primary studies - published, non RCT

Effect of different inspiratory maneuvers on FEV1 in patients with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM8797405 **Year:** 1996 **Date:** 1996 **Author:** Braggion C

Study design (if review, criteria of inclusion for studies)

Interventional study, non randomized

Participants

15 patients with cystic fibrosis, aged 13 to 35 years, who had mild to moderate airway obstruction.

Interventions

Two different inspiratory maneuvers. Patients performed a forced expiratory maneuver either after a rapid inspiration without an end-inspiratory pause or after a slow inspiration with a 4-s end-inspiratory pause.

Outcome measures

Flow-time and volume-time curves were measured by a pneumotachograph. Mean values of FVC, FEV1, and peak expiratory flow

Main results

The mean values of FVC, FEV1, and peak expiratory flow were significantly larger by 11%, 13%, and 26%, respectively, after the rapid inspiration without an end-inspiratory pause compared to the slow inspiration with the end-inspiratory pause. This discrepancy probably reflects differences in effective elastic recoil pressure between the two maneuvers. Although the nature of this phenomenon is not fully understood, our results show that for spirometry in patients with cystic fibrosis, the preceding inspiratory maneuver influences the results. An important corollary is that this inspiratory maneuver should be standardized.

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/791/CN-00129791/frame.html

See also

Chest. 1996 Sep;110(3):642-7.

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy;