

What Pulmonary Assessment Should We Do, and When Should We Do It?

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Disclosures

- Pediatric Pulmonary section editor, UpToDate

Why do a test?

- Assess:
 - the Mechanisms of disease; how much does each play a role in a particular patient?
 - Impact of the deformity on lung function at initial presentation
 - Presence of co-morbid conditions, e.g. asthma, neuromuscular weakness, pulmonary hypoplasia
 - Impact of serial treatments for the deformity
 - Risk of cardiopulmonary complications post-op

Spine and Chest Wall Deformities Early in Life: Respiratory Consequences

FUNCTIONAL FEATURES

Low lung volumes:

CT imaging and PFT's

Stiff chest walls:

Compliance measures in the OR

↓ Diaphragm excursion:

Dynamic MRI's

↓ Respiratory muscle strength and endurance:

PFT's (MIP/MEP)

FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES

↓ Exercise tolerance:

6-minute walk, VO₂

↓ Sleep quality:

Sleep studies

↓ Weight velocity:

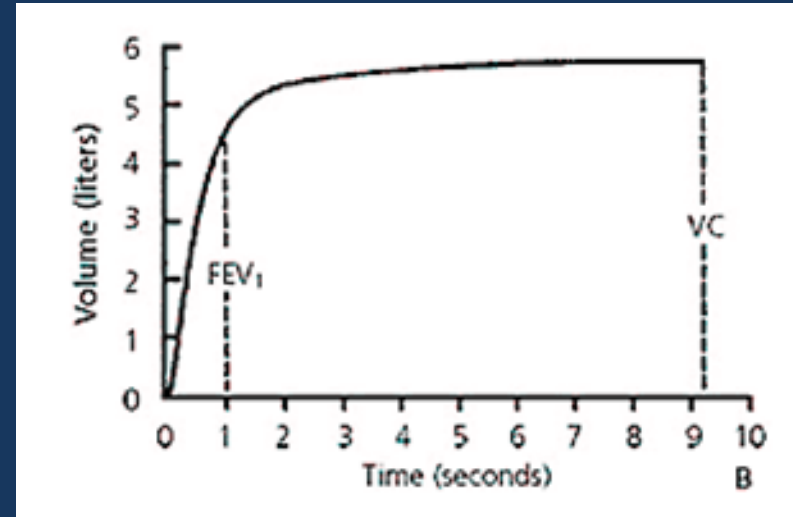
Growth curves

↓ Quality of Life in some domains

EOS survey

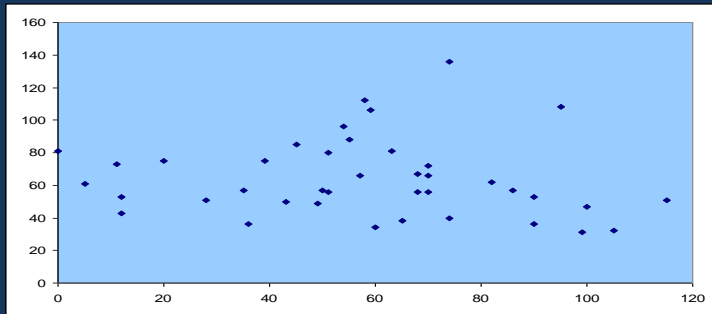
What does Vital Capacity mean?

- It is an integrated measure of multiple pathologic pulmonary processes.
- It has to be normalized for post-natal growth and correlates best with height in normal children.



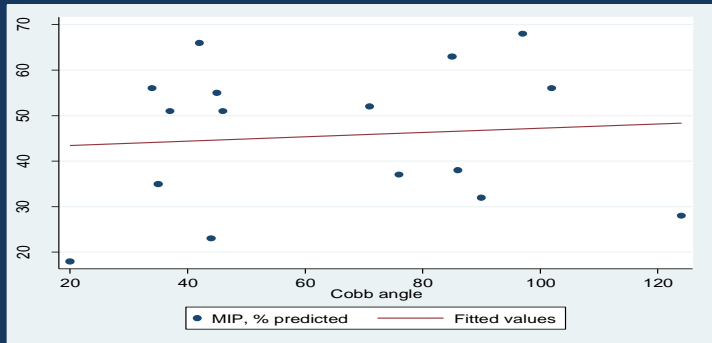
COBB ANGLE

FVC %
Predicted



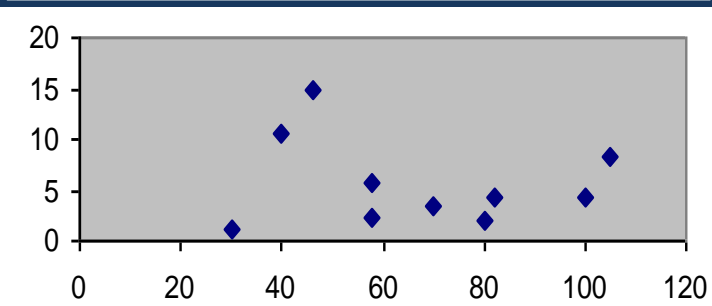
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r=.11
p=NS

MIP



n=14
r=0.14
p=NS

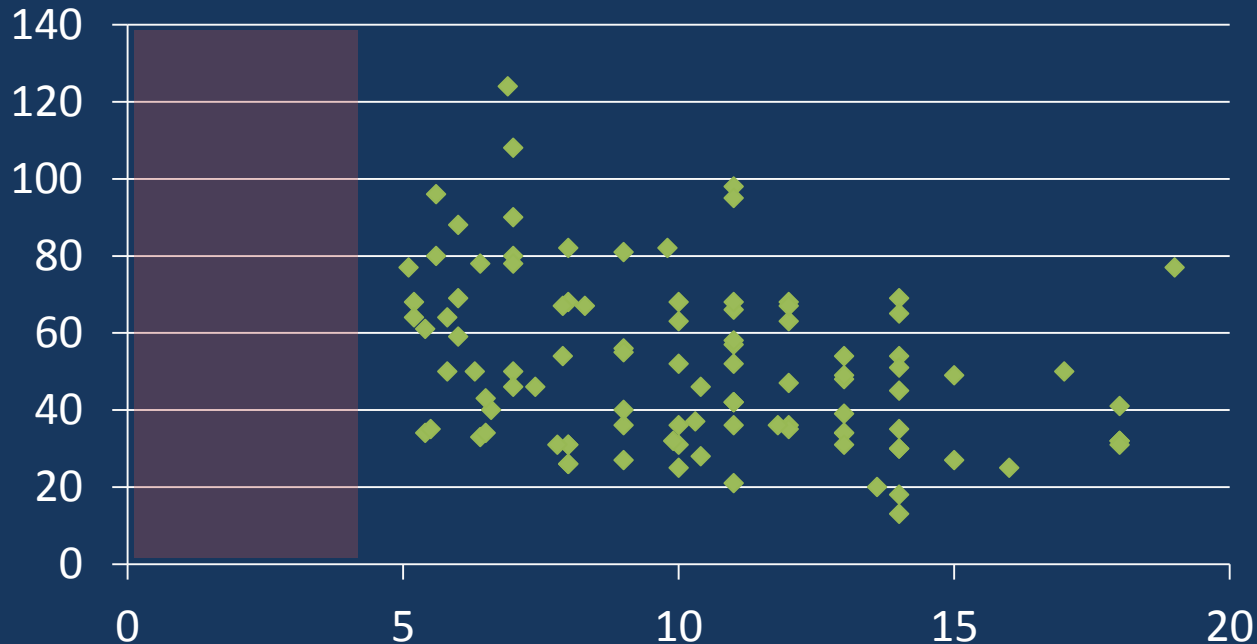
AHI



n=11
r=0.16
p=NS

**Poor Correlations
Between Lung
Function and Cobb
Angle: Use together
in treatment
decisions and
monitoring**

Seattle-Philadelphia-San Antonio: Initial FVC*



CSSG Registry: 54% of 3,968 patients > 5 years old at presentation

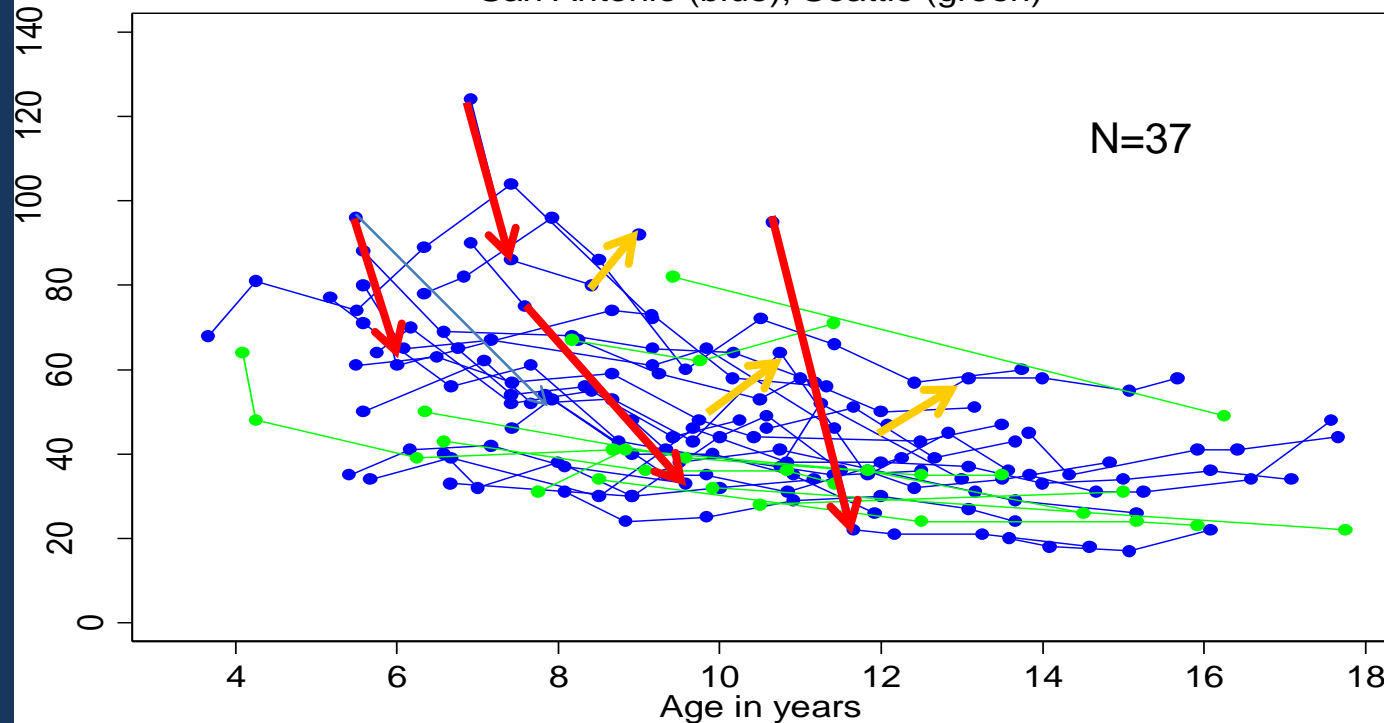
Pulmonary Exam in EOS for < 5 Year Old Children

- Respiratory rate (age specific norms)
- Asymmetry of breath sounds
- Asymmetric timing of breath sounds
- Abdominal muscle use in expiration
- Intercostal & suprasternal retractions
- Muscle tone/spasticity
- Chest radiograph: flattened diaphragms, low lung volumes



FVC % Predicted by Age

San Antonio (blue), Seattle (green)



**Serial FVC over a 6
Year Interval:
Group and
Individual
Changes**

16% Reduction Over 6 Years

Suggestions To Consider

- Measure lung function early and often. Progressive deformity can be described in functional terms as well as structural changes.
- Use functional measures in parallel with orthopedic findings to make treatment decisions.
- Keep mechanistic measures and outcome measures separate but of equal importance.

FVC: Compared to What?

- How does reduced FVC relate to 6 minute walk?
- At what FVC does sleep become compromised?
- What FVC leads to increased hospital surgical morbidity?
- What FVC at what age predicts early mortality in adulthood?