

Akustická oscilometria

M.Zakucia

Špecializovaná nemocnica sv. Svorada Zobor



Potenciálny konflikt záujmov

Deklarujem nasledujúci potenciálny konflikt záujmov

Forma finančného prepojenia	Spoločnosť
Participácia v poradných výboroch	Chiesi
Nepeňažné plnenie	Chiesi, Berlin-Chemie,
Prednášajúci	Chiesi
Akcionár	-
Ostatné príjmy	Granty: -

Účelom prednášky nie je reklama liekov. Jej účelom je výlučne zdieľanie výsledkov klinických štúdií, výmena skúseností z klinickej praxe a podpora odbornej medicínskej diskusie.

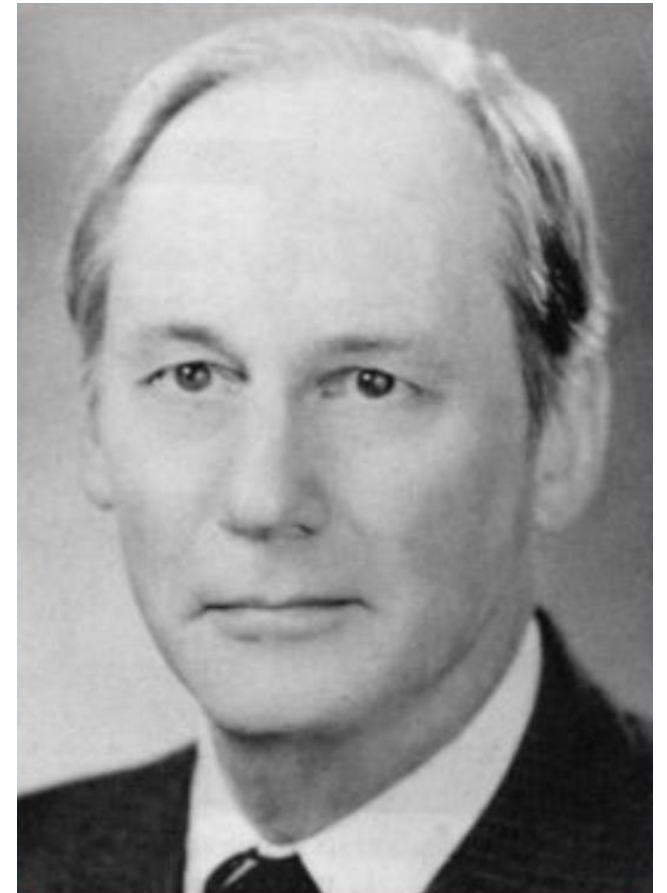
Rýchly kvíz

- A: Oscilometriu používam pravidelne
- B: Oscilometriu mám na pracovisku, avšak veľmi ju nepoužívam
- C: O oscilometrii som počul/čítal, ale v praxi som ju ešte nevyužil
- D: Oscilometriu nepoznám

Oscillation Mechanics of Lungs and Chest in Man¹

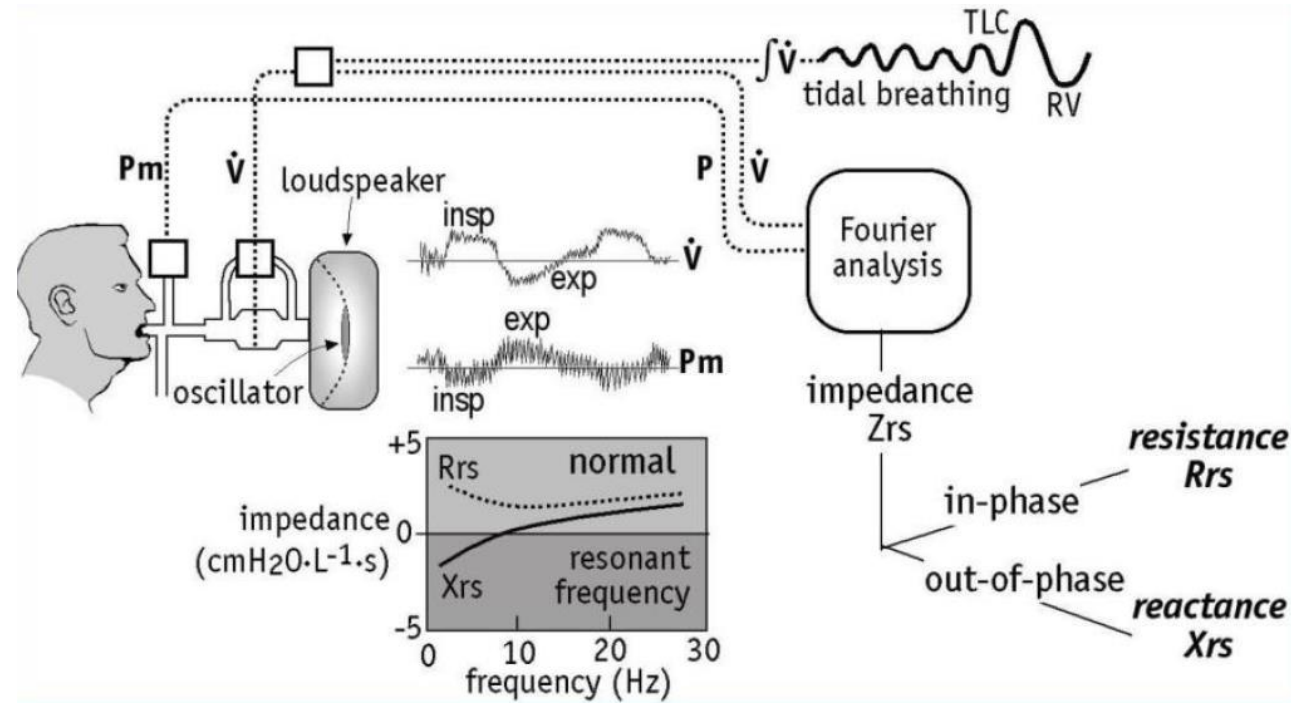
ARTHUR B. DUBOIS, ALFRED W. BRODY,² DAVID H. LEWIS AND B. FRANKLIN BURGESS, JR. *From the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

- V r. 1956 A.B. DuBois prvýkrát opísal mechanické vlastnosti dýchacej sústavy počas pokojného dýchania pri aplikácii oscilujúceho tlaku s vysokou frekvenciou
- V tom istom roku popísal aj celotelovú pletyzmografiu



$s(t)$ transforms (continuous-time)		
	Continuous frequency	Discrete frequencies
Transform	$S(f) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t) \cdot e^{-i2\pi ft} dt$	$\overbrace{\frac{1}{P} \cdot S\left(\frac{k}{P}\right)}^{S[k]} \triangleq \frac{1}{P} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t) \cdot e^{-i2\pi \frac{k}{P} t} dt \equiv \frac{1}{P} \int_P s_P(t) \cdot e^{-i2\pi \frac{k}{P} t} dt$
Inverse	$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(f) \cdot e^{i2\pi ft} df$	$s_P(t) = \underbrace{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} S[k] \cdot e^{i2\pi \frac{k}{P} t}}_{\text{Poisson summation formula (Fourier series)}}$

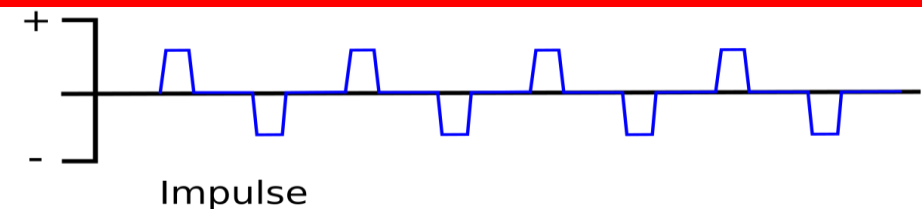
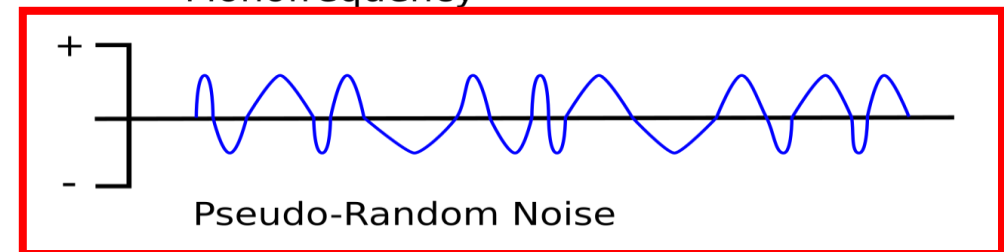
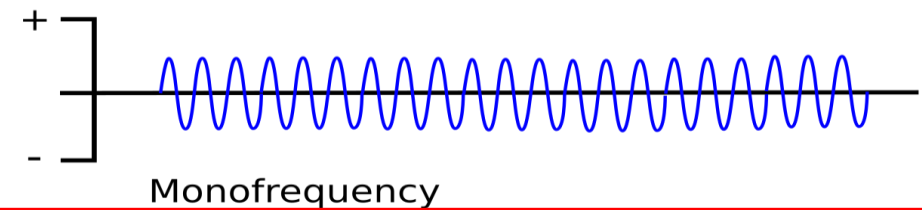
$s(nT)$ transforms (discrete-time)		
	Continuous frequency	Discrete frequencies
Transform	$\underbrace{\frac{1}{T} S_{\frac{1}{T}}(f) \triangleq \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} s(nT) \cdot e^{-i2\pi fnT}}_{\text{Poisson summation formula (DTFT)}}$	$\overbrace{\frac{1}{T} S_{\frac{1}{T}}\left(\frac{k}{NT}\right)}^{S[k]} \triangleq \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} s(nT) \cdot e^{-i2\pi \frac{kn}{N}} \equiv \underbrace{\sum_n s_P(nT) \cdot e^{-i2\pi \frac{kn}{N}}}_{\text{DFT}}$
Inverse	$s(nT) = T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \frac{1}{T} S_{\frac{1}{T}}(f) \cdot e^{i2\pi fnT} df$ $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} s(nT) \cdot \delta(t - nT) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T} S_{\frac{1}{T}}(f) \cdot e^{i2\pi ft} df}_{\text{inverse Fourier transform}}$	$s_P(nT) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_k S[k] \cdot e^{i2\pi \frac{kn}{N}}}_{\text{inverse DFT}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_k S_{\frac{1}{T}}\left(\frac{k}{P}\right) \cdot e^{i2\pi \frac{kn}{N}}$



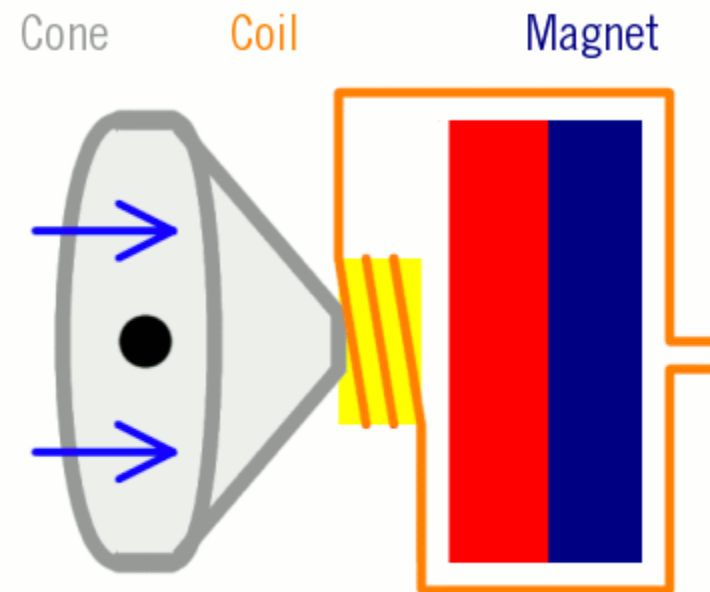
Monofrekvenčné metódy

Multifrekvenčné metódy

- Náhodné kmity
- Pseudonáhodné kmity
- Impulzná oscilometria

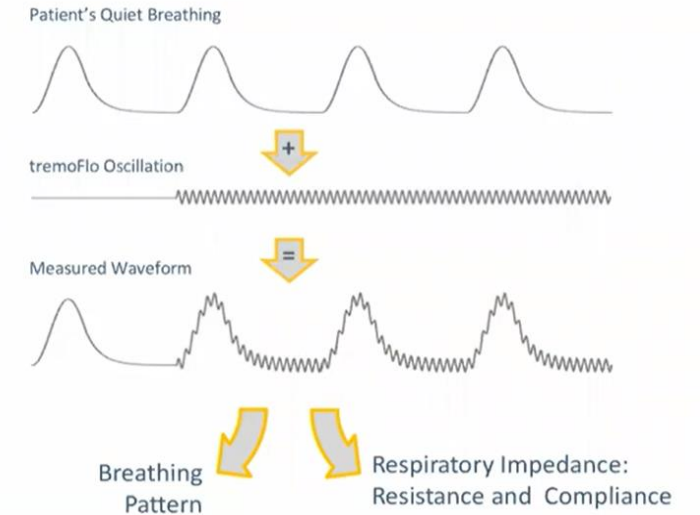
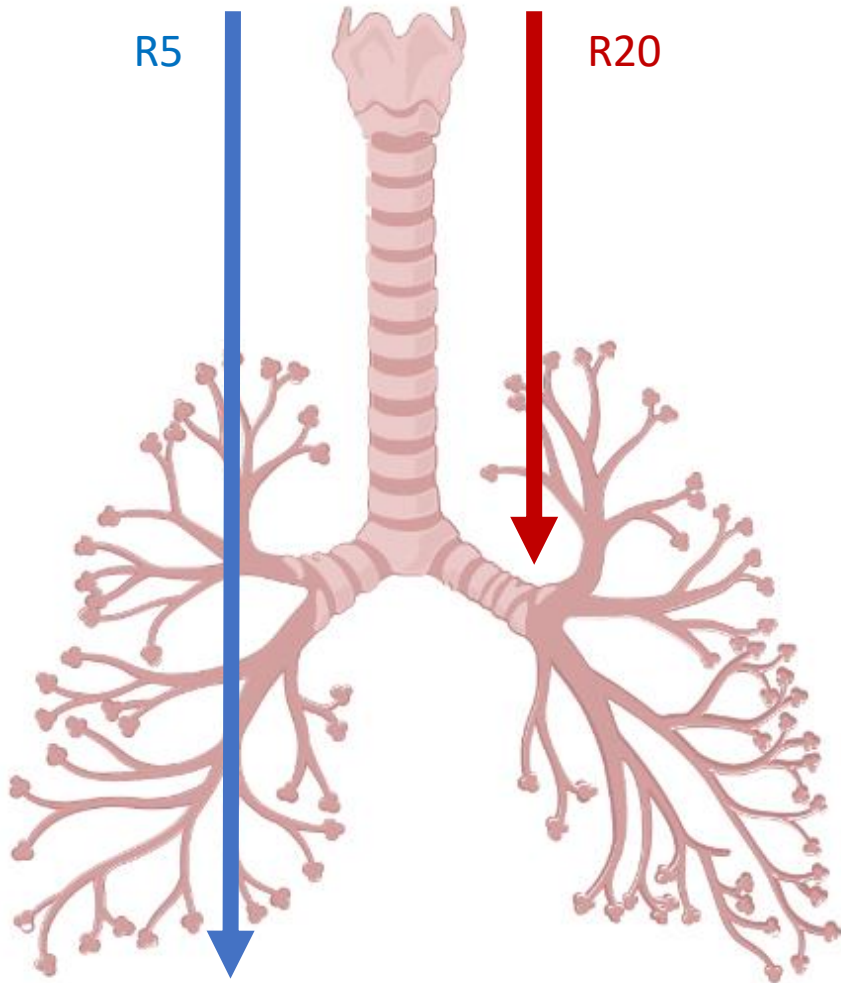


Ako vzniká zvuková vlna?



www.explainthatstuff.com

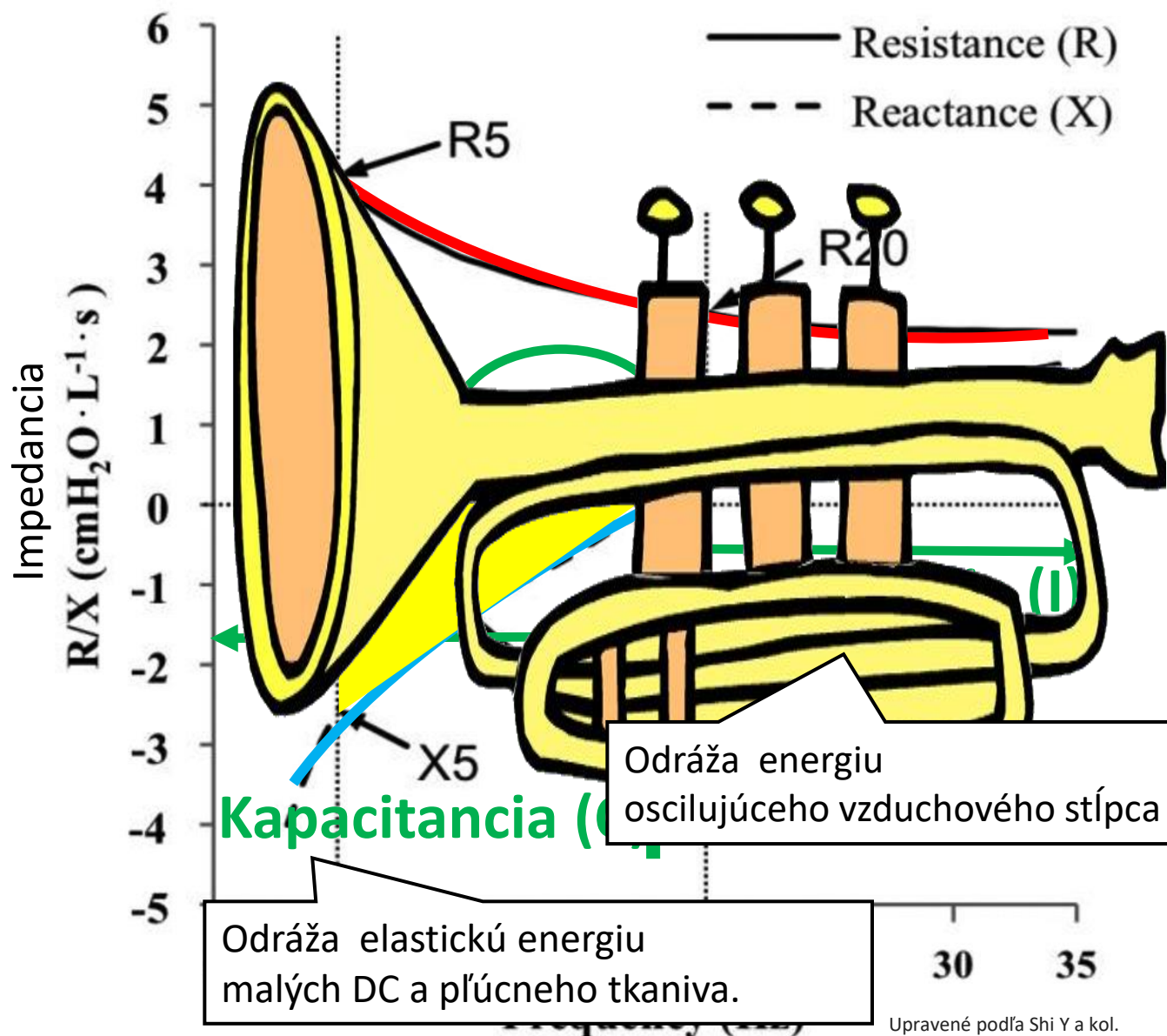
Definícia a mechanizmus fungovania IOS/FOT



Brian Lipworth, Airwave Oscillometry in the diagnosis and monitoring of respiratory disease

Diagnostická metóda pre neinvazívne meranie mechaniky dýchania, využívajúca metódu vynútených (forsírovaných) kmitov, ktorá poskytuje rozsiahly opis tlakovo-prietokových vzťahov pomocou rozsahu frekvencií medzi 4 a 32Hz. Generované impulzy sa superpolujú na normálne pokojové dýchanie a dostávajú sa do dýchacích ciest, pričom platí, že vlny s nižšou frekvenciou (dlhšie) sa dostávajú hlbšie do dýchacích ciest.

Základne parametre IOS/FOT



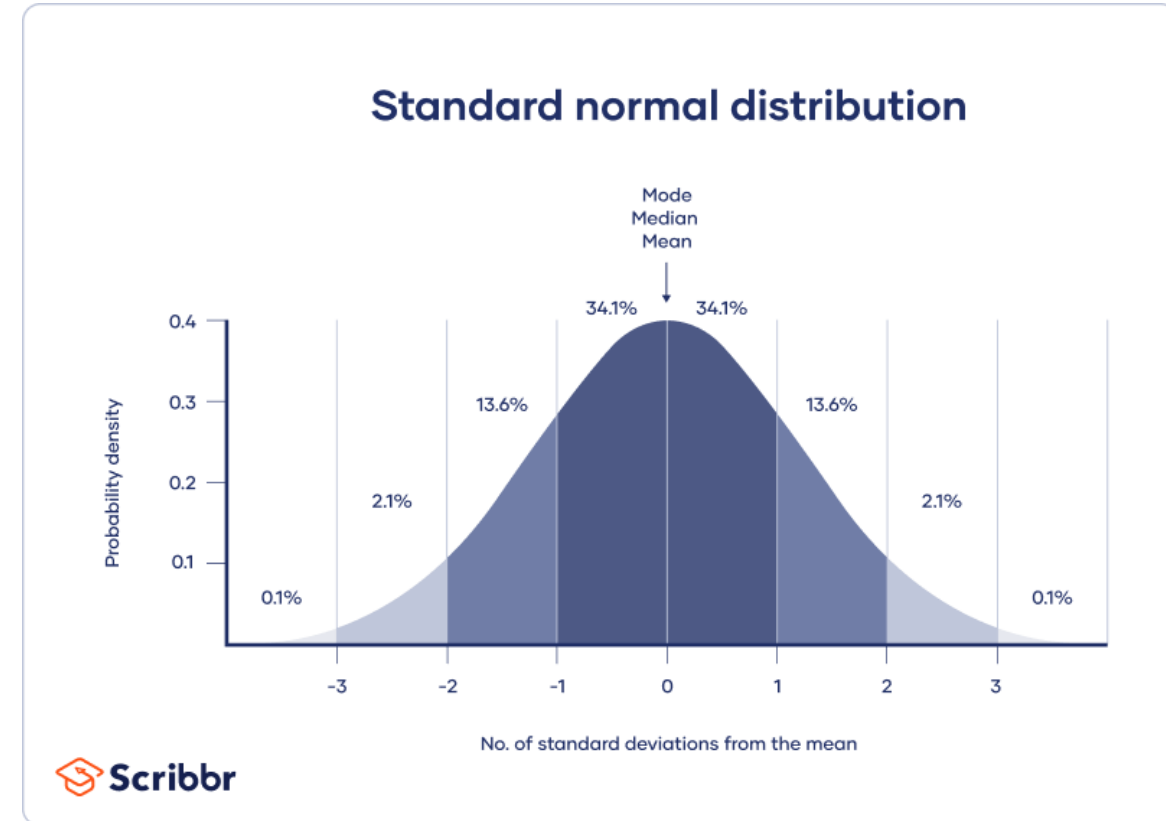
	Popis parametra	Klinický význam
R5	Rezistencia pri malej frekvencii (5Hz)	Odráža celkovú rezistenciu (odpor DC)
R19	Rezistencia pri strednej frekvencii (19 Hz)	Odráža predovšetkým rezistenciu konduktívnych dýchacích ciest („veľkých“)
R5-19	Frekvenčná závislosť rezistancie	Odráža heterogenitu a skraty (Distribúcia ventilácie a malé DC)
X5	Nízko frekvenčná reaktancia (5 Hz)	Odráža compliance (poddajnosť) a malé DC
fres	Resonančná frekvencia (I + C = 0)	Zvyšuje sa pri postihnutí malých DC
	Plocha reaktancie (od X5 do fres) (Goldmanov trojuholník)	Zvyšuje sa pri postihnutí malých DC

Hodnotenie nálezov

- Z skóre
- charakter a tvar krivky

- $< 1,65$ – „normálne“ hodnoty
- $1,65-2,5$ – mierna porucha
- $2,5-4$ – stredne ťažká porucha
- > 4 - ťažká porucha

- BDT: R5 - 40% X5 + 50%
Ax -80%
- BKT: nie je stanovený, R5 + 50%?



Priebeh vyšetrenia

Oscilometria by mala predchádzať vyšetreniam
vyžadujúcim hlboký výdych

Dospelí 3x30 s, deti <12r 3x16 s

Dospelí CoV 10%, deti CoV 15%

1. Vysvetlite pacientovi trvanie testu a počet opakovaní, ktoré pravdepodobne budú zaznamenané.
2. Popíšte povahu vnemov generovaných kolísaním tlaku, napr. že budú cítiť jemné vibrácia alebo trepotanie v ústach a hrudníku počas merania.
3. Môže byť potrebný cvičný test, najmä u malých detí
4. Povzbudíte pacienta, aby bol uvoľnený a pokojne dýchal.
5. Vysvetlite, že pred samotným spustením oscilácie bude krátky úsek pozorovania dýchania na náustku, ktoré má zabezpečiť, aby dýchanie bolo normálne a stabilné.
6. Správna poloha hlavy: požiadajte subjekt, aby zaujal vzpriamenú polohu v sede s veľmi miernou polohou „brady hore“.
7. Poučte a ukážte, ako by sa zuby a pery mali držať a udržiavať tesne okolo náustku. Požiadajte pacienta, aby držal jazyk uvoľnený a pod náustkom a neblokoval otvor.
8. Poučte a ukážte, ak je to potrebné, podopretie líc dlaňou a prstami a dlážky ústa s palcom umiestneným pod bradou. U detí musí oporu líc robiť personál resp. rodič.



Obštrukčné poruchy

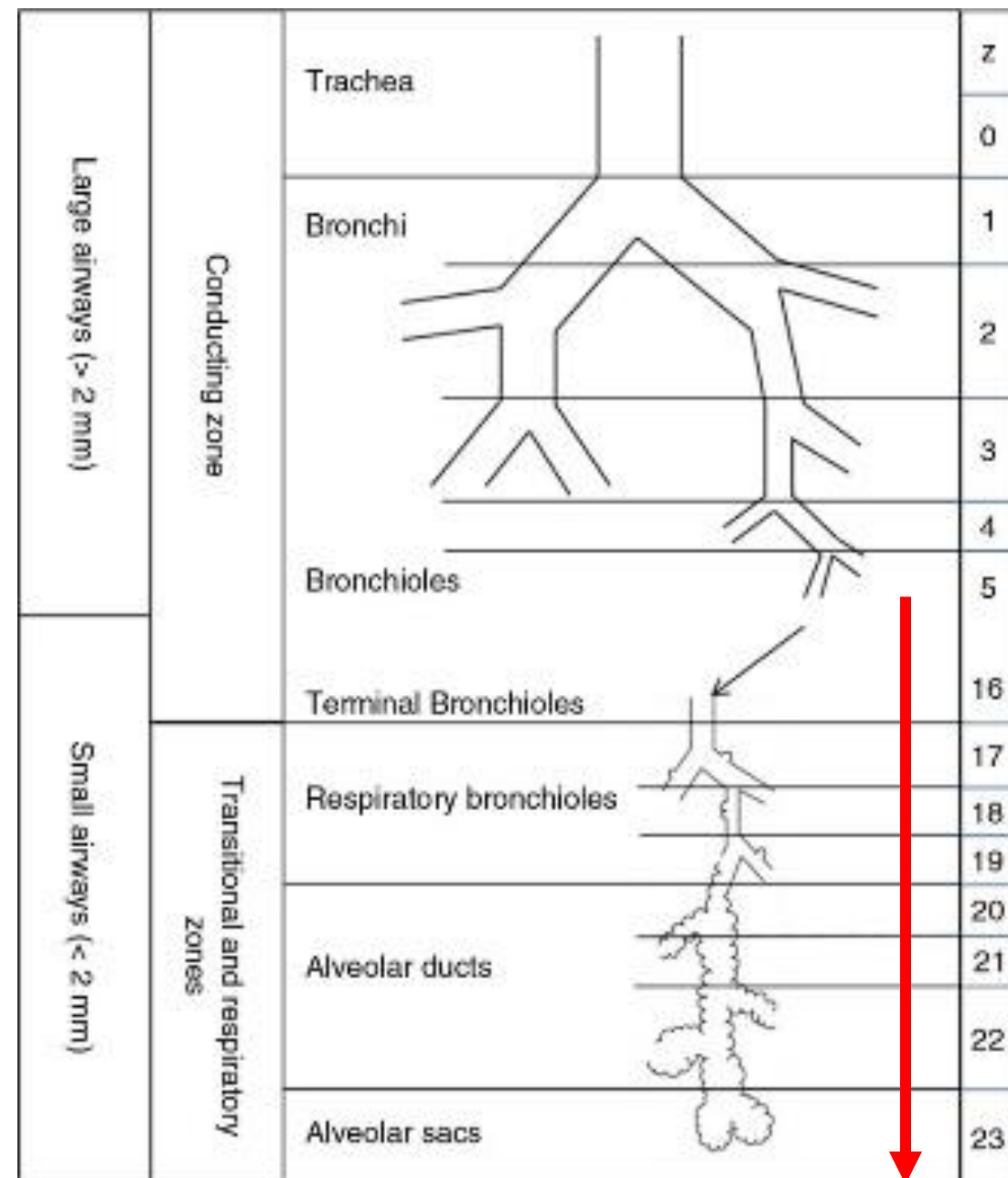
Normálna
spirometria
+ príznaky

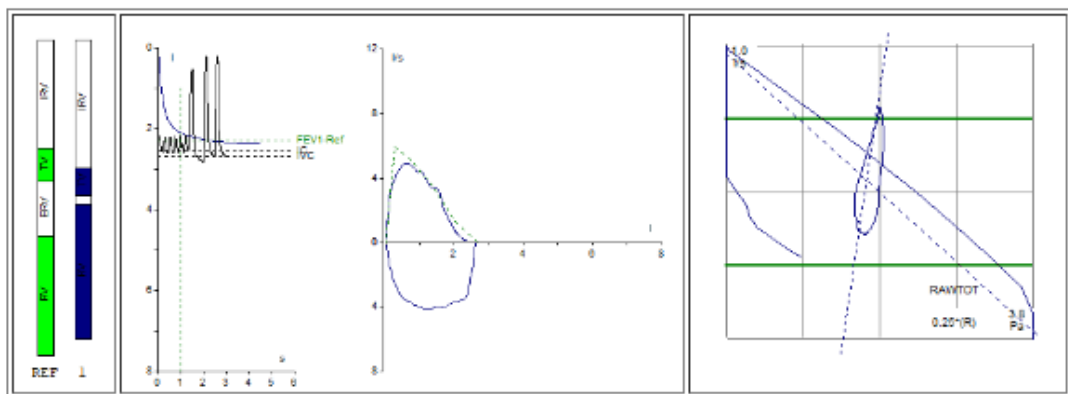
Spirometria sa
nedá zrealizovať

Malé dýchacie cesty

- od 8. generácie bronchov s priemerom menej ako 2mm.
- 4800-krát väčšiu plochu ako veľké dýchacie cesty
- 90% celého objemu dýchacích ciest

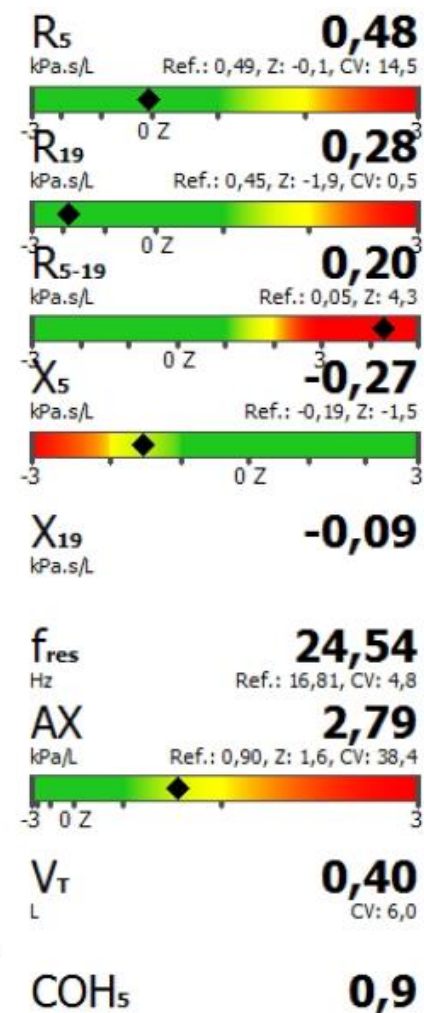
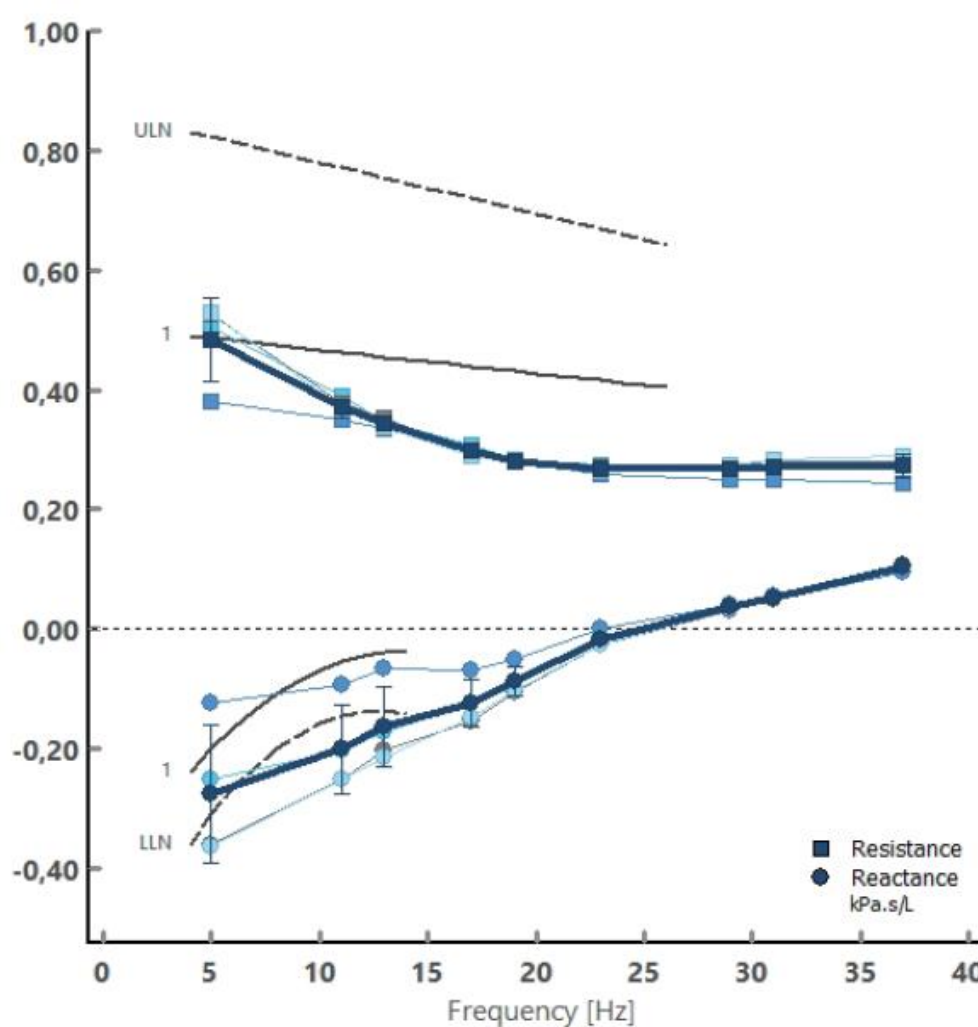
MEF25-75, FEV3/FVC,
sRAW, **FOT/IOS**, SBNW,
TLC-TLCsb
HRCT, SPECT/PET,
FENO,

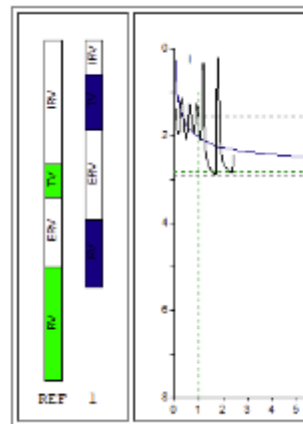




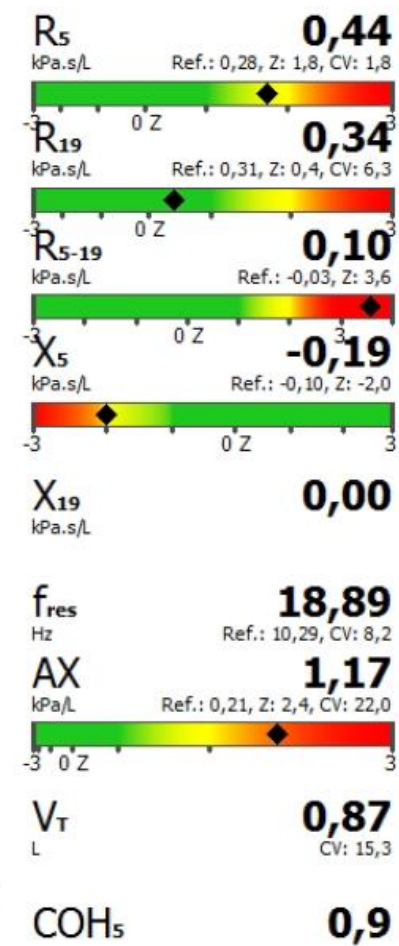
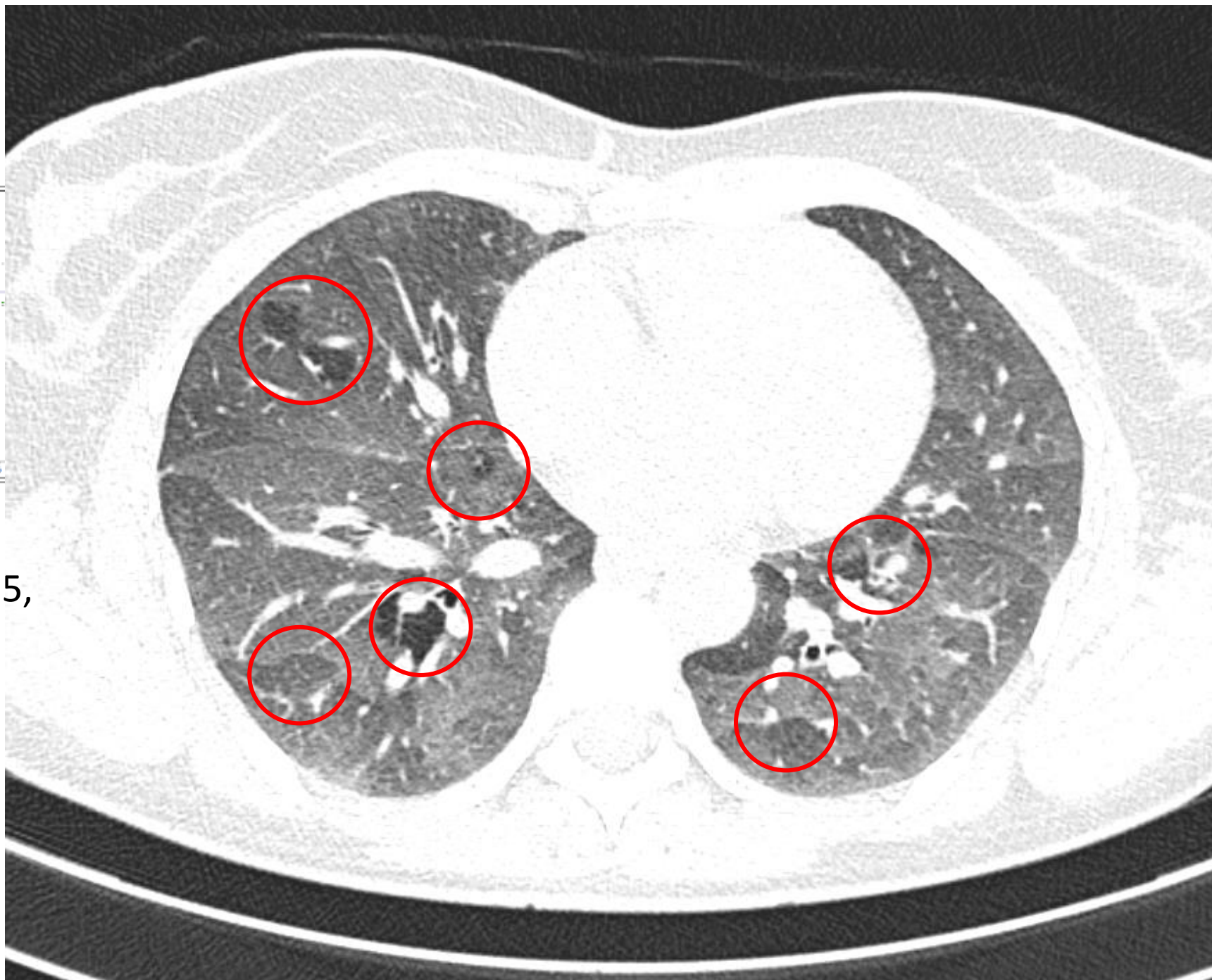
Žena, 1962,
perzistujúca astma,
HRCT airtrapping,
bronchiolitída

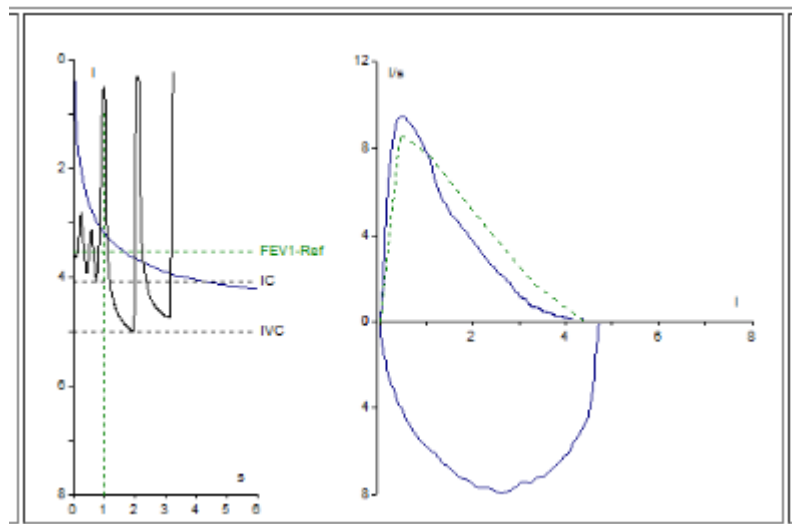
FEV1: 2,20L 96%
FVC 2,50L 92%
FEV1/FVC 88%
MEF25-75 109%
sRaw 0,55kPa*s 69%
TLC 95%



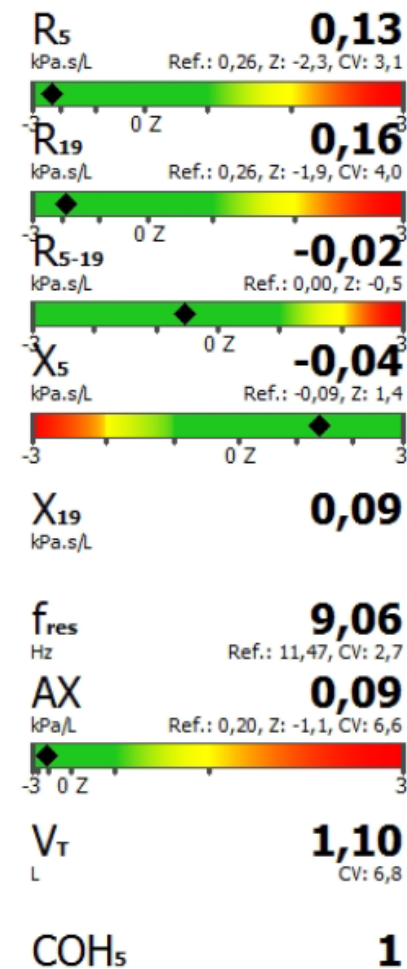
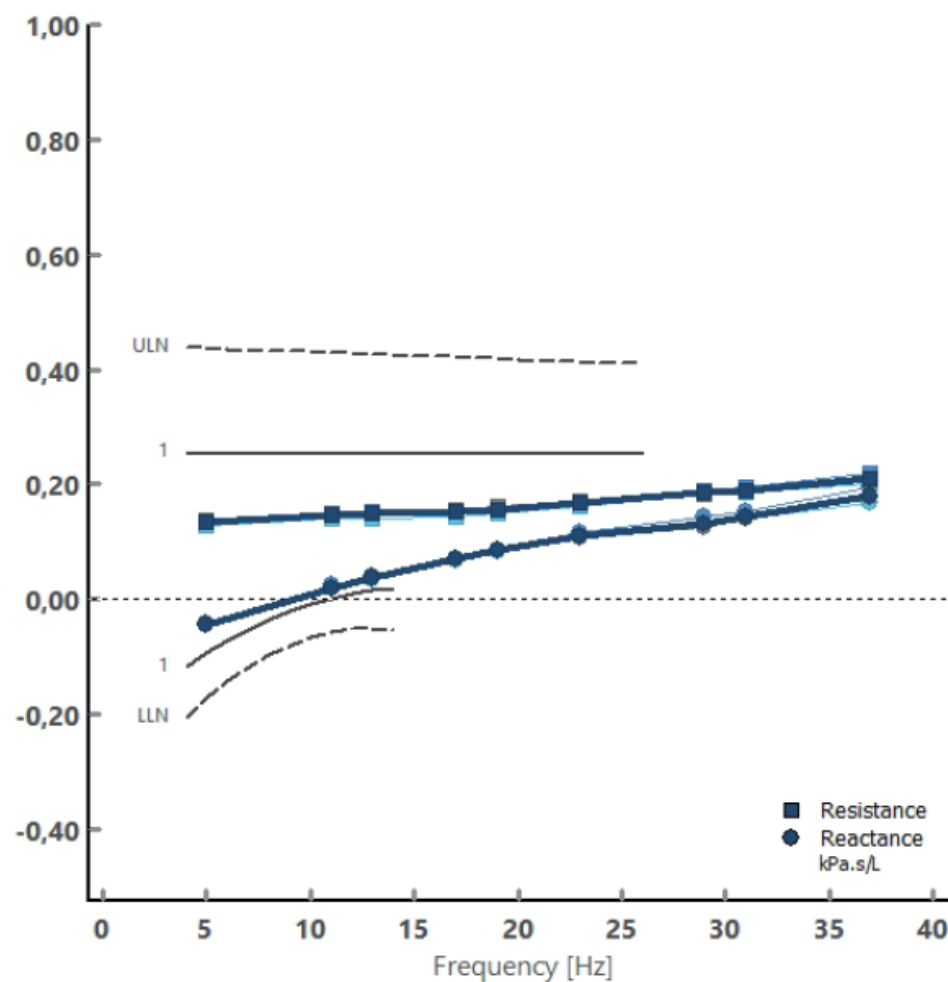


Žena, 1975,
dyspnoe

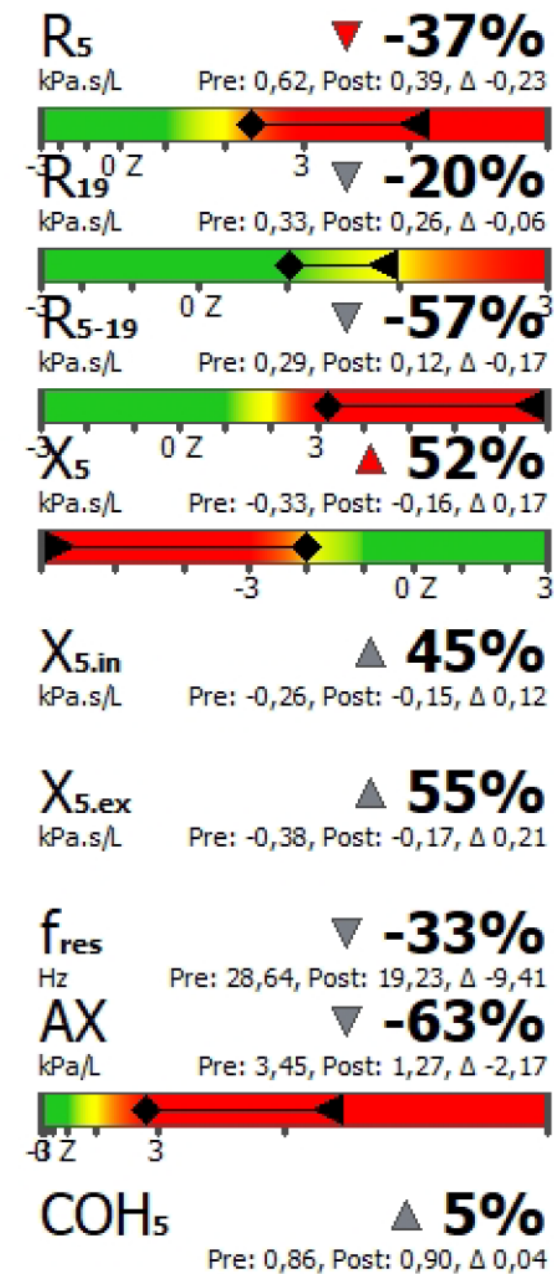
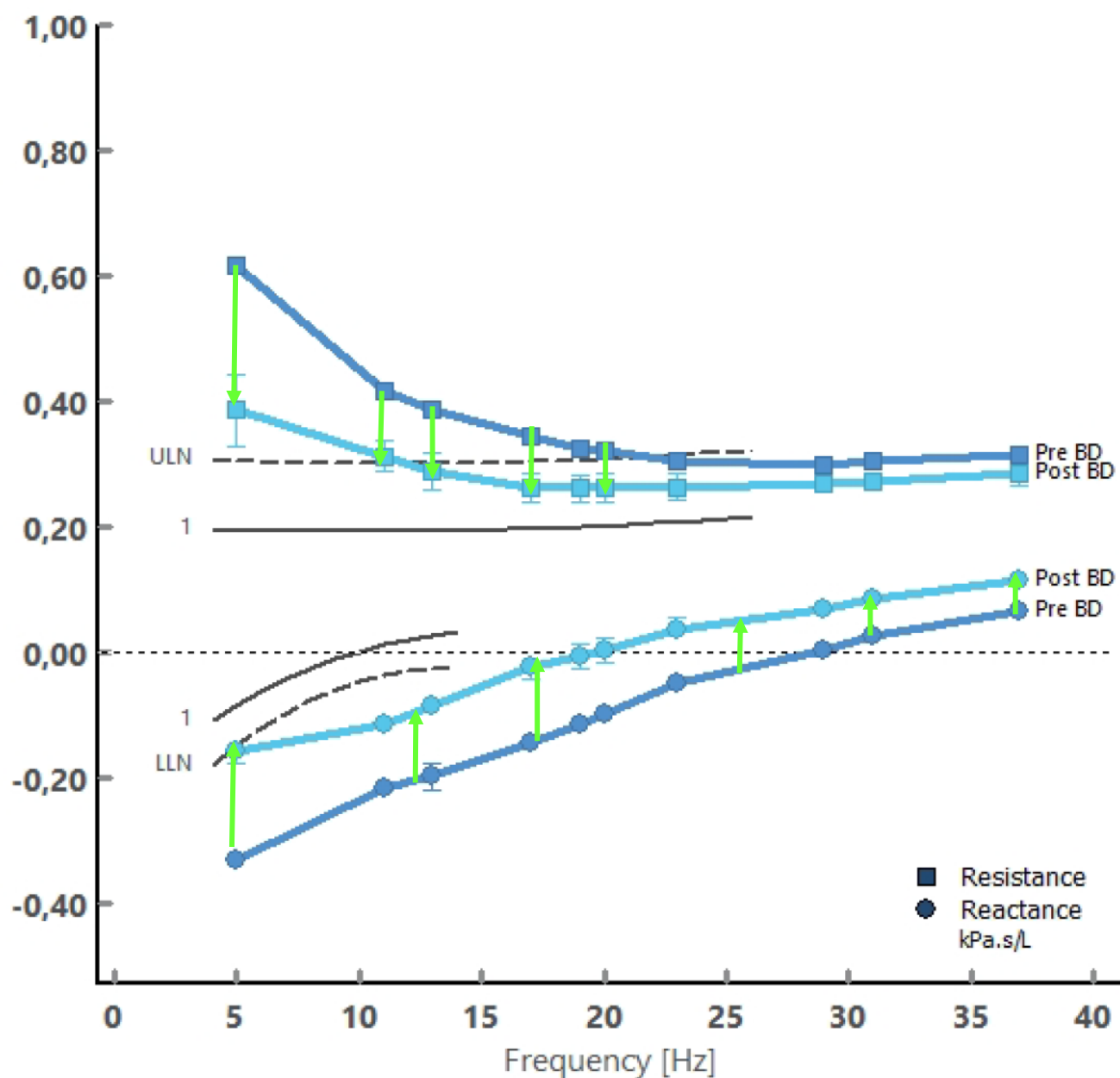




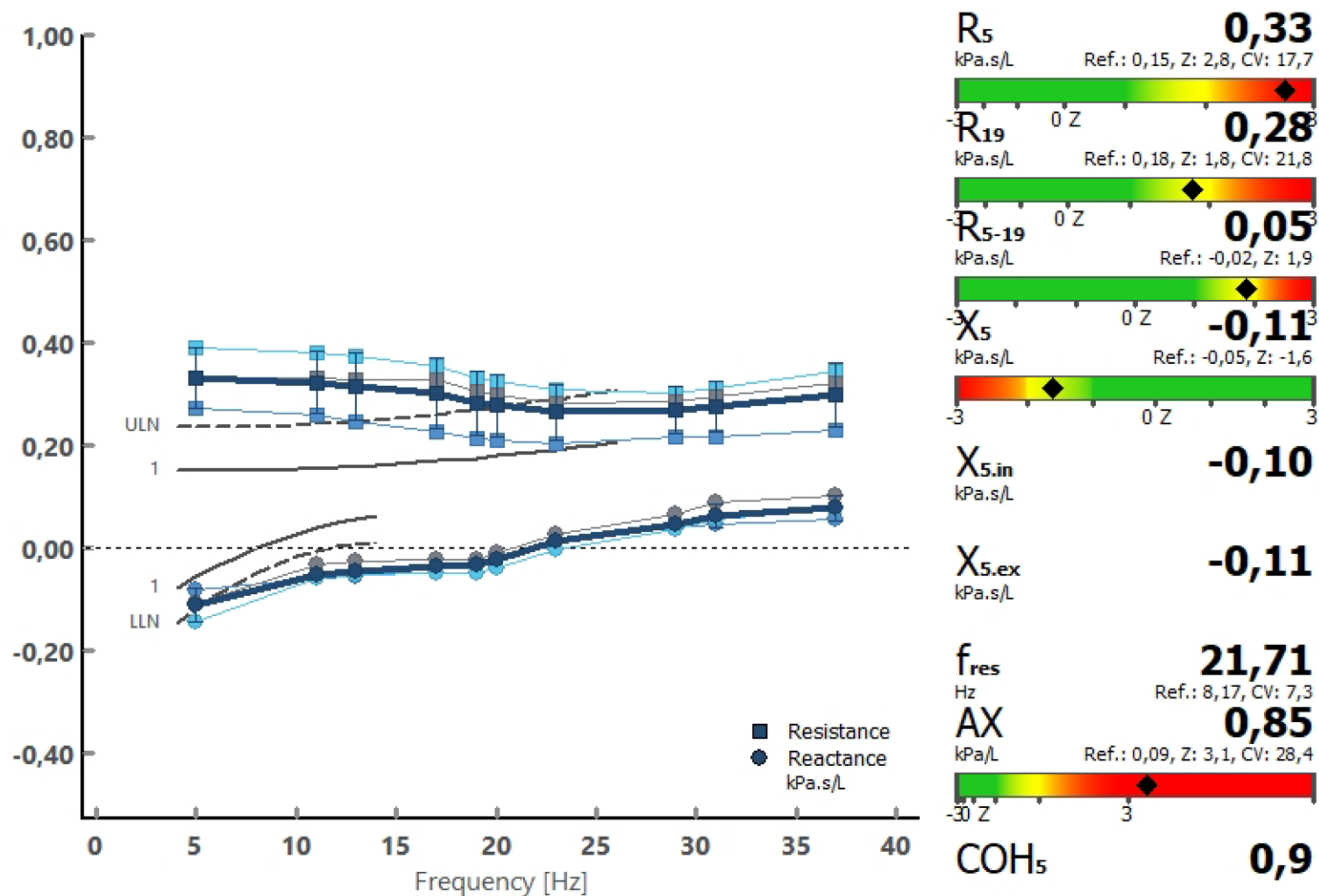
FEV1: 3,27L 93%
 FVC 4,53L 102%
 FEV1/FVC 72%
 VC 4,73L 102%
 FEV/IVC 69%



Muž 77 rokov, fajčiar
St.p. ruptúre AAA, 3
týždne po op. zákroku

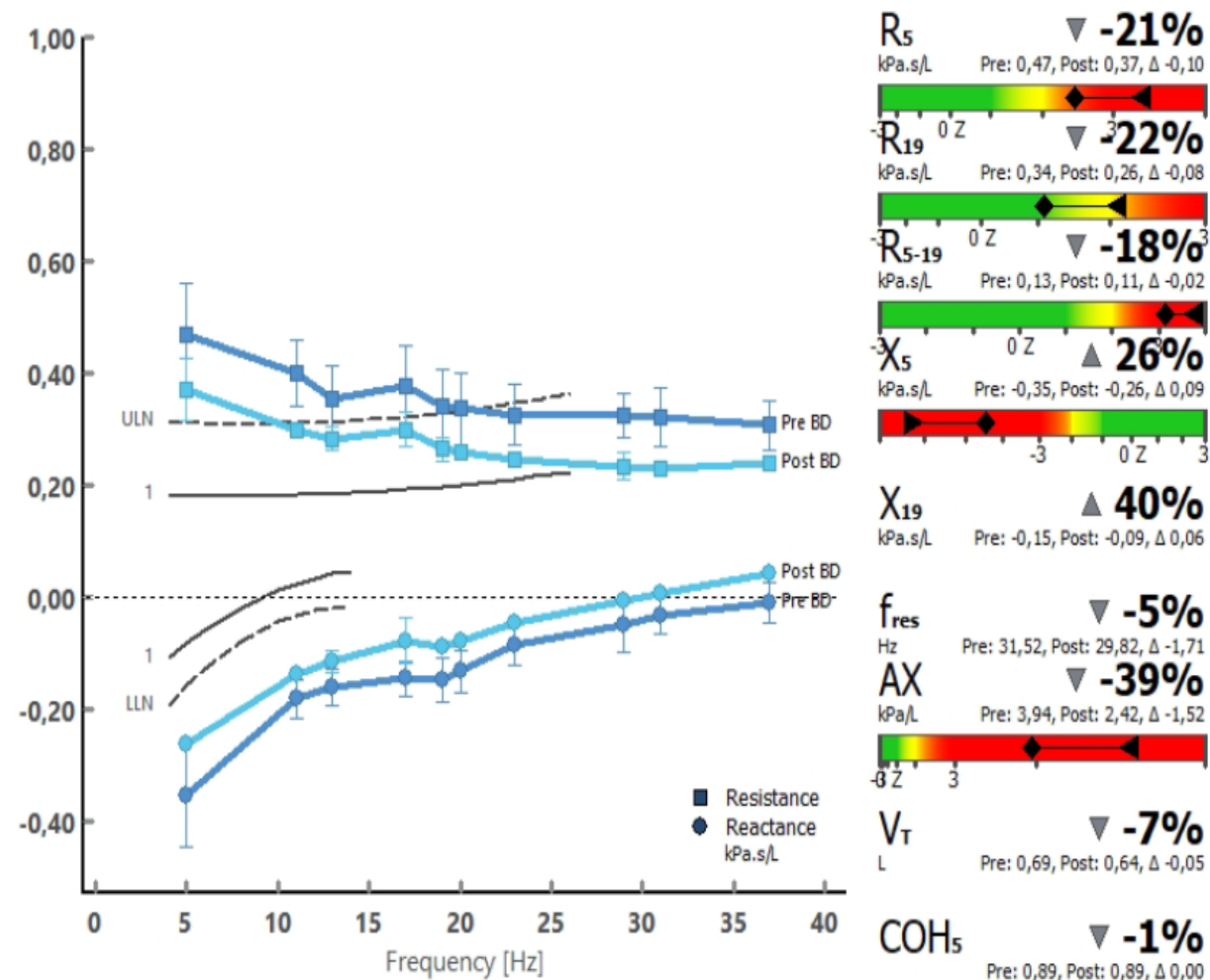


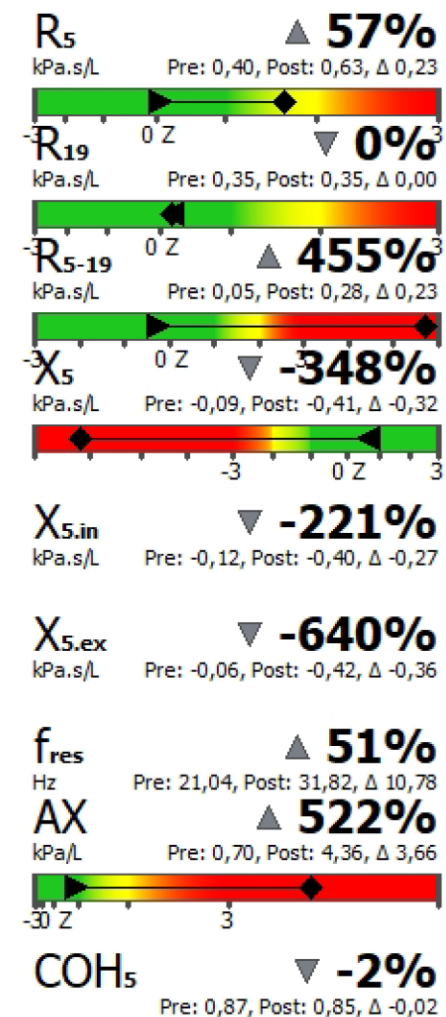
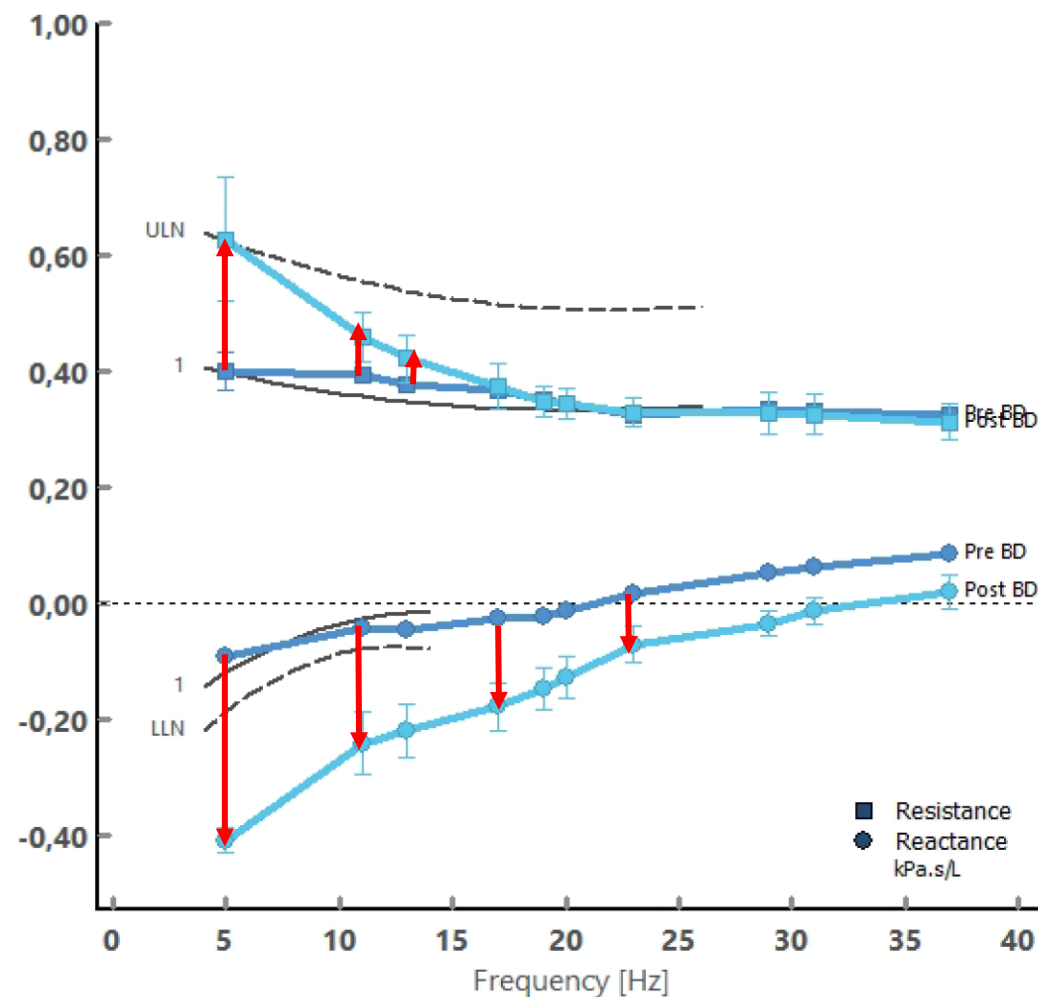
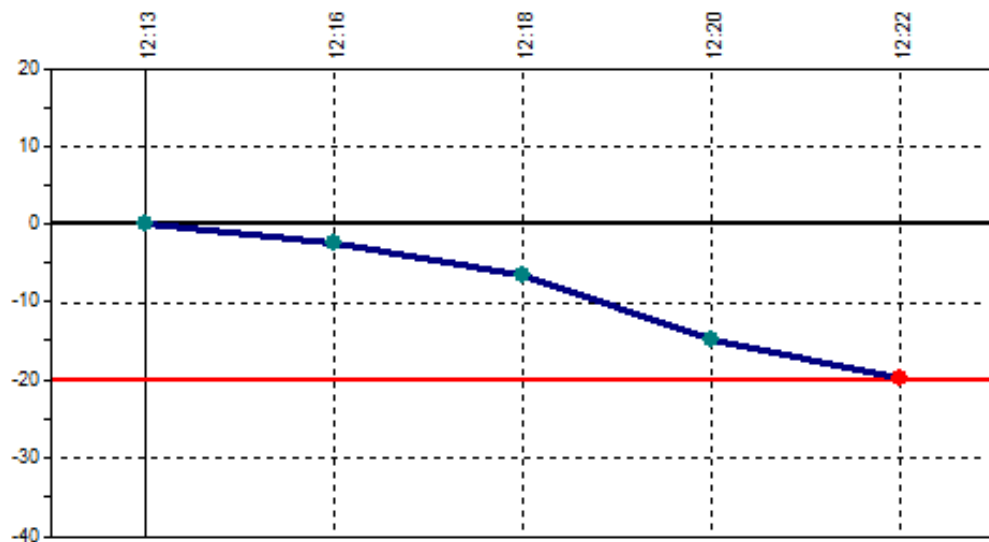
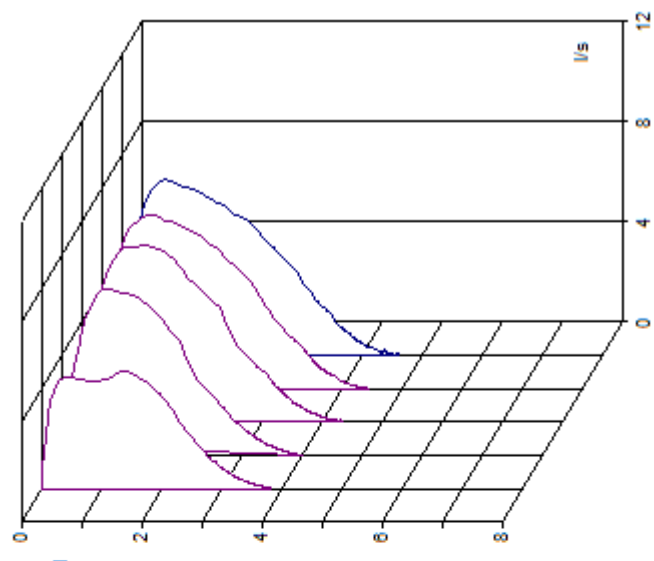
Muž, 43 rokov, fajčiar
Cervikálna myelopatia NS,
SCLC



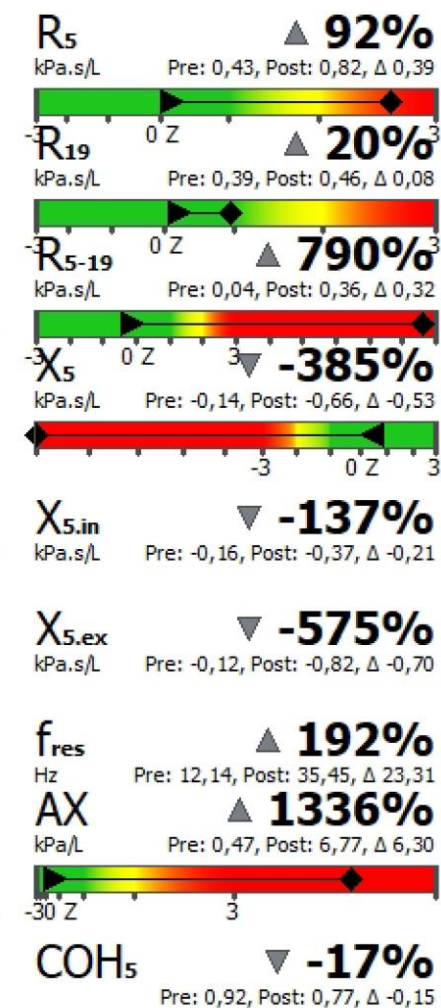
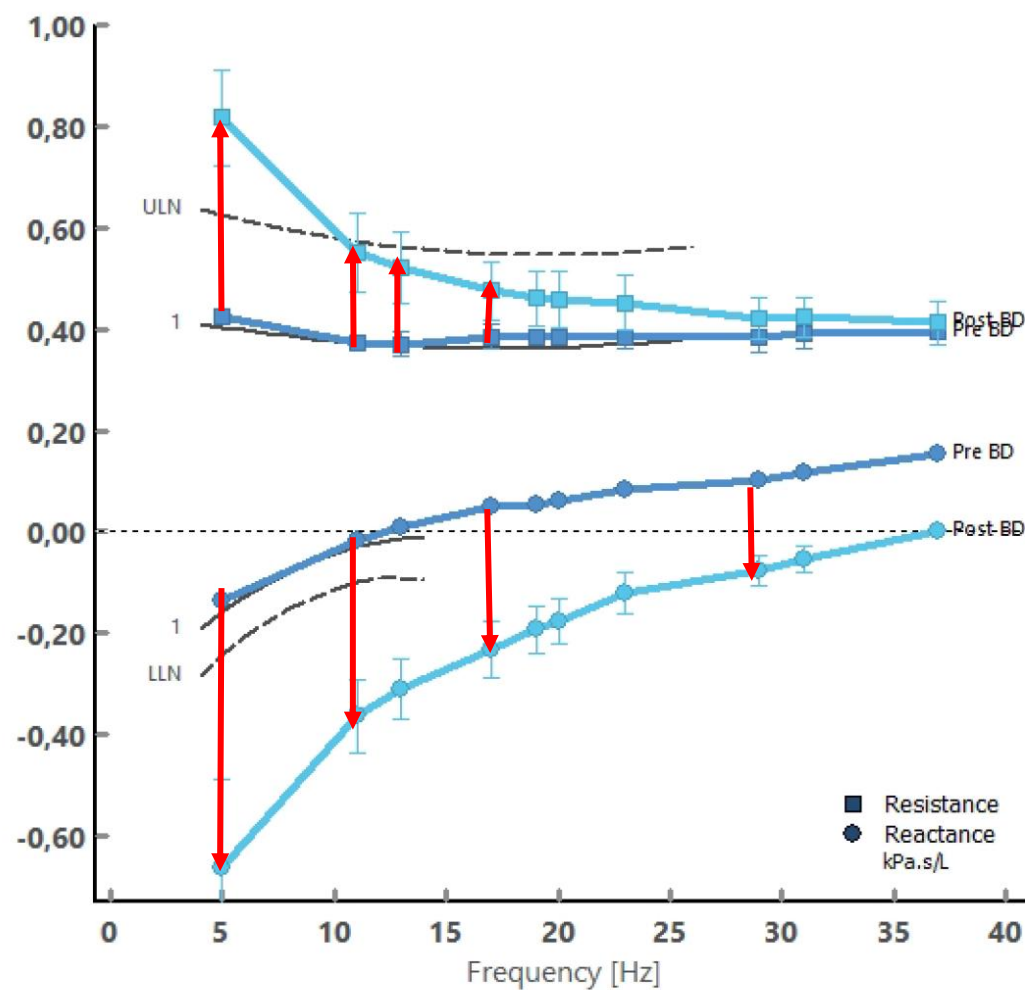
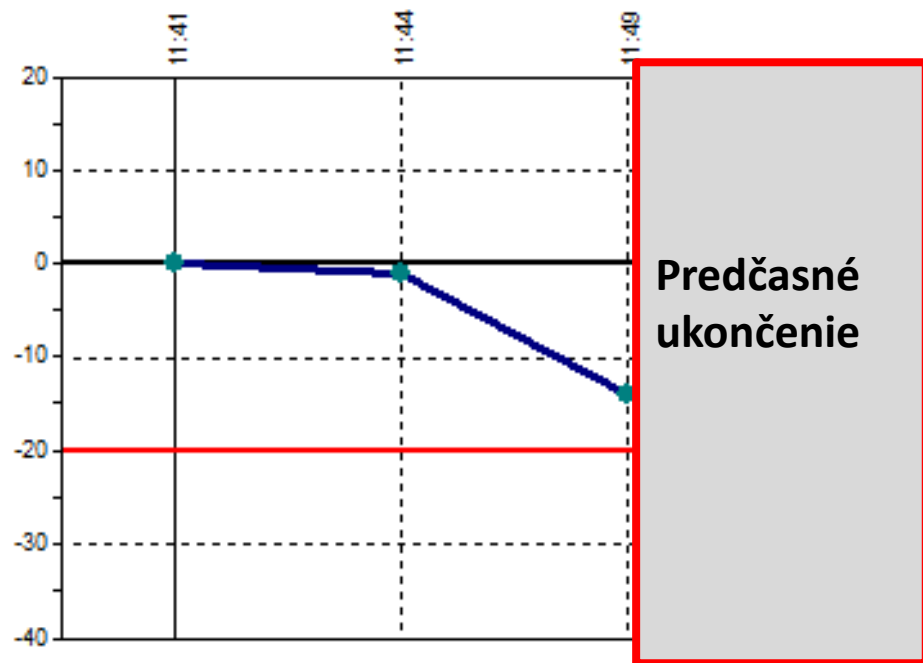
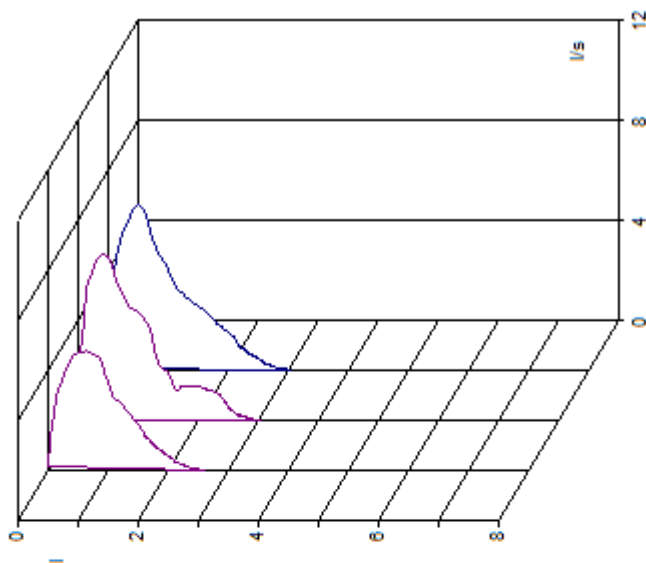


Muž, 1967, COVID-19
HRCT 98% postihnutie
pľúc

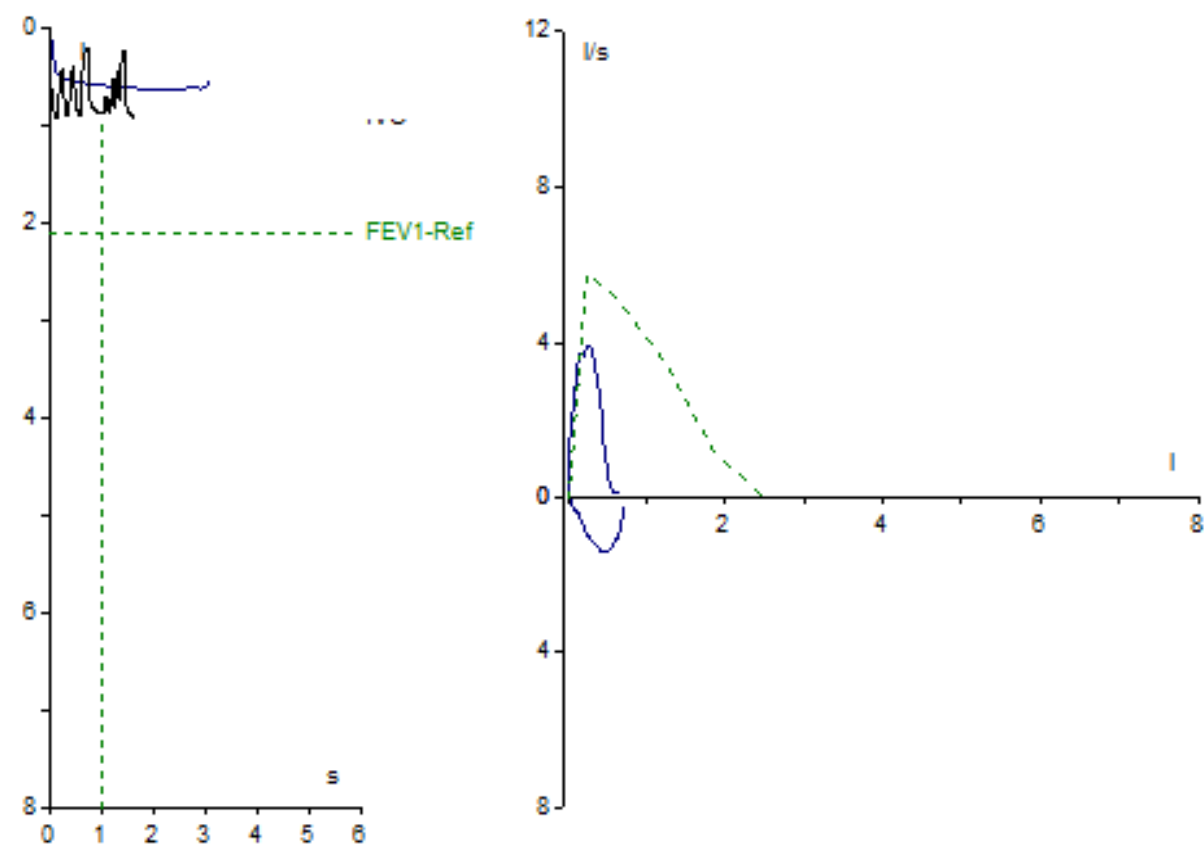
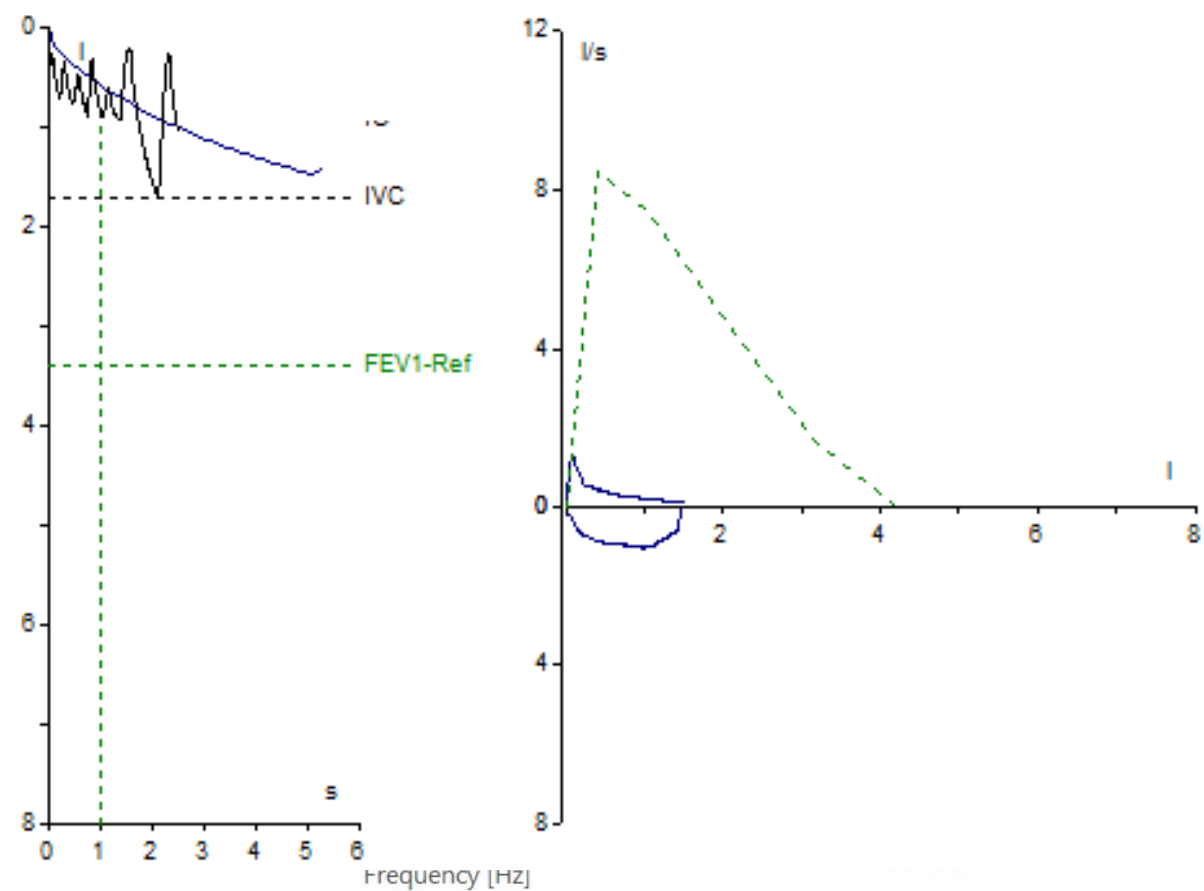




Muž, 36rokov, nefajčiar
 susp. sarkoidóza I.št, dyspnoe, funkčné testy v norme



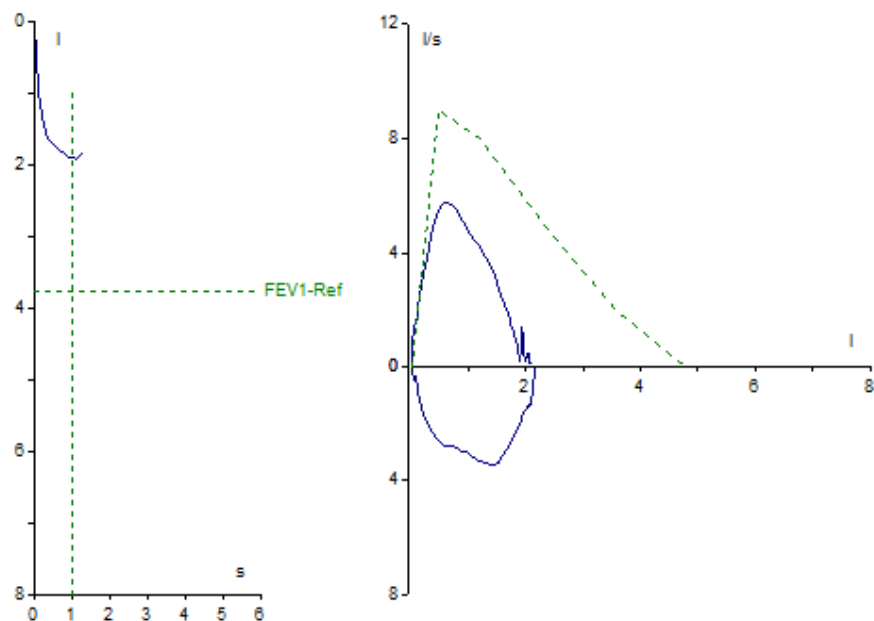
Žena, 53 rokov nefajčiarka,
Kašeľ + dyspnoe v dif.dg, funkčné testy
v norme



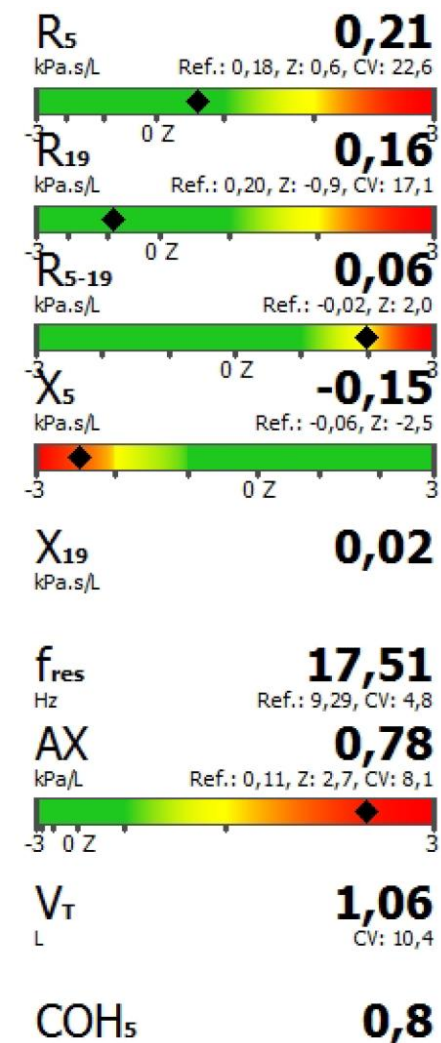
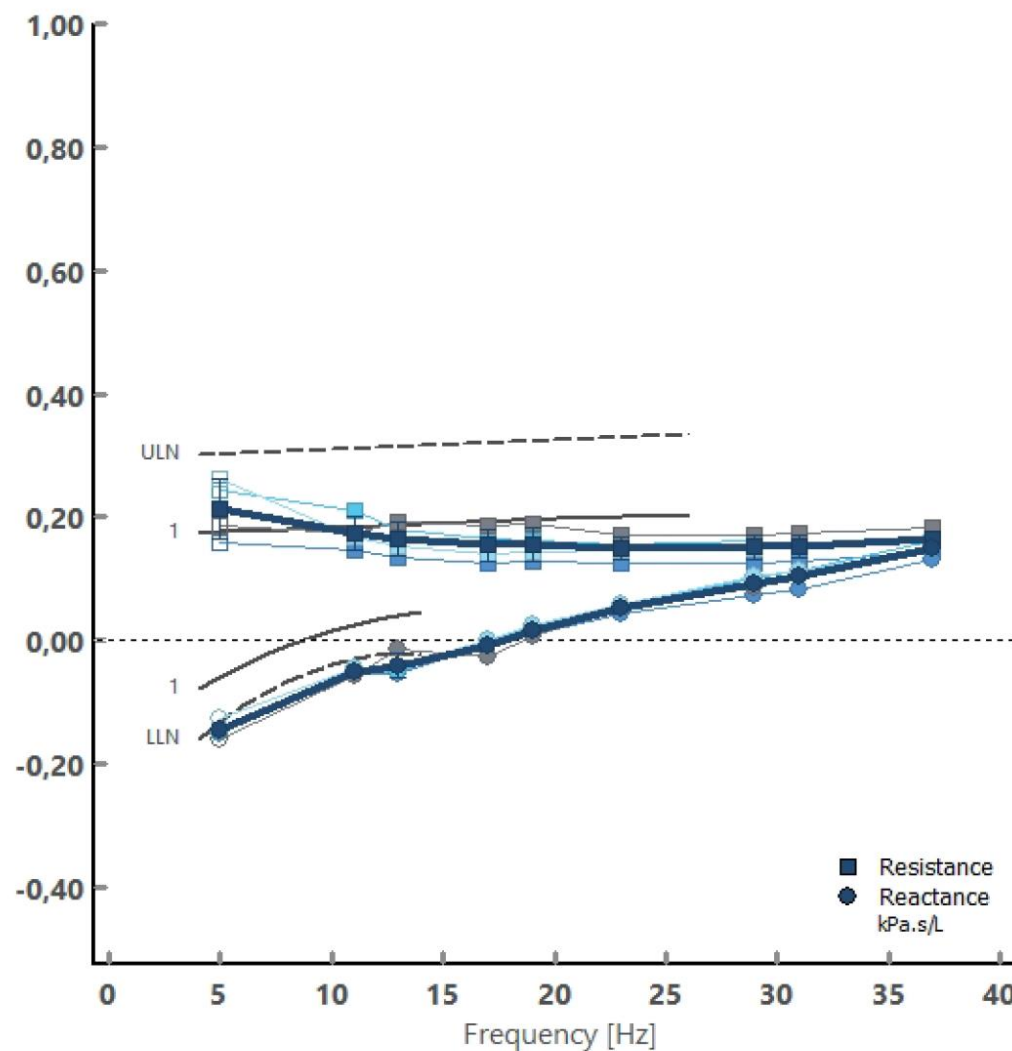
Neobštrukčné poruchy

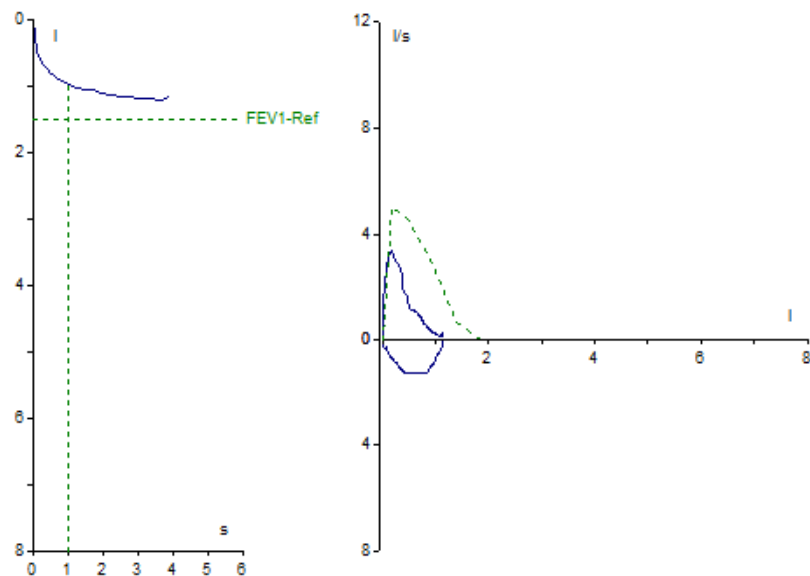
Chcem vylúčiť
OVP

Spirometria a
body sa nedá
zrealizovať

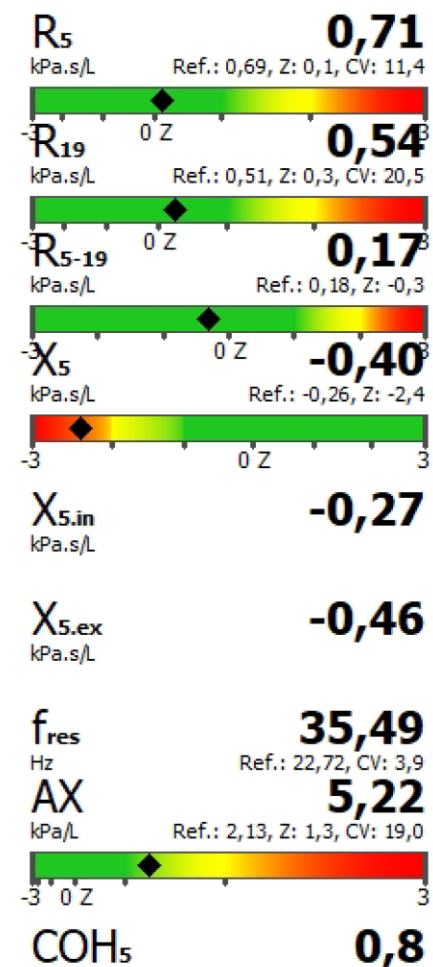
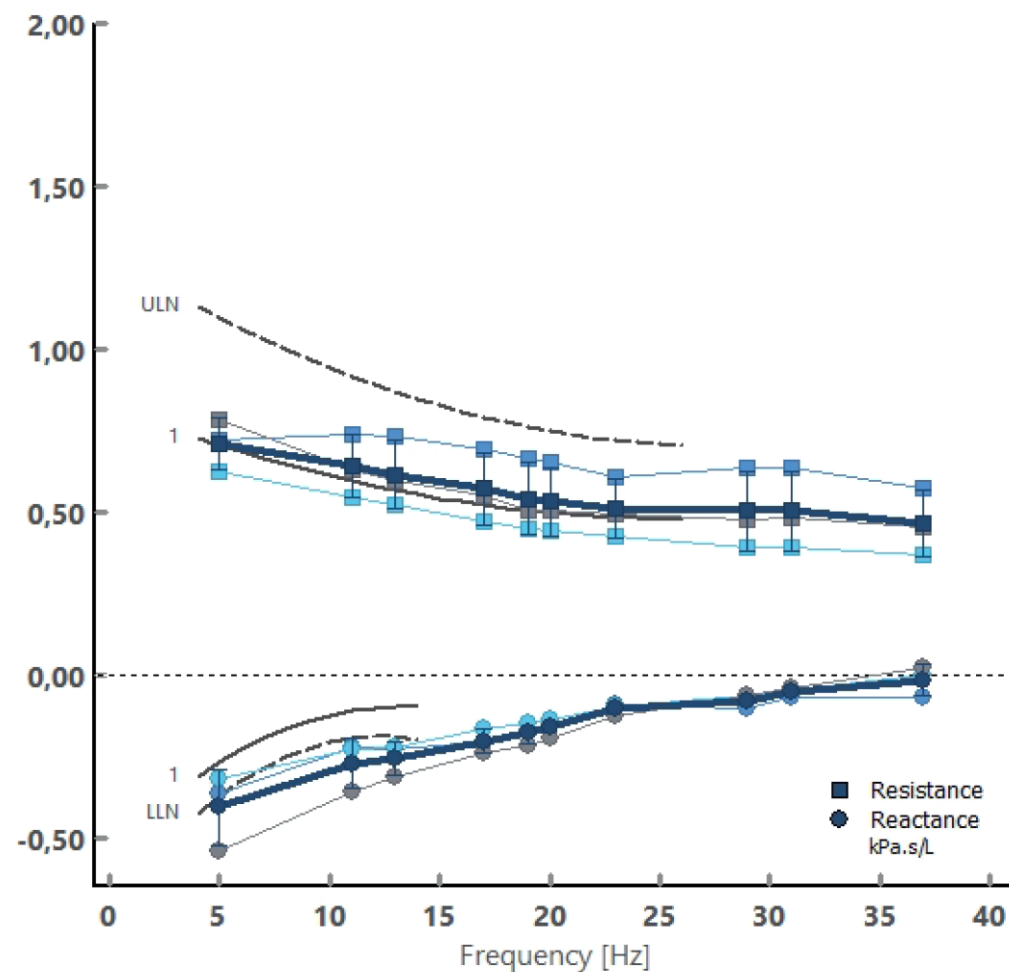


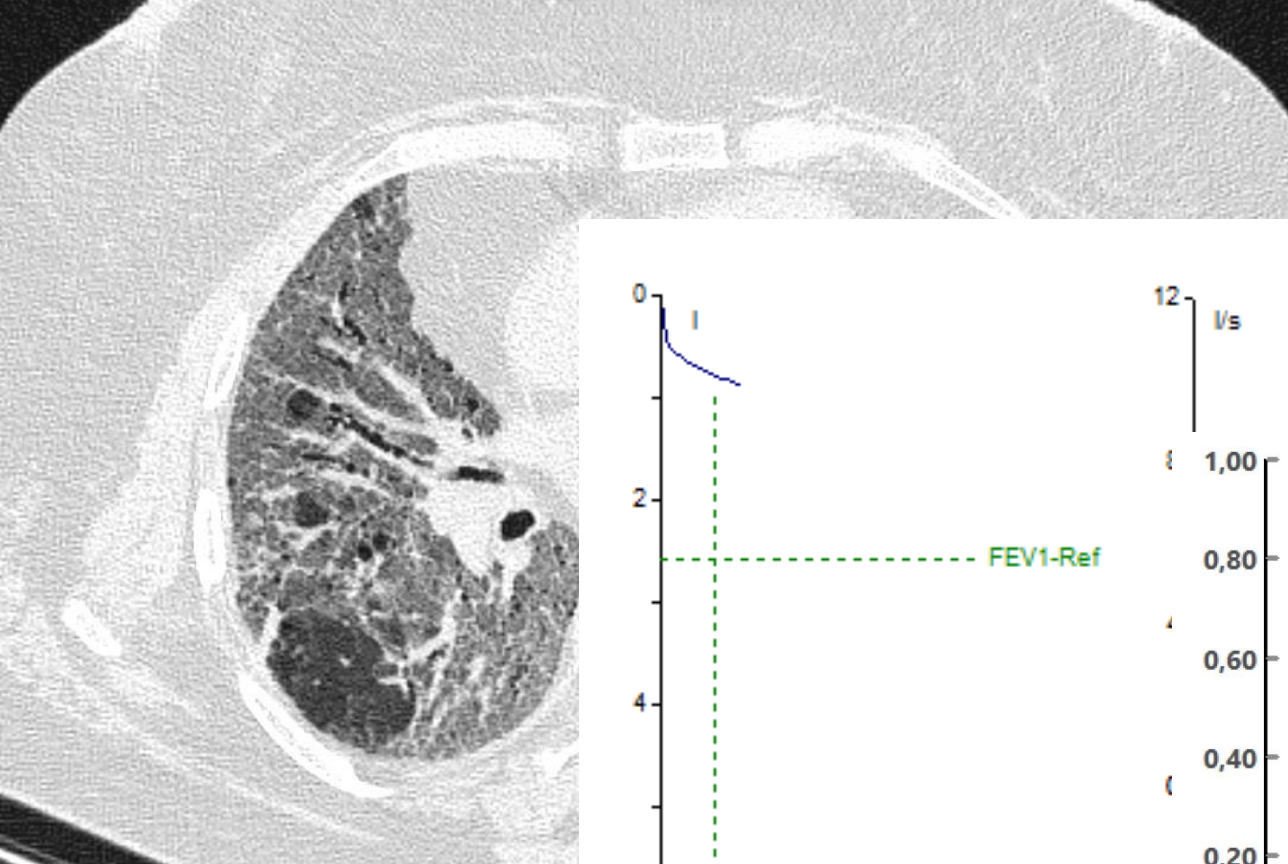
Muž, 62 rokov, IPF



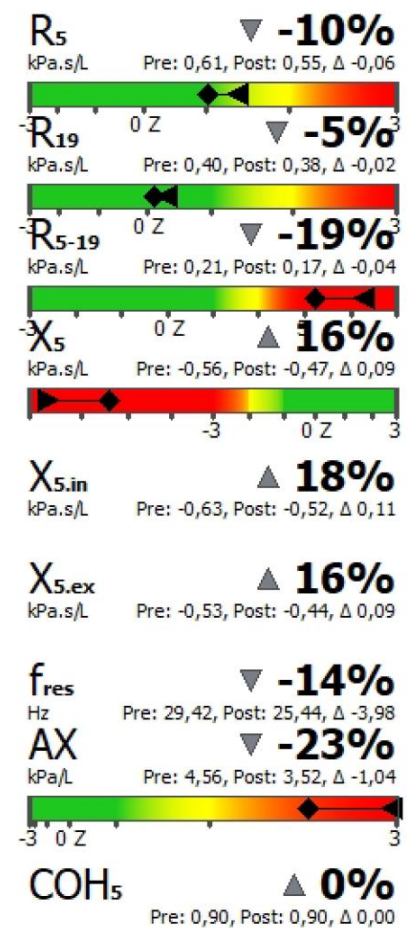
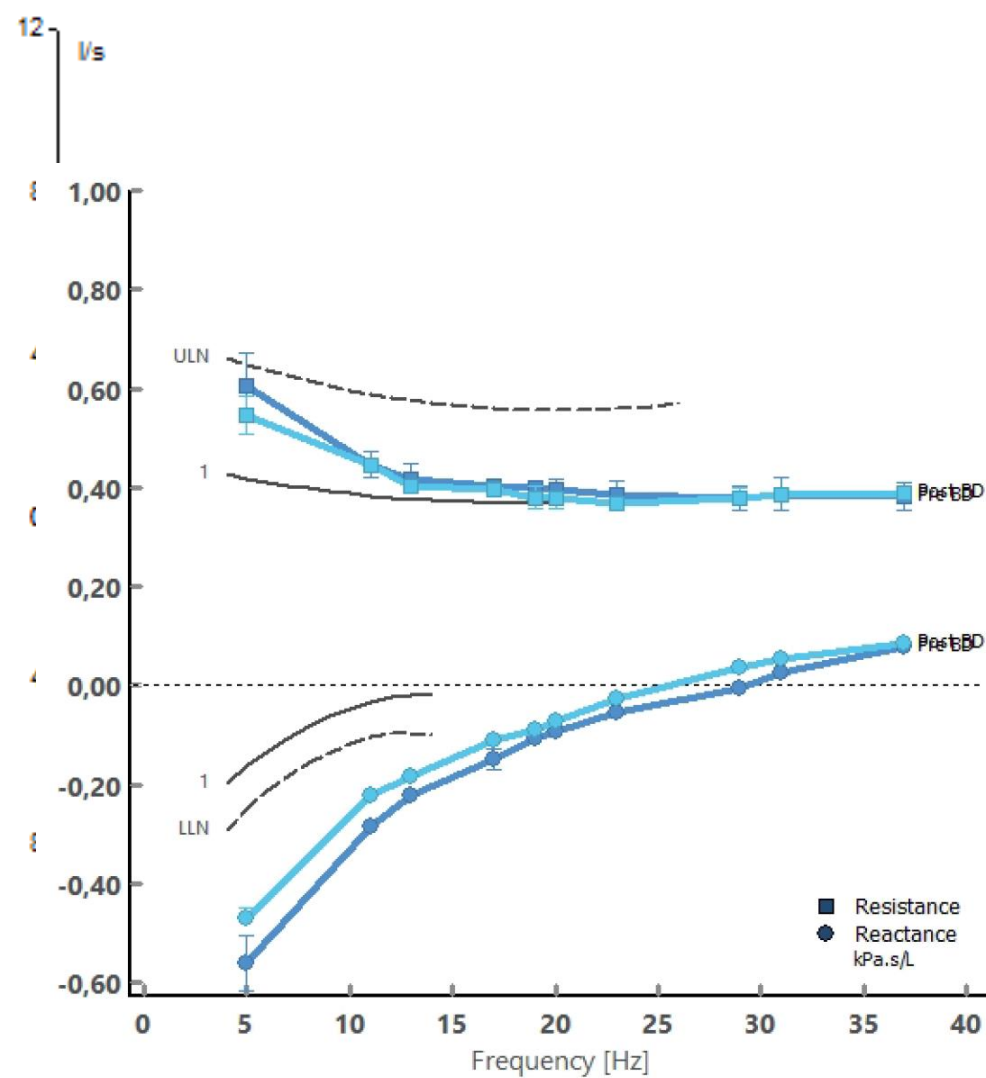
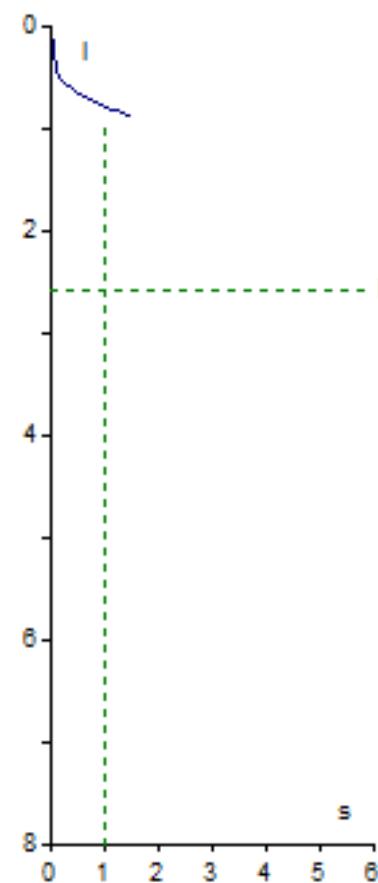


Žena, 82 rokov, nefajčiarka
OHS, globálna RI, BMI 44
Body nezvládla



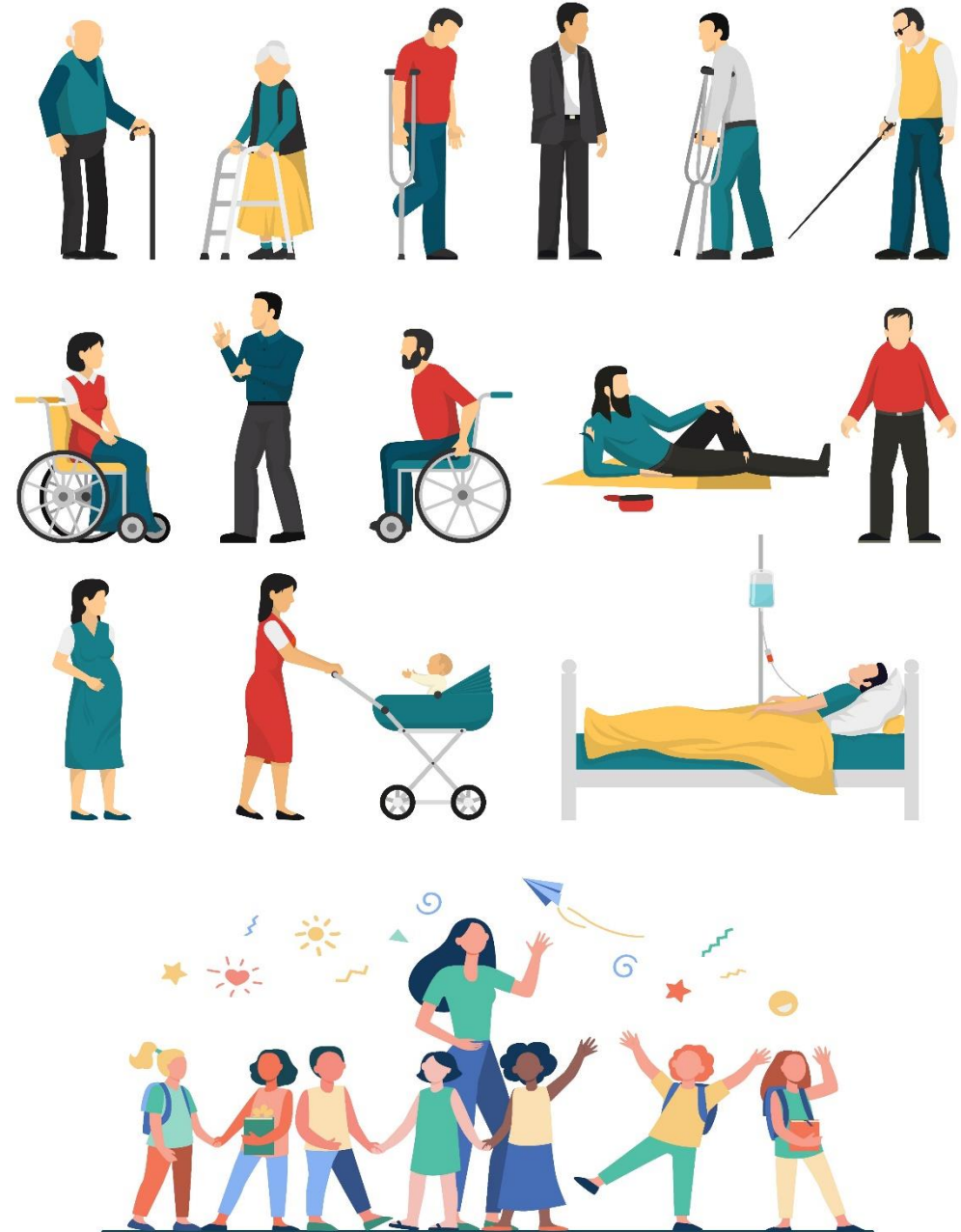


Žena, 56r, NSIP, DDOT



Využitie IOS/FOT

- nízka náročnosť vyšetrenia
- menej úsilia a kooperácie
- jednoduchá spolupráca u detí a starších pacientov
- ak je spirometria kontraindikovaná
- záchyt včasných štádií ochorenia
- sledovanie efektivity liečby
- sledovanie rizika exacerbácie
- monitoring ventilovaných pacientov, monitoring CPAP



Harmonizácia a štandardizácia s
možnosťou porovnávať rôzne
zariadenia

Veľké multicentrické štúdie na
multietnických populáciach 0-99
„ako GLI“

Štandardizácia bronchomotorických
testov

Ďalší výskum potenciálu pri domácom
monitoringu, záchyte včasných štádií
pľúcnych ochorení

TABLE 2 Gaps in knowledge and future needs in defining the clinical applications of oscillometry

Area of need	What we think we know	Identified gaps/research questions
Harmonisation of oscillometry devices [3]	Different metrics between commercial devices as measured impedance is increased.	Established standard testing procedures to compare devices. Encourage manufacturers to revise hardware and firmware/software design.
Normative values	Multiple reference populations to determine “normal”, separate for children and adults.	Large, multicentre studies to determine multi-ethnic population normal values across all ages, equivalent to the Global Lung Function Initiative.
Minimal clinically important change	Short-term test variability over minutes and the coefficient of repeatability values in children and adults. Low variability in healthy people to understand variability and changes through life.	Correlations with clinical progression in disease populations. Minimally clinically important changes for each oscillometry index, which likely vary with disease and treatment.
Bronchodilator response	Cut-offs for significant bronchodilator responses, expressed for multiple indices in different ways, from individual studies in healthy people. Good discrimination between health and asthma. Higher sensitivity than spirometry in terms of response and identifying responders. Higher sensitivity than spirometry in identifying individuals with poor asthma control.	Determine the most useful way to express bronchodilator responses in the clinic. Consistency of such responses within subjects over time. Further studies on clinical correlates of bronchodilator responses, in both healthy and disease populations across all ages.
Standardisation of bronchial challenge testing protocol	Good feasibility in younger age groups. Variability across studies in terms of cut-offs. Higher sensitivity than spirometry in terms of response and identifying responders.	Determine value added to hyperresponsiveness measured by spirometry. Determine standardised cut-offs for the range of challenge agents. Potential feasibility of shorter protocols.
Phenotyping in obstructive diseases	Correlations of specific indices with symptoms, imaging and spirometry in terms of baseline measures, changes in response to treatment and prediction of treatment response.	Determine which indices provide the most clinically relevant information by reporting comprehensive, head-to-head comparison across the full range of indices, within disease populations, including patient-centred outcomes. Explore the role of new indices, such as those obtained from within-breath measurements. Sensitivity analyses within disease populations for oscillometry indices. Comprehensive studies correlating oscillometry measures with other phenotyping tools, such as lung imaging and histology. Determine correlations with known and emerging biomarkers of disease, particularly in response to treatment.
Grading severity of abnormalities	No data.	Assess degrees of deviation from normal in relation to statistical variation and clinical outcomes.
Home monitoring	Potential marker of airway instability in asthma. Sensitive detector of exacerbations in COPD, and utility as guide for intervention in subset of COPD patients (those with previous hospitalisation).	Role in exacerbation detection and guide for intervention in asthma. Role in prediction of disease progression and responses to treatment in asthma and COPD. Utility in other diseases.
Emerging clinical applications	Potential role in identifying lung function deficits in preterm children. Limited utility demonstrated thus far in cystic fibrosis in children, less data in adults. Potential role in detecting early changes in smokers. Potential utility in identifying pathological changes in obesity. Potential in monitoring progression after environmental exposures. Potential in diagnosis of vocal cord dysfunction. Potential role in titrating level of respiratory support in sleep and in COPD patients in the intensive care setting. Potential in identifying clinical progression in lung and bone marrow transplant patients, as well as interstitial lung disease and neuromuscular disease.	Larger clinical studies beyond proof of concept. Potential for aerosol generation to stratify risk of preventing spread of infection compared to spirometry.



Informácia ohľadom vykazovania

Názov	Kód (SVALZ)	Body
Vyšetrenie reziduálneho objemu (oscilometricky). Výkon môže vykonávať pneumológ.	5767	400
Vyšetrenie odporu dýchacích ciest oscilometricky. Výkon vykonáva pneumológ.	5774	300

KATALÓG ZDRAVOTNÝCH VÝKONOV Príloha k nariadeniu vlády č. 776/2004 Z. z

Záver

- Súčasťou komplexného funkčného vyšetrenia
 - Dopĺňa mozaiku a celkový obraz o funkcii pľúc
 - Citlivejšia v malých dýchacích cestách
 - Takmer bez spolupráce (deti, seniori)
-
- Chýbajú referenčné rovnice
 - Harmonizácia viacerých zariadení
 - Cenová dostupnosť

Ďakujem za pozornosť