# Multiple breath washout: not only LCI 

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## Multiple Breath $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ Washout



## MBW - indices of ventilation

- LCl
- 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



Starting concentration
$1 / 40^{\text {th }}$ of the starting concentration

$$
L C I=\frac{\text { Cumulative Volume Expired air }}{F R C}
$$

$$
F R C=\frac{\text { Net Volume of } \mathrm{SF}_{6} \text { exhaled during washout }}{F_{S F 6_{\text {jitiala }}}-F_{S F 6_{\text {fnui }}}}
$$

## 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

## $\mathrm{Sn}_{\text {III }}$ analysis $S_{\text {cond }}, S_{\text {acin }}$

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.



## $\mathrm{Sn}_{\text {III }}$ analysis

## progression of the concentration normalized phase III slopes



## $\mathrm{Sn}_{\text {III }}$ 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 $\mathrm{S}_{\text {acin }}$ and $\mathrm{S}_{\text {cond }}$, following structural alterations in the proximal or the peripheral lung.

## $\mathrm{Sn}_{\text {III }}$ analysis from MBW

Peripheral, "small" airways


## MBW Sn ${ }_{\text {III }}$ analysis in CF

$S_{\text {cond }}$ abnormality from early age

$S_{\text {acin }}$ abnormality evolves over time


Data displayed as Mean with SD bars

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


## Relationships between LCl and SnIII

 indices

## MBW - indices of ventilation

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## Lung compartment assessment




## 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"


NO. OF GREATHS

Fowler W. S. et al. J Clin Invest. 1952 Jan; 31(1): 40-50.

Examples

## Healthy 9yr boy




## LCI= 6.24

Sacin= 0.0 (Z-score)
Scond = 1.1 (Z-score)

Y-axis type: FRC O N2Cet norm.



## 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!



## LCI= 18.97

Sacin= 3.5 (Z-score)
Scond = 6.7 (Z-score)





## 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<br>Sacin= 5.1 (Z-score)<br>Scond = 6.9 (Z-score)






## 16yr, Interstitial lung Dis , FEV1= 78\%



## LCI=10.9

Sacin= 5.1 (Z-score)
Scond = 1.0 (Z-score)




## Summary

$>$ SnIII indices have poorer reproducibility than LCl 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!

