

Sex differences and predictors of objective cough frequency in chronic cough

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ABSTRACT

Background: Women are consistently over-represented in specialist cough clinics and known to have a more sensitive cough reflex than men. Whether female sex and other patient characteristics are associated with higher cough rates is not known. A study was conducted to determine the predictors of objective cough frequency in patients presenting to a tertiary referral clinic with chronic cough.

Methods: 100 subjects (65 women) of mean (SD) age 55.8 (11.0) years and median cough duration 4 years (IQR 2.0–10.0) with unexplained chronic cough completed flow-volume loops (mean (SD) forced expiratory volume in 1 s 103 (15.2)% predicted; forced expiratory flow (FEF₅₀) 68.8 (24.1)% predicted), methacholine challenge (42% positive), citric acid cough reflex sensitivity (C5; 0.12 M (IQR 0.06–0.50)) and the Leicester Cough Questionnaire. 24-h ambulatory cough monitoring was performed in 86 subjects; manually counted coughs were quantified as the number of explosive cough sounds per hour.

Results: Women coughed significantly more than men (geometric mean 16.6 coughs/h (95% CI 13.1 to 21.0) vs 9.4 coughs/h (95% CI 6.4 to 13.9), $p = 0.01$). The cough reflex was also more sensitive in women than in men (median logC5 -0.9 M vs -0.6 M, $p = 0.002$), but cough-related quality of life was similar in women and men (12.0 (3.6) and 12.2 (3.2), respectively, $p = 0.76$). Linear regression analysis showed that 38.6% of the variation in cough rate was predicted by sex ($p = 0.01$), logC5 ($p < 0.001$) and age ($p = 0.002$) but not lung function or bronchial hyper-reactivity.

Conclusions: Ambulatory objective cough monitoring provides novel insights into factors modulating chronic cough. These findings suggest that effects of sex and age must be taken into account in the study of cough and when designing clinical trials testing novel antitussive agents.

Cough is a common and troublesome symptom with chronic cough estimated to affect 14–23% of the adult population.¹ There is evidence that the prevalence of chronic cough may be greater in adult women than men. For example, a large international population survey found that reporting of nocturnal and non-productive cough was related to female sex,² and a UK survey suggested daily coughing was more commonly reported by women than men.³ Furthermore, in specialist clinics caring for patients with chronic cough, female patients are consistently over-represented,^{4–11} particularly among those with idiopathic cough.¹² This apparent female preponderance may be due to a true increased prevalence of chronic cough, but it has been speculated that behavioural differences could account for the discrepancy with women being

more likely to access health care. Women may be driven to seek medical advice by more troublesome complications of coughing such as stress urinary incontinence¹³ and the associated impact on quality of life.^{13 14}

In addition to increased reporting of cough, the cough reflex is more sensitive to tussive agents in women. This effect is seen in both healthy subjects^{15–18} and those with chronic cough,¹⁹ but the underlying mechanisms are not understood. More importantly, there are no data assessing whether women experience more severe coughing than men (ie, higher objective cough frequencies) either in health or in those suffering from chronic cough.

We tested the hypothesis that women with chronic cough have greater cough frequencies than men. We have studied patients with chronic cough attending a specialist cough clinic to identify and quantify factors including sex which predict objective cough frequency determined by 24-hour ambulatory cough monitoring.

METHODS

Subjects

Consecutive patients complaining of chronic cough (>8 weeks duration) attending a tertiary specialist cough clinic (North West Lung Centre, University Hospital of South Manchester, UK) were studied. Current and ex-smokers of <6 months, patients taking angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and opiates, and patients with significant comorbidities (eg, diabetes, heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) were excluded. The following tests were performed.

Cough assessments

Ambulatory cough monitoring

Twenty-four hour ambulatory cough sound recordings were performed using a custom-built recording device with an air microphone and chest wall sensor (Vitalojak, Vitalograph, UK). Recordings were manually counted by a single trained observer and expressed as the number of explosive cough sounds per hour.²⁰ Subjects were encouraged to continue their normal routine throughout the recording period and noted the time of going to bed.

Cough reflex sensitivity

Citric acid challenge was used to assess cough reflex sensitivity.²¹ Doubling doses (from 0.03 M to 4.0 M citric acid, Stockport Pharmaceuticals, UK) were administered as single breath inhalations (KoKo dosimeter, Pds Instrumentation, USA) with three placebo inhalations of normal saline

randomly interspersed in a double-blind manner. Following each inhalation, the number of coughs in the subsequent minute was counted by an experienced observer and recorded. The challenge was terminated once the citric acid induced 5 or more coughs and the concentrations provoking 2 and 5 coughs were recorded (C2 and C5).

Leicester Cough Questionnaire (LCQ)

Cough-related quality of life was measured using the LCQ, a validated questionnaire comprising 19 questions in three domains (physical, psychological and social).²² Possible total scores ranged from 3 to 21 and domain scores from 1 to 7, with higher scores representing better quality of life.

Pulmonary function tests

Flow-volume loops

Three technically acceptable and reproducible forced expiratory flow-volume loop manoeuvres were performed to ATS/ERS standards²³ (Jaeger Masterscreen, Erich Jaeger, Germany). The highest values recorded were used for analysis.

Bronchial hyper-reactivity (BHR) testing

BHR testing was performed using methacholine chloride solutions (Stockport Pharmaceuticals, UK) and the modified Yan method.²¹ Doubling doses (to a maximum of 5.96 mg/ml) were delivered by dosimeter (KoKo dosimeter) in order to achieve a provocative dose (PD₂₀) expressed as a 20% decrease in forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁) from baseline.

Diagnosis

Final diagnoses were achieved based on a combination of investigations and treatment trials as recommended by the BTS guidelines.²⁴

Statistical analysis

Analyses were performed using SPSS Version 13.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA) and the standard 5% level was used for statistical significance throughout. Cough rates and cough reflex sensitivity data (C5) were log transformed to allow for parametric analysis where appropriate. Comparisons between male and female subjects were performed using unpaired *t* test or the Mann-Whitney U test. Relationships between objective cough frequency and continuous variables were assessed by correlation. To explore whether sex differences in objective cough frequency were a consequence of sex differences in other parameters (eg, cough reflex sensitivity), linear regression analyses were performed. Variables found to significantly influence cough frequency in the univariate analyses were included as the independent variables, and all models were adjusted for any effect of age.

Based on previous data in patients with chronic cough²⁵ with a geometric mean 24-hour cough frequency of 12.9 coughs/h (95% CI 10.1 to 16.1), a sample size of 100 subjects (assuming ratio of men to women of 1:2) would have 90% power to detect a 15% difference in cough frequency between sexes.

RESULTS

Subjects

One hundred subjects (65 women) of mean (SD) age 55.8 (11.0) years and median cough duration 4.0 years (IQR 2.0–10.0) with chronic cough were studied and, of these, 86 subjects agreed to and completed 24-hour cough monitoring. A comparison of the demographic characteristics and pulmonary

physiology for male and female patients is shown in table 1. Male and female subjects had similar characteristics. All subjects achieved satisfactory FEV₁ measurements, but two subjects were unable to complete full flow-volume loops due to excess coughing. There was evidence of reduced FEF₅₀ values in both women and men, which may represent increased airflow resistance in smaller airways. Positive methacholine challenges were found in 38 patients (44.2%) and 23 (26.7%) had a previous diagnosis of asthma.

Following collection of these data, subjects underwent further investigations and treatment trials to establish the underlying causes of their cough. A diagnosis was assigned if they reported a partial or good response to specific treatment; diagnoses were gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (n = 45), rhinosinusitis (n = 27), asthma (n = 16), eosinophilic bronchitis (n = 6), bronchiectasis (n = 6) and idiopathic (n = 25). Note that some subjects had more than one diagnosis, and in 25 subjects either the cough was resistant to treatment of identified conditions or no cause could be found.

Ambulatory cough monitoring

The geometric mean 24-hour cough rate was 13.9 coughs/h (95% CI 11.3 to 17.0). Women coughed significantly more than men (fig 1). Cough frequency in women was not significantly higher during the daytime (at the 5% level, *p* = 0.06), but was significantly higher during the night compared with men (fig 2, table 2).

Patients with idiopathic cough (15 women (60%), 10 men (40%)) had similar objective cough frequencies to patients with “explained” cough (24-hour cough frequency, *p* = 0.75; day, *p* = 0.90; night, *p* = 0.57).

Cough reflex sensitivity

Two subjects coughed on inhalation of normal saline (placebo) so C5 could not be measured. For the remaining 98 patients, the median C5 was 0.12 M (IQR 0.06–0.50) and C2 was 0.06 M (IQR 0.03–0.06). Women had a significantly more sensitive cough reflex than men for C5, a difference of 1 doubling dose

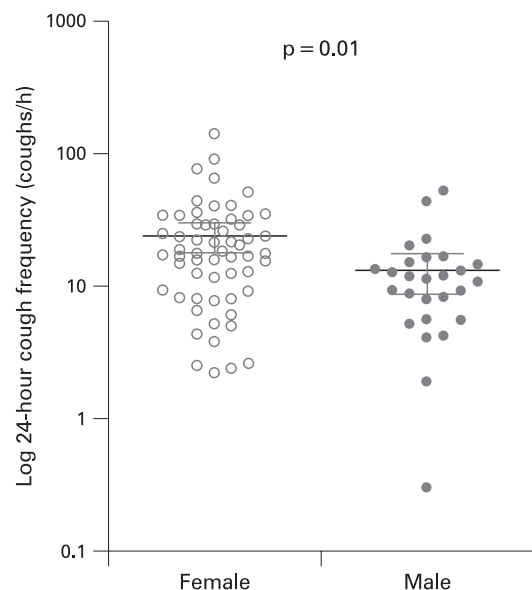


Figure 1 Effect of sex on 24-hour cough frequency. Note logarithmic scale (mean and 95% confidence interval shown).

Table 1 Characteristics of men and women with chronic cough undergoing ambulatory cough recording

	Women (n = 59)	Men (n = 27)	p Value
Age (years)	55.3 (10.9)	58.3 (9.4)	0.23
BMI (kg/m ²)	28.5 (5.2)	27.0 (2.7)	0.08
Reported cough history (years)	3 (IQR 2–10)	3 (IQR 1.5–10)	0.68†
FEV ₁ (% predicted)	103.3 (15.3)	103.4 (16.5)	0.99
FEV ₁ /FVC ratio	76.9 (7.8)	74.1 (6.9)	0.11
FEF ₅₀ (% predicted)	66.9 (23.4)	71.6 (24.6)	0.40
Bronchial hyper-reactivity (PD ₂₀ <5.96 mg/dl)	29/55 (49.2%)	9/27 (33%)	0.17*

Comparisons made by independent *t* test except for those marked * χ^2 test and †Mann-Whitney test.

BMI, body mass index; FEF₅₀, forced expiratory flow; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; PD₂₀, dose provoking a fall in FEV₁ of 20% or more.

(fig 3, table 2). For the C2 endpoint, the difference did not reach significance at the 5% level.

Leicester Cough Questionnaire (LCQ)

The total LCQ score was 12.1 (3.4) and there were no significant differences between cough-related quality of life for women and men (see fig 5 in online supplement). Of the three domains of the scale, none showed a significant sex difference (see fig 6 in online supplement). However, the *p* value for the physical domain was low, suggesting a possible effect with men tending to score more highly (better quality of life) than women.

Predictors of cough frequency

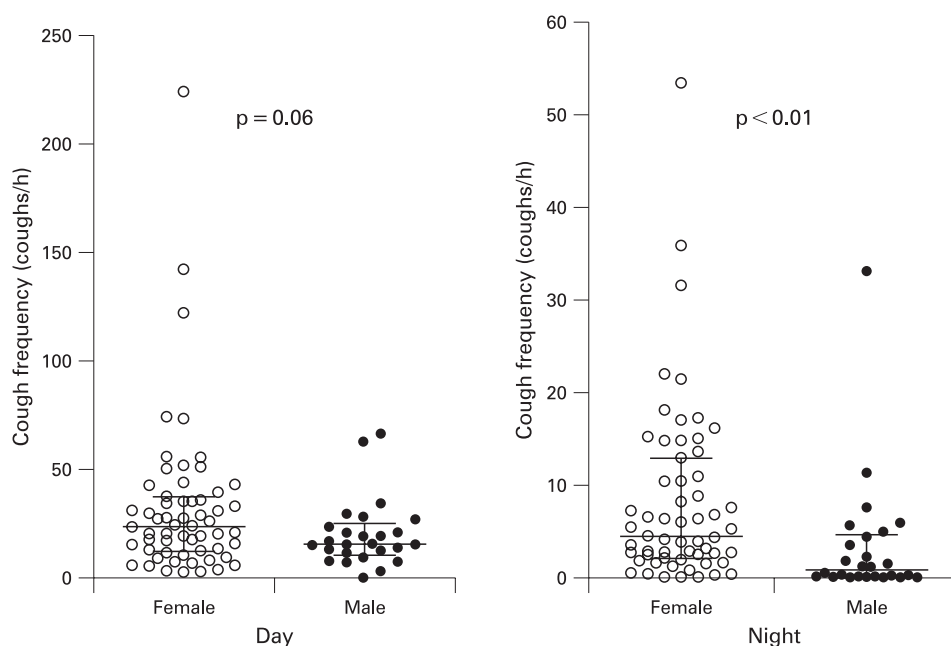
Cough rate negatively correlated with cough reflex sensitivity (logC5, $r = -0.47$, $p < 0.001$; logC2, $r = -0.23$, $p = 0.05$; fig 4). There was a weak positive correlation between age and cough frequency ($r = 0.20$, $p = 0.07$) which did not quite reach statistical significance (see fig 7 in online supplement). However, cough frequency was not related to the reported cough history ($r = -0.03$, $p = 0.78$), lung function parameters (FEV₁: $r = 0.02$, $p = 0.83$; FEF₅₀: $r = -0.12$, $p = 0.29$) or the level of BHR (PD₂₀ methacholine: $r = -0.22$, $p = 0.19$). Subjects with a positive rather than negative methacholine challenge did not

cough more by day (median 18.4 (IQR 9.3–33.6) vs median 20.9 (IQR 12.7–34.5), $p = 0.49$) or by night (median 4.4 (IQR 1.9–10.4) vs 2.7 (IQR 0.3–7.6), $p = 0.18$) and ex-smokers did not cough more than non-smokers ($p = 0.54$).

The interactions between predictors of objective cough frequency were assessed for 24-hour and night cough frequency as significant sex differences were found for these parameters. Cough frequency (24-hour) was independently predicted by sex ($p = 0.01$), age ($B = 0.01$ (95% CI 0.004 to 0.018), $p = 0.002$) and cough reflex sensitivity logC5 ($B = -0.38$ (95% CI -0.52 to -0.24), $p < 0.001$). These variables accounted for 38.6% of the variance in 24-hour cough frequency. Figure 4 shows how the relationships between cough reflex sensitivity and cough frequency differ between men and women. In subjects with the most sensitive cough reflexes, men and women had similar cough frequencies during the 24-hour monitoring period but, in those subjects with least sensitive cough reflexes, women coughed significantly more than men (see fig 4A, note cough frequency is plotted on a logarithmic scale).

Night cough was statistically significantly predicted by sex ($p < 0.001$), age ($B = 0.014$ (95% CI 0.007 to 0.022), $p = 0.004$) and logC5 ($B = -0.22$ (95% CI -0.37 to -0.07), $p < 0.001$), explaining 36.4% of the variance. Overnight the slopes of the

Figure 2 Day and night objective cough rates in women and men (median and interquartile ranges).



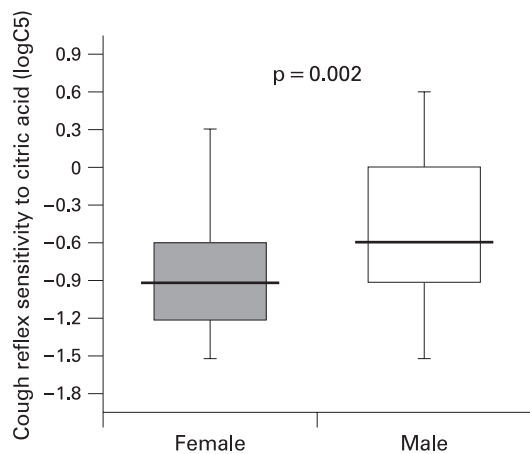


Figure 3 Box plot showing the effect of sex on cough reflex sensitivity (C5). Error bars indicate range, median and 25th and 75th percentiles.

relationships between cough reflex sensitivity and cough frequency were very similar but, for women, the relationship was shifted towards greater cough frequencies for subjects with similar cough reflex sensitivities, regardless of the level (fig 4B).

DISCUSSION

This study shows for the first time that women presenting to a specialist cough clinic have significantly higher objective cough rates than men, particularly overnight. This observation, along with the effect of age on cough frequency, needs to be taken into account when studying cough frequency and designing clinical trials testing antitussive drugs. The greater cough rate experienced by women with chronic cough may explain their over-representation in specialist clinics, in addition to differences in behaviour or the impact of coughing on quality of life although in this study—using the LCQ—there were no sex differences in cough-related quality of life.

The mechanisms underlying these and previous sex differences observed in chronic cough are uncertain. Consistent with previous reports,^{16, 19} we have found cough reflex sensitivity to citric acid was heightened in women with chronic cough and moderately correlated with cough counts.²⁵ Observational studies have suggested that sex hormones may modulate cough reflex sensitivity. The heightened cough reflex sensitivity in women compared with men^{15, 17} has not been found in

prepubertal children.²⁶ Furthermore, an additional enhancement of cough reflex sensitivity occurs in healthy postmenopausal women.¹⁷ In subjects who have developed a chronic cough, hormonal effects may be exaggerated and could operate via effects on airway inflammatory cells²⁷ and/or directly on airway nerves. Sex differences in nociceptive transmission and neuronal sensitisation have been described in experimental pain studies, with evidence suggesting enhanced central sensitisation in women compared with men.^{28–32}

It could be argued that the sex differences in cough frequency observed in this study are simply a reflection of the differences in cough reflex sensitivity. To examine this possibility we performed linear regression analyses. Sex and cough reflex sensitivity independently predicted cough rates, suggesting that the degree of cough reflex hypersensitivity is not the sole explanation for the greater rates of coughing in women. It can be clearly seen in fig 4B that, overnight (where the main difference in cough frequency was apparent), women had consistently higher cough frequency than men for any given degree of cough reflex sensitivity.

Objective cough rates dramatically fall in a wide range of respiratory conditions overnight.^{33–35} It is generally believed that sleep inhibits coughing, with nocturnal cough occurring predominantly in periods of arousal, but only one study in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease has objectively demonstrated this.³⁶ Although it is possible that women with chronic cough experience a greater number of arousals leading to greater nocturnal cough rates, this would be contrary to the objective data in healthy women who have better sleep quality than age-matched men.³⁷ Perhaps the mechanisms responsible for cough inhibition overnight are less effective in women than in men.

The finding that older subjects with chronic cough had higher cough frequency than younger subjects is counterintuitive. Although it might be expected that respiratory reflexes would deteriorate with age (leading to lower cough rates), previous studies have suggested that cough reflex sensitivity remains stable.^{38, 39} However, the relationship between cough frequency and age was independent of the cough reflex sensitivity and also cough duration. We speculate that deficits in inhibitory mechanisms could also explain this phenomenon, similar to the deterioration seen in endogenous inhibitory pain control mechanisms which starts in middle age.⁴⁰

In contrast to previous data generated using the Cough Quality of Life Questionnaire (CQLQ),^{13, 14} we were unable to demonstrate a significantly poorer cough-related quality of life for woman than for men with the LCQ, despite almost double the objective cough frequency. This finding is surprising as, across a wide range of chronic illness, women tend to report worse quality of life than men. While it is possible that women complain less than men about the impact of cough for a given objective cough rate, differences between the items included in the LCQ and CQLQ may provide a more plausible explanation. On the CQLQ, women scored more highly in the physical, extreme physical complaints and psychosocial domains. Many of the items describing physical consequences of coughing (eg, retching, vomiting, headaches and dizziness) are not included in the LCQ and, in particular, urinary incontinence—which showed the greatest disparity between men and women—is omitted. The LCQ was chosen in this study because, in our experience, patients in the UK had some difficulty with the language used in some of the questions in the CQLQ. However, these data suggest that the CQLQ has a distinct advantage over the LCQ in its ability to capture sex differences in chronic cough.

Table 2 Measures of cough in women and men

	Women	Men	p Value
Cough frequency, coughs/h (n = 86)			
24-hour*	16.6 (13.1 to 21.0)	9.4 (6.4 to 13.9)	0.01
Day†	23.7 (12.4–37.5)	15.6 (11.1–24.3)	0.06
Night†	4.5 (2.1–12.9)	0.8 (0.1–4.5)	<0.001
Cough reflex sensitivity, M (n = 98)			
Log ₁₀ C5‡	−0.9 (−1.2 to −0.6)	−0.6 (−0.9 to 0.0)	0.002
Log ₁₀ C2‡	−1.12 (−1.5 to −0.76)	−0.9 (−1.22 to −0.6)	0.06
LCQ (n = 100)			
Total‡	12.0 (3.6)	12.2 (3.2)	0.76
Physical‡	4.2 (1.1)	4.6 (1.0)	0.05
Social‡	3.9 (1.4)	3.8 (1.3)	0.78
Psychological‡	3.9 (1.5)	3.8 (1.2)	0.62

LCQ, Leicester Cough Questionnaire.

Data expressed as *geometric mean (95% confidence intervals), †median (interquartile range, IQR) and ‡mean (SD).

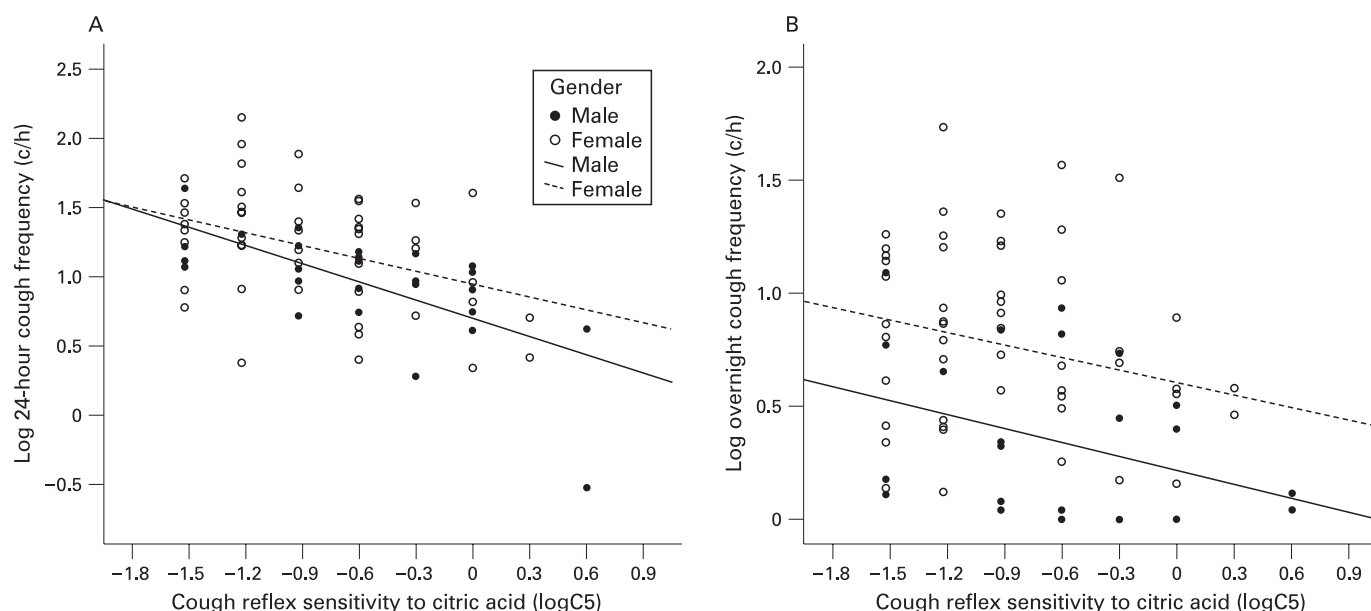


Figure 4 Relationships between cough reflex sensitivity (C5) and cough frequency in men and women (A) over 24 h and (B) overnight. Regression lines represent the relationships for men and women. Note that over 24 h the difference in cough rates occurred at higher cough reflex sensitivities whereas overnight women coughed more than men for all levels of cough reflex sensitivity.

Studies in cough will be facilitated by the introduction of automated cough monitors.⁴¹ Current devices still require laborious manual counting until improved cough detection algorithms are fully validated. In addition, no cough monitor yet allows any measure of cough intensity. Cough intensity may be as important as cough frequency in relating cough to quality of life, and there may be sex differences yet to be explored.

In conclusion, ambulatory objective cough monitoring provides novel insights into the factors modulating chronic cough, forcing us to generate new hypotheses about the mechanisms which may underlie these observations. Furthermore, these findings emphasise that effects of sex and age must be taken into account in the study of cough and when designing clinical trials testing novel antitussive agents.

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Competing interests: KM, AW and JAS are inventors on a patent describing novel methods for cough detection and monitoring filed by the University Hospital of South Manchester. KM, AW and JAS have an industrial collaboration and the University Hospital of South Manchester has a license agreement with Vitalograph Ltd to develop a commercial cough monitoring system (Vitalojak).

Ethics approval: Ethics approval was granted by South Manchester local research ethics committee and written informed consent was completed by all subjects.

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Pulmonary puzzle

Bilateral pneumothoraces, cystic lung disease and papular skin lesions in a young man

CLINICAL PRESENTATION

A 36-year-old non-smoking Korean man presented to the emergency room with bilateral pleuritic chest pain and mild dyspnoea on exertion. His review of systems was negative. He had multiple family members across three generations with “lung disease”. His physical examination was notable for a normal body habitus, left greater than right diminished breath sounds, hypertympany of the left thorax and many small (2–3 mm) papular lesions on his neck, chest and upper back (fig 1A). These had been present since about the age of 30 years and over the last 6 years the number of lesions had steadily increased with some larger lesions on his upper back. An initial chest radiograph showed a small right and a large left pneumothorax. In addition to the pneumothoraces, a CT scan demonstrated multiple bilateral, basilar and peripheral predominant thin-walled cystic parenchymal lesions (fig 1B).

Bilateral chest tubes were placed with resolution of the right pneumothorax. Owing to a persistent left-sided air leak, the patient underwent video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery with

resection of multiple cystic lesions and a mechanical pleurodesis. Lung pathological examination demonstrated benign intraparenchymal thin-walled cysts which were negative for organisms and immunohistochemical stains (CD1a, HMB-45, S-100 and smooth muscle actin).

QUESTIONS

What is the diagnosis and what diagnostic test confirmed this diagnosis?

See page 457.

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Figure 1 (A) Papular lesions on the upper back and neck. (B) CT scan of the chest showing bilateral pneumothoraces and basilar and peripheral predominant thin-walled cystic lesions.

