Respiratory Services

INTERPRETATION GUIDELINES FOR SPIROMETRY/FLOW VOLUME LOOP

www.qldrespiratory.com.au

NORMAL RESULTS

Definition: All measured parameters are within the normal range and FEV₁/FVC ratio is > 0.70

Report: Spirometry is within normal limits.

Possible Intervention:

1. Review patient in 12 months following repeat spirometry

OBSTRUCTIVE PATTERN

Definition: FEV₁/FVC ratio is ≤ 0.70

Severity based on post-FEV₁ percent predicted (as per ATS/ERS guidelines)

Mild	> 70%
Moderate	60 – 69%
Moderately severe	50 – 59%
Severe	35 – 49%
Very severe	≤ 34%

Report: Spirometry reflects a <severity> obstructive abnormality. COPD or chronic asthma should be considered given the correct clinical context.

Possible Interventions:

- 1. Consider bronchodilator therapy
- 2. Review patient in 3 months following repeat flow volume loop
- 3. If no improvement and/or symptoms persist consider referral to Respiratory Physician and/or full lung function testing

RESTRICTIVE PATTERN

Definition: FEV₁/FVC ratio is within normal range (or elevated) with FVC < LLN

Severity based on FVC percent predicted (adapted from ATS/ERS guidelines)

Mild	70% - LLN
Moderate	60 – 69%
Moderately severe	50 – 59%
Severe	≤ 49%

Report: Spirometry reflects a <severity> restrictive abnormality. An interstitial or extra-thoracic pathology should be considered given the correct clinical context. Full lung function testing recommended.

Possible Interventions:

- 1. Consider further investigation such as chest imaging (CXR or CT chest)
- 2. Review patient in 3-6 months following repeat spirometry
- 3. If no improvement and/or symptoms persist consider referral to Respiratory Physician and/or full lung function testing to confirm restrictive abnormality

Respiratory Physicians contact details

Queensland Respiratory

INTERPRETATION GUIDELINES FOR SPIROMETRY/FLOW VOLUME LOOP

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IF FEV₁ & FVC ARE WITHIN NORMAL RANGE BUT FEF₂₅₋₇₅ OR FEF₅₀ ≤ LLN

Report: FEV₁ and FVC within normal range, but with a non-specific small airway abnormality.

Possible Interventions:

- 1. Consider bronchodilator therapy if symptomatic and/or respiratory risk factors present
- 2. Consider investigation for asthma e.g. mannitol challenge test
- 3. Review patient in 6-12 months following repeat spirometry
- 4. If no improvement and/or symptoms persist consider referral to Respiratory Physician and/or full lung function testing

BRONCHODILATOR RESPONSE FOLLOWING SALBUTAMOL (10 MINUTES BETWEEN PRE- AND POST-MEASUREMENTS)

Definition: If FEV₁ and/or FVC increase ≥ 12% and ≥ 200ml following bronchodilator

(as per ATS/ERS guidelines, GOLD and COPD-X)

Report: Significant response following bronchodilator, suggestive of asthma.

Possible Interventions:

- 1. Prescribe inhaled therapy
- 2. Review patient in 3 months following repeat spirometry
- 3. If no improvement and/or symptoms persist consider referral to Respiratory Physician

If these thresholds are not met:

Report: No significant response following bronchodilator.

Abbreviations

FEV₁ Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second

FVC Forced Vital Capacity

LLN Lower Limit of Normal

FEF Forced Expiratory Flow (between 25 and 75% of vital capacity or at 50% vital capacity)

ERS European Respiratory Society

ATS American Thoracic Society

GOLD Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease

References

- 1. Pellegrino, R. et al. Interpretative strategies for lung function tests. Eur Respir J 2005; 26: 948–968
- 2. Decramer, M. et al. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease 2015
- 3. Abramson M, et al. COPD-X Concise Guide for Primary Care. Brisbane. Lung Foundation Australia. 2014

Respiratory Physicians contact details