway resistance. The authors also looked at impulse oscillometry and found Xrs5 to yield a statistically significant greater BD response in CF but dismissed this as a type I error. Note that when using the Z-score for Xrs5 as a criterion, the authors found 20% of children dismissed this as a type I error. Note that when using the Z-score for Xrs5 as a criterion, the authors found 20% of children to have BD responses outside the limits of the healthy group for resistance (Rrs) and reactance (Xrs) at 6, 8 and 10 Hz (table 4).

### Neonatal chronic lung disease

To our knowledge, no FOT data on the BD response in preschool children with nCLD have been published. Our data show that, even when expressed as a percentage of the higher baseline values, BD responses in nCLD tend to be lower than those in healthy children and still showed a significant dependence on baseline respiratory function. Baseline was found to be a particularly strong covariate in this disease group, and was also largely responsible for any apparent differences in the BD response. This is perhaps not surprising given the difference in height and weight between the children with nCLD and the healthy group. In effect, we conclude that there were no differences in BD response between the healthy children and those with nCLD in our study. A previous study\(^24\) found that children of school age with nCLD had significantly higher BD responsiveness than controls, as assessed using spirometry. We are unaware of equivalent studies in preschool children to enable us to compare any differences that may be revealed between spirometry and FOT.

### Asthma/wheeze

On grouped data, the BD response assessed by the Δr variables was not larger in the asthma or wheeze groups than in healthy children and, in fact, tended to be smaller when adjusted for covariates. There were no significant differences in the BD response assessed by the Δr variables. Hellinckx and coworkers\(^7\) found no differences in BD responses at Rrs5 and Rrs10 between healthy children and children with stable asthma who had normal baseline lung function. When considered as individuals, more children with wheeze in our study had a BD response outside the limits of the healthy group. However, all children were asymptomatic at the time of the lung function studies. The absence of differences in baseline lung function and in BD responses between children and healthy group is therefore not surprising. One study using the interrupter technique has shown increased BD responses in wheezy preschool children compared with past wheezers,\(^25\) but this study involved children who had had a recent exacerbation and were likely to have more severe asthma than the children in our asthma group. Another interrupter study found a great degree of overlap between healthy preschool children and those with asthma, although the dosage used was much lower than that used in our study.\(^2\) There is also a possibility that the higher dosage used in our study, which is normally used for BD testing in our laboratory, contributed to the differences in these and other previous studies. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that some of the children in our asthma or wheeze group would have been on inhaled corticosteroids. Characterisation of the BD response in symptomatic and asymptomatic asthma, or in children from whom inhaled corticosteroids are withheld, are beyond the scope of the present study.

In summary, the data from the present study show that the magnitude of the BD responses in preschool children measured using pseudorandom FOT is strongly influenced by baseline lung function. Changes in lung function should therefore be reported as a percentage of baseline to alleviate this effect. The best balance between responsiveness and reliability appears to...
Lung function following bronchodilator (BD) inhalation. Further systematic studies are required to determine the clinical significance of post-BD changes in lung function in preschool children with lung disease.

Authors’ affiliations
Catherine L Gangell, Hilary Patterson, André Schultz, Graham L Hall, Stephen M Stick, Respiratory Medicine, Princess Margaret Hospital for Children, Perth, Australia
Cindy Thamrin, Kanokporn Udomittipong, Merci M H Kusel, Takayoshi Fukushima, Peter D Sly, Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Centre for Child Health Research, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia
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Competing interests: None.

REFERENCES

Olseltamivir is a neuraminidase inhibitor effective in the treatment of influenza. In this Japanese study, the sensitivity of influenza B virus to neuraminidase inhibitors was assessed in 74 children before and after treatment with olseltamivir, and in a further 348 untreated patients, 66 of whom were adults.

They found that one patient treated with olseltamivir had a variant of influenza B virus with reduced neuraminidase inhibitor sensitivity. Among the untreated group, seven (1.7%) had variants with reduced sensitivity, due to a number of different mutations. Three of these were thought to have been contracted from close contact with siblings carrying variants of influenza B with the same mutation and the remainder contracted within the community. This is in contrast to the influenza A virus, which has exhibited generations of drug-resistant variants in 5.5–18% of cases, found in other studies.

The study shows that influenza B viruses are far less likely to have developed reduced sensitivity to neuraminidase inhibitors than influenza A viruses. However, once present, the mutant variants may be contracted both within families and the community. It is possible that widespread use of olseltamivir may have caused the generation of these mutant variants in the community.

Although influenza B causes smaller epidemics than influenza A, and the clinical course of infection does not appear to be affected by the mutations, ongoing surveillance for the development of neuraminidase resistant influenza viruses is critical.

Helen Stone
Specialist Registrar in Respiratory Medicine; Helen.Stone@uhb.nhs.uk

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