

## **Prevalence of tidal expiratory flow limitation in preschool children with and without respiratory symptoms: application of the negative expiratory pressure (NEP) method**

Adriana Jiříčková<sup>1</sup>, Jan Šulc<sup>2</sup>, Petr Pohunek<sup>2</sup>, Otomar Kittnar<sup>1</sup>, Alena Dohnalová<sup>1</sup> and Jiří Kofránek<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physiology, Charles University in Prague, 1<sup>st</sup> Medical Faculty, Prague;

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Charles University in Prague, 2<sup>nd</sup> Medical Faculty and University

Hospital Motol, Prague; <sup>3</sup>Dept. Patophysiology, Charles University in Prague, 1<sup>st</sup> Medical Faculty, Prague.

Corresponding author: MUDr Adriana Jiříčková, Institute of Physiology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Albertov 5, Praha 2, 128 00, Czech Republic

Short title: **Tidal expiratory flow limitation in preschool children**

**SUMMARY:** Negative expiratory pressure (NEP) applied at the mouth during tidal expiration provides a non-invasive method for detecting expiratory flow limitation (FL). Forty two children were studied, i.e., 25 children with different respiratory symptoms (R) and 17 without any respiratory symptoms (NR). Children were examined without any sedation. A preset NEP of  $-5$  cm H<sub>2</sub>O was applied; its duration did not exceed duration of tidal expiration. A significance of FL was judged by determining of a flow-limited range (in % of tidal volume). FL was found in 48% children of R group. No patient of the NR group elicited FL ( $P < 0.001$  R vs. NR). The frequency of upper airway collapses was higher in R group - 12 children than in NR group -5 children (N.S.).

In conclusion, a high frequency of tidal FL in the R group was found while it was not present in NR group. A relatively high frequency of expiratory UAC was found in both groups but did not differ significantly. NEP method represents a reasonable approach for tidal FL testing in non-sedated preschool children.

**KEYWORDS:** preschool children, respiratory disorders, expiratory flow limitation, negative expiratory pressure technique

## INTRODUCTION

In healthy individuals, most parameters of respiratory function remain remarkably constant when related to either surface area or body size, reflecting the fact that respiration is closely attuned to the metabolic requirements of the body. However the underlying factors determining these parameters may vary considerably according to age (Gollogly *et al.* 2004). Following establishment of regular respiration, alveolar ventilation, minute ventilation and work of breathing are similar to that of an adult; however it must be remembered that the relatively large surface area to body mass ratio and rapid growth in infants is such that oxygen consumption and metabolic rate are relatively high compared with those parameters in adults. The respiratory system is by no means simply a miniaturized version of that in adult, since developmental changes in respiratory physiology, particularly with respect to the influence of the upper airways, the compliant chest wall, dynamic elevation of FRC and the strength of various respiratory reflexes.

Nearly all lung function tests which are routinely applied in older children and adults have been adapted to the special needs of small children and infants, particularly to their inability to cooperate during breathing maneuvers. While theoretically the basics for routine lung function tests exist, still very few laboratories perform infant lung function tests. This is mainly due to the lack of reference values in a given population as well as the problematic training of technicians, the need for sedation for most of the test, and the technically demanding and time consuming test procedures. (Stocks 2006)

The NEP technique is a simple method to detect expiratory flow limitation (FL), which does not require patient cooperation. The highest pulmonary ventilation that a subject can achieve is ultimately limited by the highest flow rates, which can be generated. Most normal adults and children do not exhibit expiratory flow limitation even during maximal exercise. In contrast, patients with respiratory disorders may exhibit FL even at rest as first suggested by Hyatt (Hyatt 1961). This was based on his observation that patients with severe COPD often breathe tidally along their descendent part of maximal expiratory flow-volume curve. The presence of expiratory FL during

tidal breathing promote dynamic pulmonary hyperinflation, with concomitant increase of inspiratory work, impairment of inspiratory muscle function, and adverse effects on hemodynamics. The studies on expiratory FL in children are rare (Braggion *et al.* 1998, Jones *et al.* 2000, Goetghebeur *et al.* 2002).

Conventionally, FL is assessed by comparison of the tidal expiratory flow-volume ( $V'$ - $V$ ) curves with the corresponding maximal expiratory flow-volume curves. The patients in whom at comparable lung volumes tidal flows are the same or higher than those obtained during the FVC maneuver are considered flow limited (Hyatt 1961). However, this approach has both theoretical and practical limitations (Milic-Emili 2000). A reliable method to detect FL has been proposed of late years (Valta *et al.* 1994, Kolouris *et al.* 1995). This method is based on application of negative expiratory pressure (NEP) at the mouth during tidal expiration. It provides a simple approach in detecting intra thoracic tidal expiratory flow limitation, which does not require patient's cooperation and hence it can be used in children. The application of NEP during expiration increases the pressure gradient between the alveoli and the airway opening. The patients in whom NEP elicits an increase in flow compared to the preceding control tidal expiration are not flow-limited (NFL). In contrast, the patients in whom the expiratory flow does not increase after NEP application are flow limited (FL) (Eltayara *et al.* 1996, Milic-Emili 2000). Using this method the presence of tidal expiratory flow limitation has been investigated in a variety of adult respiratory disorders. These studies have shown that tidal FL is commonly present in patients with respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (Eltayara *et al.* 1996, Baydur and Milic-Emili 1997, Diaz *et al.* 2000, Eltayara *et al.* 2001), bilateral pulmonary bronchiectasis (Kolouris *et al.* 2003), obesity (Pankow *et al.* 1998, Ferretti *et al.* 2001) euthyroid goitre (Torchio *et al.* 2003), acute left heart failure (Duguet *et al.* 2000) and with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (Insalaco *et al.* 2005). Such patients often exhibit severe chronic dyspnea, exercise limitation and orthopnea.

The clinical application of the NEP technique and its role in the assessment of dynamic hyperinflation (DH) has been recently extensively reviewed (Calverley and Kolouris 2005). Three

studies used NEP technique also during childhood and infancy; Braggion et al (Braggion *et al.* 1998) used the NEP technique (-4 cm H<sub>2</sub>O NEP) in 10 sedated supine infants (aged 4 to 15.5 months) with cystic fibrosis (CF). Only 1 exhibited tidal FL. Goetghebeur and co-workers (Goetghebeur *et al.* 2002) showed that in 17 seated children and adolescents (aged 6-18 yrs) with CF (NEP ranging from -3 to -7 cm H<sub>2</sub>O) FL was absent at rest. In contrast, according to the same study, tidal FL exhibited by 3 of the 7 CF patients older than 12 years. All FL patients had markedly reduced inspiratory capacity (IC) and FEV<sub>1</sub> as well. The NEP technique was also used in 4 infants to verify the validity of FL assessed during forced expiratory maneuvers performed by the jacket method (Jones *et al.* 2000).

The aim of the present study was to assess the prevalence of tidal FL during resting breathing in a group of preschool children with various respiratory symptoms (R). As a control group 17 children without any acute or chronic respiratory symptoms (NR) were studied. We also assessed if the NEP technique is applicable in preschool children without any sedation.

## SUBJECTS AND METHODS

### **Design of the pediatric cohort and data collection**

Forty two children admitted at the Department of Pediatrics of the University Hospital Motol were tested. The project was approved by the local Ethics Committee of the University Hospital Motol and by the Ethics Committee of the Internal Grant Agency of the Czech Ministry of Health. The Informed Consent was obtained from the parents of all our patients. Children were divided into 2 groups.

**Respiratory symptoms (R) group** consisted of 25 children (14 boys, 11 girls) with various respiratory symptoms (Table 1): Fourteen of 25 patients (56%) were on combined bronchodilator/anti-inflammatory therapy; 5/25 children (20%) of RD group were on bronchodilator monotherapy and just one subject (4%) underwent anti-inflammatory monotherapy by oral corticosteroid. Only 5 (20%) patients were without any therapy. Six of 25 children have undergone a flexible bronchoscopy (24%) and one had been previously mechanically ventilated (4%). All patients of R group had abstained from use of inhaled bronchodilator therapy for at least 6 hours prior to the study.

**Non respiratory symptoms (NR) group** consisted of 17 children (5 boys, 12 girls) without respiratory symptoms at the time of the study (Table 2): The age, height, body weight, body mass index and gender ratio between the groups did not differ significantly (Tables 1, 2).

At the time of the study all patients were in a stable clinical condition.

### **Negative expiratory pressure technique measurements**

All children were tested in a semi-recumbent position in the arms of their mothers or laboratory technicians. Children were conscious without any sedation. A closely fitting facemask was placed

over their nose and mouth. The pattern of breathing was on-line monitored on a computer screen. Flow and pressure signals were displayed by ANADAT software (RHT-Info-Dat Inc., Montreal, Canada). A minimal interval of 2 min was required for subjects to reach a steady-state condition. After that interval a preset level of -5 cm H<sub>2</sub>O NEP was applied at the onset of a normal quiet expiration. NEP was triggered manually about 20-60 milliseconds after the reversal of inspiratory to expiratory flow. The total duration of NEP application did not exceed the duration of tidal expiration. The minimal number of measurements in every particular session was five.

Airflow was measured with the heated pediatric pneumotachograph Jaeger PT 180, i.d. 35mm (Jaeger-VIASYS) connected to the differential pressure transducer Validyne model MP 45-14-871, range  $\pm 2$  cm H<sub>2</sub>O (Validyne Engineering Sales Corp., Northridge, CA, U.S.A.). Flow and pressure signals were converted using AD converter model EA-01 (The Professional, Taiwan R.O.C.). Flow, pressure and volume (obtained by numerical integration of the flow signal) records were reconstructed by Sigma Plot software (SPSS Inc., Germany). The flow-volume ( $\dot{V}$ -V) loops generated with using NEP were compared by a superimposition with the immediately preceding breath. If the flow with NEP increased throughout expiration the patient was considered NFL (see Fig. a). In contrast, when tidal expiratory flow with applied NEP did not change within the control tidal volume ( $V_T$ ) range, the subject was considered FL (see Fig.b). The degree of FL was measured in the ranges of 0-25% of  $V_T$ , 25-50% of  $V_T$ , 50-75% of  $V_T$  and >75% of  $V_T$ . Therefore, FL encompassed in the mentioned ranges of tidal  $V_T$ , which persisted all duration of mentioned part of tidal breath volume was considered as <25% (marked as FL 0), 25-50% (marked as FL 25), 50-75% (marked as FL 50) and >75% of  $V_T$  (marked as FL 75), respectively. If FL encompassed the complete  $V_T$  the degree of FL was in 100% of  $V_T$  (marked as FL 100). In NFL subjects the degree of FL was 0%  $V_T$ . (see Tables 1, 2). Another approach of a quantification of FL, i.e., an assessment of %  $\dot{V}$  peak (Insalaco *et al* 2005) has not been used in the present study as this method was originally used in group of adult patients suffered from obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSA) only.

A transient increase in flow (spike) was often observed immediately after the application of NEP (Fig. a, b, c), which reflects sudden reduction in volume of the compliant oral and neck structures as well as an artifact due to common mode rejection ratio (CMRR) (Peslin et al. 1984, Farré et al. 1989).

The initial spike after the application of NEP was at times followed by one or more transient reductions of flow below control level. This finding reflects upper airway (UA) expiratory obstruction (Fig.c). If this phenomenon was observed the patient was considered having “upper airway collapse or narrowing” (Baydur and Milic-Emili 1997, Baydur *et al* 2004). When the transient initial reductions in flow due to expiratory UAC were more prominent with NEP than under control conditions (Fig.c), the subject was considered as having expiratory extra-thoracic UAC but not intra-thoracic FL. If no expiratory extra-thoracic UAC appeared on repeated NEP tests during any 2-min session, the patient was considered as “without expiratory extra-thoracic UAC”.

In order to describe better parameters of tidal breathing, the following indices were also measured: tidal volume ( $V_T$ ); maximum inspiratory flow (insp  $V'_{max}$ ); expiratory flow on the level of 50% of tidal volume ( $V_E'50$ ); expiratory flow on the level of 25% of tidal volume ( $V_E'25$ ).

### **Statistical analysis**

When comparing the studied groups we used the non-parametric  $\chi^2$  test and Fischer test, which were adjusted for small numbers. The within-subject reproducibility of parameters was calculated as a coefficient of variation. Differences were evaluated by paired Student t-test. Values are given as means  $\pm$  SD and value of  $p < 0.05$  was taken as statistically significant.

## RESULTS

The frequency of tidal FL was significantly higher ( $p < 0.001$ ) in children of R group in comparison to NR subjects. The frequency of expiratory (extra-thoracic) AC did not differ significantly (see Table 3). Tidal volume ( $V_T$ ) and a maximum inspiratory flow (insp  $V'_{max}$ ) were similar in both groups; mid-expiratory flow ( $V_E'50$ ) and flow at 25% of  $V_T$  ( $V_E'25$ ) also did not differ between groups (Table 3).

## DISCUSSION

Our experiences showed that the NEP technique could be successfully applied in non-sedated newborns and infants as well as preschool children. We found a high frequency of tidal FL in the R group while it was absent in the NR group. In contrast to adults, children appear to have a relatively high frequency of expiratory (extra-thoracic) upper airway collapses, UAC (48% in RD group and 29% in the control group) (see Table 3).

There are some problems regarding NEP application in small children, newborns and toddlers, which should be pointed out. The NEP technique has been recently accepted as a simple tool to assess tidal FL (Calverley and Kolouris 2005). This method is particularly useful in children, infants and newborns because it does not require patient's cooperation as it has been documented in the present results. About one third of preschool children (aged 3-5 years) cannot adequately perform the forced vital capacity maneuver (Zapletal and Chalupová 2003). Therefore, the NEP technique represents a tool for detection of airway obstruction without using a forced expiratory maneuver and without a need of a body plethysmograph, too (Johnson *et al.* 1999, Calverley and Kolouris 2005).

The body posture could significantly influence the extent of tidal FL. The supine position enhances flow limitation (Valta *et al.* 1994, Boczkowski *et al.* 1997, Sulc *et al.* 1999, Eltayara *et al.* 2001). Therefore, the semi-recumbent ( $45^\circ$ ) position used in the present study might influence the

prevalence and extent of FL. However to study this effect on FL in small children in upright and supine positions is rather difficult. Moreover, no studies with this respect were performed.

Also the neck position during the NEP testing should be standardized. The maximal expiratory flow is increased in adults during a neck hyperextension (Mellisinos and Mead 1997). In our children the semi-recumbent position with hyper extended neck eliminated the negative effect on flow reduction. All of our patients were tested in a semi-recumbent posture without a need of sedation, which implies the NEP technique can be applied to preschool children with a wide spectrum of diseases.

In the previous studies a wide range of applied NEP levels was used in children. Braggion *et al.* (1998) used a negative pressure about  $-4$  cm H<sub>2</sub>O and  $-2$  cm H<sub>2</sub>O, which did not elicit as clear-cut changes in  $V'$  as the higher level, Tauber *et al.* (2003) performed NEP  $-3$ ,  $-5$  and  $-7$  cm H<sub>2</sub>O measurements in 43 children; they did not find any difference in FL depending on the NEP level. Jones *et al.* concluded that  $-5$  cm H<sub>2</sub>O NEP in the supine position is applicable for infants up to 20 months of age during simultaneously applied pressure (by the jacket technique) of 30-100 hectopascal (Jones *et al.* 2000); it is important that an increase in flow (with both pressures applied) was less than 5%.

The finding of one or more *transient* reductions of flow below control level reflects extra-thoracic UAC (Fig. c). Since the frequency of UAC was higher in R group ( $p = 0,218$ ) - it might reflect the higher collapsibility of larger airways.

None of our subjects exhibited a decrease in flow with NEP below control flow throughout the expiration. (see Table 3) .Consistently, it has been found also in all NEP tests in patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) (Verin *et al.* 2002, Baydur and Milic-Emili 2004). Similarly, as shown recently, frequency of expiratory FL in aged population increased with respiratory and cardiac diseases (as compared with healthy elderly subjects) (de Bisschop *et al.* 2005). It might confirm in part even our findings.

Application of negative expiratory pressure during expiration was demonstrated to influence oropharyngeal patency. In detail, NEP (ranging from -3 to -10 cmH<sub>2</sub>O) applied at the onset of the expiration has only little influence on oropharyngeal muscle activity. In contrast, application of NEP at the end of expiration elicits above mentioned muscle activity. In other words, when NEP is applied in early expiration - partial or total narrowing of upper airways cannot be ascribed to an impaired reflex activity of pharyngeal dilator muscles (Tantucci *et al.*1998).

Upper airway expiratory FL was also extensively studied in adult obese patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) syndrome, but without any evidence of chronic obstructive lung disease (Insalaco *et al* 2005). Authors resolved that EFL (by the % V<sub>T</sub> evaluation) cannot distinguish between intra-thoracic and extra-thoracic origins of subjects' flow limitation; as the substantial contribution of this study reveals the NEP test is more usefully evaluated by a parameter of ΔV' (%V' peak) compared to the "gold standard" of FL evaluation (i.e., % V<sub>T</sub> - see Methods section above).

Tantucci's study (Tantucci *et al.*1998 – see above) has been performed on healthy adult non-obese subjects without an evidence of OSA syndrome or upper airway abnormality. In the present study we did not detect any evidence of clinically significant upper airway abnormality (such as significant tonsillar hypertrophy and/or adenoid vegetation as well). We suggest the maintenance of upper airway patency does not seem probable to be substantially influenced by an impaired reflex-mediated activation of major pharyngeal dilator muscle (m. genioglossus) both during expiratory and inspiratory phase.

Electrical stimulation of laryngeal/tracheo-bronchial region resulted in a reflex tracheo/bronchoconstriction as the stimulation of nasal/pharyngeal airway elicited sniff-like aspiration reflex with biphasic inspiratory pattern (an excitation followed by an inhibition - Tomori and Widdicombe, 1969; Benacka and Tomori, 1995). Despite those studies have been performed in experimental condition we suggest an importance of the upper airway negative pressure reflex as also recently shown (Eckert *et al* 2007). This issue is quite important in our pediatric subjects when

an oro-nasal mask is currently used. Except Scichilone's (*et al* 2006) brief communication describing bronchoprotective effect of deep inspiration taken through the nose (versus that taken through the mouth) there is currently only poor available information describing suspected deleterious effect of NEP applied through an oro-nasal mask in children; so, there is a must to study effects of high-level NEP applied in infancy and childhood.

Bronchodilators in adult asthma and COPD patients might affect the level of the end-expiratory lung volume and, thus, also the frequency or extent of FL itself (Boczkowski *et al.* 1997, Tantucci *et al.* 1998, Tantucci *et al.* 1999, Hadcroft and Caverley 2001, Boni *et al.* 2002,). Despite in 16 seated CF patients the administration of salbutamol resulted in a significantly increased FEV<sub>1</sub> (P<0.02) it had no effect on the extent of tidal FL in those patients (just in 3 of 16, i.e., 19%) who exhibited tidal FL prior to salbutamol. No observations in children on effect of bronchodilators on FL have been published yet.

In conclusion, tidal FL can be easily assessed using the NEP method in non-cooperating infants and preschool children without any sedation. Children with respiratory diseases exhibited tidal FL more frequently and with a higher extent of %V<sub>T</sub> than children from control group. Further studies focused on effects of NEP in preschool children with upper airway occlusions (i.e., extra thoracic disorders such as adenoid vegetations and/or tonsillar hypertrophy) are required.

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**Table 1****R group**

	age (yr)	weight (kg)	height (cm)	BMI	sex	Diagnosis	FL (%VT)	UAC	VT [ml]	max. insp V' [l.s-1]	exp V'50 [l.s-1]	exp V'25 [l.s-1]
1	1.3	10	77	17	F	Asthma	0	yes	110	0.2	0.2	0.06
2	3.3	16	98	17	M	Asthma	50	yes	100	0.22	0.1	0.05
3	1.5	12	84	17	M	Asthma	0	no	100	0.2	0.1	0.05
4	5.0	20	114	15	M	Asthma	0	yes	170	0.35	0.3	0.3
5	3.0	15	94	17	M	Asthma	75	yes	300	0.5	0.3	0.3
6	6.4	18.7	114	14	F	Asthma	0	no	300	0.3	0.3	0.3
7	5.4	21.5	118	15	F	Asthma	0	no	200	0.2	0.2	0.2
8	4.3	28	111	23	M	Asthma	25	yes	200	0.3	0.3	0.2
9	0.5	9.4	66	21	M	Asthma	100	yes	70	0.165	0.1	0.05
10	3.8	18.5	99	18	M	Asthma	0	no	140	0.3	0.3	0.25
11	2.5	13	94	15	M	Asthma	50	no	120	0.13	0.05	0.05
12	2.0	11.9	81	17	F	Asthma	0	no	80	0.15	0.1	0.1
13	5.0	24	113	19	F	Asthma	0	yes	220	0.22	0.12	0.12
14	4.8	17	104	16	F	Asthma	100	yes	200	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	3.3	15.4	105	14	F	Asthma	50	yes	300	0.25	0.2	0.1
16	4.4	15	110	17	F	St.p. bronchopneumonia (BPN)	0	no	120.0	0.2	0.15	0.15
17	3.2	15	100	15	M	St.p. recurrent BPN	0	no	200	0.4	0.3	0.3
18	0.9	9.4	74	16	M	cystic fibrosis	0	no	600	0.15	0.1	0.1
19	5.0	13.5	103	12	F	cystic fibrosis	50	yes	150	0.3	0.2	0.125
20	2.5	12	93	14	M	cystic fibrosis	25	no	150	0.3	0.2	0.125
21	3.3	10	91	12	F	cystic fibrosis	50	yes	200	0.3	0.2	0.1
22	1.9	10	83	15	M	cystic fibrosis	0	no	80	0.4	0.35	0.35
23	6.7	20.5	122	13	F	Chronic cough, Kartagener trias	25	yes	200.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
24	5.6	33	126	21	M	chronic cough	0	no	250.0	0.25	0.2	0.17
25	3.5	16		16	M	chronic cough, dyspnea	100	no	200.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
mean	3.6	16.2	99.00	17	M/F		12/25	12/25	220.8	0.30	0.22	0.22
SD	1.6	5.9	15.50	2,5	14/11		48 %	48 %	107.1	0.10	0.08	0.10

**List of abbreviations:**

*St.p.* = status post therapy; *NEP* = negative expiratory pressure; *FL* = flow limited, flow limitation;

*NFL* = not flow limited; *UAC* = upper airway collapse;  $V_T$  = tidal volume; *insp V'\_{max}* = maximum

inspiratory flow; *exp V'50* = expiratory flow on the level of 50% of tidal volume; *exp V'25* =

expiratory flow on the level of 25% of tidal volume

**Table 2**  
**NR group**

#	Age (yr)	weight (kg)	BMI	height (cm)	sex	Diagnosis	FL (%VT)	UAC	VT [ml]	max. insp V' [l.s-1]	exp V'50 [l.s-1]	exp V'25 [l.s-1]
1	1.8	10.0	16	80	F	st.p. hepatoblastoma	0	no	80	0.2	0.15	0.15
2	1.4	11.0	17	81	M	st.p. neuroblastoma	0	no	180	0.2	0.2	0.2
3	5.8	14.0	14	101	M	st.p. ganglioneuroblastoma	0	no	130	0.2	0.18	0.18
4	2.8	13.0	14	97	F	diabetes mellitus type I	0	no	180	0.26	0.21	0.15
5	5.3	22.0	15	121	F	diabetes mellitus type I	0	no	110	0.02	0.2	0.06
6	6.2	20.0	14	120	F	diabetes mellitus type I	0	yes	100	0.2	0.1	0.05
7	2.8	13.0	17	88	F	juvenile revmatoid arthritis	0	no	150	0.3	0.2	0.2
8	5.5	25.0	18	118	M	Henoch-Schoenlein syndrome	0	no	150	0.25	0.25	0.15
9	2.4	10.0	15	81	F	polyvalent allergy	0	yes	120	0.2	0.1	0.1
10	1.2	6.0	15	64	F	Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome	0	yes	35	0.06	0.04	0.04
11	3.7	18.0	16	107	F	microscopic hematuria	0	yes	300	0.05	0.05	0.05
12	6.8	30.0	18	129	M	St.p. sinusitis maxillaris	0	no	300	0.4	0.4	0.3
13	3.0	12.0	14	92	F	St. p. otitis media	0	no	100	0.15	0.15	0.15
14	4.8	14.6	12	126	M	st.p. craniotrauma	0	yes	140	0.18	0.13	0.07
15	3.0	15.0	15	101	F	healthy volunteer	0	no	130	0.15	0.15	0.15
16	3.1	16.0	17	97	F	healthy volunteer	0	no	150	0.25	0.25	0.15
17	4.9	15.0	16	98	F	healthy volunteer	0	no	120	0.1	0.1	0.05
<b>mean</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>M/F</b>		<b>0/17</b>	<b>5/17</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>5/12</b>		<b>0%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.07</b>

**Abbreviations:**

*St.p.* = status post therapy

Table 3

**Frequency and degree of FL and UAC**  
**Functional data during resting tidal breathing**

	<b>R(N=25)</b>	<b>NR(N=17)</b>
<b>FL &gt;75% V<sub>T</sub></b>	3 (12%)	0
<b>FL 50-75% V<sub>T</sub></b>	1 (4%)	0
<b>FL 25-50% V<sub>T</sub></b>	5 (20%)	0
<b>FL 0-25% V<sub>T</sub></b>	3 (12%)	0
<b>FL total</b>	12 (48%) <sup>a</sup>	0
<b>UAC</b>	12 (48%)	5 (29%)
<b>V<sub>T</sub> [ml]</b>	189 ± 105	146 ± 68
<b>insp V'<sub>max</sub> [l.s<sup>-1</sup>]</b>	0.26 ± 0.10	0.19 ± 0.10
<b>exp V'<sub>25</sub> [l.s<sup>-1</sup>]</b>	0.17 ± 0.09	0.13 ± 0.07
<b>exp V'<sub>50</sub> [l.s<sup>-1</sup>]</b>	0.21 ± 0.08	0.17 ± 0.09

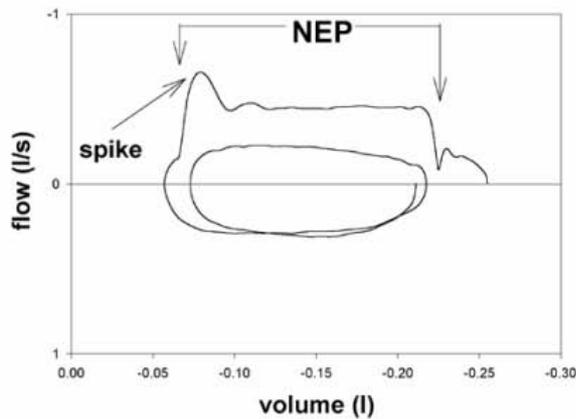
*Values are numbers (also in %) of particular groups unless otherwise indicated.*

<sup>a</sup> *P* < 0.001 R vs NR.

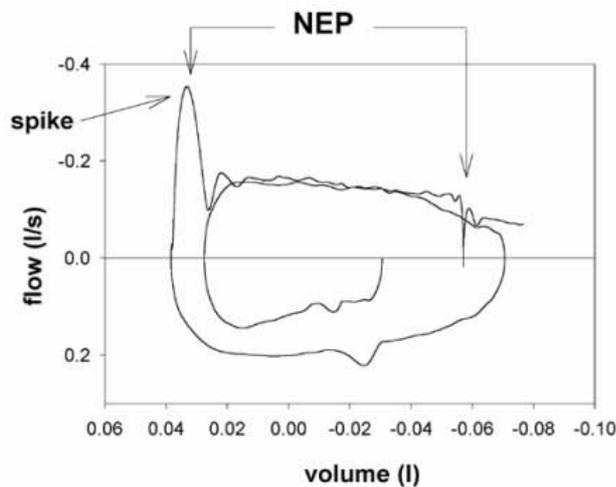
*Values are mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated.*

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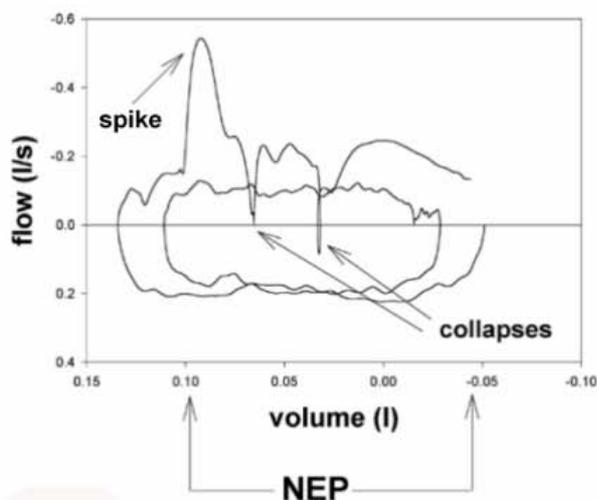
**a) not flow-limited**



**b) flow-limited**



**c) collapses**



**Figure**

**a) Patient No. 24 (R group)**

Flow – volume loops of negative expiratory pressure (NEP) test breath and preceding control breath of a patient without expiratory flow limitation, as indicated by increased flow with NEP trough expiration. For further information see text.

**b) Patient No. 9 (R group)**

Flow-volume loops of NEP test breath and preceding control breath of a patient with an intra thoracic expiratory flow limitation (FL), as indicated by the fact that the expiratory flow was the same with and without NEP. In this instance FL is >90% of the tidal volume ( $V_T$ ).

**c) Patient No. 9 (NR group)**

Flow- volume loops of NEP test breath and preceding control breath in a subject exhibiting two transient reductions in flow below control with NEP, which reflect upper airway collapse (UAC). Otherwise the

expiratory flow was higher with NEP than without and hence the patient did not exhibit intra thoracic FL.