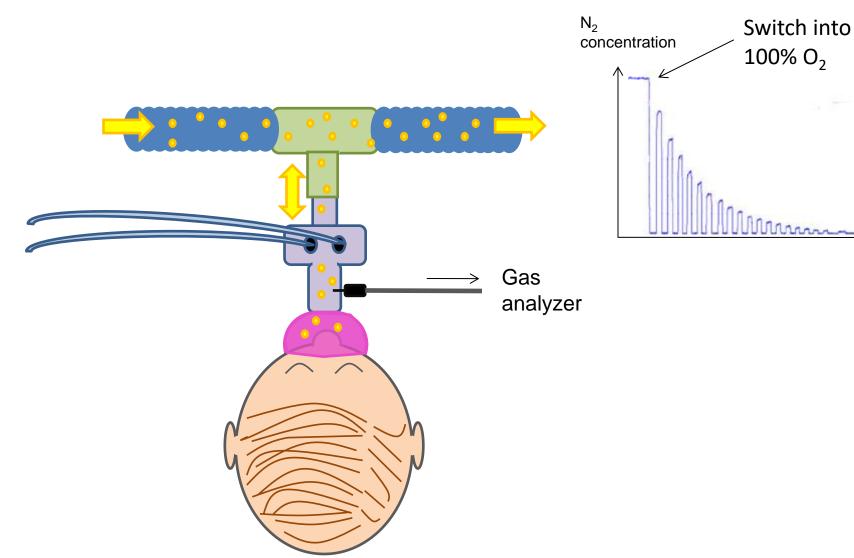
Multiple breath washout: not only LCI

Oded Breuer, MD
Pediatric Pulmonology and CF Center
Hadassah Hebrew University Medical
Center

Multiple Breath N₂ Washout



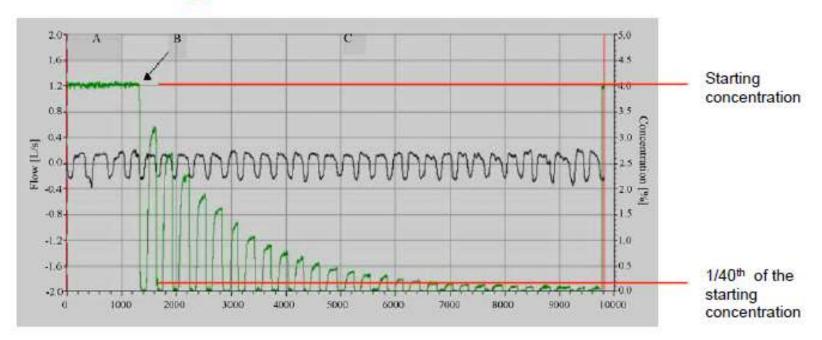
MBW - indices of ventilation

- LCI
- Phase III Slope analysis
- Lung compartment assessment

And many more.....

(Moments ratio, Nitrogen clearance index, Mixing ratio, Becklake Index, Mean dilution number, Pulmonary clearance Delay, PCD for moment ratio, Curvilinearity, Efficiency, Alveolar mean dilution Number, Alveolar lung clearance index, Inspired gas distribution index, Multiplebreath alveolar mixing inefficiency %)

Lung clearance index

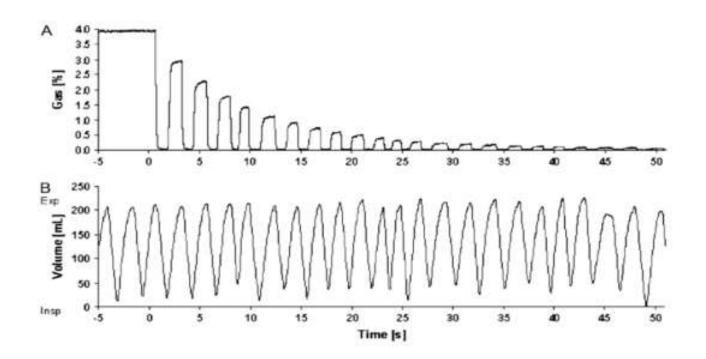


$$LCI = \frac{Cumulative\ Volume\ Expired\ air}{FRC}$$

$$FRC = \frac{\text{Net Volume of SF}_6 \text{ exhaled during washout}}{F_{SF6_{initial}} - F_{SF6_{final}}}$$

LCI

• LCI is the number of times the FRC must be turned over in order to wash out the tracer.



New analytical approaches

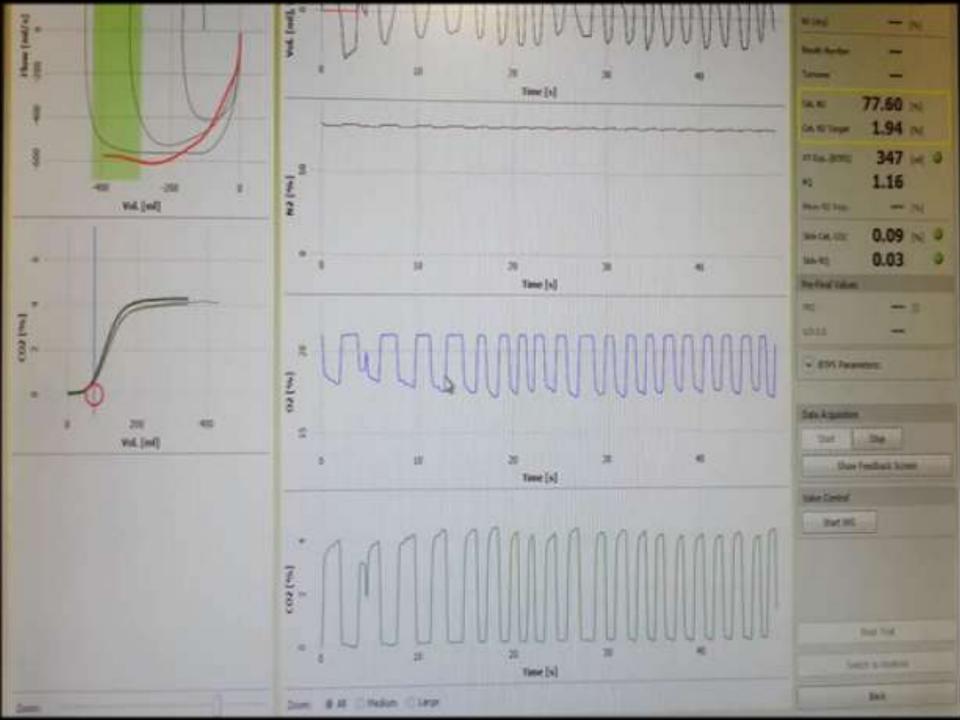
the Paiva Engel lung models

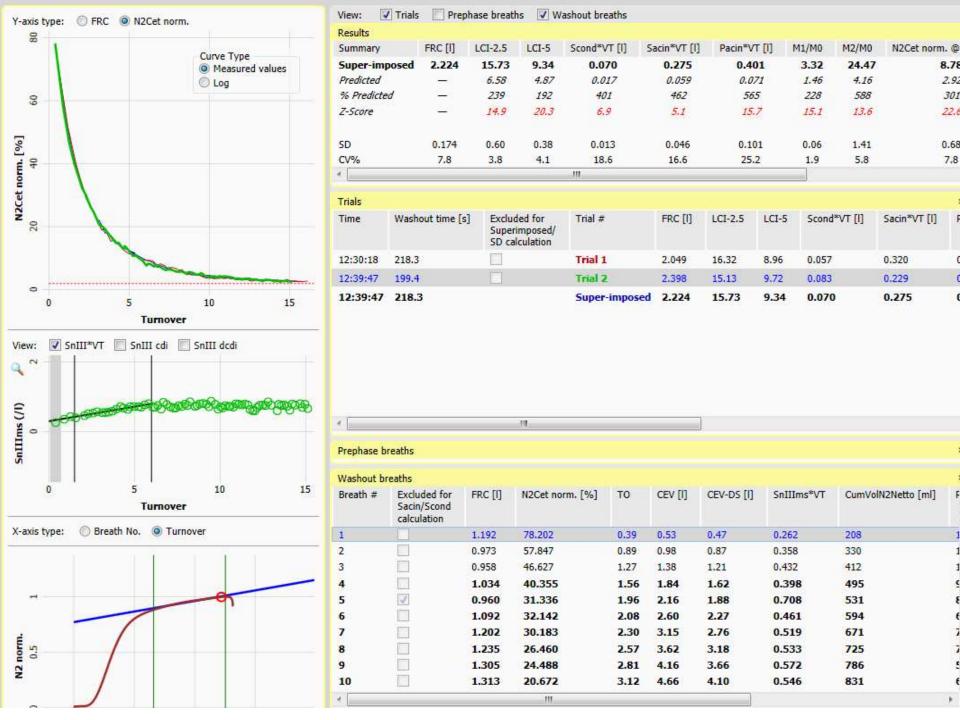
MBW

Sn_{III} analysis S_{cond}, S_{acin}

Paiva M, Engel LA. Gas mixing in the lung periphery. In: Chang HK, Paiva M, editors. Respiratory physiology: an analytical approach. New York: Marcel Dekker; 1989. pp. 245–276.

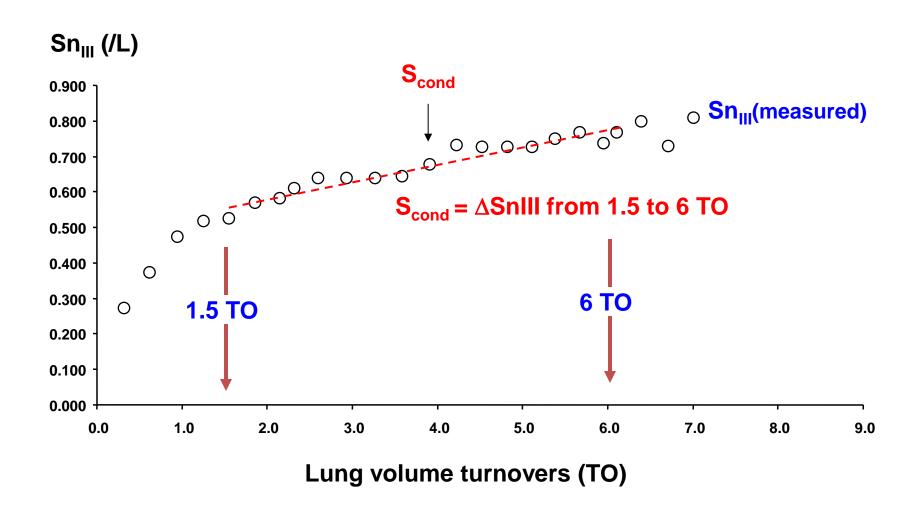
Crawford AB, Makowska M, Paiva M, Engel LA. Convection-and diffusion–dependent ventilation maldistribution in normal subject. J Appl Physiol 1985;59:838–846.





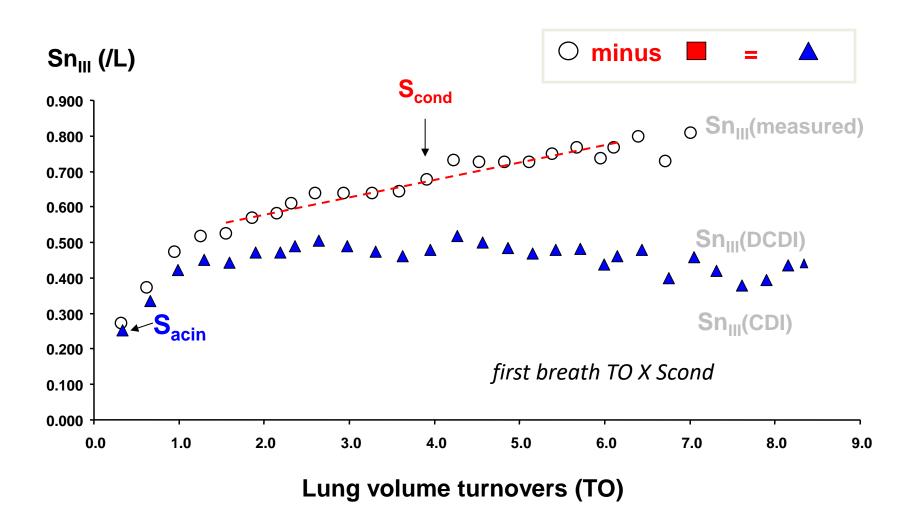
Sn_{III} analysis

progression of the concentration normalized phase III slopes



Sn_{III} analysis

progression of the concentration normalized phase III slopes



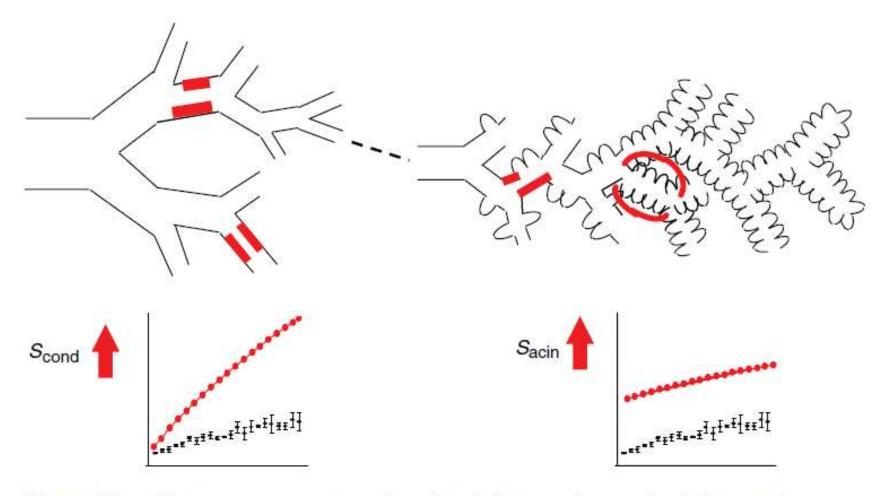
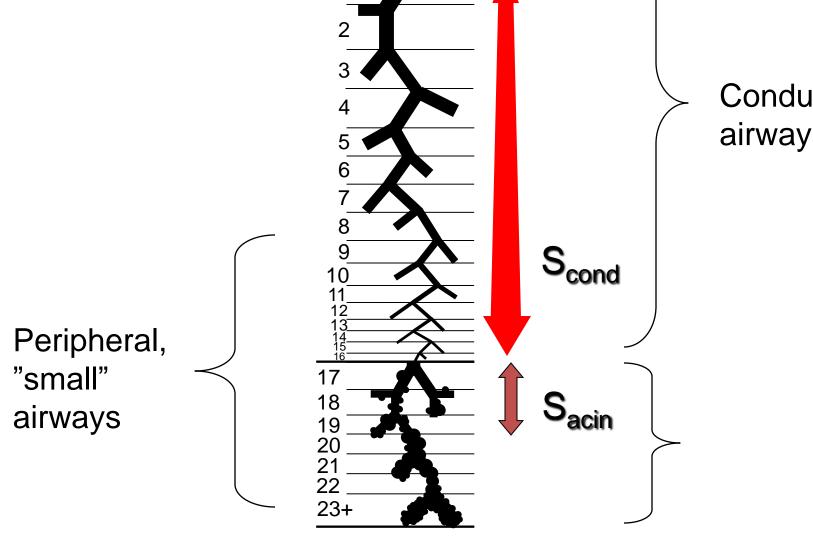


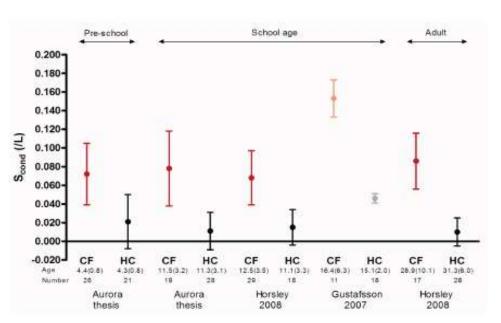
Figure 16 Schematic representation of predicted changes of normalized phase III slopes versus lung turnover or breath number and corresponding changes in MBW indices S_{acin} and S_{cond} , following structural alterations in the proximal or the peripheral lung.

Sn_{III} analysis 0 from MBW 2 Conducting airways 5 6

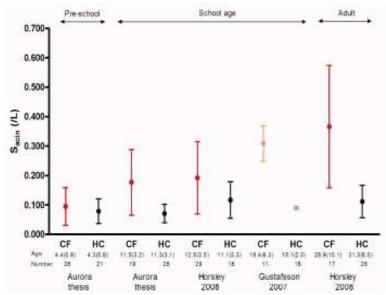


MBW Sn_{III} analysis in CF

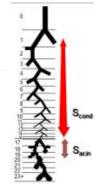
S_{cond} abnormality from early age



S_{acin} abnormality evolves over time

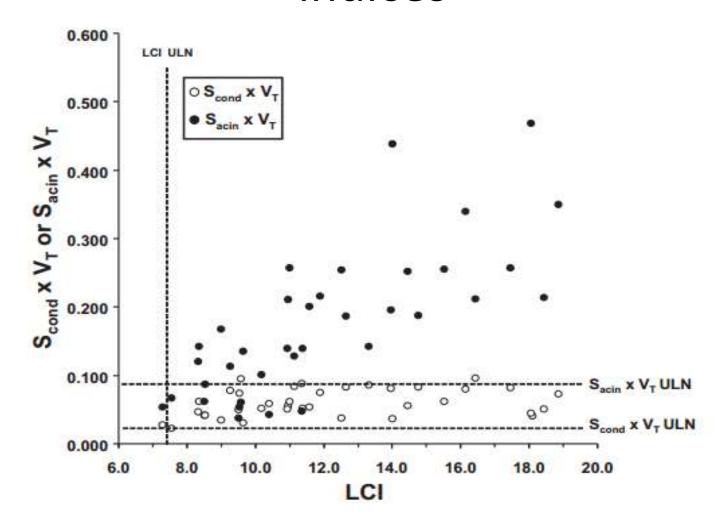


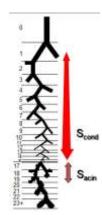
Data displayed as Mean with SD bars



Robinson P. D. Eur Respir Mon, 2010, 47, 87–104.

Relationships between LCI and SnIII indices

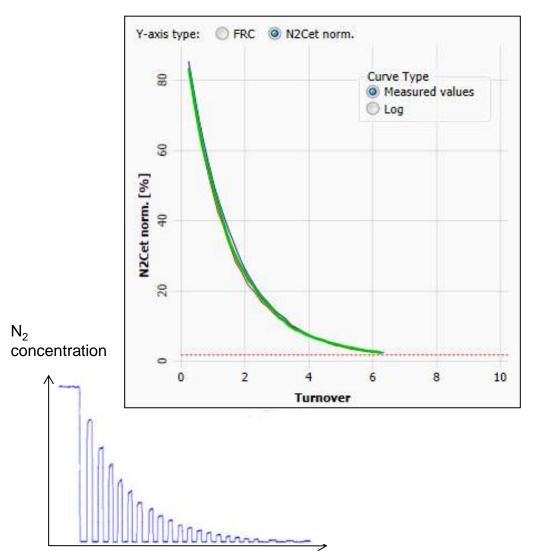


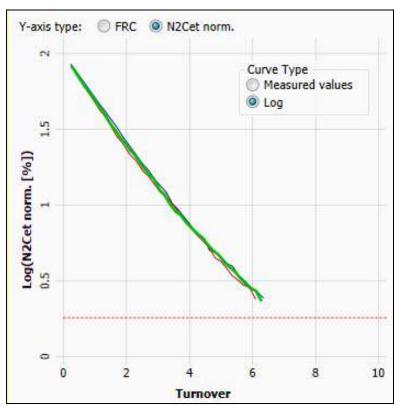


MBW - indices of ventilation

- LCI
- Phase III Slope analysis
- Lung compartment assessment

Lung compartment assessment

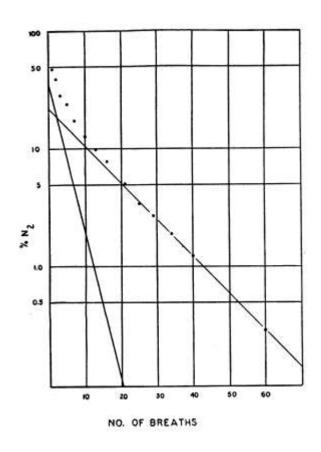




Time

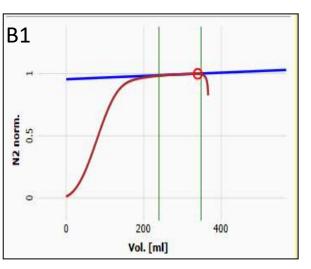
Volumes of inhomogeneity

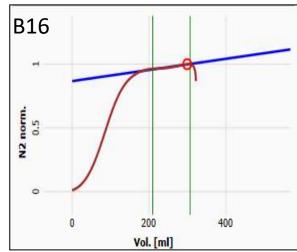
"The lungs of healthy subjects, to a small degree, and of persons with cardiorespiratory disease to a greater degree, are ventilated unevenly... The respective volumes and ventilation rates of these several, regions can be determined"

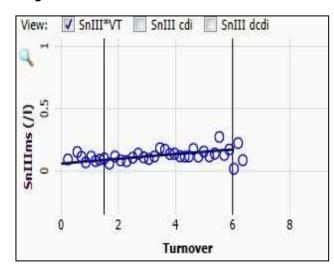


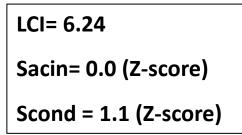
Examples

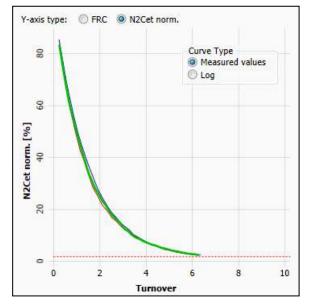
Healthy 9yr boy

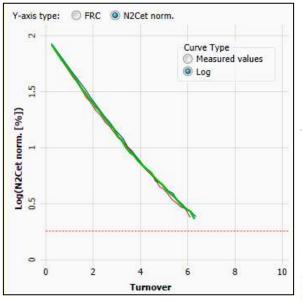






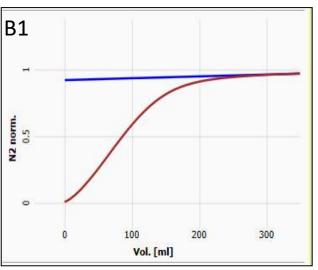


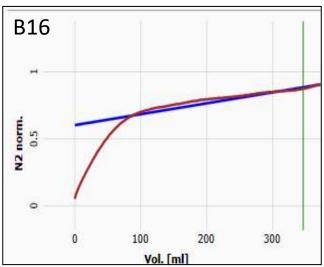


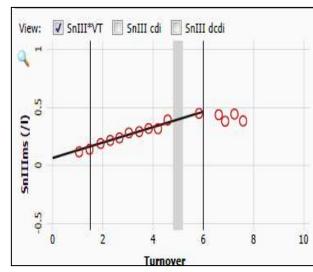




6yr CF patient chronic PA, FEV1=103%Pred



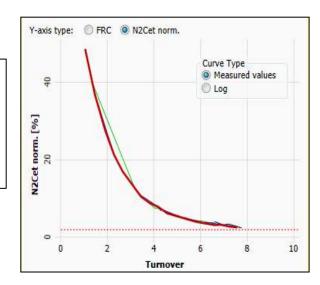


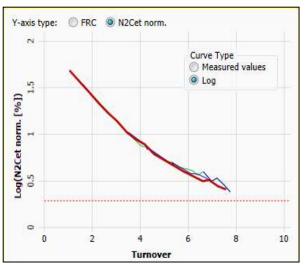


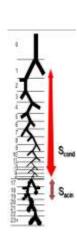
LCI=7.86

Sacin= 1.2 (Z-score)

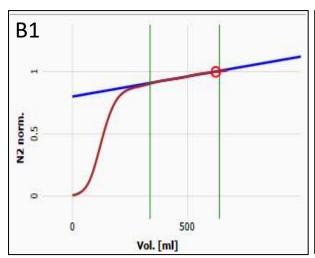
Scond = 9.3 (Z-score)

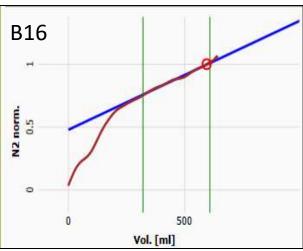


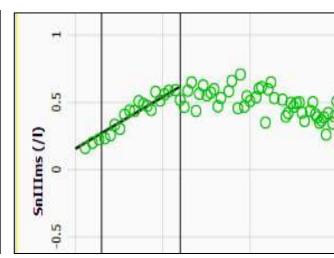


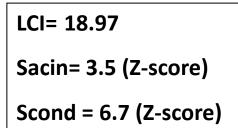


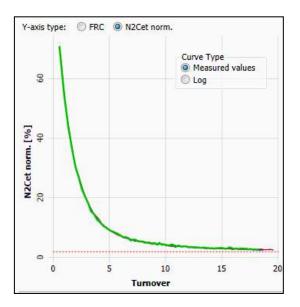
22yr CF patient, FEV1=86%, no PA!

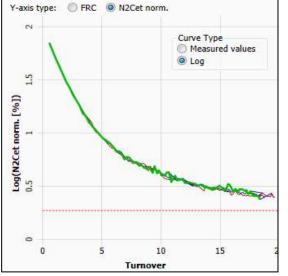


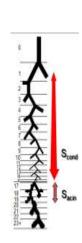


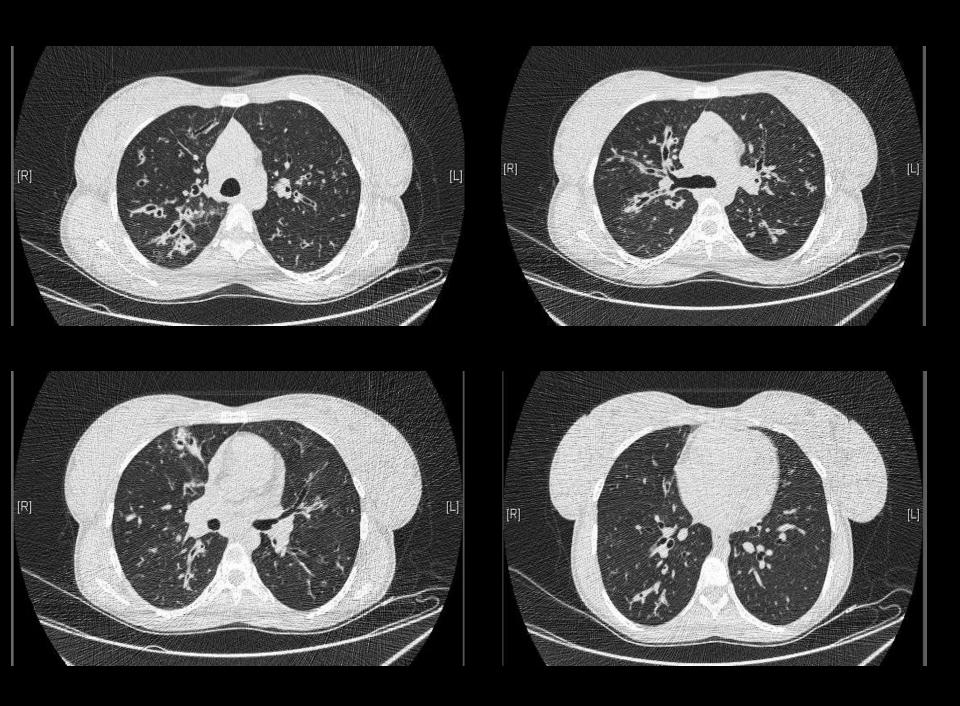




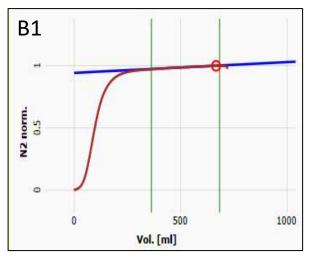


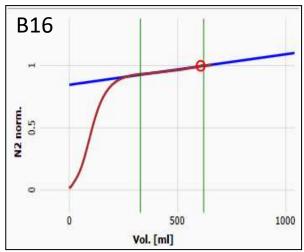


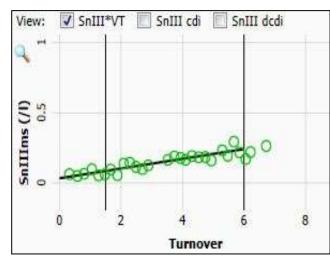




16yr CF patient, FEV1=93%, no PA!



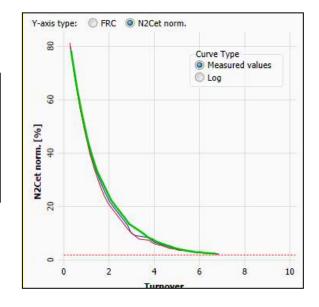


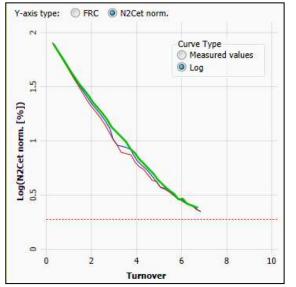


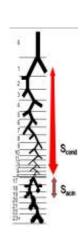
LCI= 6.78

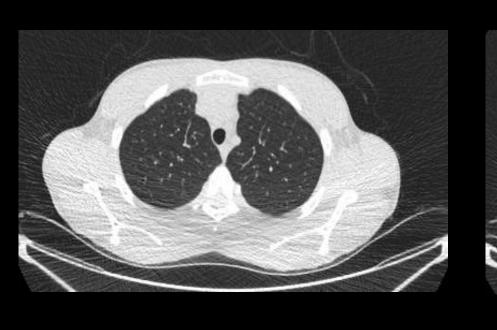
Sacin= 1.4 (Z-score)

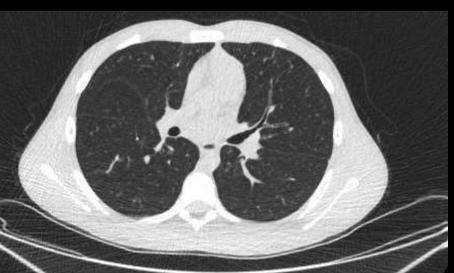
Scond = 3.0 (Z-score)

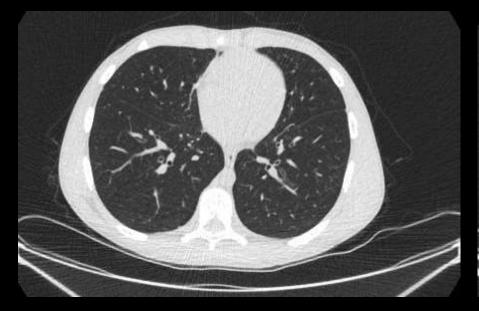


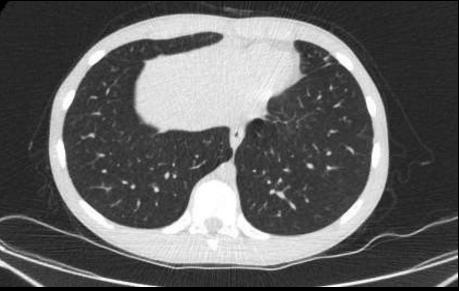




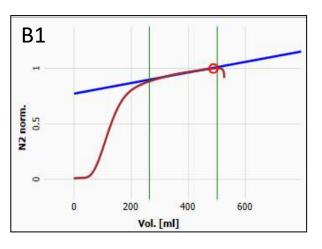


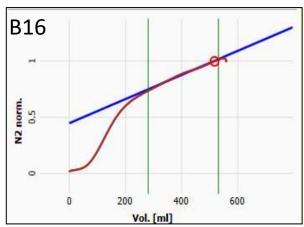


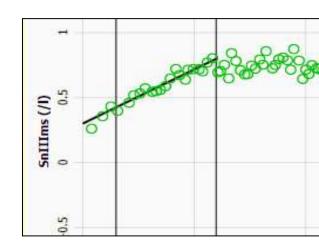




14yr CF patient, FEV1=90% to 71%, NTM



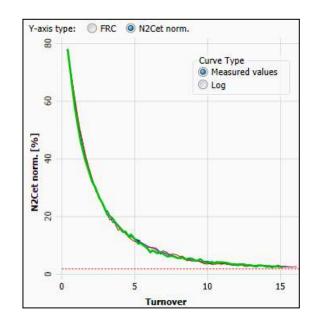


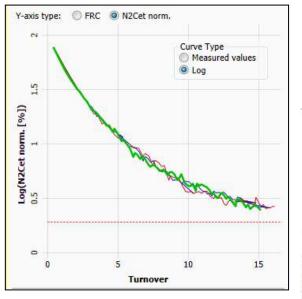


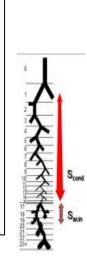
LCI= 15.73

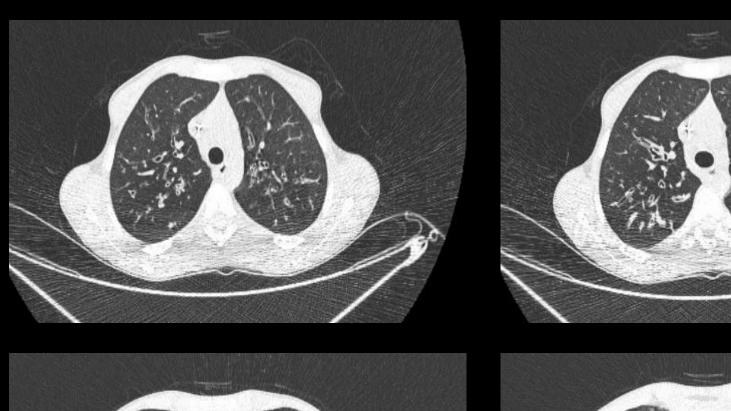
Sacin= 5.1 (Z-score)

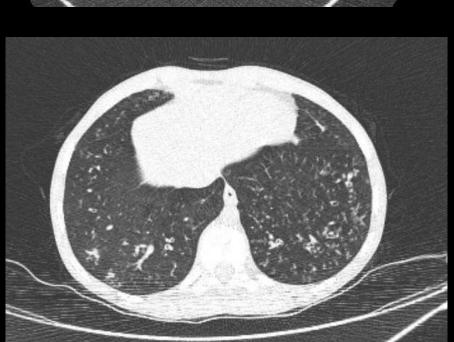
Scond = 6.9 (Z-score)





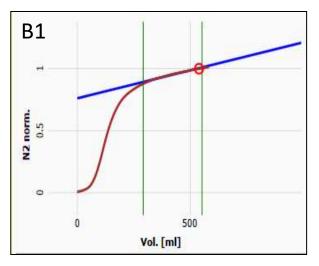


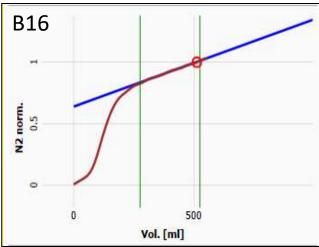


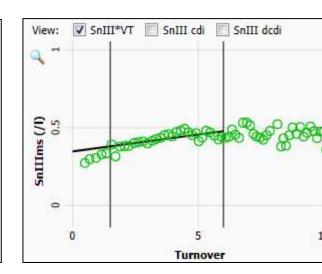




16yr, Interstitial lung Dis, FEV1= 78%



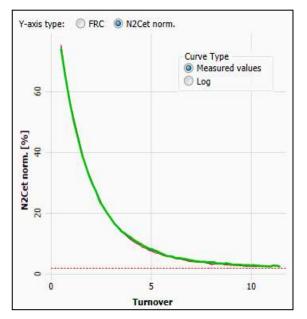


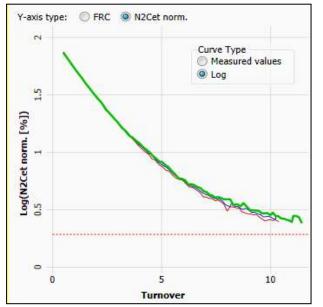


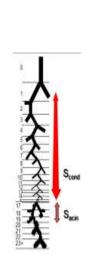


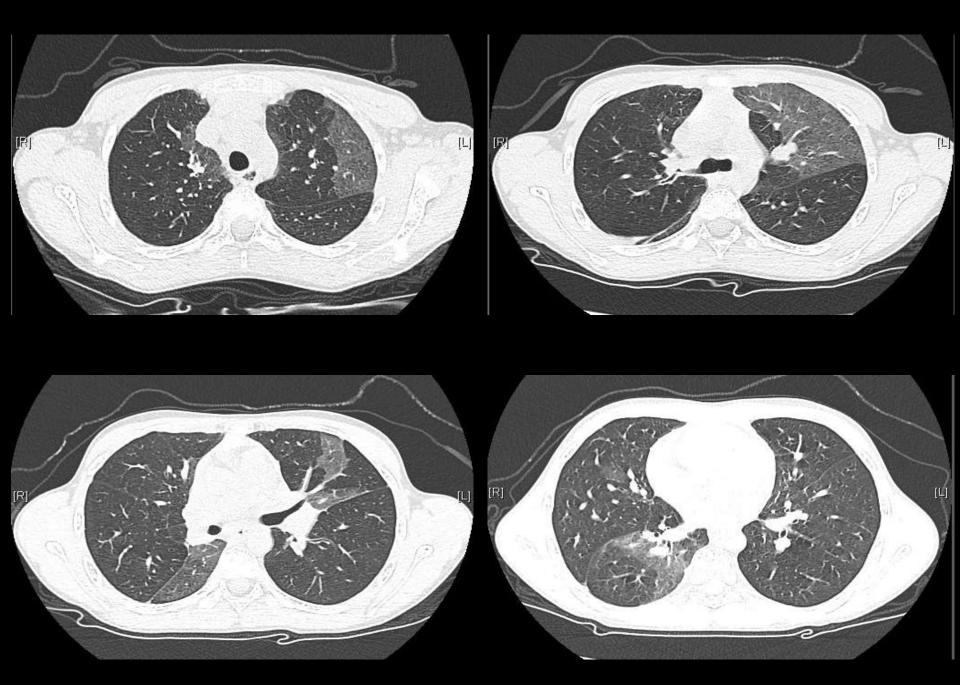
Sacin= 5.1 (Z-score)

Scond = 1.0 (Z-score)



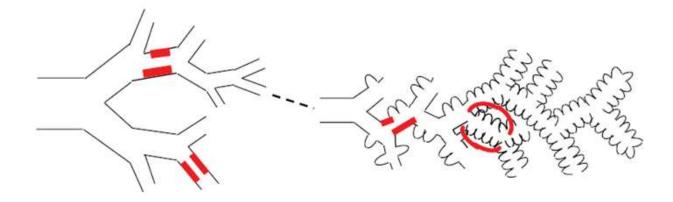


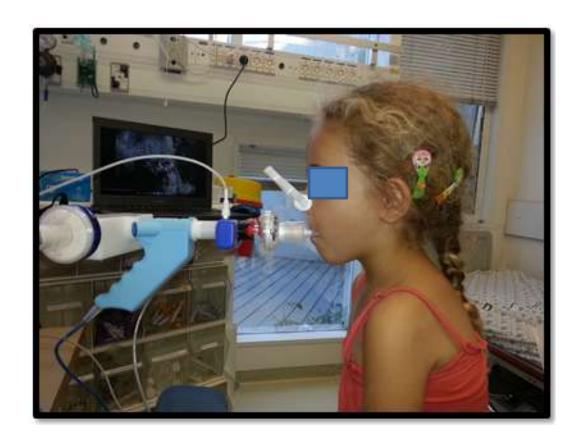




Summary

- SnIII indices have poorer reproducibility than LCI due to variations in breathing pattern
- Analysis of SnIII can offer insight into the location of pathological processes along the airway tree associated with changes on chest HRCT
- Lung compartments assessment allows estimation of the volume of uderventilated lung





Thank you!