



Exhaled nitric oxide thresholds associated with a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$ in a cohort of unselected patients with asthma

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Received 5 August 2009

Accepted 4 May 2010

Published Online First

29 July 2010

ABSTRACT

Background It has been claimed that exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) could be regarded as a surrogate marker for sputum eosinophil count in patients with asthma. However, the FeNO threshold value that identifies a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$ in an unselected population of patients with asthma has been poorly studied.

Methods This retrospective study was conducted in 295 patients with asthma aged 15–84 years recruited from the asthma clinic of University Hospital of Liege. Receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curve and logistic regression analysis were used to assess the relationship between sputum eosinophil count and FeNO, taking into account covariates such as inhaled corticosteroids (ICS), smoking, atopy, age and sex.

Results Derived from the ROC curve, FeNO ≥ 41 ppb gave 65% sensitivity and 79% specificity (AUC=0.777, $p=0.0001$) for identifying a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$. Using logistic regression analysis, a threshold of 42 ppb was found to discriminate between eosinophilic and non-eosinophilic asthma ($p<0.0001$). Patients receiving high doses of ICS (≥ 1000 μg beclometasone) had a significantly lower FeNO threshold (27 ppb) than the rest of the group (48 ppb, $p<0.05$). Atopy also significantly altered the threshold (49 ppb for atopic vs 30 ppb for non-atopic patients, $p<0.05$) and there was a trend for a lower threshold in smokers (27 ppb) compared with non-smokers (46 ppb, $p=0.066$). Age and sex did not affect the relationship between FeNO and sputum eosinophilia. When combining all variables into the logistic model, FeNO ($p<0.0001$), high-dose ICS ($p<0.05$) and smoking ($p<0.05$) were independent predictors of sputum eosinophilia, while there was a trend for atopy ($p=0.086$).

Conclusion FeNO is able to identify a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$ with reasonable accuracy and thresholds which vary according to dose of ICS, smoking and atopy.

INTRODUCTION

The utility of measuring airway inflammation in the management of asthma has recently been emphasised. Measuring exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) levels or the sputum eosinophil count in patients with asthma in clinical practice was found to be useful for diagnosis, predicting the response and guiding the anti-inflammatory treatment.^{1 2} There is evidence that a sputum eosinophil cell count of 3% is a robust biomarker that carries clinical value. There is also increasing evidence that non-eosinophilic asthma (sputum eosinophil count $<2-3\%$) is

not improved by short-term treatment with inhaled corticosteroids (ICS).³ Furthermore, in longitudinal studies, targeting the sputum eosinophil count $<2-3\%$ for adjustment in the dose of ICS in moderate to severe asthma results in a marked reduction in asthma exacerbations and hospitalisations.^{4 5} Online measurement of FeNO has the advantage of being simple and providing immediate results. Some studies, including ours,⁶⁻⁸ have shown a correlation between FeNO and sputum eosinophil count in large unselected populations of patients with asthma encountered in daily practice. Berry *et al* found that a FeNO value ≥ 8.3 ppb in non-smokers predicted a sputum eosinophil count $>3\%$ when measured at a flow rate of 250 ml/s.⁶

Both FeNO levels and sputum eosinophils were found to be strongly reduced by treatment with ICS.^{9 10} It is well recognised that smoking lowers FeNO values in patients with asthma,¹¹ and some studies have found that patients with asthma who smoke are less eosinophilic than non-smoking patients with asthma.¹² Atopy was found to be associated with raised FeNO irrespective of asthma¹³ and is known to favour eosinophilic inflammation. There are, however, no data on how treatment with ICS, smoking and atopy may affect the relationship between FeNO and sputum eosinophil count.

We performed a retrospective analysis of a large series of unselected patients with asthma who underwent both FeNO determination and successful sputum induction on the same visit. We determined FeNO values that best identified a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$, taking into account important covariates such as the dose of ICS, atopy, smoking status, age and sex.

METHODS

Subject characteristics and study design

We conducted a retrospective study on a series of 357 patients with asthma recruited from the University Asthma Clinic of Liege between 1 October 2005 and 30 September 2008. From those patients we selected 295 with asthma who had undergone both FeNO measurement and successful sputum induction. Their demographic and functional characteristics are summarised in table 1. Patients attended the clinic on 2 days at an interval of 1 week. On day 1 each patient underwent FeNO measurement, spirometry with bronchodilation, sputum induction, gave a blood sample and filled in validated asthma control and quality of life questionnaires.

Table 1 Demographic, functional and inflammatory characteristics of study patients (n=295)

Characteristics	
Sex (M/F)	131/164
Age, years	47.3 (14–83)
Height, cm	168.6±9.5
Weight, kg	73.16±15.9
Atopy (Y/N)	208/87
Smoking (Y/N)	58/237
IgE, kU/l	169 (53–472)
Blood eosinophils, %	3.80±3.4
FEV ₁ , % predicted	86±19
FEV ₁ /VC, %	75±11
PC ₂₀ , mg/ml	3.32 (0.025–16)
Reversibility, %	13.1±12.5
Sputum eosinophils, %	1.8 (0.2–9.4)
Sputum neutrophils, %	43.6 (17.8–68.8)
FeNO, ppb	31 (15–62)
ACQ	1.84±1.2
AQLQ	4.77±1.3

Data are presented as mean±SD or median (IQR); PC₂₀ is expressed as geometric mean (range).

ACQ, Asthma Control Questionnaire; AQLQ, Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire; FeNO, exhaled nitric oxide; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; PC₂₀, concentration required to provoke a fall in FEV₁ of 20% or more; VC, vital capacity.

On day 2 the subjects underwent methacholine challenge after refraining from using bronchodilators for the appropriate time (8 h for short-acting bronchodilators and 24 h for long-acting bronchodilators) as long as the baseline forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁) value was not less than 70% predicted. Asthma was diagnosed based on symptoms of cough, breathlessness or dyspnoea together with the demonstration of airflow variability. The latter was defined by airway hyper-responsiveness shown by one or more of the following: increase in FEV₁ of ≥12% and 200 ml following inhalation of 400 µg salbutamol or inhaled concentration of methacholine provoking a 20% fall in FEV₁ of <16 mg/ml. Methacholine challenges were performed according to a standardised methodology as previously described.¹⁴ Subjects were characterised as atopic if they had at least one positive specific IgE (>0.35 kU/l; Phadia) for at least one common aeroallergen (cat, dog, house dust mite, grass pollen, tree pollen and a mixture of moulds). Quality of life was assessed using the self administered Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ)¹⁵ and asthma control by the Juniper ACQ.¹⁶

Exhaled NO measurement, sputum induction and processing

FeNO was measured by chemiluminescence using a nitric oxide monitor set at an exhalation flow rate of 50 ml/s according to the ERS/ATS recommendations (NIOX, Aerocrine, Sweden). FeNO was measured prior to lung function tests, salbutamol administration and induced sputum.

Sputum was induced and processed as previously reported.¹⁷ Cell counts were estimated on samples centrifuged (Cytospin) and stained with Diff Quick after counting 500 cells (Dade, Brussels, Belgium).

Statistical analyses

The results were expressed as mean±SD for continuous variables; median and interquartile range (IQR) were preferred for skewed distributions. For categorical variables, the number of observations and percentages were given in each category. Comparisons between different subgroups were performed with a Kruskal–Wallis test. The Spearman correlation coefficient was used to measure the association between FeNO and sputum

eosinophil count. The receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curve was constructed to determine the concentration of FeNO which best identified a sputum eosinophil count ≥3% in the whole population. Logistic regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between the binary outcome (sputum eosinophil count ≥3%) and a set of covariates, individually or in combination. Covariates included FeNO (log-transformed), age, gender, smoking, ICS and atopy. Cut-off points on the FeNO scale were determined in each case so that there was a ≥50% probability of a sputum eosinophil count ≥3%. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) were also calculated for each cut-off point from the original data. The results were considered to be significant at the 5% critical level (p<0.05). Calculations were done using SAS Version 9.1 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina, USA).

RESULTS

The demographic and functional characteristics of the patients are given in table 1. For the whole group there was a significant positive relationship between the FeNO level and the percentage of sputum eosinophil count (R_s=0.54, p<0.0001; figure 1). Despite this significant correlation, some patients showed marked discordance between the two markers. Patients with low sputum eosinophilia (<25% percentile) and high FeNO levels (>75% percentile) were all atopic, non-smokers and receiving low doses of ICS (N=4). By contrast, for patients with high sputum eosinophilia (>75% percentile) and low levels of FeNO (<25% percentile), the only common distinctive feature was high doses of ICS (N=3). Using the ROC curve method we found that a FeNO concentration >41 ppb yielded 65% sensitivity and 79% specificity (AUC=0.78, p<0.0001) for identifying a sputum eosinophil count ≥3% in the whole population (figure 2). This was confirmed by logistic regression analysis as we found that a threshold of 42 ppb discriminated between eosinophilic and non-eosinophilic asthma with 63% sensitivity and 80% specificity (p<0.0001).

Demographic, functional and inflammatory characteristics according to smoking status and the dose of ICS are given in table 2. When taking the dose of ICS into account in non-smokers, we distinguished four groups: steroid-naïve patients

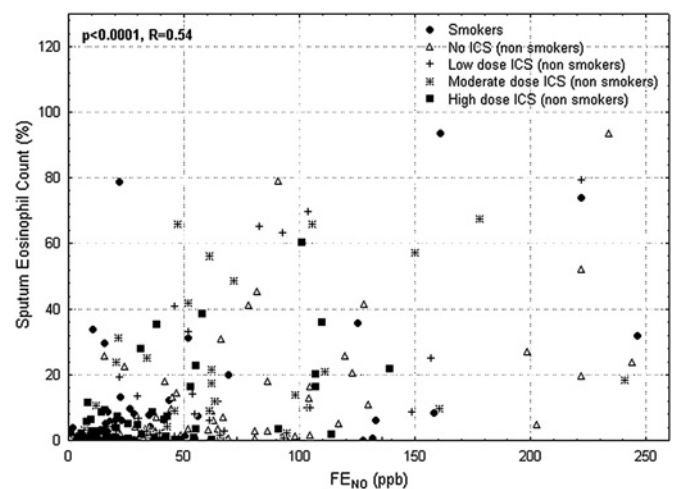


Figure 1 Evaluation of the relationship between sputum eosinophil count and exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) concentration in a cohort of unselected patients with asthma (n=295) by Spearman correlation. There was a highly significant correlation between these two parameters (p<0.0001, R=0.54). ICS, inhaled corticosteroids.

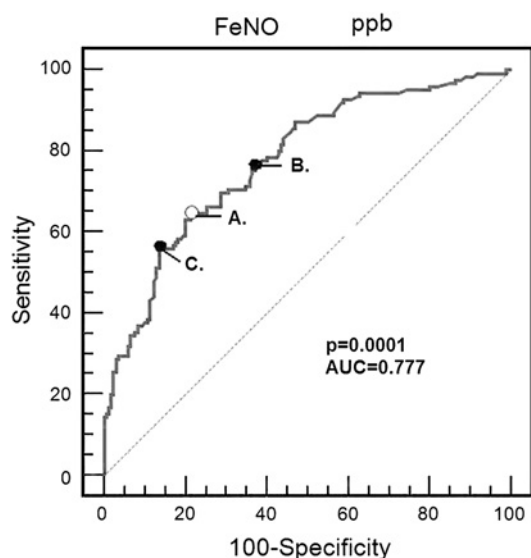


Figure 2 Receiver-operating characteristic curve (ROC) for the whole group to determine the exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) value which best identified a sputum eosinophil count of $\geq 3\%$. The optimum cut-off point was 41 ppb (point A, sensitivity 65%, specificity 79%). FeNO levels > 25 ppb gave a sensitivity of 78% and a specificity of 60% for identifying a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$ (point B, positive predictive value (PPV) 59%, negative predictive value (NPV) 79%). FeNO values > 50 ppb gave a sensitivity of 56% and a specificity of 86% for identifying a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$ (point C, PPV 75%, NPV 73%). AUC, area under the curve.

and patients receiving low doses of ICS (≤ 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ beclometasone), moderate doses (500–1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ beclometasone) and high doses of ICS (> 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ beclometasone). These groups had significantly different median FeNO values, reaching 47 ppb, 46 ppb, 32 ppb and 24 ppb in steroid-naïve patients and those on low, moderate and high ICS doses, respectively ($p < 0.001$, table 2). By contrast, there was no significant difference in sputum eosinophil counts between the four groups (2.8% (IQR 0.8–14.4) in steroid-naïve patients, 1.8% (IQR

0–12.2) in patients on low-dose ICS, 1.0% (IQR 0–10.3) in patients on moderate doses and 1.8% (IQR 0.3–7.4) in the high-dose ICS group ($p > 0.05$, table 2). Using logistic regression we found that the FeNO threshold associated with sputum eosinophils $\geq 3\%$ for patients receiving high doses of ICS was significantly lower (27 ppb) than that of steroid-naïve patients or those receiving low and moderate doses of ICS (48 ppb, $p = 0.028$, table 3).

Median FeNO in atopic subjects was 1.3 times higher (34 ppb) than in non-atopic patients (26 ppb), which is close to that reported by Travers *et al* (1.2 times, $p = 0.011$).¹⁸ By contrast, the sputum eosinophil count did not differ between atopic and non-atopic asthmatic subjects (median 1.8% vs 2%, $p = 0.543$). Using atopic regression, atopic patients had a significantly greater FeNO threshold value (49 ppb) than non-atopic patients (30 ppb, $p = 0.049$) to identify sputum eosinophils $\geq 3\%$ (table 3).

The FeNO level in smokers was significantly lower than in non-smokers (median 17 ppb for smokers vs 35 ppb for non-smokers, $p = 0.003$). The median FeNO level for non-smokers was two times higher than in current smokers, which was higher than 1.18 obtained by Travers *et al*¹⁸ but in line with the results of Michils *et al*.¹⁹ In contrast, the median (IQR) sputum eosinophil count did not differ significantly between smokers and non-smokers (1.7 (0.2–8) vs (1.8 (0.2–10.7); $p = 0.765$). After logistic regression the FeNO level that identified a sputum eosinophil count of $\geq 3\%$ was lower in smokers than in non-smokers (28 ppb vs 46 ppb, $p = 0.066$, table 3).

The median FeNO value was 1.33 times greater in men than in women (36 ppb vs 27 ppb, $p = 0.009$), which is in keeping with the results of Travers *et al* (1.24 times).¹⁸ The sputum eosinophil count was greater in men than in women (2.9% vs 1.5%, $p = 0.042$). However, the FeNO threshold that best identified a sputum eosinophil count of $\geq 3\%$ was not significantly different between men and women (table 3). Likewise, age did not influence the relationship between FeNO and sputum eosinophils.

When combining all variables into the logistic model, FeNO ($p < 0.0001$), high-dose ICS ($p = 0.019$) and smoking ($p = 0.044$) were independent predictors of sputum eosinophilia and there

Table 2 Demographic, functional and inflammatory characteristics of patients with regard to their smoking status and the dose of inhaled corticosteroids

	Smokers	Non-smokers			
		Steroid-naïve	Low ICS	Moderate ICS	High ICS
N	58	70	41	67	59
Sex (M/F)	31/27	26/44	17/24	33/34	24/35
Age, years	45.7 (23–81)	42.3 (14–80)	47 (19–80)	47 (16–83)	50.5 (18–82)
Height, cm	170.5 \pm 7.8	169 \pm 9.5	169.2 \pm 11	167 \pm 9.7	167.7 \pm 9.2
Weight, kg	73.3 \pm 14	73 \pm 16	74.3 \pm 18	72.6 \pm 14	72.9 \pm 17.9
Atopy	72%	80%	71%	67%	61%
IgE, kU/l	185 (56–612)	166 (39–358)	210 (60–391)	180 (48–606)	132 (70–430)
Blood eosinophils, %	3.60 \pm 3.5	3.87 \pm 3.4	3.94 \pm 3.2	3.96 \pm 3.5	3.26 \pm 3.26
FEV ₁ , % predicted	81 \pm 19	90 \pm 16	93 \pm 18	87 \pm 20	78 \pm 19
FEV ₁ /VC, %	72 \pm 10	78 \pm 9	78 \pm 10	75 \pm 11	72 \pm 12
PC ₂₀ , mg/ml	4.23 (0.03–16)	2.17 (0.05–16)	6.6 (0.30–16)	3.93 (0.2–16)	2.3 (0.1–16)
Reversibility, %	15 \pm 11	15.3 \pm 14.8	12.1 \pm 8.5	13.3 \pm 14.3	11.1 \pm 11.7
Sputum eosinophils, %	1.7 (0.2–8)	2.8 (0.8–14.4)	1.8 (0–12.2)	1 (0–10.3)	1.8 (0.25–7.4)
Sputum neutrophils, %	43.1 (17.6–63.8)	41.7 (13–65.8)	32 (16.4–49.5)	45 (22.7–73.9)	52.5 (29.1–75.1)
FeNO, ppb	17 (12–37)	47 (23–87)	46 (21–75)	32 (13–61)	24 (12–45)
ACQ	2.36 \pm 1.2	1.57 \pm 1.1	1.34 \pm 0.9	1.69 \pm 1.1	2.16 \pm 1.3
AQLQ	4.39 \pm 1.28	5.18 \pm 1.17	5.15 \pm 1.1	4.74 \pm 1.37	4.4 \pm 1.35

Data are presented as mean \pm SD or median (IQR); PC₂₀ is expressed as geometric mean (range).

ACQ, Asthma Control Questionnaire; AQLQ, Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire; FeNO, exhaled nitric oxide; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; PC₂₀, concentration required to provoke a fall in FEV₁ of 20% or more; VC, vital capacity.

Table 3 Simple logistic regression analysis assessing the effect of a high dose of ICS and atopy on the FeNO threshold for identifying sputum eosinophilia $\geq 3\%$

Characteristics		FeNO cut-off (ppb)	Specificity (%)	Sensitivity (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)	p-Value
High-dose ICS	Yes	27	62	76	59	78	0.028
	No	48	84	56	72	72	
Atopy	Yes	49	84	56	72	72	0.049
	No	30	64	74	60	77	
Smoking	Yes	28	62	76	59	78	0.066
	No	46	82	58	70	73	
Male	Yes	37	71	66	63	74	0.236
	No	48	84	56	72	72	
Age	≥ 40	43	80	62	69	74	0.873
	< 40	42	79	64	69	75	

Age and sex did not contribute significantly to the predictive value of FeNO (for more details on calculation see online supplement).

FeNO, exhaled nitric oxide; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; NPV, negative predictive value; PPV, positive predictive value

was a trend for atopy ($p=0.086$), but age and sex were not significant (table 4). The optimal cut-off point for FeNO associated with a sputum eosinophil count $>3\%$ ranged from 15 ppb for smoking non-atopic patients receiving a high dose of ICS to 58 ppb for non-smoking atopic patients not treated with a high dose of ICS.

We compared our FeNO values in patients with asthma with those expected based on the equation proposed by Dressel *et al*²⁰ in a general population, taking into account the height, sex, atopy and smoking status. It appeared that our observed values were much higher than expected, which highlights the importance of asthma as a major factor contributing to the rise in FeNO (table 5).

DISCUSSION

Although the debate is not over, it is generally accepted that FeNO has the potential to assess the phenotype of airway inflammation. Like those of Berry *et al*,⁶ our data show that FeNO can effectively identify sputum eosinophilia in a large cohort of unselected patients with asthma. There is, however, clear variation in the threshold associated with a sputum eosinophil count of $\geq 3\%$ depending on treatment with ICS, atopy and smoking status.

The technique of induced sputum that allows collection of airway cells has contributed to the emergence of the concept of asthma phenotypes.²¹ In particular, it appeared that eosinophilic

Table 4 Cut-off points for FeNO for predicting a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$ after multiple logistic regression analysis

Smoking	Atopy	High dose of ICS	FeNO cut-off (ppb)	Specificity (%)	Sensitivity (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
No	No	No	38	74	66	65	75
No	No	Yes	24	59	78	58	79
No	Yes	No	58	88	48	74	70
No	Yes	Yes	35	71	70	64	76
Yes	No	No	23	58	78	58	78
Yes	No	Yes	15	37	94	52	89
Yes	Yes	No	33	68	70	62	76
Yes	Yes	Yes	20	54	85	58	83

When combining all variables into the logistic model, only FeNO ($p<0.0001$), smoking ($p=0.044$) and ICS ($p=0.019$) were significant predictors of a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$. When atopy was added the p value was not significant although a trend was observed ($p=0.086$) (for more details on calculation see online supplement).

FeNO, exhaled nitric oxide; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; NPV, negative predictive value; PPV, positive predictive value.

Table 5 Comparison of exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) values measured in patients with asthma with those expected based on the formula proposed by Dressel *et al*²⁰ taking into account height, sex, atopy and smoking status*

	FeNO value based on Dressel <i>et al</i> ²⁰	Geometric mean FeNO value for our population with asthma	Optimum cut-off point for identifying a sputum eosinophil count $\geq 3\%$
Men, smokers, atopy	20	50	31
Men, non-smokers, atopy	33	62	51
Men, smokers, no atopy	14	53	22
Men, non-smokers, no atopy	21	48	33
Women, smokers, atopy	16	35	39
Women, non-smokers, atopy	25	47	66
Women, smokers, no atopy	10	14	26
Women, non-smokers, no atopy	16	39	40

*FeNO (ppb) = $17.49 \times (1.496 \text{ if atopy}) \times (0.627 \text{ if smoker}) \times (1.235 \text{ if infection}) \times (1.174 \text{ if male}) \times 1.113 \text{ (height cm-170/10)}$. Our observed values were much higher than expected, which highlights the importance of asthma as the major factor contributing to raised FeNO.

asthma may show a different response to treatment with ICS than non-eosinophilic asthma.²² Although introduced in the early 1990s, the technique has not been widely adopted into clinical practice, probably because it is technically demanding and time-consuming.

Given the recognised clinical value of sputum eosinophil count, we wondered whether FeNO measured at a flow rate of 50 ml/s could effectively identify a sputum eosinophil count $>3\%$ in a large cohort of unselected patients with asthma with different disease severity. Overall we found that FeNO was a valuable measurement to identify eosinophilic asthma with a threshold value of 41 ppb, having sensitivity and specificity of 65% and 79% respectively. This threshold is twice as high as the level recommended for an asthma diagnosis (20 ppb) but quite close to the level that Smith *et al* claimed to predict a positive response to ICS (47 ppb).²³ This is also in keeping with the fact that having a sputum eosinophil count of at least 3% is associated with a clinical response to short-term treatment with ICS. Coincidentally, our threshold of 41 ppb appears to be the same as the upper limit of the 90% CI found in a normal population.¹⁸ There is an emerging consensus that FeNO values >50 ppb indicate active eosinophilic airway inflammation.²⁴ Conversely, FeNO values <25 ppb are associated with minimal airway eosinophilia. According to our data, FeNO <25 ppb has a negative predictive value of 79% for significant airway eosinophilic inflammation and FeNO >50 ppb has a positive predictive value of 75% to identify sputum eosinophilia.

It is well established that chronic treatment of asthma with ICS results in a reduction in airway eosinophilia^{10 25} together with a fall in FeNO.^{9 26 27} How this treatment may affect the relationship between sputum eosinophilia and FeNO remains unclear, however. Our data indicate that FeNO is more sensitive than the sputum eosinophil count to ICS as patients receiving higher doses of ICS had lower FeNO values than the other groups, a phenomenon not observed with the sputum eosinophil count. Consequently, the FeNO threshold associated with sputum eosinophilia $\geq 3\%$ will be lower in patients receiving high doses of ICS than in those not treated or receiving low or medium doses of ICS.

In agreement with previous studies,¹³ the influence of atopy was evident in our study with a 30% increase in FeNO in atopic compared with non-atopic patients with asthma. On the other hand, the sputum eosinophil count was similar in both groups. Consequently, the FeNO threshold associated with sputum eosinophilia was found to be greater in atopic patients with asthma than in non-atopic patients with asthma.

Interestingly, our data show that sputum eosinophilia may be present in subjects with asthma who smoke. Indeed, the median value in asthmatics who smoke was not significantly lower than that in the non-smoking group, which is consistent with the findings of Boulet *et al.*²⁸ There are no data showing that starting to smoke reduces the sputum eosinophil count in patients with asthma. There are, however, data showing that smoking cessation in asthma does not impact on the sputum eosinophil count.²⁹ In contrast, the FeNO levels were clearly lower in patients with asthma who smoke, which confirms the results of a previous study.¹¹ This may be explained by partial irreversible inhibition of nitric oxide synthase by cigarette smoke extract,^{30 31} or by conversion of nitric oxide to peroxyneutrophils by superoxide release from neutrophils.³² As tobacco influences FeNO and the sputum eosinophil count differently, it therefore changes the FeNO cut-off value.

As expected, we found higher FeNO levels in men than in women. Interestingly, the sputum eosinophil count was lower in women than in men, an observation not previously reported and in keeping with the higher proportion of neutrophilic asthma in women.³³ The reasons for this are unclear at present but might be linked to different immunological mechanisms governing airway inflammation.³⁴ Although sex may influence both the FeNO and the sputum eosinophil count, it does not alter the relationship between these two variables.

As several parameters were shown to influence the relationship between FeNO and sputum eosinophils, a multiple logistic regression approach was used to determine the most useful cut-off point in a patient. It confirmed the importance of high-dose ICS and smoking and, to a lesser extent, atopy. We found that the optimal cut-off points varied from 15 ppb for smoking non-atopic patients receiving a high dose of ICS to 58 ppb for non-smoking atopic patients not treated with a high dose of ICS. The gap between these two extremes is large and ought to be taken into account in the interpretation of airway inflammation.

Some of our patients had paucigranulocytic asthma³⁵ and still exhibited raised FeNO levels. This discordance might be explained by inflammation which has not spilled over into the airway lumen, such that induced sputum is negative for eosinophils while this cell type still persists in the airway wall. In these patients, monitoring of FeNO could be more informative than measuring sputum eosinophils.

While it is a reasonable assumption that our derived FeNO cut-off values will be applicable to the general asthma population, further work is required to validate this in practice as we did not divide our dataset into training and testing groups.

CONCLUSION

FeNO is able to identify the presence of sputum eosinophilia in unselected patients with asthma with reasonable accuracy as long as thresholds are adjusted for high doses of ICS, atopy and smoking status.

Acknowledgements The authors thank Monique Henket for her excellent technical assistance in sputum processing and cytospin reading.

Funding Supported by Interuniversity Attraction Poles (IAP) Project P6/35 and by unrestricted research grants from GSK, Astra-Zeneca and Novartis.

Competing interests None.

Ethics approval This study was conducted with the approval of the ethics committee of CHU Liege.

Contributors FNS: patient recruitment, writing and analysis; LS: statistical analysis; JS: sputum induction, cytospin reading; MM: sputum induction; VQ: patient recruitment; AM: writing; RL: patient recruitment, writing and analysis.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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Lung alert

Utility of serum and sputum calprotectin as a biomarker for CF exacerbation

Monitoring inflammation and diagnosing pulmonary exacerbation in cystic fibrosis (CF) remains difficult as the usual biomarkers of inflammation are often not very helpful and there is still no accepted definition for a CF exacerbation. This study looked at the possibility of serum and sputum calprotectin as a new biomarker for monitoring pulmonary exacerbations in CF.

It was hypothesised that serum and sputum calprotectin will change informatively during the CF exacerbation. Twenty-seven patients completed the study. Sputum was tested for calprotectin, interleukin 8 (IL-8), myeloperoxidase (MPO) and neutrophils at the beginning and the end of treatment. Serum was tested for calprotectin, white cell count, C-reactive protein (CRP) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Case notes were reviewed a year after completion of the study to calculate the time to the next exacerbation.

Sputum calprotectin was significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$) with treatment. MPO and IL-8 also decreased with treatment but the trend was not significant. In serum, calprotectin, CRP and VEGF were all reduced significantly with treatment ($p = 0.002$, $p = 0.002$ and $p = 0.013$, respectively). Serum calprotectin and CRP were both negatively correlated with the forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV_1) but the correlation was much stronger for calprotectin. For a calprotectin level of $\geq 9.1 \mu\text{g}$, the median time to the next exacerbation was 70 days, whereas for a level of < 9.1 it was 112 days. CRP failed to show a difference in median time to next exacerbation with the cut-off value of 10.

This study shows that calprotectin is a better biomarker for inflammation in the CF lung and could be useful in monitoring the exacerbations and response to treatment. It can also be useful in predicting the time to the next exacerbation.

► **Gray RD**, Imrie M, Boyd AC, *et al.* Sputum and serum calprotectin are useful biomarkers during CF exacerbation. *J Cyst Fibros* 2010;**9**:193–8.

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Published Online First 21 October 2010

Thorax 2010;**65**:1044. doi:10.1136/thx.2010.149641