

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO  
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PROGRAMA DE PÓS – GRADUAÇÃO EM BIOLOGIA APLICADA À SAÚDE**

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**AVALIAÇÃO CINTILOGRÁFICA DA DISTRIBUIÇÃO E DEPOSIÇÃO PULMONAR  
DE RADIOAEROSOL BASEADA NA ANÁLISE ANATÔMICA E EFEITO DA  
VARIAÇÃO DO FLUXO E AQUECIMENTO NA DEPOSIÇÃO PULMONAR DO  
RADIOAEROSOL ATRAVÉS DO SISTEMA DE ALTO FLUXO COM CÂNULA  
NASAL**

**Recife, 2016**

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NASAL**

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**Luciana Alcoforado Mendes da Silva**

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## RESUMO DA TESE

**Introdução:** Vários são os desafios relacionados à aerosolterapia desde a eficácia e efetividade de sua oferta, bem como, busca de novos métodos para análise das imagens adquiridas e a precisão dos locais de deposição da distribuição do aerossol. A deposição do radioaerossol avaliado por meio da cintilografia de inalação pulmonar utilizando sistemas de alto fluxo com cânula nasal (AFCN), em humanos, não é conhecido, assim como, a estimativa da distribuição da deposição do radioaerossol utilizando o conceito de *Grayscale* por meio da determinação da *Voxel Influence Matrix* (VIM), fornecendo estimativas mais precisas dos índices de deposição pulmonar. **Objetivos:** Artigo Original 1- Descrever um novo método para analisar as imagens cintilográficas de deposição do radioaerossol baseado em regiões de interesse (ROIs) anatomicamente derivadas que permite estimar a deposição do radioaerossol nas vias aéreas centrais delimitando-a das demais áreas do pulmão de forma objetiva e sistemática. Artigo Original 2 - Comparar o efeito do fluxo do gás , aquecimento e umidificação na deposição e distribuição do radioaerossol durante a utilização do sistema de HFNC em adultos saudáveis. **Materiais e Métodos:** Dois artigos foram desenvolvidos a partir da inalação do radioaerossol ( $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ -DTPA, atividade 1mCi e 25 mCi) com 1ml de solução salina a 0,9%. No primeiro, imagens cintilográficas de 15 pacientes com diagnóstico clínico de asma moderada a grave (12 mulheres e 3 homens) foram avaliadas por meio de um software desenvolvido para analisar as imagens cintilográficas e reconstruir os dados em pixels a partir da intensidade da *Grayscale*. Dois formatos diferentes de ROIs foram delimitadas – anatômico (aROI) e box (bROI) – e estimando valores da razão de contagens periférica e central (P/C) e o índice de penetração do radioaerossol (IPR). No segundo, 23 indivíduos adultos saudáveis de ambos os sexos entre 18 e 65 anos foram randomicamente alocados em três grupos de acordo com o fluxo de oxigênio 10L/min ( $n = 8$ ), 30L/min ( $n = 7$ ) e 50L / min ( $n = 8$ ). Técnício- $^{99m}$  marcado com 1mCi foi adicionado a 1ml de soro fisiológico a 0,9% e foi administrado por um nebulizador de membrana (Aerogen Solo, Aerogen Ltd, Galway, Irlanda) acoplado ao umidificador e ofertado através da AFCN. Imagens dos pulmões, das vias aéreas superiores, do estômago e dos componentes do dispositivo foram obtidos com a cintilografia. **Resultados:** No primeiro estudo, verificou-se que a razão P/C foi influenciada pelo formato dos ROI's superestimando valores, principalmente para a região central quando comparado aROI e bROI ( $1,75 \pm 0,33$  versus  $1,19 \pm 0,24$ ,  $p<0,001$ ). Quanto a valores de IPR, não observamos diferenças nas estimativas

2D ao comparar aROI com bROI ( $0,651 \pm 0,125$  versus  $0,651 \pm 0,131$ ,  $p = 0,948$ ). Quando comparados IPR 2D e 3D, observou-se que nos ROI's anatômicos esses valores foram superestimados em 28 vezes e no Box, 36 vezes ( $p < 0,001$ ). No segundo artigo verificou-se que a deposição nos pulmões foi de 3 a 5 vezes superior ao utilizar o fluxo de 10 L/min quando comparado a 30 e 50 L/min ( $11,81 \pm 4,90\%$ ,  $3,76 \pm 1,36\%$  e  $2,23 \pm 0,81\%$ , respectivamente;  $p < 0,001$ ). A deposição na cânula nasal foi superior em taxas de fluxos mais elevados (50 L/min-  $13,77 \pm 3,7\%$ ,  $p < 0,001$ ) em comparação com 30 L/min ( $9,76 \pm 2,47\%$ ) e 10 L/min ( $6,51 \pm 2,46\%$ ). No sistema não aquecido, a massa inspirada de aerossol foi semelhante a condição aquecida no fluxo de 10L/min, porém a altos fluxos (30L/min e 50L/min) observou-se uma maior deposição no sistema não aquecido ( $p = 0,011$ ). Quanto a correlações, uma correlação negativa foi observada entre deposição pulmonar e filtro expiratório e positiva com a cânula. **Conclusão:** Considerando o primeiro artigo, nossos resultados apontam que a expansão do conceito bidimensional dos ROI's para o domínio *Grayscale* através da definição do modelo *VIM* permitiu uma melhor predição de valores relacionados ao padrão de distribuição da deposição do radioaerossol na árvore traqueobrônquica. No segundo artigo, nossos resultados também sugerem que a administração do aerossol através AFCN é capaz de promover uma efetiva deposição do aerossol a partir de ajustes no fluxo e na umidificação do sistema.

**Palavras-chaves:** cintilografia, distribuição do radioaerossol, índice de penetração do radioaerossol, análise anatômica, *Grayscale*, cânula nasal de alto fluxo, terapia inalatória.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** There are several challenges related to aerosol therapy since the efficacy and effectiveness of aerosol delivery, as well as the acquired image analysis and accuracy of the aerosol distribution. Radioaerosol deposition assessed by scintigraphy using High Flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC) in humans have not been known, as the estimated distribution of radio-aerosol using the concept of Voxel Influence Matrix (VIM) providing more precise estimates of the pulmonary deposition indexes. **Aims:** Original Article 1 – To describe a new method to analyze the scintigraphy images from the radio-aerosol deposition based on anatomically derived regions of interest (ROIs) to allow estimate radio-aerosol deposition on the central airways delimiting it from the other pulmonary areas objectively and systematically. Original Article 2 – To compare the effect of gas flow, heating and humidification on the deposition and distribution of radio-aerosol during the use of HFNC in healthy subjects. **Methods:** Two articles were developed involving radio-aerosol inhalation ( $^{99m}$ Tc-DTPA, activity of 1mCi and 25 mCi). Firstly, scintigraphy images of 15 patients with clinical diagnosis of moderate to severe asthma (12 females and 3 males) were evaluated using a software developed to analyze the scintigraphy images and to reconstruct data in pixels from the intensity of Grayscale. We delimited two different formats of ROIs – anatomical (aROI) and box (bROI) – and estimating values from the ratio of the peripheral and central counts (P/C) and radio-aerosol penetration index (RPI). Secondly, 23 healthy adults from both sexes between 18 to 65 years were randomly allocated into three groups according to the oxygen flow of 10L/min (n=8), 30 L/min (n =7) and 50 L/min (n=8). Technetium-99m labelled with 1 mCi was mixed to 1 mL of 0.9% saline solution and administered through a vibrating mesh nebulizer (Aerogen Solo) coupled to the humidifier and delivered through HFNC. Images of the lungs, upper airways, stomach and devices components were obtained by scintigraphy. **Results:** In the first study, we verified that P/C ratio was influenced by the ROIs format overestimating values, mainly for central region when comparing aROI and bROI ( $1.75 \pm 0.33$  versus  $1.19 \pm 0.24$ , p<0.001). Regarding the RPI, we did not observe differences to estimate 2D compared to aROI and bROI ( $0.651 \pm 0.125$  versus  $0.651 \pm 0.131$ , p= 0.948). When comparing RPI 2D and 3D, we observed that anatomical ROIs these values were overestimated 28 fold and 36 fold to the box model. In the second article, pulmonary deposition was 3 to 5 fold higher using flow of 10L/min when compared to 30 and 50 L/min ( $11.81 \pm 4.90$ ,  $3.76 \pm 1.36$  e  $2.23 \pm 0.81$ , respectively; p <0,001). Deposition on HFNC was superior using high flows (50L/min-  $13.77 \pm 3.7$  %, p <0.001) in comparison to 30 L/min ( $9.76 \pm 2.47$  %) and 10L/min ( $6.51 \pm$

2.46 %). Inspired mass of radio-aerosol in the heated system was similar using 10L/min, but when considering the high flows (30L/min e 50L/min), we observed a higher deposition through the unheated system ( $p = 0.011$ ). For the correlations, we found a negative correlation between lung deposition and expiratory filter, but a positive correlation between lung deposition and HFNC. **Conclusion:** Considering the first article, our results indicate that the expansion of two-dimensional concept of ROIs for *Grayscale* domain through the definition of the VIM Model allowed a better prediction values regarding to the radio-aerosol distribution pattern on the tracheobronquial tree. On the other hand, the second study suggested that administration of the radio-aerosol through HFCN is able to deliver clinically relevant dose into the lungs according to the adjustments in the flow and humidification system.

**Keywords:** scintigraphy, radio-aerosol distribution, radio-aerosol penetration index, anatomical analysis, Grayscale, high flow nasal cannula, inhalation therapy.

## LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS

FEV1	<i>Forced Expiratory Volume in the first second</i>
2D	Bidimensional
3D	Tridimensional
<sup>99m</sup> Tc – DTPA	Ácido dietilnotriaminopentaacético marcado com Tecnécio
ACF	Fator de Correção e Atenuação
aROI	<i>Anatomical Regions of Interest</i>
BMI	<i>Body Mass Index</i>
BPM	Batimentos por minuto
bROI	<i>Box Regions of Interests</i>
C	Central
Cc	Contagem em ROI Central (Box or anatomically derived)
Cc Kc	Contagem verdadeiras sobre ROI Central
CI	Capacidade Inspiratoria
Cp	Contagem em ROI periférico
Cp Kp	Contagem verdadeiras sobre ROI Periférica
CVF	Capacidade vital forçada
CVF% Pred	Porcentagem do predito da capacidade vital forçada
DPOC	Doença Pulmonar Obstrutiva Crônica
FC	Frequência Cardiaca
FEV1 (%pred)	<i>Percentage of Predicted forced expiratory volume in first second</i> <i>Percentage of Predicated for the Ratio of</i>
FEV1/FVC (%Pred)	<i>Forced Expiratory Volume in first second and forced vital capacity</i>
FIO <sub>2</sub>	Fração Inspirada de Oxigênio
FR	Frequência Respiratória
FVC	<i>Forced Vital Capacid</i>
FVC (%pred)	<i>Percentage of Predicated forced vital capacity</i>
HFNC	<i>High flow nasal cannula</i>
HR	<i>Heart Rate</i>
IC	<i>Inspiratory Capacity</i>
IMC	Índice de massa corporal

IP	Índice de Penetração
K	Fator correto de atenuação - contagem corretas/contagem mensurada
Kc	Fator correto de atenuação para ROI Central
Kp	Fator correto de atenuação para ROI perfiférica
MV	<i>Mechanical Ventilation</i>
P	Periférico
P/C	Razão entre Periférico e Central
PAD	Pressão arterial diastólica
PAS	Pressão Arterial Sistólica
PEF (%pred)	<i>Percentage of Predicated for Peak Expiratory Flow</i>
PET	<i>Positron Emission Tomography</i>
PFE	Pico de Fluxo Expiratório
PFE% Pred	Porcentagem do predito do pico de fluxo expiratório
pMDI	<i>Pressurized Metered-dose Inhalers</i>
RA	Região Anatômica
RC	Região Central
ROI's	Regiões de Interesse
RP	Região Periférica
RR	<i>Respiratory Rate</i>
sC	Contagem Específica por unidade de volume
sCa	Volume expiratório forçado no primeiro segundo
sCd	Contagem por Unidade de Volume das vias aéreas distais e parênquima
SpO <sub>2</sub>	Saturação periférica de oxigênio
SPSS	<i>Statistical Package for Social Science</i>
TC	Tomografia Computadorizada
V	Volume
Va	Volume Total das Via aéreas centrais
Vac	Volume das vias aéreas centrais na ROI central
Vap	Volume das vias aéreas centrais no ROI periférico
Vc	Volume da ROI Central
VC	Volume Corrente

Vd	Volume Total das vias aéreas periféricas e parenchyma
Vdc	Volume das vias aéreas distais e parênquima na ROI Central
Vdp	Volume das vias aéreas distais e parênquima na ROI periférica
Vef	Volume Expiratório final
VEF <sub>1</sub>	Volume expiratório forçado no primeiro segundo
VEF1% Pred	Porcentagem do predito do volume expirado forçado no primeiro segundo
VEF1/CVF % Pred	Porcentagem do Predito da razão entre o volume expirado no primeiro segundo e capacidade vital forçada
VIM	<i>Voxel Influence Matrix</i>
VM	Volume Minuto
VMN	<i>Vibrating Mesh Nebulizer</i>
VNI	Ventilação Não Invasiva
Vp	Volume da ROI Periférica
VR	Volume Residual
VRI	Volume de Reserva Inspiratório

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## **APRESENTAÇÃO**

Muitos fatores influenciam na eficácia, efetividade e análise dos benefícios relacionados à aerosolterapia tais como a maneira como é ofertada – diferentes interfaces, fluxo, tipo de nebulizador - bem como, a análise das imagens adquiridas e precisão dos locais de deposição da distribuição do aerossol. A deposição do radioaerossol avaliado por meio da cintilografia de inalação pulmonar utilizando sistemas de alto fluxo com cânula nasal (AFCN), em humanos, não é conhecido, assim como, a estimativa da distribuição da deposição do radioaerossol utilizando o conceito de *Grayscale* por meio da determinação da *Voxel Influence Matrix* (VIM) fornecendo estimativas mais precisas dos índices de deposição pulmonar.

Neste contexto, esta tese será composta por dois artigos originais: o primeiro intitulado “Análise Anatômica da Distribuição do Radioaerossol pela Cintilografia de Inalação Pulmonar” que teve como objetivo descrever um novo método para analisar imagens cintilográficas de deposição do radioaerossol baseado em ROIs anatomicamente derivadas, os quais permitem estimar a deposição do radioaerossol nas vias aéreas centrais delimitando-a das demais áreas do pulmão de forma objetiva e sistemática.

O segundo artigo original intitulado “Gas flow and heated humidity can decrease the deposition and distribution of radiolabeled aerosol using high flow nasal cannula – A randomized crossover study” que consistiu em um ensaio clínico randomizado e cruzado, cujo objetivo comparar o efeito do fluxo do gás , aquecimento e umidificação na deposição e distribuição do radioaerossol durante a utilização do sistema de alto fluxo com cânula nasal em adultos saudáveis

## CAPÍTULO I - INTRODUÇÃO

A via inalatória é uma via de administração bem estabelecida no tratamento de pneumopatias tais como a asma e a Doença Pulmonar Obstrutiva Crônica (DPOC).<sup>(1)(2)</sup> Muitos são os benefícios relacionados a esta via, tais como administração dos agentes terapêuticos diretamente no sítio de ação, diminuição dos efeitos colaterais associados quando comparado às vias de administração oral e venosa e doses menores de medicação administradas com máxima ação terapêutica.<sup>(3)(4)(5)</sup>

Apesar dos benefícios relacionados a terapia inalatória, a administração dos fármacos através do trato respiratório é mais complexa, uma vez que diversos fatores podem influenciar na deposição do aerossol ao longo do trato respiratório tais como: tamanho das partículas, características relacionadas aos inaladores, morfologia e fisiologia do sistema respiratório, patologias pulmonares e mecanismos físicos relacionados ao aerossol.<sup>(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)</sup>

Considerando estes fatores, desenvolver e estudar novos métodos de oferta e geração do aerossol visando otimizar a deposição e a ação terapêutica é importante se faz necessário. Neste contexto, estudos recentes<sup>(8)(9)(10)(11)</sup> realizados *in vitro* sugerem a utilização dos sistemas de alto fluxo com cânula nasal na terapia inalatória, visto que estes sistemas promovem uma oferta contínua de oxigênio e ar aquecido e umidificado, gerando pressão positiva nas vias aéreas e promovendo uma diminuição da resistência inspiratória ao fluxo e, assim, otimizando a deposição do aerossol.

Apesar dos potenciais benefícios relacionadas a administração do aerossol através dos sistemas de alto fluxo com cânula nasal, as evidências disponíveis dos estudos *in vitro* ainda são insuficientes para elaborar recomendações sobre a utilização destes sistemas associado a aerosolterapia.<sup>(12)</sup>

Além da oferta e geração do aerossol, estudos relacionados a determinação da distribuição da deposição do aerossol (DDA), bem como, os que envolvem técnicas de imagens, desenvolvimento de novos métodos de análise das imagens<sup>(13)(14)(15)(16)(17)</sup> são importantes para a compreensão dos mecanismos e respostas terapêuticas relacionadas as drogas inaladas.<sup>(18)(19)(20)</sup>

Comumente utilizada na avaliação da deposição pulmonar, de novas modalidades terapêuticas ou dispositivos inalatórios, a cintilografia pulmonar planar com gama câmera é um exame disponível, de custo reduzido e utiliza baixos níveis de radiação quando comparados a outros métodos. No entanto, as limitações relacionadas as técnicas de aquisição de imagem características deste método podem não determinar precisamente a DDA<sup>(13)(16)(20)</sup>, sendo necessários estudos que permitam a padronização relacionadas as análises de imagens<sup>(13)(16)(21)</sup>, avaliação de técnicas de imagens e ferramentas que melhorem a precisão da análise da distribuição regional do aerossol nas vias aéreas e, consequentemente, no seu sítio de ação.<sup>(14)(15)(22)</sup>

Neste contexto da aerosolterapia, se faz necessário o desenvolvimento de estudos *in vivo* que consolidem a utilização do sistema de alto fluxo associado na terapia inalatória, bem como desenvolvimento de métodos de quantificação de imagens que permitam determinar com maior precisão a distribuição regional do aerossol são necessários.

Assim, o objetivo deste estudo foi analisar a deposição do aerossol utilizando sistemas de alto fluxo com cânula nasal por meio da cintilografia pulmonar em adultos saudáveis e descrever um novo método de análise de imagens obtidas a partir da cintilografia pulmonar planar quanto a distribuição regional do aerossol.

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## CAPÍTULO II – REVISÃO DA LITERATURA

### 2.1 Aerossolterapia – história, mecanismos, vantagens e desvantagens

Via de escolha no tratamento e controle de pneumopatias como asma e a doença pulmonar obstrutiva crônica (DPOC), a aerossolterapia permite uma oferta seletiva e direta dos agentes terapêuticos diretamente ao pulmão nos seus sítios de ação permitindo a oferta de doses em quantidades e concentrações menores de drogas nas vias aéreas, quando comparadas a via oral reduzindo os efeitos colaterais sistêmicos e sobrecarga renal ou hepática na metabolização destes fármacos.<sup>(1 - 6)</sup> (Tabela 1)

Tabela 1 – Benefícios da Aerossolterapia (Fonte: adaptada de Dolovich et al<sup>(5)</sup>; Journal of Aerosol Medicine 2005, 127:335-371).

- 
- **Deposição do aerossol diretamente no sítio de ação da droga;**
  - **Efeitos terapêuticos a curto prazo;**
  - **Diminuição dos efeitos colaterais;**
  - **Melhora a adesão ao tratamento;**
  - **Altera reologia do muco.**
- 

Apesar do termo aerossol ter sido utilizado pela primeira vez em 1920, data de pelo menos 4000 anos a terapia de inalação para fins medicinais por meio de preparação de plantas com propriedades broncodilatadoras ligada ao tratamento da asma e outras queixas pulmonares.<sup>(7)</sup> (Figura 1) Hoje em dia, a inaloterapia vem sendo cada vez mais estudada como método de distribuição sistêmica de drogas tais como antibióticos, vacinas e insulinas, agentes quimioterápicos e anti-proteases para o tratamento da fibrose cística.<sup>(2)(4)(5)(8)</sup>

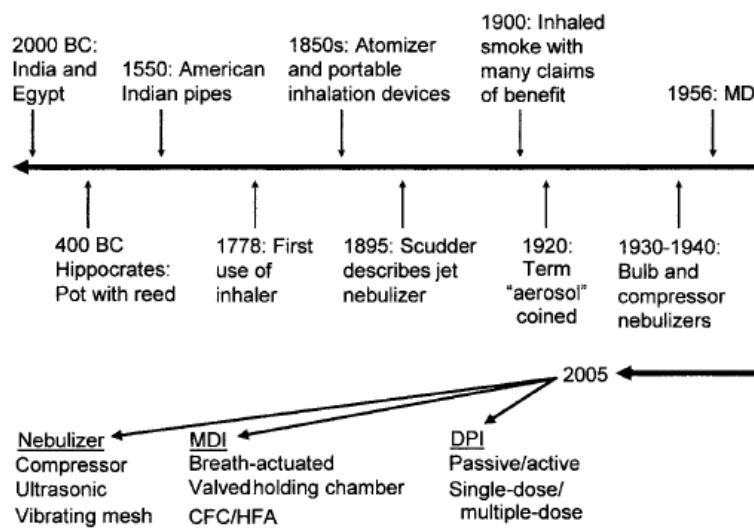


Figura 1 –História da Aerossoterapia – linha do tempo (Fonte: Hess <sup>(2)</sup>; Respiratory Care 2005, 50(10):1376-1383).

A eficácia e efetividade da terapêutica inalatória apresenta vários desafios relacionados aos fatores que afetam a entrega do aerossol <sup>(1-6)</sup> dentre eles podemos destacar: fatores relacionados aos pacientes, aos dispositivos de inalação e características do próprio aerossol. <sup>(1 - 7)</sup> (Tabela 2)

Tabela 2 – Fatores que afetam a geração do aerossol e deposição pulmonar

Fatores relacionados ao paciente <sup>(1-7)</sup>	Fatores relacionados aos dispositivos de inalação <sup>(1-7)</sup>	Características Físicas do Aerossol <sup>(1-7)</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Padrão ventilatório;</li> <li>• Anatomia das vias aéreas e Mecânica Respiratória,</li> <li>• Doença pulmonar;</li> <li>• Duração da pausa inspiratória.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tipos de nebulizadores;</li> <li>• Diferentes dispositivos inalatórios.</li> <li>• Interfaces ( nasal, oral);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diâmetro da partícula;</li> <li>• Higroscopicidade;</li> <li>• Densidade;</li> <li>• Forma da partícula.</li> </ul>

A compreensão destes fatores é importante para otimização da terapia inalatória e que três mecanismos físicos estão intrinsecamente ligados à deposição do aerossol os quais são impactação inercial, sedimentação e difusão Browniana.<sup>(1-7)</sup>

A impactação inercial influencia partículas maiores que 5 µm promovendo uma maior deposição na via aérea superior e estão relacionadas com a incapacidade da partícula mudar bruscamente sua velocidade e direção.<sup>(1-7)</sup> A sedimentação refere-se à deposição das partículas entre 2 a 5 µm sob ação da gravidade e ocorre, principalmente, em pequenas vias aéreas e alvéolos.<sup>(1-7)</sup> Na difusão Browniana ocorre a difusão de partículas provocadas por colisões com moléculas de gás, principalmente com partículas menores de 3 µm na região alveolar.<sup>(1-7)</sup>

Além dos mecanismos físicos relacionados à deposição do aerossol, as características físicas das partículas de aerossol, tais como diâmetro da partícula, densidade, higroscopidade e a forma a partícula também têm um impacto sobre a deposição do aerossol.<sup>(4)(5)(9)</sup>

Dentre estes fatores, é importante considerar o tamanho da partícula para assegurar os efeitos terapêuticos da terapia inalatória e fatores como a higroscopidade que refere-se a capacidade das moléculas absorver água e alterar seu tamanho. O tamanho das partículas de aerossol é denominado diâmetro aerodinâmico médio de massa (MMAD). O MMAD de um aerossol refere-se ao tamanho médio do diâmetro esférico das partículas de aerossol.<sup>(10- 13)</sup> Em revisão, Darquenne<sup>(6)</sup> indica que partículas >6µm tendem a depositar principalmente nas vias aéreas superiores, pequenas partículas (< 2µm), o depósito é principalmente na região alveolar e são mais apto para agir sistematicamente. Já as partículas na faixa de 2 – 6 µm são os mais adequados parar tratar as vias aéreas centrais e pequenas.

Laube et al<sup>(4)</sup> relatam que fatores importantes relacionados ao paciente como morfologia da orofaringe, laringe, volume e taxa de fluxo inspiratório do paciente geralmente determina a velocidade que a partícula entra na via aérea e relaciona-se com a impactação destas partículas nas vias aéreas superiores. Assim, a adoção de padrões inspiratórios lentos com pausas devem ser orientados para minimizar perdas.<sup>(14)</sup>

A compreensão dos mecanismos e fatores que influenciam a oferta e deposição do aerossol são elementos fundamentais para o sucesso da terapia inalatória, porém o grande objetivo da aerosolterapia não é apenas a oferta do aerossol, mas, também, estimar a distribuição regional da deposição do aerossol (DDA) na árvore traqueobrônquica essencial para o sucesso clínico da terapêutica inalatória.<sup>(17)</sup> Assim, estudos de modelos teóricos do sistema respiratório, técnicas de dimensionamento de partículas e utilização de cintilografia planar com gamma câmara e técnicas tridimensionais de imagens<sup>(3)(7)(17)(18)</sup> vêm sendo aprimorados a fim de estimar com maior precisão DDA e nortear a prática clínica quanto a eficácia, custos e tempo de tratamento dos aerossóis terapêuticos.

## **2.2 Quantificação e Análise da Distribuição da Deposição do Aerossol**

Comumente utilizado para avaliação da deposição do aerossol<sup>(19)(20)(21)(22)</sup>, Anger, em 1958, inventou a cintilografia planar.<sup>(7)(10)</sup> Utilizada para fins diagnósticos, no final de 1970, descobriram que a cintilografia planar podia ser utilizada para avaliar a deposição pulmonar regional e total.<sup>(7)(10)(19)(20)(21)(22)</sup>

Por meio de fármacos radiomarcados e técnicas de digitalização da cintilografia, a DDA na orofaringe, pulmões, trato gastro-intestinal pode ser mensurada não invasivamente por imagens bidimensionais (2D) obtidas na gama câmara ou por métodos de imagem tridimensional (3D) *single photon emission computed tomography* (SPECT), *pósitron emission tomography* (PET) e *high resolution computed tomography* (HRCT).

(18)(21)(23)(24) Apesar de todas as técnicas citadas permitirem a quantificação da deposição total e regional da DDA, vantagens e desvantagens em relação a cada técnica, estão representadas na Tabela 3.

Tabela 3 – Vantagens e desvantagens relacionadas as técnicas 2D gama câmara, SPECT, PET E HRCT. (Fonte: modificada de Conway em Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews 64 (2012) 357–368)

<b>2D gama câmara</b>	<b>SPECT</b>	<b>PET</b>	<b>HRCT</b>
<p><b>- Vantagens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baixo custo;</li> <li>• Estima valores relacionados à deposição pulmonar total;</li> <li>• Avaliam relação ventilação – perfusão.</li> </ul> <p><b>- Desvantagens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bidimensional;</li> <li>• Limitação para avaliação da deposição regional;</li> <li>• Análise do pulmão esquerdo pode ser superestimada – deposição do radioaerosol no estômago.</li> </ul>	<p><b>- Vantagens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avaliação de deposição total e regional pulmonar;</li> <li>• Co – registro com dados da anatomia obtidos pela HRCT.</li> </ul> <p><b>- Desvantagens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Análise mais complexa dos dados quando comparados a cintilografia planar.</li> </ul>	<p><b>- Vantagens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avaliação de deposição total e regional pulmonar;</li> <li>• Co – registro com dados da anatomia obtidos pela HRCT.</li> </ul> <p><b>- Desvantagens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alto custo.;</li> <li>• Curtos tempo de meia vida os radiofármacos.</li> </ul>	<p><b>- Vantagens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avaliação do estado da doença e gravidade;</li> <li>• Mapeamento anatômico;</li> <li>• Quantificar aprisionamento aéreo.</li> </ul> <p><b>- Desvantagens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dose de radiação maior que as técnicas citadas.</li> </ul>

Imagens bidimensionais (2D), imagem tridimensional (3D), *single photon emission computed tomography* (SPECT), *pósitron emission tomography* (PET) e *high resolution computed tomography* (HRCT).

A maioria dos estudos que avaliam DDA pulmonar, novas modalidades e dispositivos de inalação utilizam a cintilografia planar com gama câmara por ser um exame amplamente disponível e utilizar níveis baixos de radiação quando comparado a outros métodos.<sup>(20)(21)(22)(25)</sup> Para quantificar a distribuição do aerossol no interior da árvore traqueobrônquica, regiões de interesse (ROI's) são delimitadas e as partículas radioativas detectadas dentro de cada ROI são quantificadas.<sup>(21)(22)(20)</sup> Tipicamente, ROI's central (C) e periférico (P) são definidas para um ou ambos os pulmões, porém sua forma e tamanho variam entre pesquisadores, não havendo consenso ou padronização da definição destas regiões definidas; sua forma e tamanho variam substancialmente entre diferentes métodos e podem conduzir a resultados diferentes.<sup>(21)(22)(20)</sup>

Além disso, a falta da informação 3D, pode levar a superposição das grandes e pequenas vias aéreas na delimitação do ROI central, bem como incluir vias aéreas periféricas dentro deste ROI, já que ROI's são áreas bidimensionais de um órgão 3D que depende da profundidade do pulmão sujeitos.<sup>(20)(21)(22)(25)</sup> Como resultado, a relação C/P ou P/C pode subestimar a fração do aerossol depositados nas vias aéreas centrais, nos casos com deposição central preferencial, ou superestimar quando a deposição central é baixa, uma vez que as regiões centrais do pulmão têm maior profundidade do que a periférica.<sup>(20)(21)(22)(25)</sup>

Zeman et al<sup>(26)</sup> ao compararem a mensuração de valores de nC/P por meio da Tc<sup>99m</sup> *transmission scan* (TT) com Xe<sup>133</sup> *equilibrium ventilation scans* (XV) e imagens cintilográficas em indivíduos saudáveis e com fibrose cística, observaram valores médios de n C/P  $1.60 \pm 0.37$  para XV. Além disso, observaram diferenças relacionadas ao formato do ROI e relataram que a escolha de um isocontorno pulmonar com ROI central retangular reduz a variabilidade na determinação da nC/P do que o esboço retangular do pulmão especialmente em pacientes com fibrose cística.

Diferente de Zeman et al <sup>(26)</sup>, Biddiscombe et al <sup>(22)</sup> compararam 6 métodos diferentes de análise de imagens cintilográficas baseadas nas diferentes formas ROI's em relação aos valores de P/C e índice de penetração (IP) e observaram que quando investigados os índices de deposição regional, os valores não normalizados apresentaram maior variabilidade quando comparado aos valores de IP, porém para os valores de IP não observaram esta variabilidade ao analisar os diferentes métodos

Assim, a análise de dados e delimitação dos ROI's, em 2D não permite a localização precisa e anatômica das vias aéreas centrais dentro do ROI central e a contribuição de vias aéreas periféricas para estimar com precisão a distribuição regional de deposição do aerossol, limitação esta, não presente nas imagens 3D que permitem maior precisão nas predições relacionadas a distribuição regional do aerossol. <sup>(21)(22)(25)(27)(28)(29)</sup>

Tossic – Bolt et al <sup>(27)</sup> avaliaram por meio de técnicas analíticas a conversão de imagens 2D pulmonares para uma representação equivalente em 3D comparando-as ao desempenho da SPECT e observaram que há uma melhora significativa da quantificação global e regional da deposição do radioaerossol quando utilizadas imagens 3D.

Corroborando os achados de Tossic – Bolt et al <sup>(27)</sup>, Phipps et al <sup>(28)</sup> ao comparar IP utilizando imagens cintilográficas e cortes tomográficos, observaram que nos cortes tomográficos os valores de IP relativos variam de 52.4% - 56.5 %, enquanto na cintilografia pulmonar verificaram valores entre 24.7% - 38% e concluíram que as imagens 3D eram mais sensíveis para descrever a deposição do aerossol em grandes e pequenas vias aéreas.

Numa análise combinada de SPECT/CT, Fleming et al<sup>(24)</sup> evidenciaram que o n C/P, ou seja, IP obtidos nas imagens 3D apresentaram uma menor variabilidade quando comparada as imagens 2D.

Apesar das diferenças relacionadas a aquisição de imagens e predição da distribuição regional dos índices de deposição quando comparadas imagens 2D e 3D, não há consenso sobre melhor padrão de imagem, nem definição de regiões de interesse, porém ferramentas que minimizem as desvantagens de cada método devem ser estudadas.

### **2.3 Cânula nasal e sistema de alto fluxo**

No início de 1900, cateteres de borracha foram utilizados para ofertar oxigênio diretamente na nasofaringe. Nos Estados Unidos, Alan Barach desenvolveu um túbulo “Y” que dividiu o fluxo de oxigênio no cateter nasal e reduziu o efeito do alto fluxo na mucosa. Em 1928, os britânicos desenvolveram modelos menos invasivos que só ofertaram oxigênio direcionado para as narinas. Em meados de 1930, tubos nasais de metal com pontas de borracha poderia ser utilizado no nariz utilizando armações de óculos. Por volta de 1940, uma versão inicial do modelo de plástico *over-the-ear* surgiu, ofertando fluxo direto para as narinas.<sup>(30)</sup>

O sistema de *high flow nasal cannula* (HFNC) é comumente utilizado como método de suporte ventilatório para tratamento de pacientes com insuficiência respiratória<sup>(30)(31)(32)</sup>. A terapia por HFNC caracteriza-se pela entrega contínua de uma mistura de ar e oxigênio por meio de uma interface nasal promovendo uma melhor oxigenação e maior conforto aos pacientes quando comparado com outros métodos.<sup>(31)(33)(34)</sup> (Figura 2)



Figura 2 – Sistema de high flow nasal cannula (Fonte: adaptado de <http://www.muoptiflow.com>)

Neste tipo de sistema, o gás ofertado é aquecido, umidificado a uma taxa de fluxo de 10 - 60L/ min para adultos, podendo também ser utilizado em crianças (3 – 20 L/min) e recém – nascidos (3 – 8L/min)<sup>(35)(36)</sup> garantindo ao paciente uma maior precisão da fração inspirada de oxigênio, melhora da oxigenação, baixo nível de pressão positiva, aumento do volume pulmonar, redução do espaço morto e diminuição da resistência inspiratória.<sup>(31)(37)(38)(39)</sup>

O HFNC é um dispositivo que oferece uma terapia umidificada de oxigênio a altos fluxos por meio da cânula nasal. Este fluxo de oxigênio pode ser ofertado a um fluxo máximo de 60 L/min aquecido e umidificado a concentrações de até 100%. (Figura 3).<sup>(30)(31)(32)(38)(39)</sup>

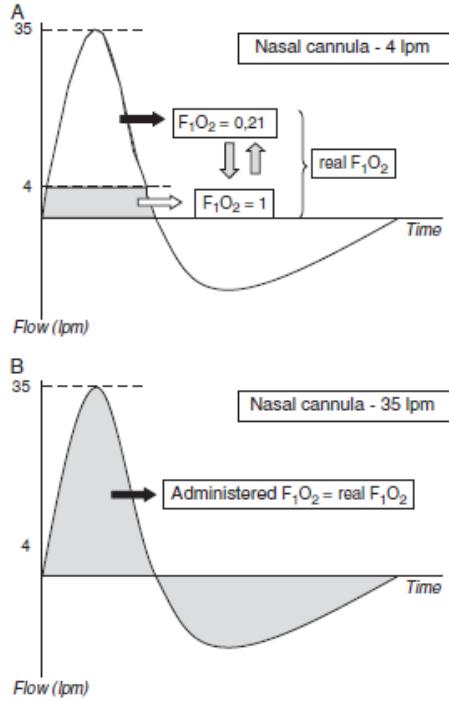


Figura 3 – Diluição da Fração Inspirada de Oxigênio ( $F_iO_2$ ) a baixos fluxos (A) e a altos fluxos (B). Nos sistemas de alto fluxo (B), a  $F_iO_2$  entregue é igual a  $F_iO_2$  real. A baixos fluxos (A), a  $F_iO_2$  real pode ser bem menor do que a ofertada. Fonte: Modificado de Masclan et al<sup>(32)</sup>. (Med Intensiva 2015; 39(8):505 - 515).

Estes sistemas podem ser considerados uma terapia intermediária entre a ventilação não invasiva (VNI) e terapia convencional de oxigênio.<sup>(32)(40)</sup> (Figura 4)

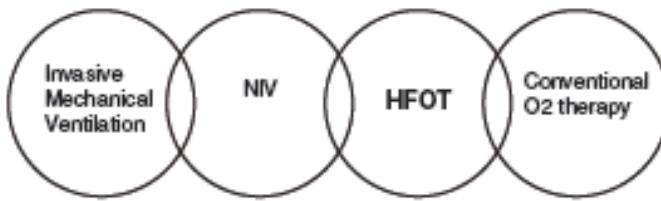


Figura 4 – O sistema de alto fluxo por cânula nasal (HFOT) é considerado terapia intermediária entre a ventilação não invasiva (VNI) e terapia convencional de oxigênio. Fonte: Modificado de Masclan

et al<sup>(40)</sup>. Clinical Pulmonary Medicine (2012);19(3): 127-130.

O uso da terapia de alto fluxo em situações clínicas está crescendo rapidamente. Estes dispositivos podem ser utilizados em pacientes de diferentes faixas etárias – lactente, pediatria e adulto - em diferentes situações clínicas. visto que quando comparado aos tradicionais sistemas de oxigenoterapia como máscara de Venturi, o sistema de HFNC parece fornecer melhor oxigenação.<sup>(30)(39)(35)</sup> No entanto, a oxigenoterapia através da cânula nasal também apresenta limitações tais como o desconforto do paciente, promove dor no seio frontal e ressecamento de secreções e mucosa dependendo do fluxo ofertado.<sup>(30)(31)(32)</sup>

A terapia de alto fluxo para adultos é indicada para tratamento da insuficiência respiratória, suporte ventilatório, correção da hipoxemia, melhora na capacidade de exercício, pré – intubação e tratamento de doenças obstrutivas.<sup>(34)(36)(38)(41)(42)(43)(44)(45)</sup> (Tabela 4) Na pediatria, o foco dos benefícios de fluxos mais elevados tem sido a geração de pressão positiva contínua nas vias aéreas (CPAP) e tratamento da síndrome do desconforto respiratório e, como suporte respiratório pós-extubação.<sup>(37)(40)(46)(47)</sup>

Tabela 4 - Estudos clínicos em adultos HFNC.

Autor	Tipo de Estudo	Amostra	Principais Desfechos
Roca et al <sup>(41)</sup>	Estudo não randomizado (amostra por conveniência)	20 pacientes com Insuficiência Respiratória Hipoxêmica	Significante melhora de parâmetros clínicos e fisiológicos após 30 min de HFNC em comparação a máscara facial de oxigênio.
Sztrymf et al <sup>(38)</sup>	Estudo observacional do tipo prospectivo	20 pacientes com Insuficiência Respiratória	Ao comparar a terapia convencional de O <sub>2</sub> com os sistemas de HFNC e observaram, respectivamente diminuição da FR (28 versus 24,5 ipm), melhora da SpO <sub>2</sub> (93,5% versus 98,5%) e PaO <sub>2</sub> (8,73 versus 15,27 mmHg).
Cho WH et al <sup>(36)</sup>	Estudo retrospectivo	75 pacientes adultos com Insuficiência Respiratória.	Após 24 horas de utilização de HFNC, observaram que em 62,7% dos pacientes evitaram intubação e melhora da PaO <sub>2</sub> , SpO <sub>2</sub> , FR e FC.

HFCN – high flow nasal cannula; FR- frequência respiratória; FC – frequência cardíaca; UTI – unidade de terapia intensiva; SpO<sub>2</sub> – saturação periférica de oxigênio; O<sub>2</sub> – oxigênio.

Tabela 4 – Estudos clínicos em adultos com sistemas de alto fluxo com cânula nasal.

<b>Rittayami et al</b> <sup>(43)</sup>	Estudo controlado e randomizado do tipo crossover	17 pacientes ventilados mecanicamente	Ao compararem 2 protocolos pós- extubação que utilizava por 30 min o sistema de HFNC comparado a máscara de não reinalação e concluíram índices de dispneia, FR, FC tiveram melhores índices prognósticos ao utilizar o alto fluxo.
<b>Miguel Montanes et al</b> <sup>(44)</sup>	Estudo Prospectivo e quasi - experimental	101 pacientes entubados em UTI	Concluíram que HFNC ( $\text{SpO}_2 = 100\%$ ) melhora significantemente a pré – oxigenação durante a intubação comparado aos sistemas convencionais ( $\text{SpO}_2 = 94\%$ ).
<b>Lenglet et al</b> <sup>(42)</sup>	Estudo Observacional Prospectivo	17 pacientes com Insuficiência Respiratória na sala de emergência.	Significante diminuição da dispneia e FR ao utilizar altos fluxos comparados a terapia de $\text{O}_2$ convencional.
<b>Chantila et al</b> <sup>(45)</sup>	Estudo Prospectivo não randomizado	10 pacientes estáveis DPOC	Melhora da capacidade de exercício, dispneia e padrão respiratório ao utilizar altos fluxos

HFCN – high flow nasal cannula; FR- frequência respiratória; FC – frequência cardíaca; UTI – unidade de terapia intensiva;  $\text{SpO}_2$  – saturação periférica de oxigênio;  $\text{O}_2$  – oxigênio.

Esta interface tem uma série de vantagens sobre as máscaras faciais, como permitir que a alimentação e ingestão de líquidos, facilitar a fala e evitar sensações de claustrofobia quando

comparado as máscaras faciais.<sup>(30)</sup>

Os mecanismos pelos quais os dispositivos de alto fluxo promovem diversos benefícios relacionados ao sistema respiratório e troca gasosa, bem como, resultados benéficos na prática clínica<sup>(35)(37)(41)(42)(43)(44)</sup>, possivelmente estão relacionados a 5 mecanismos segundo Masclans et al<sup>(32)</sup>, Dysart et al<sup>(31)</sup>, Kenic et al<sup>(39)</sup> e Lee et al<sup>(40)</sup>.

Primeiro, remoção do ar contido na cavidade nasofaríngea, que faz parte do espaço morto anatômico, permitindo uma melhor ventilação e oxigenação.<sup>(45)</sup> Em segundo lugar, distensibilidade da nasofaringe diminuindo resistência e trabalho inspiratório da respiração e diminuir a diluição do oxigênio fornecido com ar ambiente.<sup>(48)</sup> Em terceiro lugar, o gás adequadamente aquecido e umidificado através das vias aéreas melhora a mecânica respiratória quando comparados a gases secos e frios.<sup>(42)(49)(50)</sup> Em quarto lugar, reduz ou elimina o custo metabólico de condicionamento de gás já que para aquecimento a 37°C e umidificação a 100% de gases inalados há algum custo energético e metabólico significativo para este processo de condicionamento de gás. Este custo é aliviada quando o gás é fornecido à temperatura do corpo e adequadamente saturado.<sup>(42)(49)(50)</sup> Por fim, altos fluxos geram pressão positiva nas vias aéreas promovendo broncodilatação mecânica das vias aéreas, recrutamento alveolar e, consequentemente, melhora da oxigenação.<sup>(51)(52)(53)</sup>

Considerando os mecanismos de ação relacionado aos sistemas de HFNC, este parece ser uma opção no tratamento de quadros clínicos relacionados ao aumento do trabalho respiratório.

## **2.4 Aerosolterapia e Alto fluxo por cânula nasal**

Comumente, pacientes com insuficiência respiratória utilizam medicamentos por via inalatória para o controle da doença – base ou reversão de quadros inflamatórios e de

broncoconstricção<sup>(54)(56)</sup>. Assim, considerando a utilização dos sistemas de HFNC no tratamento da insuficiência respiratória, bem como, seus potenciais efeitos fisiológicos relacionados aos sistema respiratório, parece ser atrativa a associação da aerossolterapia a estes sistemas.

Estudos *in vitro* sugerem que a combinação do sistema de alto fluxo com terapia de inalação são eficientes. Bhashyam et al<sup>(56)</sup> foram os primeiros a *in vitro* avaliarem os potenciais benefícios da aerossolterapia utilizando o sistema de inalação por cânula nasal (CN) e ao avaliarem a produção total do aerossol sem e com o simulador, observaram uma produção total de aerossol entre 8,4-25,1% e 18,6-26,9% quando o sistema foi alimentado com um fluxo de 3L/min e acoplado a um simulador para respiração, respectivamente

Quanto ao tamanho das partículas formadas, observaram valores médios de  $2,2 \pm 0,2 \mu\text{m}$  na cânula de adulto e  $1,9 \pm 0,3 \mu\text{m}$  na cânula pediátrica, 90% das partículas de aerossol formadas foi  $< 4,2 \pm 0,4 \mu\text{m}$  (adulto) e  $3,8 \pm 0,5 \mu\text{m}$  (pediátrico) e concluíram que os aerossóis podem ser eficientemente entregues por meio de um sistema de CN de elevado fluxo humidificada, porém não avaliaram se a deposição pulmonar é viável para este tipo de sistema.<sup>(56)</sup>

Em relação a HFNC, Réminiac et al<sup>(57)</sup> avaliaram a massa e distribuição do tamanho das partículas do aerossol a partir de diferentes configurações do sistema HFNC associado a nebulizadores de membrana e jato colocados em diversas posições no circuito com diferentes taxas de fluxos (30, 45 e 60 L/min) e diferentes padrões respiratórios (respiração tranquila e padrão de insuficiência respiratória), e observaram que o nebulizador posicionado no ramo inspiratório do sistema de umidificação permite uma entrega relevante do aerossol para os pulmões (massa inalável que varia entre 26% a 32%) independente do tipo de nebulizador. Quanto ao diâmetro aerodinâmico das partículas, observaram que nebulizadores de membrana

produziram 80% de partículas entre 0,4 e 4,4  $\mu\text{m}$  excedeu 80% da massa inalável para os a jato apenas 30%.

Quanto a massa respirável, observou-se que um aumento na taxa de fluxo levou a uma diminuição significativa desta, de 6,7% a 3,5% e 3% para os fluxos de 30, 45, e 60 L/min, respectivamente. Em relação a influência do padrão respiratório, constatou-se que em condições que simulam o desconforto respiratório, a massa respirável foi significativamente maior em comparação com a simulação de respiração tranquila: 10,3% vs. 6,7%, 6,7% vs. 3,5%, e 5,1% vs. 3% nas taxas de fluxo de 30, 45 e 60 L/min, respectivamente. À medida que a quantidade de fármaco depositado no modelo anatômica não foi influenciada pelo padrão de respiração, esta diferença de massa respirável provavelmente resultou de uma diminuição na perda do aerossol quando se simula angústia respiratória.<sup>(57)</sup>

A partir de seus achados, Réminiac et al<sup>(57)</sup> afirmam que a associação HFNC e terapia inalatória pode produzir um efeito broncodilatador em adultos durante a respiração tranquila, mas também em fluxos elevados inspiratória como encontrados durante desconforto respiratório. O uso de um nebulizador de rede vibratória apareceu adequado para este fim, no entanto, um nebulizador a jato pode também ser considerado. Estes resultados podem lançar as bases para a avaliação clínica de eficiência nebulização durante HFNC em adultos.

Ainda com estudo *in vitro*, Ari et al (58) avaliaram a influência do aumento do fluxo na produção do aerossol associado a HFNC em modelos pediátricos. Um nebulizador de malha foi colocado na entrada inspiratória do sistema de umidificação aquecido e um circuito aquecido foi ligado a CN pediátrica. Foram ajustados fluxos de 3 e 6 L/min para administração de albuterol. Como padrão ventilatório determinaram um volume corrente de 100ml, frequência respiratória de

20 resp/min e tempo isnpiratório de 1s. A droga foi recolhido num filtro e analisadas por espectrofotometria. A dose inalada foi semelhante com heliox e oxigénio a 3 L/ min ( $11,41 \pm 1,54\%$  e  $10,65 \pm 0,51\%$ , respectivamente). Com um fluxo de 6 L/min, a deposição de fármaco foi aproximadamente duas vezes maior com heliox ( $5,42 \pm 0,54\%$ ) do que com o oxigénio ( $1,95 \pm 0,50\%$ ). Porém mesmo com a utilização do heliox, há uma diminuição importante na dose ofertada quando há um aumento de fluxo nos sistemas HFNC.<sup>(58)</sup>

Ari et al<sup>(58)</sup> afirmam que seus resultados indicam que para o sistema de HFNC pediátrico pode ser uma opção útil e relativamente eficiente para a administração do aerossol e sugerem que ao escolher ofertar a aerosolterapia com fluxos de 3 L/min, os benefícios do heliox

Na literatura encontramos também opiniões divergentes em relação ao uso HFNC. Diferente do que sugerem Bhashyam et al<sup>(56)</sup>, Ari et al<sup>(58)</sup> e Réminiac et al<sup>(57)</sup>, Perry et al<sup>(59)</sup> não recomendam a utilização do HFNC para entrega do aerossol. Este autores<sup>(59)</sup> investigaram a dose inspirada do albuterol e tamanho da partícula *in vitro* utilizando nebulizador de membrana e sistema de alto fluxo Vapotherm® por meio da CN. O sistema para inalação foi composto por nebulizador de malha que foi conectado entre a CN e umidificador aquecido. As partículas de albuterol foram recolhidas num filtro junto ao simulador de respiração que foi programado com padrões de respiração adequadas à idade: volume corrente (Vt) de 50 ml, 30 ciclos/ min, e relação inspiração-expiração de 1:2 para CN infantil; 155 mL, 25 respirações/min e relação expiratória inspiração de 1:2 para CN pediátrica; e 500 ml, 15 respirações/min, relação inspiração e expiração de 1:1 para CN adulto.<sup>(59)</sup>

O tamanho da partícula para os diferentes padrões de cânula nasal foi avaliado a partir do impactador de cascata, a fim de estimar a massa inspirada que pode ser depositada nas vias aéreas

inferiores. As porcentagens da dose inspirada obtidas nos diferentes fluxos foi de 3, 5, e 8 L/min (0,6, 0,6, e 0,5%) para a cânula do infantil; 3, 5, 10, e 20 L/min (1,2, 0,6, 0,1, e 0%) para a cânula pediátrica; e 5, 10, 20, e 40 L/ min (2,5, 0,8, 0,4, e 0,2%) para a cânula adulto. A maioria (60-80%) da dose de albuterol impactou dentro do adaptador. O tamanho da partícula para todos os fluxos e diferentes tipo de cânula, foi < 5 $\mu$ m. Assim, os autores concluíram que a quantidade de albuterol entregue por HFNC apresentou uma diminuição significativa com fluxos crescentes e que a oferta de aerossol nesta modalidade é menor do que o valor esperado para uma resposta clínica. <sup>(59)</sup>

Ao comparar os valores obtidos por Bhashyam et al <sup>(56)</sup>, Ari et al <sup>(58)</sup> e Réminiac et al <sup>(57)</sup> quanto a produção e entrega do aerossol, Perry et al <sup>(59)</sup> encontraram valores muito inferiores aos apresentados pelos autores anteriores. Possivelmente estas diferenças estão relacionadas aos diferentes sistemas utilizados por Perry et al <sup>(59)</sup>, protocolo do estudo e/ou as técnicas de medição de drogas.

Vários fatores podem influenciar na geração do aerossol nestes sistemas, tais como posição do nebulizador dentro do circuito; nos estudos de Bhashyam et al <sup>(56)</sup>, Ari et al <sup>(58)</sup> e Réminiac et al <sup>(57)</sup> que utilizaram o sistema da Fisher-Paykel, onde o nebulizador pode ser ajustado proximal ou distal ao sistema de aquecimento e cânula nasal, já no Vapotherm é um sistema fechado onde o nebulizador pode estar conectado apenas antes da cânula nasal, assim, o fluxo proveniente do circuito aquecido sofre modificação súbita ao atravessar o nebulizador e CN resultando em um fluxo turbulento, podendo levar a uma maior acumulação do fármaco próximo ao nebulizador e menos no interior da CN e , assim, para o paciente.

Outro fator que também pode contribuir para uma menor produção do aerossol, pode estar relacionada a pressão positiva relacionada aos fluxos ofertados aos sistemas HFNC, dentre os autores citados anteriormente, apenas Perry et al<sup>(59)</sup> avaliaram e observaram níveis elevados de pressões geradas dentro do adaptador conectado ao nebulizador o que pode ter alterado o funcionamento adequado do nebulizador e consequentemente, uma diminuição da oferta do aerossol. No protocolo de Perry et al<sup>(59)</sup> 62% -80% da dose de carga inicial de albuterol foi perdida dentro do adaptador.

O padrão respiratório também influencia na porcentagem da dose inspirada de partículas aerossolizadas, padrões que apresentam maior volume corrente e relações I:E, promovem maior deposição destas partículas.<sup>(59)</sup>

Apenas os estudos de Bhashyam et al<sup>(56)</sup>, Réminiac et al<sup>(57)</sup> Perry et al<sup>(59)</sup> foram avaliados o tamanho das partículas formadas e observaram a maioria das partículas formadas independente do tamanho da cânula, foi < 5 µm sugerindo que estes sistemas geram partículas capazes de se depositarem na via aérea inferior.

Apesar das controvérsias em relação as perdas ,as altas taxas de fluxo, humidade e aquecimento, diminuição do diâmetro do circuito e cânula nasal circuitos a associação aerosolterapia e HFNC pode ser considerada uma opção eficiente visto a avaliação do padrão de deposição do aerossol e tamanho de partículas formadas nos estudos citados<sup>(56)(57)(58)(59)</sup>. A capacidade de fornecer de forma aerossóis inalados através de uma cânula nasal pode ampliar as opções clínicas para administrar aerossóis terapêuticos para pacientes que não toleram o uso de máscaras ou necessitam do suporte contínuo ventilatório e de oxigenoterapia.<sup>(60)</sup>

Embora os estudos *in vitro*<sup>(56)(57)(58)(59)</sup> sugerirem a combinação de sistema de alto com terapia de inalação são eficientes, as evidências disponíveis ainda são insuficientes para fazer recomendações sobre a utilização de sistemas de alto fluxo na terapia inalatória segundo Hess<sup>(60)</sup>. Estudos *in vivo* para avaliar a deposição pulmonar do aerossol, não são relatadas na literatura e são necessárias para consolidar a utilização do HFNC na prática clínica.<sup>(60)</sup>

## 2.5 Otimização da deposição do aerossol durante HFNC.

Muitos são os fatores que podem diminuir a deposição do aerossol quando associado ao HFNC ou ventilação não invasiva (VNI).<sup>(60)(61)(62)</sup>

Com o objetivo de melhorar a eficiência da entrega de aerossóis terapêuticos, o conceito de crescimento condensional controlado (ECG) foi proposto por Longest et al.<sup>(60 - 65)</sup> Os aerossóis submicrométricos são ofertados para uma narina e uma corrente de ar quente saturada e supersaturada para outra narina. O septo nasal separa fisicamente as partículas de aerossol do contato com o ar aquecido e umidificado saturado, impedindo, assim, seu crescimento higroscópico antes da nasofaringe e diminuindo as possibilidades de impactação nas vias aéreas superiores destas partículas. Na região da nasofaringe, o aerossol submicrométrico combina-se com o ar quente e saturado, o crescimento condensional ocorre e esta mistura segue ao longo da via aérea e entra nos pulmões.<sup>(60)(62)(63)(64)(65)(66)</sup>

A utilização de partículas submicrométrica combinadas com técnicas de crescimento condensional foi proposto para reduzir as perdas de droga dentro de componentes de sistemas de terapia cânula nasal de alto fluxo a fim de aumentar a dose que alcança o trato respiratório inferior.<sup>(60)(62)(63)(64)(65)(66)</sup>

Longest et al.<sup>(62)</sup> propôs recentemente o conceito de ECG para melhorar a deposição

pulmonar do aerossol por via nasal a altos fluxos e observaram *in vitro* e simulações de dinâmica de fluido computacional (CFD) que esta abordagem diminui as perdas de partículas inaladas para o circuito e vias aéreas extratorácicas.

Golshahi et al. <sup>(67)</sup> avaliaram *in vitro* a inaloterapia do albuterol a partir de um sistema umidificado associado a um nebulizador de membrana utilizando técnicas de ECG com sistemas de alto fluxo e cânula nasal. A deposição do aerossol foi avaliada nos componentes de entrega nasal (tubo do ventilador e a cânula) e num modelo *in vitro* adulto do nariz-garganta-boca a partir de 3 diferentes padrões respiratórios. Nos seus achados, observaram melhorias significativas na dose administrada quando o aerossol foi oferecido intermitentemente utilizando o método de crescimento condensional.

Longest et al <sup>(62)</sup> avaliaram, em modelo *in vitro* e por meio da simulação de dinâmicas de fluidos (CFD), a geração de aerossóis submicrométricos e micrométricos a partir do nebulizador de membrana emitidos por cânula nasal. Seus achados, indicam que este sistema de geração de aerossol apresenta 80 - 90 % de eficiência e a modificação da cânula nasal, impedindo a mistura do aerossol com o ar quente e umidificado, melhorou significativamente a eficiência de entrega de ambos sub e micrométricos aerossóis, porém observaram que o uso de partículas submicrométricas associado a ECG resultou em perdas globais de deposição inferior.

Hindle e Longest <sup>(68)</sup> considerando um modelo de vias aéreas respiratórias constataram que a abordagem ECG reduziu consideravelmente as perdas das vias aéreas superiores (5% ECG vs. 70% de controle) e resultou em significativo aumento do tamanho das partículas (aproximadamente 500 nm a 3  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

Apesar do benefícios associados a técnica de ECG, estes estudos <sup>(60)(62)(63)(64)(65)(66)</sup> são *in vitro* e utilizam os sistemas de alto fluxo adaptados para o desenvolvimento da técnica, não sendo estes utilizados na prática clínica, faz- se, assim, necessário estudos clínicos que avaliem o potencial benefício desta técnica.

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## **CAPÍTULO III - OBJETIVOS**

### **3.1 OBJETIVO GERAL**

Descrever um novo método para analisar imagens cintilográficas de deposição do aerossol baseado em ROIs anatomicamente derivadas que permite estimar a deposição de aerossol nas vias aéreas centrais delimitando-a das demais áreas do pulmão de forma objetiva e sistemática E comparar o efeito do fluxo do gás, aquecimento e humidificação na deposição e distribuição do radioaerossol durante a utilização do sistema de alto fluxo com cânula nasal em adultos saudáveis.

### **3.2 OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS**

#### **Artigo 1**

- Comparar a razão entre o número de contagens periféricas e centrais obtidas nas regiões de interesse (ROI's) anatômica (aROI) e retangular (bROI) obtidas pelo software;
- Determinar e comparar os volumes das aROI e bROI obtidos pelo software;
- Determinar e comparar o número de contagens específicas por unidade de volume para ambos ROI;
- Estimar e comparar os valores de índice de penetração na perspectiva bidimensional e tridimensional para aROI e bROI.

#### **Artigo 2**

- Comparar a massa do radioaerossol depositada nos compartimentos pulmonares e extrapulmonares (vias aérea superiores, estomago, nebulizador, filtro expiratório e equipamento), após inalação de radiofármaco nos fluxos de 10L/min, 30L/min e 50L/min através de cintilografia

pulmonar.

- Comparar a massa do radioaerossol depositada nos compartimentos pulmonares e extrapulmonares (vias aérea superiores, estomago, nebulizador, filtro expiratório e equipamento), após inalação de radiofármaco no sistema aquecido e não aquecido através de cintilografia pulmonar.
- Correlacionar os diferentes fluxos com a deposição pulmonar e extrapulmonar nos sistemas aquecidos e não aquecidos.

## CAPÍTULO IV – MATERIAIS E MÉTODOS

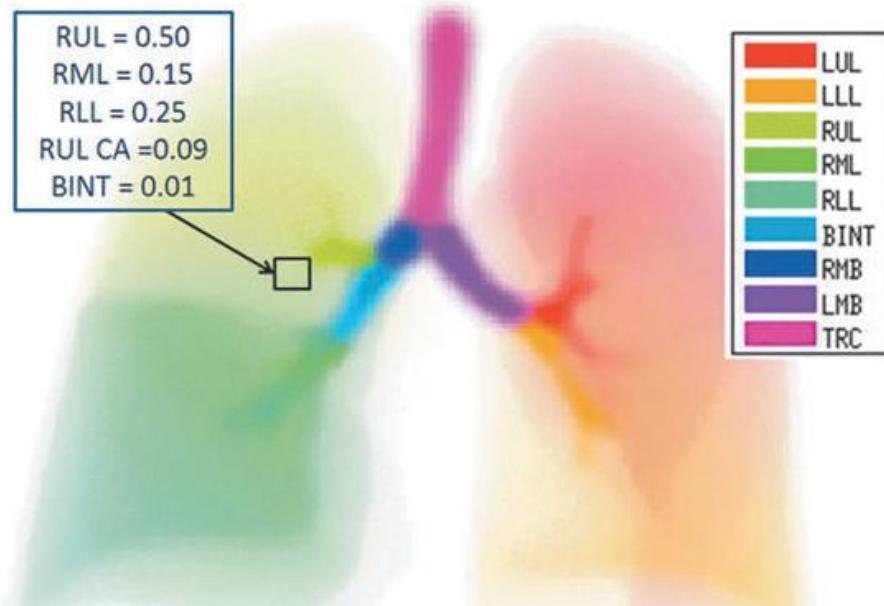
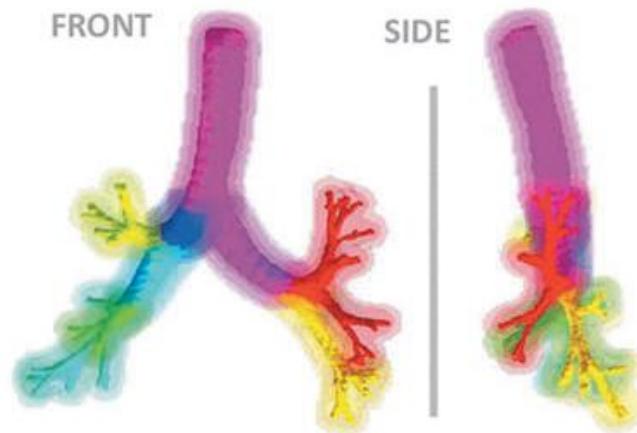
### **4.1 Artigo Original 1**

#### **4.1.1 Derivação das regiões anatômicas a partir das ROI's**

Em imagens na medicina nuclear, efeitos como borramento, desfocagem e incertezas podem levar ao extrapolamento da atividade radioativa dentro de uma região anatômica (RA). Esta é definida como o volume físico de interesse obtido em qualquer modalidade de imagem.

Estudo prévio,<sup>(1)</sup> utilizando as informações obtidas a partir da tomografia computadorizada (TC) do pulmão e análise cuidadosa, de cada um destes efeitos citados anteriormente nas imagens obtidas pelo *positron emission tomography* (PET), desenvolveram um novo método de análise denominado *Grayscale* no qual consiste um método interpretativo da informação regional de uma imagem utilizando não mais o conceito de voxel, mas sim, uma *Voxel Influence Matrix* (VIM) que foi definida como atividade radioativa média dentro de cada RA medidas a partir de cada voxel.<sup>(1)</sup>

Uma VIM essencialmente redistribui o volume das RAs para coincidir com a sua aparência esperada em uma imagem 3D (Figura 5). VIMs são, por conseguinte, um modelo de distribuição aparente do volume de RA's como pode ser visto em um *scan* de imagem 3D dividida pelo volume do voxel e as suas unidades são um frações adimensionais.<sup>(1)</sup> Em trabalho anterior<sup>(2)</sup> utilizou-se VIM's para quantificar e determinar a localização anatômica da deposição do aerossol e a ventilação alveolar dentro de imagens obtidas pela PET.

**A ALL 14 VOXEL INFLUENCE MATRICES [VIMs]****B****AIRWAY VIMs**

**Figura 5 – Derivação dos Voxel Matrix Influence a partir do software Apollo TM (**  
Vida Diagnóstics, Mountain View, CA) – Fonte: modificado de Greenblatt et al. Journal of Aerosol  
Medicine and Pulmonary Drug delivery, 2014;27(0): 1-14.

Para determinação da segmentação dos lobos e das vias aéreas segmentares, foi utilizado o software Apollo<sup>TM</sup> (Vida Diagnostics, Mountain View, CA) que permite a divisão dos pulmões em 14 RAs, incluindo 5 regiões periféricas lobares e 9 segmentos da árvore das vias aéreas. A periferia pulmonar incluiu os cinco lóbulos, vias aéreas centrais incluiu o brônquio intermediário, o direito e brônquio principal esquerdo e a traquéia, bem como 5 grupos das vias aéreas que alimentam cada lobo que incluiu as vias aéreas lobares, segmentares e subsegmentares.<sup>(1)</sup>

Para o presente trabalho foi agrupado para determinação do VIM's periférico - 5 VIM's que compreende os 5 lóbulos do pulmão e para VIM's central, foi considerado 8 vias aéreas centrais, excluindo a traquéia (Figura 6). Estes VIM's centrais e periféricos foram delimitadas como prismas retangulares para ambos os pulmões e, em seguida, dimensionados e mapeados para uma forma retangular 2D normalizado, assumindo que o fator de escalonamento da terceira dimensão (Z) se igualou ao fator de escalonamento médio da 2D (X e Y). Os VIM's periféricos e centrais foram padronizados a partir das médias anatômicas derivadas da VIM's obtidas a partir de 24 voluntários em estudo realizado previamente.<sup>(1)</sup>

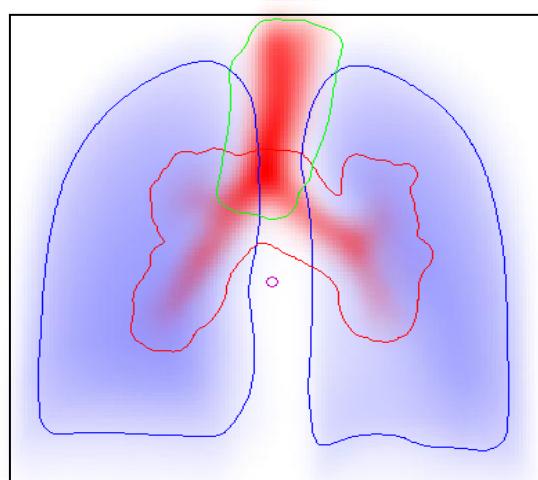


Figura 6–Determinação do Voxel Influence Matrix utilizando o software para análise de imagens cintilográficas.

Como os VIMs centrais e periféricas se sobrepõem, definiu-se uma região central média denominada *anatomical regions of interests* (aROI) (Figura 7A) considerando a mesma fração do volume pulmonar em projeção de um ROI convencional, delimitando, assim, o VIM central.

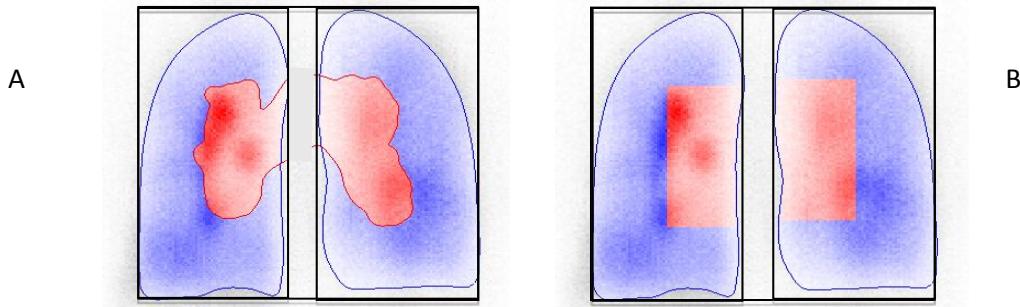


Figura 7 – Estas imagens representam a delimitação das regiões de interesse central e periférica pelo software Matlab 7.6.

O *box regions of interests* (bROI) foi definido utilizando um ROI retangular que cobria parte da dimensão crânio - caudal e metade medial de cada pulmão projetado e normalizado (Figura 7B) . Quaisquer pixels com VIM periférica  $> 0.01$  foi designada como parte da aROI periférica.

#### **4.1.2 Amostra**

O protocolo para obtenção das imagens da cintilografia foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa com Seres Humanos sob protocolo no 437/2008 e o termo de consentimento livre e esclarecido foram assinados por todos os pacientes do estudo.

Foram incluídos no estudo 15 pacientes com diagnóstico clínico de asma moderada a grave persistente (12 mulheres e 3 homens) com reversibilidade de obstrução brônquica > 12% e um IMC de  $24.85 \pm 3.69$  (Tabela 1). Os indivíduos com diagnóstico clínico de asma moderada apresentavam volume expiratório forçado no primeiro segundo ( $VEF_1$ ) de 60-80% (n=7) do valor predito e grave com  $VEF_1 < 60\%$  (n=8) do valor predito há mais de um ano.<sup>(3)</sup> Todos os pacientes estavam recebendo terapia padrão com broncodilatadores e corticosteróides (12 mg de Fenoterol e 400 mg de Budesonida) e foram orientados a suspender a medicação 24 horas antes do estudo.

Foram excluídos do estudo pacientes incapazes de compreender ou realizar a manobra de espirometria ou que não conseguissem manter o posicionamento adequado durante o exame de cintilografia pulmonar. Também foram excluídos aqueles com história de tabagismo nos últimos três anos, com um consumo de mais de 100 cigarros por ano, ou haviam fumado por 10 anos ou mais e gravidez. Voluntários com outras co-morbidades pulmonares tais como: doença pulmonar obstrutiva crônica (DPOC), bronquiectasia e sequela de tuberculose pulmonar.

#### **4.1.3 Parâmetros cardiopulmonares**

Inicialmente todos os pacientes foram submetidos à avaliação clínica que constou de uma anamnese e mensuração de parâmetros cardiopulmonares: frequência respiratória (FR); saturação periférica de oxigênio ( $SpO_2$ ) medidas por meio de oxímetro de pulso (MD 300 D Beijing,

China); frequência cardíaca (FC), pressão arterial sistólica- PAS; pressão arterial diastólica – PAD (Welch Allyn<sup>TM</sup>DS 44-11CB, USA).

Parâmetros espirométricos foram avaliados pelo espirômetro portátil (Microloop, Cardinal Health, Inglaterra); onde foram mensuradas as seguintes medidas: VEF<sub>1</sub> e CVF de acordo com o protocolo da *American Thoracic Society*. <sup>(4)</sup> Para avaliação da capacidade inspiratória (CI), os pacientes foram instruídos a realizar a manobra inspiratória do volume de reserva expiratório até a capacidade pulmonar onde foram solicitadas aos pacientes à realização de três manobras com dois minutos de intervalos <sup>(4)</sup>

#### **4.1.4 Administração do Radiofármaco**

Para cada paciente, ácido dietíleno foi marcado com 925 MBq (25 mCi) Tc-99m (DTPA e Tc99m) e combinada com 1 mg de brometo de fenoterol e 2 mg de ipratrópico usando solução salina a 0.9% para um volume total de dose de 3 mL (MMAD de 0.9 µm). Para nebulização do radioaerosol, um sistema fechado com uma máscara orofacial (Vital signs , West SuSex, UK) adaptado com válvulas unidireccionais e com um ramo inspiratório conectado a um nebulizador para radioisótopos (Dispositivo médico Ventis® II, classe II, CE 0459, Ventibox / CIS Bio International, França).

A inalação do radioaerossol foi realizada com o indivíduo em posição sentada durante 9 min. Os indivíduos foram previamente instruídos a respirar lenta e profundamente através da boca, realizando pausa inspiratória por 3s com cada respiração. Após a inalação, os participantes foram orientados a lavar a boca e beber água para limpar a garganta e esôfago de radioaerossol depositados nessas regiões.

#### **4.1.5 Cintilografia de Inalação Pulmonar/Aquisição das Imagens**

Após a nebulização, a aquisição das imagens foi realizada durante 5 minutos em decúbito dorsal com câmara de cintilação de uma cabeça (STARCAM 3200 AC/T GE Medical Systems - UK) com colimador posicionado posteriormente ao tórax. As imagens foram armazenadas em matriz 256x256 pixels e os indivíduos foram instruídos a permanecer imóvel durante o processo de geração de imagens.

#### **4.16 Definição de regiões de interesse e quantificação das imagens**

**Definindo ROI's:** ROI's central e periférico foram definidos semi-automaticamente usando um *software* desenvolvido para dados anatomicamente derivados.

Para definir o ROI usando os dados anatomicamente derivados um *software* foi desenvolvido utilizando Matlab versão 7.6.0324 (R2008a) (Copyright: 1984-2008, The Mathworks Inc, EUA). Primeiramente, o programa analisa as imagens cintilográficas no formato **bitmap** e reconstruiu os dados das imagens utilizando um *software* de reconhecimento que leu as contagens totais presentes nas imagens e estimou as contagens em pixels a partir da intensidade da **Grayscale**.

Dois formatos diferentes de ROI's foram delimitados para a região central, mas com a mesma área, uma com forma baseada na anatomia média e outro com uma caixa com base em estudos prévios.<sup>(6)(7)</sup> Os respectivos ROI's periféricos foram moldados automaticamente excluindo o ROI central.

O programa estimou o volume total do pulmão e as áreas delimitadas pelas ROI's central e periférica, bem como a fração relativa do volume ocupado pelas vias aéreas centrais e vias aéreas distais e o parênquima com base nos dados da anatomia média.

#### **4.1.7 Estimativa dos parâmetros da distribuição da deposição pulmonar**

ROI foram definidos para todos os voluntários, utilizando o *software* de análise de imagens e as contagens regionais foram extraídas para cada ROI. No presente estudo, foi realizado a predição de valores apenas para o pulmão direito.

1) Razão entre Periférico e Central (P/C) - para ambos anatômico e retangular foram determinadas a partir do número de contagens total obtidas nas imagens.

Além disso, utilizando as estimativas de volumes pulmonares centrais e periféricos, para o ROI anatomicamente derivados estimamos os seguintes parâmetros:

2) O índice de penetração (IP) como o P/C normalizada pela razão dos respectivos volumes estimados – volume central (V<sub>c</sub>) e volume distal (V<sub>D</sub>):

$$\text{PI} = (\text{P/C})_{\text{contagens}} / (\text{P/C})_{\text{volume}}$$

#### **2D**

$$\text{PI}_{2D} = \left[ \frac{C_D/C_c}{V_D/V_c} \right]$$

3) A razão das contagens provenientes das regiões anatômicas de vias aéreas distais e do parênquima, a partir de vias aéreas centrais ( $C_p/C_c$ ), foram derivados assumindo as contagens por unidade de volume denominadas contagens específicas por unidade de volume (sC). Assim, foram calculados valores referentes as sC originados das vias aéreas centrais e distais ( $sC_A$ ) e das vias aéreas distais e parênquima pulmonar ( $sC_D$ ), foram os mesmos em ambos ROI. Assim, conhecendo os valores relativos as contagens e volumes estimados anatomicamente ocupados pelas vias aéreas centrais ( $V_A$ ), distais e parênquima ( $V_D$ ) em cada ROI, permitiu estimar as contagens específicas originárias das regiões anatômicas das vias aéreas centrais e das vias aéreas centrais e periféricas.

$$SC_A = \frac{C_c}{V_A} = \frac{C_c}{V_{AC} + V_{AP}}$$

$$SC_D = \frac{C_p}{V_D} = \frac{C_p}{V_{DC} + V_{DP}}$$

4) Fator de correção de atenuação (ACF), representado por K, foi utilizado para a correção do número de contagens no centro ( $K_c$ ) = 4.7 e periférica ( $K_p$ ) = 3.0). <sup>(6)</sup>

$$K = \text{Contagens verdadeiras} / \text{Contagens mensuradas}$$

5) A relação de contagens específicas de vias aéreas distais e parênquima sobre vias aéreas centrais  $sC_D / sC_A$  foi derivado normalizando as contagens das regiões anatômicas por seus

respectivos volumes. Isto é equivalente à IP, mas estimado para as respectivas regiões anatômicas em vez de contorno definidos de ROI's.

$$C_C \cdot K_C = V_{DC} \cdot sC_D + V_{AC} \cdot sC_A$$

$$C_P \cdot K_P = V_{DP} \cdot sC_D + V_{AP} \cdot sC_A$$

$$sC_D = \frac{C_P \cdot K_P - C_C \cdot K_C \left( \frac{V_{AP}}{V_{AC}} \right)}{V_{DP} \left( \frac{V_{AC}}{V_{AD}} \right) - V_{DC}}$$

$$sC_A = \frac{C_C \cdot K_C}{V_{AC}} - sC_D \cdot \frac{V_{DC}}{V_{AC}}$$

### 3D

$$Pl_{3D} = \left[ \frac{sC_P}{sC_A} \right]$$

#### 4.1.8 Análise estatística

A análise estatística foi realizada usando SPSS 18.0 *software* (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Os dados são apresentados como média e desvio padrão. As diferenças entre os dois métodos foi avaliada utilizando Teste – t de student pareado. Todos os testes foram realizados considerando um intervalo de confiança de 95% e significância de  $p < 0.05$ .

## CAPÍTULO IV – MÉTODOS – Artigo Original 2

### 4.2.1 Tipo de estudo e Amostra

Trata –se de um estudo randomizado, controlado do tipo *crossover* com 23 adultos voluntários saudáveis, com idade entre 18 e 65 anos realizado no Departamento Medicina Nuclear do Hospital das Clínicas e no Laboratório de Fisioterapia Cardiopulmonar da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco em Recife, Brasil. Este estudo foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética e Pesquisa em Seres humanos no.44794415400005208 e inscrita no Registro de Ensaios Clínicos sob o número NCT 02519465. Todos os participantes assinaram termo de consentimento livre e esclarecido.

O estudo foi dividido em duas fases, todos os voluntários participaram das duas fases do estudo. Na primeira fase, os voluntários foram distribuídos randomicamente em três grupos para receber o fluxo de 10L / min 30 L / min ou 50 L / min de oxigênio, bem como a randomização quanto ao aquecimento do sistema sistema. De 7 a 30 dias após a primeira fase, os voluntários realizaram a segunda fase do estudo, usando o mesmo fluxo determinado na primeira fase diferindo apenas quanto ao aquecimento do sistema de acordo com a primeira fase.

Dois pesquisadores participaram da pesquisa, o primeiro foi responsável por gerar a tabela randômica pelo software <http://www.randomization.com>, manter os envelopes opacos fechados e realizar espirometria e avaliações antropométricas. O segundo foi responsável por monitorar os

procedimentos de inalação e de aquisição de imagem. Os voluntários foram cegos quanto ao fluxo e aquecimento do sistema.

#### **4.2.2 Critérios de Inclusão e Exclusão**

Foram incluídos no estudo, adultos voluntários saudáveis de ambos os sexos, com idade entre 18 e 65 anos, sem história de doença pulmonar com capacidade vital forçada (CVF) e volume expiratório forçado no primeiro segundo (VEF<sub>1</sub>) maior ou igual a 80% dos valores previstos.<sup>(8)</sup>

Foram excluídos do estudo, fumantes, mulheres grávidas, pacientes com rinite ativa ou sinusite e aqueles que não completaram todas as fases deste estudo.

#### **4.2.3 Protocolo**

##### **4.2.3.1 Avaliação Clínica**

Inicialmente todos os pacientes foram submetidos a avaliação clínica que constou de avaliação do índice de massa corporal (IMC), frequência respiratória (FR), saturação periférica de oxigênio (SpO<sub>2</sub>) e frequência cardíaca (FC) medida pela oximetria de pulso (Onyx® Vantage 9590 , MN , EUA). Capacidade inspiratória e espirometria foram realizadas de acordo com o protocolo da *American Thoracic Society*<sup>(12)</sup> (espirômetro portátil Microloop Cardinal Health, Inglaterra).

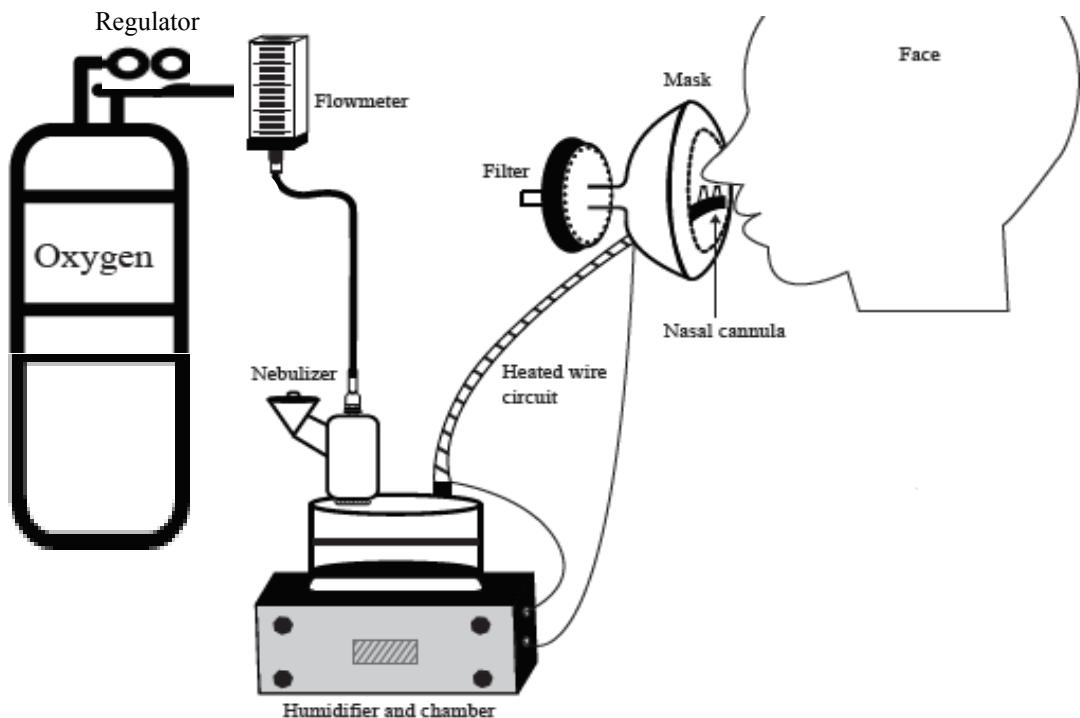
##### **4.2.3.2 Inalação do Radiofármaco**

Ácido dietilnotriaminopentaacético marcado com Tecnécio-99m ( Tc 99m e DTPA ) a uma atividade de 1 milicurie em 0,9 % de solução salina para um volume total de 1 ml. Um

nebulizador de membrana (VMN - Aerogen Solo, Aerogen Ltd, Galway, Irlanda) foi colocado na entrada do humidificador aquecido (M & P 850™ System) ligado a um tubo e cânula nasal (HFNC; OptiflowTM , Auckland , Nova Zelândia). (Figura 8)

Antes da inalação, o circuito foi configurado, conforme orientação comercial para sua montagem e adicionados fluxo de oxigênio de 10L/min, 30L/min ou 50L/min. Para o aquecimento e umidificação do sistema, o umidificador foi ligado a uma temperatura entre 34-36 °C.

A inalação foi realizada com os voluntários sentados. A cânula nasal foi colocada nas narinas durante 1 a 2 minutos, antes do início da nebulização, para adaptação ao fluxo. Uma máscara orofacial (Vital Signs, EUA) com filtro foi adaptada a face cobrindo a cânula nasal para recolher o aerossol exalado. (Figura 8)



**Figure 8 – Sistema de inalação do radiofármaco.****4.2.3.3 Cintilografia Pulmonar e Aquisição de imagens**

Após a conclusão da inalação de aerossóis, os voluntários foram colocados sentados em frente à gama câmara (STARCAM 3200 AC/T GE MEDICAL SYSTEMS - UK ) para aquisição de imagens do tórax posterior por um período de 300 segundos com uma matriz de 256 x 256 pixel. Após a primeira imagem, o colimador foi reposicionado para adquirir as imagens das vias aéreas superior/face s e componentes do circuito (nebulizador, umidificador, tubos, cânula nasal, máscara e filtro). Para determinação da massa inalada, a soma dos números de contagens presentes em cada compartimento foi avaliada.

Para análise das imagens, regiões de interesse (ROI) pulmonar e extrapulmonar foram delimitados utilizando o software Xeleris 3 Funcional Workstation Imagem (GE Healthcare , Milwaukee, EUA). A deposição pulmonar das vias aéreas superiores, estômago e componentes do circuito foram somadas e indicaram a massa total do aerossol inalado. A massa de aerossol de cada componente foi expressa em porcentagem.<sup>(9)</sup> Fatores de correção e atenuação para os pulmões, orofaringe e traquéia/esôfago e estômago foram utilizados para determinar a percentagem real de aerossol inalado nessas regiões.<sup>(10)</sup>

#### **4.2.4 Desfechos do estudo**

##### **4.2.4.1 Desfechos primários**

Foram considerados como desfechos primários, a deposição do aerossol representada pelo número de contagens presentes no pulmão, da via aérea superior, de estômago e de componentes do dispositivo (VMN, câmara umidificador, tubulação, cânula nasal e uma máscara com filtro).

##### **4.2.4.2 Desfechos Secundários**

Como desfechos secundários foram considerados a correlação entre fluxo e deposição em compartimentos pulmonares e extrapulmonares com e sem aquecimento do sistema.

#### **4.2.5 Análise Estatística**

O tamanho da amostra foi calculado a partir de um estudo piloto com cinco pacientes em cada grupo foi baseado na deposição pulmonar, uma vez que melhor caracteriza a distribuição de aerossol com um nível de significância de 95% e poder de 80% ([http://hedwig.mgh.harvard.edu/SAMPLE\\_SIZE/size.html](http://hedwig.mgh.harvard.edu/SAMPLE_SIZE/size.html)).

A distribuição da amostra foi analisada utilizando os testes de Shapiro - Wilk e Levene. Para variáveis categóricas, foi utilizado o teste exato de Fisher. Para a comparação entre as diferentes taxas de fluxo foi utilizado o teste ANOVA *oneway* e Kruskal – Wallis com *post-hoc* de Tukey. A comparação entre os sistemas com e sem aquecimento foi realizada utilizando o Teste t pareado e Mann - Whitney. Para avaliar a correlação entre as variáveis, foi utilizado o teste de correlação de Pearson e Spearman. A deposição do aerossol foi expressa em porcentagem (média ± DP). Os dados foram processados com SPSS 18.0 software estatístico (SPSS Inc.,

Chicago , IL , EUA ). Todos os testes foram realizados considerando um intervalo de confiança de 95% e significância de  $p < 0.05$ .

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## CAPÍTULO V – RESULTADOS

Esta pesquisa resultou em dois artigos originais ( ver APÊNDICE A e B ). Os títulos dos trabalhos são descritos abaixo:

### **Artigo Original 1 : Anatomically based analysis of radioaerosol distribution in pulmonary scintigraphy**

- Submetido ao periódico: Journal of Aerosol Medicine and Pulmonary Drug Delivery
- Fator de Impacto: 3.041

### **Artigo Original 2 : Aerosol Deposition with Adult High Flow Nasal Cannula: a randomized trial with in vitro assessment**

- Submetido ao periódico : Intensive Care Medicine
- Fator de Impacto: 10.125

## CAPÍTULO VI – CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

Considerando a análise das imagens cintilográficas, os achados dos presentes estudos apontam que a expansão do conceito bidimensional dos ROI's para o domínio *Grayscale* através da definição do modelo *voxel influence matrix* permitiu uma melhor predição de valores relacionados ao padrão de distribuição da deposição do radioaerossol na árvore traqueobrônquica.

Quando estudado a administração do aerossol utilizando sistemas de alto fluxo com cânula nasal, nossos resultados sugerem que este sistema é capaz de promover uma efetiva deposição de aerossol a partir de ajustes no fluxo e umidificação.

Na literatura pesquisada não encontramos estudos que avaliem a análise de imagens pela cintilografia planar com gamma câmara pelo método *Grayscale* e protocolos que estimem a partir de um software valores relacionados ao volume das regiões anatômicas a partir de imagens 2D com cintilografia planar. Quanto a terapia inalatória por sistemas de alto fluxo, não há estudos *in vivo* que avaliem o padrão de deposição do radioaerossol por estes sistemas.

Assim, os presentes protocolos propõem inovações relacionadas a oferta e efetividade da terapêutica inalatória, bem como novos meios de análises das imagens obtidas em estudos que associem aerossolterapia e cintilografia planar, promovendo, assim, novas perspectivas na prática clínica de controle de patologias que tem a inaloterapia como tratamento de primeira linha.

## **APÊNDICE A - ANATOMICALLY BASED ANALYSIS OF RADIOLAEROSOL DISTRIBUTION IN PULMONARY SCINTIGRAPHY**

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Running title: Anatomically Based Analysis of Aerosol Distribution

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Manual analysis of two-dimensional (2D) scintigraphy to evaluate aerosol deposition is usually subjective and insensitive to regional differences between central and distal airways. **Aims:** 1) To present a method to analyze 2D scans based on 3D-linked anatomically-consistent regions-of-interest (ROIs); 2) to evaluate periphery-to-central ( $P/C_{2D}$ ) and penetration-indices (PI) for a set of 16 subjects with moderate-to-severe asthma, and 3) to compare the reproducibility of this method against one with manually traced ROIs. **Methods:** 2D-scans were analyzed using custom software that scaled onto 2D-projections 3D anatomical features, obtained from population-averaged computed-tomography (CT) chest-scans. ROI's for a rectangular box (bROI) and an anatomically shaped ROI (aROIs) were defined by computer and by manually tracing the standard rectangular box (mROI). These ROIs were defined 5 non-consecutive times for each scan and average value and variability of the  $P/C_{2D}$  were estimated. Based on CT estimates of lung, and airways, volumes laying under the bROI and aROI, a 2D-penetration-index ( $PI_{2D}$ ) and a 3D-penetration-index ( $PI_{3D}$ ) were defined as volume-normalized ratios of aerosol deposition in central and peripheral ROI's and in central and distal airways respectively. **Results:**  $P/C_{2D}$  values and their variability, were influenced by the shape and method to define the ROI's: The  $P/C_{2D}$  was systematically greater and more variable for mROI vs. bROI ( $p<0.005$ ). The  $P/C_{2D}$  for aROI was higher and its variability lower than those for the bROI ( $p<0.001$ ). The  $PI_{2D}$  were in average the same for aROI and bROI but substantially ( $\sim 30x$ ) overestimated  $PI_{3D}$  ( $p < 0,001$ ). Both,  $PI_{2D}$  and  $PI_{3D}$  obtained with our analysis compared well with literature values obtained with 2 scans (deposition and volume). **Conclusion:** Our results demonstrate that 2D scintigraphy can be analyzed using anatomically based ROI's from 3D-CT data, allowing objective and enhance reproducibility values describing the distribution pattern of radio-aerosol deposition in the tracheobronchial tree.

## Introduction

Planar Scintigraphy, a two-dimensional (2D) imaging technique in nuclear medicine, is widely used to assess aerosol deposition and mucociliary clearance in human and animal models. Compared with other three-dimensional (3D) imaging methods the 2D technique is relatively simple, widely available, and exposes the subjects to acceptable doses of radiation<sup>1-4</sup>

To quantify the distribution of the aerosol within the tracheobronchial tree, the 2D images are divided into Regions of Interest (2D ROI's) and the radioactive events detected within each 2D ROI are counted<sup>1, 5-7</sup>. Typically central (C) and peripheral (P) ROI's are defined for one or both lungs but their shape and size may vary substantially between laboratories making it difficult to compare results from similar studies<sup>2, 8</sup>. Furthermore, due to the lack of 3D information, the activity recovered in the central ROI's includes activity from peripheral airways within the 2D ROI, and depends on the depth of the lung sampled by each pixel<sup>9-12</sup> and the attenuation of the emitted radioactivity. As a result the conventional 2D *P/C* ratio ( $P/C_{2D}$ ) may overestimate the fraction of the aerosol deposited in peripheral airways, in cases with preferential central airway deposition, or underestimate it when the central deposition is low since the central regions have usually more lung depth than the peripheral ones<sup>1, 2, 13</sup>.

Normalization of the deposition data by counts from a second image representing the amount of lung volume sampled in each pixel, allows calculation of an aerosol concentration ratio, or penetration index *PI*, defined as the *P/C* of aerosol counts divided by a *P/C* of counts from a radioactive gas (volume) scan, that reduces the effect of the differences in lung depth and energy attenuation. Volume scans, although desirable are technically challenging, add cost, and are not always available in many institutions<sup>1, 2, 9, 11, 14, 15</sup>.

In addition to the limitations of quantifying in 2D the distribution of a radionuclide within a 3D organ, analysis of the data is usually manual, time consuming, affected by intra and inter-operator variability<sup>2, 9</sup>. Ideally the anatomical location of the central airways within the central 2D ROI and the contribution of peripheral airways should be known to estimate with some accuracy the regional distribution of aerosol deposition from 2D scintigraphy studies. The currently used methods define arbitrarily shaped ROI's that are only qualitatively based on anatomy, and due to lack of the 3D information, scintigraphy alone does not allow quantitative estimation of activity coming from central and distal airways sampled by 2D ROI's. (Figure 1)<sup>3, 9, 16</sup>.

The objective of this study was three fold: 1) to implement a novel method to analyze scintigraphic images of aerosol deposition based on anatomically consistent ROIs that allow systematic

separation of aerosol deposition between central airways and the rest of the lung, 2) to compare the reproducibility of results obtained with that method against those obtained with the conventional manual method, and 3) evaluate and compare values of *P/C* and *PI* obtained for 2D and 3D derivations.

## Methods

### **Defining anatomically consistent ROI's.**

In radio nuclear images, blurring, uncertainty and discretization can cause activity originating within an anatomical region (AR) to be sampled in regions outside of it. In a previous report we showed how careful consideration of each of these effects permits the estimation of the contribution of activity within each AR to the counts sampled within any voxel of the 3D imaging space. Using the 3D information from the two CT scans of the lung, taken one at mean breathing volume and the other at maximal inhalation, and knowing the spatial resolution properties of the imaging instrument, a voxel influence matrix (VIM) was defined to estimate the local contributions of each of the AR's to each voxel

<sup>17</sup>.

The sum of any AR's VIM is equal to its volume (number of voxels within the CT scan times voxel volume), so that a VIM essentially describes the redistribution of that volume according to the expected sampled representation in each voxel of the aerosol distribution 3D image. VIMs are therefore a model of the fraction of each voxel that samples a specific AR as seen by the 3D imaging scanner, and its units are a dimensionless<sup>17</sup>.

In our previous work <sup>18</sup> we used the concept of VIMs to quantify the anatomical location of the aerosol deposition and the alveolar ventilation within PET images. Using Apollo™ software (Vida Diagnostics, Mountain View, CA) lung scans of 14 subjects were segmented into 14 ARs that included 5 peripheral lobar regions and 9 segments of the airway tree. The lung periphery included the five lobes;

Central airways included the bronchus intermedius, the right and left main bronchus and the trachea, as well as 5 airway groups feeding each lobe that included the lobar, segmental and sub segmental airways<sup>17</sup>. The blurring caused by the motion of the lung and by the limited spatial resolution of the imaging method, was modeled to generate VIMs for each of the 14 anatomical regions.

For the present work we assembled the 5 lobar VIM's into a peripheral VIM and assembled the VIMs of the 8 central airways (excluding the trachea) into a central VIM. These central and peripheral VIMs were bounded with rectangular prisms for the right and left lungs and then scaled and mapped onto a standardized 2D rectangular shape, assuming that the scaling factor of the third (Z) dimension equaled the average of the 2D (X and Y) scaling factors. The standardized peripheral and central VIMs were averaged across the 24 subjects to create average anatomically derived VIM's (aVIM's) in Figure 2<sup>17</sup>.

A conventional rectangular central 2D ROI was defined to cover the central half of the lung crano-caudal dimension and the medial half of each lung on the projected standardized lung (Figure 3B). As the central and peripheral VIMs overlaped with each other, we defined a central averaged 2D aROI (Figure 3A) by thresh holding the central VIM with a thresh hold value selected to cover the same fraction of the lung pixels as that of the conventional rectangular ROI. Any pixels of the space with peripheral VIM > 0.01 was designated as part of the peripheral 2D aROI.

### **Collection of scintigraphy images.**

The protocol to obtain scyntigraphic images was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee at Human at 437/2008 with all subjects giving written informed consent.

Included were 16 subjects with clinical diagnosis of persistent moderate-to-severe asthma (13 females and 3 males) with reversible obstruction > 12% and a BMI of  $25.93 \pm 5.04$  (Table 1). Subjects with percent of predicted FEV<sub>1</sub> from 60 to 80% for moderate (n=7), and predicted FEV1<60% for more

than one year in severe asthma (n= 9)<sup>19</sup>. All patients were receiving standard combination therapy with bronchodilators and corticosteroids (Formoterol e 12 mcg and Budesonide e 400 mcg) and were instructed to suspend medication 24 h prior to the study.

Excluded from the study were patients: incapable to comprehend or perform the spirometric maneuver or who failed to maintain appropriate positioning during scintigraphic imaging. Also excluded were those with a history of smoking in the last three years with a consumption of more than 100 cigarettes per year, or had smoked for 10 years or more. Subject with other pulmonary comorbidities such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), bronchiectasis and tuberculosis sequel and pregnancy were also excluded.

### **Cardiopulmonary Parameters**

Initially, all patients were submitted clinical evaluation consisting of assessment of cardiopulmonary parameters such as respiratory rate (RR), peripheral oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) measured by pulse oximetry (MD 300 D Beijing, China); heart rate (HR), inspiratory capacity (IC); spirometric parameters (portable Micro Loop spirometer, Cardinal Health, digital volume transducer, England).

The following measures were assessed: forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV<sub>1</sub>) and forced vital capacity (FVC), expressed both as absolute and predicted values for Brazilian subjects<sup>20</sup>, in accordance with the American Thoracic Society<sup>21</sup>. For IC measure patients were instructed to conduct inspiratory maneuvers from expiratory reserve volume to total lung capacity, at two-min intervals that agreed within 5% or 60 mL<sup>21</sup>. All parameters were reassessed followings scintigraphy.

### **Lung Inhalation Scintigraphy**

Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid was labeled with 925 Mbq (25 mCi) Technetium-99m (DTPA e Tc99m) and combined with 1 mg of fenoterol bromide and 2 mg of ipratropium using 0.9% saline solution to a total dose volume of 3 mL (MMAD 0.9Mm). A delivery system was provided in a closed and orofacial mask (Vital signs e West Sus- sex, UK) suited with unidirectional valves and with the inspiratory branche connected to a nebulizer for radio isotopes (Venticis® II Medical device, class II, CE 0459. Ventibox/CIS BioInternational, France).

Aerosol inhalation was conducted in the upright sitting position over 9 min. The subjects were previously instructed to breathe slowly and deeply through the mouth, executing an inspiratory pause for 3s with every breath. After inhalation, subjects were asked to rinse their mouth and drink water to clear their throat and esophagus of radioaerosol <sup>1</sup>.

### **Image Acquisition**

Immediately following nebulization, deposition was imaged in the supine position from a posterior view with a single-head scintillation camera (STARCAM 3200 AC/T GE Medical Systems e UK) for 300 seconds, yielding a matrix of 256 x 256 pixels. Subjects were instructed to remain still during the imaging process.

### **Image Analysis**

**Defining 2D ROI's:** Central are peripheral 2D ROI's defined manually using the standard program Xeleris (STARCAM 3200 AC/T GE Medical Systems e UK). For the manual ROI's, a contour of the each lung was drawn covering a region with activity higher than ~15% of the highest pixel count of the image and a rectangular box was defined around it. A central manual ROI for the right lung (mROI) was defined as a rectangular box extending from the medial edge of the lung to ½ of the width of the lung

box, and a height equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the height of the lung box and centered with respect to it. The peripheral manual region (mROI<sub>p</sub>) comprised the area of the lung region not covered by the mROIc<sup>1,5,6</sup> (Figure 1).

For defining anatomically consistent 2D ROI's, a custom program was developed using Matlab (The Mathworks Inc, USA). The program first read the scintigraphy image and used a threshold to exclude voxels with activity lower than 15% of the maximum voxel activity, and superimposed to it the rectangular prisms for the right and left lungs and the aROI's described above. The program allowed vertical and horizontal displacements and scaling of the aROI's using the mouse to match the outline of the radioactive counts >15% of the maximum in order to define the anatomically based central and peripheral regions of both lungs. Two differently shaped ROI's for the central region, covering equal volumes of the lung, were defined for each lung: one with a shape based on the average anatomy (aROIc), and one with a rectangular box (bROIc) using the same proportions and location defined in the manual analysis. The respective peripheral ROI's were automatically shaped with the average anatomy (aVIM's) excluding the central ROI's. For both the aROIc and bROIc definitions, the program estimated the total volume of the lung included under the corresponding central and peripheral ROI's, and the relative fraction of their volume occupied by central airways and by distal airways and parenchyma, consistent with the averaged anatomic data.

### **Estimation of deposition distribution parameters.**

Both Manual (mROI's) and computer assisted (aROI's and bROI's) were defined for all subjects five non-consecutive times, and regional counts were extracted for each ROI. Since data for the left lung is not customarily evaluated using the manual methods, we only included analysis of the right lung.

For this analysis, it is important to consider that the scintigraphy counts from central and peripheral areas are attenuated by the thorax to different extents<sup>22</sup>. Thus, to estimate the true number of

counts originating from central and peripheral ROI's the measured counts have to be adjusted by an attenuation correction factor (ACF),  $k$

$$k = \text{true counts} / \text{measured counts}$$

Based on a previous theoretical estimate <sup>22</sup> we assigned the values of  $kc = 4.7$  and  $kp = 3.0$  for the ACF of the central and peripheral ROI's, and initially assumed that they were equal for all subjects and independent of the geometrical details of the ROI's. In three of the subjects this assumption was re-examined as presented in the discussion.

Using attenuation corrected counts, we estimated the following parameters:

- 1) True Peripheral-to-Central counts ratio  $(P/C)^*$  was estimated for each set of ROI's as:

$$(P/C)^* = (P/C) / (k_p/k_c)$$

and the average and coefficient of variation among the five estimations of  $(P/C)^*$  values for each subject were calculated and compared among the three different sets of ROI's:  $(P/C)^*_{mROI}$ ,  $(P/C)^*_{bROI}$ , and  $(P/C)^*_{aROI}$ , with a paired T test

2) A 2D penetration index ( $PI_{2D}$ ) was calculated as the volume normalized ratio of the  $(P/C)^*$  using the estimates of central and peripheral lung volumes subtended by the central and peripheral ROI's for both aROI's, and bROI's,

$$PI_{2D} = (P/C)^* / (V_p/V_c)$$

Where  $V_p/V_c$  is the ratio of volumes subtended by the peripheral and central ROI's derived from the averaged CT data for each of the 3 ROI sets (mROI, bROI and aROI). Thus,  $PI_{2D}$  is equivalent to a standard penetration index estimated when the  $P/C$  aerosol deposition counts are normalized by the  $P/C$  counts obtained from a volume scan. Note that to estimate  $PI$  with the standard (2 scans) method there is no need to include attenuation factors because the deposition and volume scans are attenuated by the same factor.

3) Similarly, a 3D-penetration index,  $PI_{3D}$ , was defined as the ratio of counts assigned to distal airways ( $C_D$ ) over those assigned to central airways ( $C_A$ ) normalized by their respective volumes obtained from the averaged anatomically consistent data.

$$PI_{3D} = \left[ \frac{C_D / C_A}{V_D / V_A} \right] = \frac{sC_D}{sC_A}$$

Here the counts per unit volume (specific counts,  $sC$ ) originating from the central airways is  $sC_A$ , or from the distal airways is  $sC_D$ . Note that this is equivalent to the  $PI_{2D}$  but with the counts from the anatomical regions and normalized by the respective volumes in 3D instead of the volumes of lung laying under the 2D ROI's.

To estimate the value of  $sC_A$  (or  $sC_D$ ) we assume that activity per unit volume within central airways (or distal airways) is the same and independent whether they were under the central or peripheral ROI's.

Thus, the true counts originating from a central ROI is equal to  $Cc.kc$  and also equal to the sum of the products of the respective specific counts ( $sC_A$  and  $sC_D$ ) times their corresponding volumes ( $V_{DC}$  and  $V_{AC}$ ):

$$C_C \cdot k_C = V_{DC} \cdot sC_D + V_{AC} \cdot sC_A$$

A similar equation can be formulated for the true counts originating from the peripheral ROI

$$C_P \cdot k_P = V_{DP} \cdot sC_D + V_{AP} \cdot sC_A$$

And thus, the values  $sC_A$  and  $sC_D$  could be estimated by simultaneously solving the above set of 2 equations with 2 unknowns yielding:

$$sC_D = \frac{C_P \cdot K_P - C_L \cdot K_L \left( \frac{V_{AP}}{V_{AC}} \right)}{V_{DP} \left( \frac{V_{AC}}{V_{AD}} \right) - V_{DC}}$$

$$sC_A = \frac{C_L \cdot K_L}{V_{AC}} - sC_D \cdot \frac{V_{DC}}{V_{AC}}$$

## Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS 18.0 software (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Data is presented as means and standard deviations. Differences between the results using the 2 sets of computer derived ROI's were evaluated using a paired *t*-test and the degree of association between methods was estimated with the Pearson correlation coefficient. For comparisons between means obtained with manual or anatomically derived sets of ROI's, unpaired T-test statistics was used. Differences were assumed significant if  $p < 0.05$ .

## RESULTS

### P/C: for manual *versus* computer-defined box ROI's

Although well correlated ( $R=0.863$ ), there were systematic differences in the median ( $p=0.011$ ) and variability ( $COV$ ) ( $p=0.0008$ ) between the *P/C* values measured using the manual *versus* those

measured with the computer-defined box ROI's. (Figure 5 and Table 2). Average *P/C* for the computer derived bROI ( $1.94 \pm 0.423$  and its variability ( $COV=0.064 \pm 0.029$ ) lower than those for mROI (Average *P/C* = $2.104 \pm 0.440$  and  $COV 0.101 \pm 0.04$ ). The mean inter-subject variability of the *P/C* for the computer-defined bROI ( $COV$  between 5 measures in each subject) was in average 63% lower than that for the mROI's ( $p<0.0005$ ).

Although as expected, the correction for attenuation affected the values of *P/C*, the differences for the two sets of ROI's were similar, whether the data was corrected by attenuation or not (Table 2).

### **P/C: for computer-defined aROI vs. bROI**

The values of *P/C* were affected by the shape of the ROI used. The average of five measures of *P/C* for each subject obtained using aROI, was highly correlated ( $r=0.98$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) with that using bROI (Figure 6). However, *P/C* measured with aROI's ( $1.646 \pm 0.02$ ) systematically and significantly higher ( $p<0.001$ ) than that measured for bROI (mean  $1.128 \pm 0.22$ ).

In contrast, the intra-subject variability of *P/C* was not significantly affected by the shape of the computer defined ROI: mean $\pm$ SD of  $COV_{P/C}$  was  $0.059 \pm 0.024$  and  $0.064 \pm 0.030$  for aROI and bROI respectively.

### **2D Penetration Index ( $PI_{2D}$ )**

To account for differences in the subtended volume of lung under the different ROI's, the  $PI_{2D}$ , which is equivalent to the standard penetration index <sup>1, 2</sup>, was calculated by normalizing the activity

measured for each ROI by their corresponding subtended volume of lung. With this normalization we found that  $PI_{2D}$  over the 16 subjects, was virtually identical, and highly correlated ( $r = 0.986$ ), when measured using bROI ( $0.615 \pm 0.124$ ) versus that using the aROI ( $0.611 \pm 0.124$ ) (Figure 7). However, the intra-subject variability of  $PI_{2D}$  (for 5 measures on each subject) was lower ( $p = 0.035$ ) using the aROI (average  $COV=0.059 \pm 0.023$ ) compared with that using the bROI (average  $COV = 0.064 \pm 0.028$ ). (Table 2)

### **3D Penetration Index ( $PI_{3D}$ )**

The average of the 5 values of  $PI_{3D}$  for aROI was highly correlated to that estimated for bROI ( $r=0.99$ ,  $p<0.01$ , Figure 8). However the values obtained for bROI systematically underestimated (87%) of those obtained with the aROI. In average for all subjects  $PI_{3D}$  for aROI ( $0.023 \pm 0.013$ ) was significantly ( $p<0.001$ ) higher than that for bROI ( $0.018 \pm 0.010$ ). Also, the intra-subject variability of the  $PI_{3D}$  for bROI (average  $COV=0.171 \pm 0.069$ ) was higher ( $p= 0.015$ ) than that for aROI (average  $COV=0.156 \pm 0.056$ ). (Table2)

### ***$PI_{2D}$ versus $PI_{3D}$***

There was a tight relationship between  $PI_{2D}$  and  $PI_{3D}$  that followed closely a cubic polynomial equation ( $R^2=0.999$ ). In average  $PI_{2D}$  obtained using aROI ( $0.611 \pm 0.123$ ) was 32 times higher than  $PI_{3D}$  ( $0.023 \pm 0.013$ ), ( $p <0.001$ ) (Figure 9) and 40 times higher ( $p<0.001$ ) using the bROI:  $PI_{2D}$  ( $0.615 \pm 0.124$ ) versus  $PI_{3D}$  ( $0.018 \pm 0.010$ ) (plot not shown). However, the intra-subject variablitiy of  $PI_{3D}$ , either for aROI or bROI, were higher than those for  $PI_{2D}$  ( $p<0.001$ ) (Table 3).

## Discussion

Proper evaluation of aerosol deposition distribution is important for estimation of local dosing of inhalation therapy, to bridge in vitro and animal model data to the human scale, and to understand the regional and global effectiveness of aerosol therapy. However, due to the limited resolution of existing imaging methods, accurate assessment of aerosol deposition along the airway tree can not be properly evaluated<sup>17</sup>. With 2D scintigraphy, images correspond to planar projections of the lung and, without any further information, it is not possible to separate central from peripheral airways. With 3D tomographic techniques the spatial/temporal resolution of the existing scanners limits the size of the smallest airways that can be evaluated to that of segmental airways ( $\sim >10$  mm in diameter), for positron emission tomography (PET), and that of lobar airways ( $\sim >1.5$ ) for single photon emission tomography (SPECT), after substantial computational effort. Thus, methods of analysis of 3D scans based on the idealized geometry of the lung anatomy are presently the only viable methods for evaluating deposition of aerosol beyond sub-segmental generations<sup>12</sup>. Furthermore, the limited availability of 3D scanners and the cost and complexity of the imaging methods limits the clinical applicability of these methods<sup>3, 4, 10</sup>. 2D scans, in contrast, are widely used due to their relatively lower cost, acceptable subject radiation exposure, and predictive value regarding to the total lung deposition of the aerosol. However quantifying the regional distribution of deposition is limited to large regions of interest that, without additional knowledge, preclude a quantitative evaluation of the partition of aerosol deposition even between central and distal airways<sup>3, 4, 10</sup>.

Previous studies have described methods to use volumetric 3D information to evaluate the deposition of an aerosol obtained through 2D imaging methods. Schroeter et al<sup>23</sup> described a method where detailed airway dimensions and lung boundaries obtained for a standard lung model were used to interpret the data obtained from scintigraphy deposition images. Using the 3D model they conducted simulations of 2D projections on a planar view to evaluate the deposition pattern from scitigraphy scans.

However, the implementation of the method to analyze clinical data were the size and shape of the lungs can vary between subjects was not described making it difficult to compare their method with ours.

In other studies, information of the space occupied by different airway generations in concentric shells in the lung, was derived from idealized models of the lung<sup>11</sup> and, more recently, the method was combined with data from co-imaged respiratory anatomy<sup>3</sup>. Simulations studies showed that planar imaging properly adjusted with attenuation and scatter corrections, provided reasonable accuracy and precision for global deposition compared with that obtained from 3D images obtained with single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT)<sup>24</sup>. Such an approach provides a more granular characterization of the aerosol distribution than that given by the 2D P/C or PI parameters. Some studies<sup>11, 25, 26</sup> used lung models derived from magnetic resonance imaging to analyze planar images and radio-aerosol distribution to evaluate the PI of inhaled aerosols.

However, those methods involve substantial computational effort and require patient specific anatomic 3D data, adding a barrier for achieving broad dissemination. This paper describes an approach to derive from chest CT scans 3D anatomical information averaged for a population of human subjects. That information, combined with a computer assisted procedure was used to generate anatomically shaped 2D ROI's that included estimates of lung volume covered by those ROI's and of the central and distal airways within them. Using this approach, we could characterize the central-to-distal airways deposition distribution of aerosol from clinical 2D scintigraphy scans, and could obtain objective and reproducible values of aerosol penetration indices.

Our method of analysis for 2D scintigraphy images has computerized features that simplify its implementation and makes it broadly applicable to clinical scintigraphy scans. For example the 3D geometry and volume information was obtained using the 3D gray-scale analysis previously described<sup>17</sup>. That analysis uses the concept of voxel influence matrix (VIM) to characterize 3D anatomical imaging data from central and distal airways from HRCT scans accounting for the blurring effects of breathing motion and the limited spatial resolution of the specific nuclear medicine technique. Each subject's VIM

was scaled to a standard lung shape and size and the resulting average VIM was used to define anatomically based central and peripheral 2D ROI's as well as to provide estimates of the volume of the central and the distal airways occupying each of them. For comparison with current methods, we defined a second central ROI with the standard rectangular shape<sup>(1)</sup>. Using a computer aided algorithm, the lung shape, and its corresponding ROI's for the central airways were superimposed over the scintigraphy data of the subject and scaled to match the shape of the subject's lung. The program then estimated values for conventional parameters of pulmonary deposition distribution such as P/C and PI, defined for the 2D and 3D frameworks. The total time for analysis of a scintigraphy scan was less than 5 minutes.

### **Standard 2D P/C and PI analysis**

The standard analysis of 2D scintigraphy scans yields parameters of central-to-peripheral or peripheral-to-central deposition ratio (P/C). These parameters are highly dependent on the shape and size of the ROI used<sup>2</sup>, which tend to be variable between labs .

Differences in P/C between studies can also caused by differences in imaging methods, aerosol particle sizes, breathing patterns, and the diseases studied. In asthmatics, for example the difference in inspiratory flow and the degree of obstruction cause a heterogeneous pattern of deposition<sup>27</sup>, concentrating on areas less compromised by the disease. In general, the distribution of the deposition in asthmatics tends to be elevated in the central airways<sup>28</sup> but this effect is reduced for slow inhalations and for aerosols with smaller particle size.

### **Reproducibility of P/C values**

We found that values of P/C obtained using our computer assisted method with either the box (bROI) or the anatomically shaped (aROI) 2D ROI's, were more reproducible (lower intra-subject COV of 5 independent measures) than those calculated with the manually defined lung ROI. This is expected

given that the definition of the lung ROI is restricted to 4 degrees of freedom (x, y location, and width and height) and the software requires little training of the operator, while the manually defined lung ROI can vary substantially between measures, even when conducted by an experienced operator.

In order to define objectively the external shape of the lung ROI, an additional volume ( $^{133}\text{Xe}$ ), ventilation ( $^{81\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ ), or transmission scan is recommended <sup>10</sup>. The  $^{133}\text{Xe}$  scan has the additional advantage of providing quantitative approximation of the lung volume being sampled by each 2D pixel, but as the  $^{81\text{m}}\text{Kr}$  scan it may provide erroneous lung shape and volume values in heterogeneously ventilated lungs (such as in asthma). The transmission scan provides a more robust delineation of the lung outline but has no information about the depth of the lung being sampled by each voxel.

The 2D penetration index ( $\text{PI}_{2\text{D}}$ ) is calculated using the  $^{133}\text{Xe}$  scan as the P/C deposition counts ratio, normalized by the P/C counts ration of the  $^{133}\text{Xe}$  volume of lung subtended by the corresponding 2D ROI's. This definition is equivalent to the inverse of the normalized C/P ( $\text{nC}/\text{P}^{-1}$  <sup>29</sup>). Our method uses a population-averaged data scaled to the specific patient's lung size to define the outside shapes of the lungs and the central 2D ROI's and, as the  $^{133}\text{Xe}$  scan, provides estimates of regional lung volumes within the ROI's, and also the volumes within them that are occupied by central or peripheral airways without the need for a second scan.

The value of  $\text{PI}_{2\text{D}}$  has been shown be less sensitive to the shape used for defining the 2D ROI's and thus to better represents the distribution of radio-aerosol within the ROI's<sup>2</sup>. Consistent with the findings of Biddiscombe et al <sup>2</sup>, our results showed that the systematic differences in P/C caused by the shape of the central ROI (rectangular box vs the anatomically defined aROI), were virtually eliminated when the  $\text{PI}_{2\text{D}}$  was calculated using our method (see figure 7). This indicates that the difference in P/C for the differently shaped central ROI's in our scans were fully accounted by differences in the lung volumes subtended by the corresponding ROI's. Considering that the regional lung volumes in our study were not measured for each subject but instead estimated based on a population averaged CT data scaled to the size of each subject, the insensitivity of the obtained values of  $\text{PI}_{2\text{D}}$  to the central ROI's shape is an indirect

validation of our method of estimating the subtended lung volumes. It is important to note that the apparently preferential deposition in peripheral airways with a P/C>1, was actually a preferential central deposition ( $PI_{2D} < 1$ ) in all of our subjects.

The average value of the  $PI_{2D}$  for the bROI in our asthmatic subjects (mean = 0.615) compares well with the inverse of the *normalized regional particle deposition* ( $nC/P)^{-1}=0.62$  reported for healthy individuals by Zeman et al<sup>29</sup>. In that study, the shape of the central ROI was the standard box, and the shape of the lung ROI, and the volumes of subtended lung under each ROI, were defined using  $Xe^{133}$  scans. This similarity in values is unexpected given that the  $PI_{2D}$  from asthmatic subjects should have been substantially lower than those for healthy subjects. However the very small aerosol particle size of the current study (~0.9 $\mu m$  MMAD) was much less than 5.4 m MMAD used by Zeman et al<sup>29</sup> explaining the higher than expected  $PI_{2D}$  values in our study.

Biddiscombe et al<sup>2</sup> also used the standard box ROI and  $Xe^{133}$  scans for analysis of deposition of mono-disperse aerosols in mild asthmatic subjects. The authors reported values of  $PI_{2D}$  ranging from 0.81 to 0.50 for particle sizes of 1.5 and 3  $\mu m$  MMAD respectively. Our value of  $PI_{2D}$  are within that range and we speculate that the deeper penetration expected for our smaller aerosol particles could have more than compensated by the greater severity of our moderate to severe subjects. Taken these results together they suggest that the average values of  $PI_{2D}$  obtained with our method are comparable with those reported in the literature after considering the differences in aerosol characteristics and disease severity.

#### Three-dimensional penetration index ( $PI_{3D}$ ) analysis

The standard 2D ROI's divide the lung field into central and a peripheral regions, each including different fractions of the central and distal airways of the bronchial tree. Our averaged CT imaging data allowed us to estimate the relative fraction of the volume occupied by central airways in the central anatomically-derived aROI (1.28%) as well as in the a rectangular box bROI (0.98%). Due to the manner in which the aROI was defined, the fraction of volume occupied by central airways was 30% greater than

that under the bROI. Thus, due to its shape resembling that of the antero-posterior projection of the central airways, the aROI was more likely to include central airways than the bROI, even in the presence of random registration error between the ROI's and the anatomical structures. This feature could explain the lower average COV of the PI<sub>2D</sub> for the aROI (0.59) compared with that for the bROI (0.64)

Advantageously, knowledge of the volume occupied by central and distal airways within the 2D ROI's allowed us to estimate a three-dimensional penetration index PI<sub>3D</sub>, defined as the ratio of activity per unit volume between distal and proximal airways. This parameter has been previously calculated from PET/CT images of aerosol deposition and is thought to be better estimator of the true penetration of the aerosol to distal airways <sup>17</sup>. The estimates of PI<sub>3D</sub> for our 2D scans ranged from 0.01 to 0.1 with an average of 0.0357 for the aROI and 0.031 for the bROI. These numbers are higher than those measured with PET <sup>17</sup> in a previous study in asthmatics broncho-constricted with methacholine (mean 0.0086+/-0.0039) and inhaling with tidal breathing an aerosol with 4.1 µm MMAD. Thus, it is likely that the higher values of PI<sub>3D</sub> measured in the current study could be attributed to the smaller particle size of the aerosol (0.9 µm MMAD) and to differences in breathing pattern. In the PET studies the subjects were allowed to breath at spontaneous tidal volumes and frequencies (9-18 bpm) while in the present study the subjects were instructed to take controlled deep breaths followed by 3 seconds of breatholding.

A comparison between the values of PI<sub>2D</sub> and PI<sub>3D</sub> for each subject showed that, regardless of the central 2D ROI shape the values of PI<sub>2D</sub> always over-estimated of those of the PI<sub>3D</sub> by 32 times for the aROI and 40 times for bROI. This overestimation is expected as it reflects the high contribution of peripheral airways to the radio-activity sampled from the central 2D ROI reducing the denominator in the calculation of PI<sub>2D</sub>.

Results similar to ours were reported by Tossic-Bolt et al <sup>11</sup> that from planar lung image data of healthy volunteers obtained a 3D equivalent representation derived from SPECT images using a software for analysis and analytical algorithms in the different Generations of the

bronchial tracheobronchial tree, bronchiolar and conducting airways and concluded that approximate estimates of deposition per generation may be derived from planar imagery with similar accuracy for bronchial and conducting airways (COV total 40%) and precision (COV random 42% and 37%) with  $p < 0.05$ . For SPECT, measurements for bronchial airways had lower accuracy (COV 32%) and accuracy (COV 22%) when compared to conducting airway (COV random 22% accuracy and 19% accuracy). In relation to bronchiolar airways, both imaging modalities can not provide satisfactory estimates showing a similar accuracy (100% for planar and 87% for SPECT), but considering the values obtained in the analysis in the different regions of the tracheobronchial tree, the accuracy and precision of SPECT are significantly better than those of planar imaging in all parameters ( $p = 0.01$ ). Similar to the findings of Tossic-Bolt et al<sup>11</sup>, in our study, we found a close relationship between  $PI_{2D}$  and  $PI_{3D}$  values, but these values were overestimated in  $PI_{2D}$  when it was 32 times higher than  $PI_{3D}$  using aROI compared to  $PI_{3D}$  ( $p < 0.001$ ) and 40 times higher ( $p < 0.001$ ) using the bROI.

## Limitations

As described above, in our method we scale averaged anatomical and volumetric data to the specific patient size and lung aspect ratio (height/width). Thus these data are not actually measured from the individual subject. In spite of this limitation, the normalization of the regional activity by the predicted volumes in the  $PI_{2D}$  eliminates the difference in P/C caused by the 2D ROI shape, a finding consistent with that observed when volumes are measured for each patient with a second  $Xe^{133}$  scan<sup>2</sup>. It is worth to emphasize that our method yields a  $PI_{2D}$  parameter without the need of the second scan, broadening its applicability to laboratories without such capability. However, one needs to be aware that anatomical difference in the shape of the lungs,

or the location of the airway tree within the chest in certain subjects, could result in erroneous estimates of lung and airway volumes. For example lung hyperinflation with barrel chest, or localized areas of tissue destruction, could introduce a systematic bias in the calculations of  $\text{PI}_{2D}$  or  $\text{PI}_{3D}$  in patients with COPD. This bias may, or may not, be larger than that caused by the error induced by the heterogeneous distribution of ventilation and lung parenchyma in that disease.

In this study, we implemented our method to retrospectively analyze a set of existing deposition scintigraphy scans and demonstrated that it could provide objective distribution deposition parameters that were more reproducible than those estimated by defining the lung shape with the manual technique and using the standard rectangular shape for the central ROI. However in our study it was not possible to carry out comparative analysis of the volumes and distribution parameters obtained using 2D or 3D scans because the institution where the scintigraphy data was collected, as many labs around the world, lacks that capability. Thus the method awaits further validation comparing its predictions against those using a second  $\text{Xe}^{133}$ , or 3D PET/CT scans.

Similarly, the method awaits validation using 3D anatomical data from healthy volunteers and other populations, since the anatomical and aerosol deposition data from this study were from patients with asthma who may have specific characteristics.

It must also be pointed that in the standard calculation of  $\text{PI}_{2D}$  using a second  $\text{Xe}^{133}$  scan, there is no need to correct for attenuation of the radioactivity by the tissues, since both the deposition and the lung volume scan are regionally affected by attenuation in the same proportion. With our method, since the subtended volumes were estimated from the HRCT scan, and thus, their values were not affected by attenuation, to estimate the  $\text{PI}_{2D}$ , or  $\text{PI}_{3D}$ , it was necessary to account for the differences in attenuation

between the two ROI's in the deposition scans. Such attenuation in this paper was estimated from a previous theoretical work <sup>22</sup> that using CT scans, assigned attenuation coefficient factors of  $kc = 4.7$  and  $kp = 3.0$  for the central and peripheral ROI's. Initially we assumed that the ratio of these factors was the same for all subjects and independent of the geometrical details of the ROI's. However it is to be expected that attenuation factors could be different for different subjects particularly if they are obese. Nonetheless, the regional attenuation approximation could be avoided if attenuation factors are estimated directly for each subject from existing CT scans. In spite of this limitation, this assumption gave reasonably robust values of  $PI_{2D}$  that were comparable to those reported in the literature, and had acceptable intra-subject variability of the  $PI_{2D}$  among 5 samples,  $COV= 0.056$  for the aROI, and 0.062 for the bROI. However for estimating values of  $PI_{3D}$  we noted that in two subjects their intra-subject variability was substantially elevated ( $COV \sim 1.2$  for bROI and  $\sim 0.64$  for aROI) compared with that for the rest ( $COV \sim 0.17$  for bROI and  $\sim 0.16$  for aROI). Further examination of the data revealed that the average  $PI_{3D}$  values for those subjects were 3 to 9 times greater than the average of the rest of the subjects.

Thus, to test the hypothesis that in those subjects the attenuation coefficient could have been erroneous, adjusting them in those subjects iteratively until they generated values of  $PI_{3D}$  similar to those of the average subject. We found that adjusting the attenuation coefficients of the central regions by factors of 1.5 and 2 in these subjects the corresponding intra-subject variability was also reduced to values equal to those of the rest. Although not a proof, this finding suggest that in those subjects the attenuation of central regions could have been particularly elevated. Clearly, future work will require to develop a method to estimate the attenuation coefficients in a subject specific manner from CT scans or from transmission scans to evaluate the potential error generated by this assumption.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, our study demonstrates that the P/C is influenced by the shape of the 2D ROI's used overestimating values, when the central region was defined as a rectangular shape, bROI, compared with that using the anatomically derived aROI. Such difference was eliminated when the P/C values were normalized by the estimated regional volumes predicted by our averaged anatomical data.

Values of PI derived from our analysis defined for the 2D or 3D conditions, were of the same order of magnitude as those described in the literature accounting for differences in aerosol particle size, breathing pattern and disease severity. PI<sub>2D</sub> values were comparable to those obtained by conventional methods estimating the regional lung from a second Xe<sup>133</sup> scan, providing evidence for the validity for our quantitative method. PI<sub>3D</sub> values were higher than those reported for PET/CT in the literature, possibly because differences in methodology and degree of obstruction of the subjects.

Thus, our results indicate that the use of the Grayscale approach to population average anatomical data to generate the shape of 2D ROI's and estimate the lung and airway's volume subtended by those ROI's <sup>17</sup> allowed to derive 3D distribution parameters from single 2D scintigraphy scans. We hope that this approach may be incorporated to the clinical practice and allow more robust and representative estimates of aerosol deposition distribution in normal and diseased lung.

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## Author Disclosure Statement

The authors declare they have no conflicts of interest to report.

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**TABLES****Table 1** – Characteristics of the sample and Spirometric values baseline

Variables	Mean ± SD
Age (years)	46.52 ± 9.68
Gender	13F/3M
BMI (Kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	25.93±5.04
HR (bpm)	81.44± 9.59
RR (ipm)	14.44 ±2.90
SPO <sub>2</sub> (%)	97.13 ± 1.02
IC (L)	2.15 ± 0.49
FEV <sub>1</sub> (%pred)	59.00 ± 14.88
FVC (%pred)	74.69 ± 17.29
PEF (%pred)	41.13 ± 14.44
FEF <sub>25-75%</sub> (%pred)	30.00 ± 16.82
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC (%pred)	79.31 ± 10.59

Values in Mean ± SD

BMI = body mass index, HR = heart rate, RR = respiratory rate; SpO<sub>2</sub> = oxygen saturation. Heliox = helium 80/oxigênio 20, O<sub>2</sub> = Oxigênio, PEEP = positive end expiratory pressure; IC = inspiratory capacity, FEV<sub>1</sub>% pred = percentage of predicted for forced expiratory volume in one second, FVC% pred = percentage of predicted forced vital capacity, PEF% pred = percentage of predicted for peak expiratory flow, FEF<sub>25%-75%</sub> pred = percentage of predicted for forced expiratory flow between 25-75%, FEV1/FVC% pred = percent predicted for the ratio of forced expiratory volume in one second and forced vital capacity.

**TABLE 2** - Mean and COV of the P/C values without and with attenuation correction for manual ROI and computer assisted box (b ROI) regions of interested

Variable	$P/C_{(mROI)}$	$P/C_{(bROI)}$	$p < ^*$
Mean $\pm$ SD (w/o trans. corr.)	$2.1044 \pm 0.4409$	$1.238 \pm 0.29$	<0.001
Mean $\pm$ SD (with trans. corr.)	$1.2333 \pm 0.2901$	$1.1280 \pm 0.2265$	<0.001
COV	$0.10 \pm 0.04$	$0.064 \pm 0.029$	<0.001

\*Test T /Values are Mean  $\pm$  SD.

**TABLE 3** - The *COV* and average of the Penetration Index between  $PI_{2D}$  and  $PI_{3D}$  between aROI and bROI

Variable	$PI_{2D}$	$PI_{3D}$	p *
COV(aROI)	$0.059 \pm 0.023$	$0.159 \pm 0.056$	<0.001
MEAN (aROI)	$0.611 \pm 0.124$	$0.025 \pm 0.013$	
COV (bROI)	$0.064 \pm 0.028$	$0.174 \pm 0.068$	<0.001
MEAN (bROI)	$0.615 \pm 0.124$	$0.019 \pm 0.010$	

\*Test T  $PI_{2D} < PI_{3D}$  /Mean  $\pm$  SD.

## **FIGURE LEGENDS**

**Figure 1** - The conventional approach to drawing 2D ROI's for scintigraphy images involves drawing the boundary of the lung by hand and then an algorithm is used to identify the central region.<sup>5,6</sup>

**Figure 2** - After registration 3D rendered lung external surface to a rectangular prism and scaling them to a standard size and shape, the scaled central and peripheral VIMs were averaged across the 24 subjects to define corresponding anatomically derived aVIM's. To define the peripheral aROI's, the peripheral aVIM's were trimmed to exclude pixels with values less than 1%. A third VIM, that covered the trachea region (shown in green outline) was not used in the present analysis.

**Figure 3** - Central and peripheral anatomically derived averaged 2D ROI's (left) and standard rectangular box 2D ROI (bROI, right), after semi-manual registration to the same scintigraphy image

**Figure 4** - Nomenclature for volumes and concentrations:  $V_C$  = Volume of central ROI ( $ROI_c$ ).  $V_P$  = Volume of peripheral ROI ( $ROI_p$ ).  $V_{AC}$  = Volume of central airways under the ROI.  $V_{DC}$  = Volume of distal airways under the  $ROI_c$ ,  $V_{AP}$  = Volume of central airways under the  $ROI_p$ ,  $V_{DP}$  = Volume of distal airways under the  $ROI_p$ .  $sC_A$ =specific aerosol concentration in central airways,  $sC_D$ =specific aerosol concentration in distal airways.

**Figure 5** – Comparison between average  $P/C$  values, measured 5 times in each subject, using the computer-defined box ROI's (*bROI*) versus those using the manually defined box ROI's (*mROI*).  $P/C$  was not corrected for attenuation differences between central and peripheral regions to allow comparison with existing published data (\*Pearson Correlation)

**Figure 6** – Plot showing average of 5 measures of  $P/C$  for each subject calculated using the computer assisted anatomical (aROI) versus box (bROI) regions of interest (\*Pearson Correlation). The lines corresponds to the identity and correlation line ( $r$ =correlation coefficient)

**Figure 7** – Plot of average values of  $PI_{2D}$  for each subject using anatomically consistent ROI (aROI) vs box ROI (bROI). The lines corresponds to the identity and best fit line

**Figure 8** – Plot of average of 5 estimates for per subject of 3D penetration index ( $PI_{3D}$ ) using anatomically consistent ROI (aROI) vs box ROI (bROI). The line corresponds to the identity and best fit lines. ( $R^2$  is the coefficient of determination)

**Figure 9** – Plot of the average of 5 estimates for each subject of the 3D penetration index ( $PI_{3D}$ ) vs that of the 2D penetration index ( $PI_{2D}$ ) for computer defined anatomical ROI (aROI). The relationship follows tightly a cubic polynomial equation

Figure 1

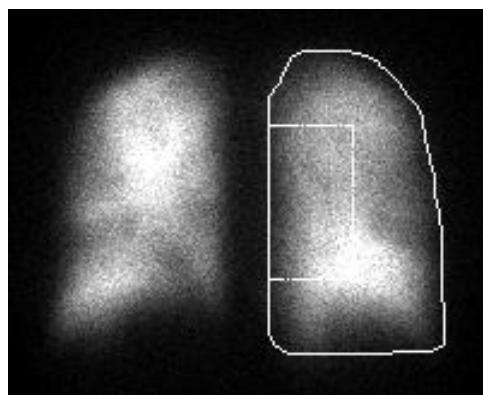


Figure 2

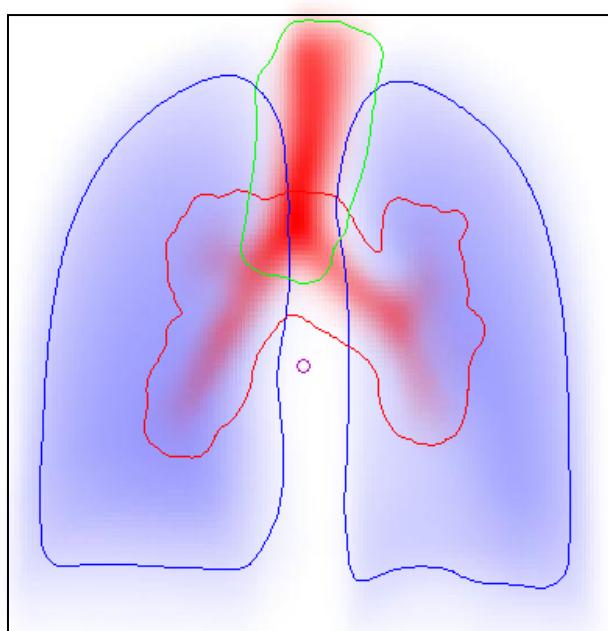


Figure 3

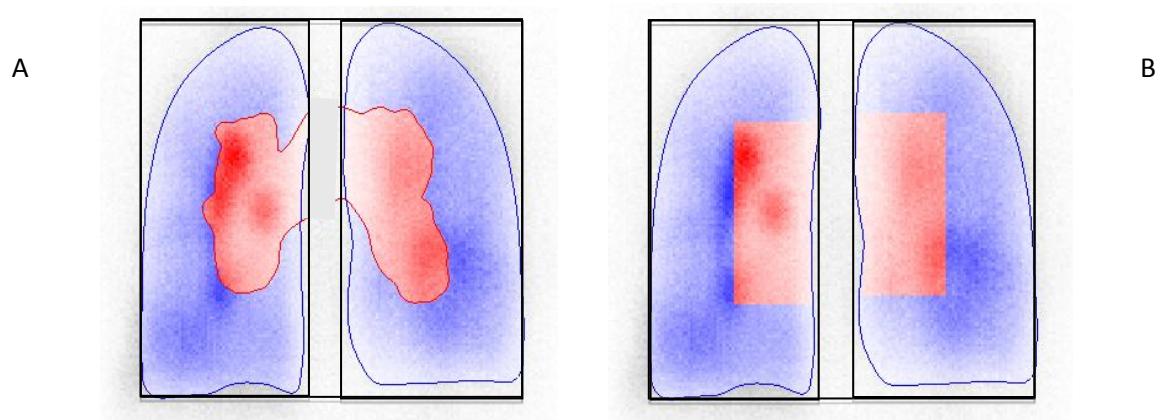


Figure 4

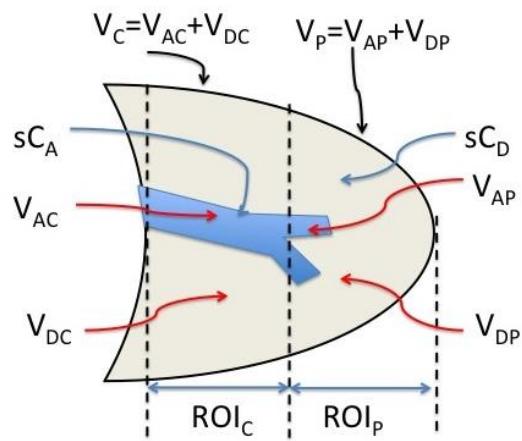


Figure 5

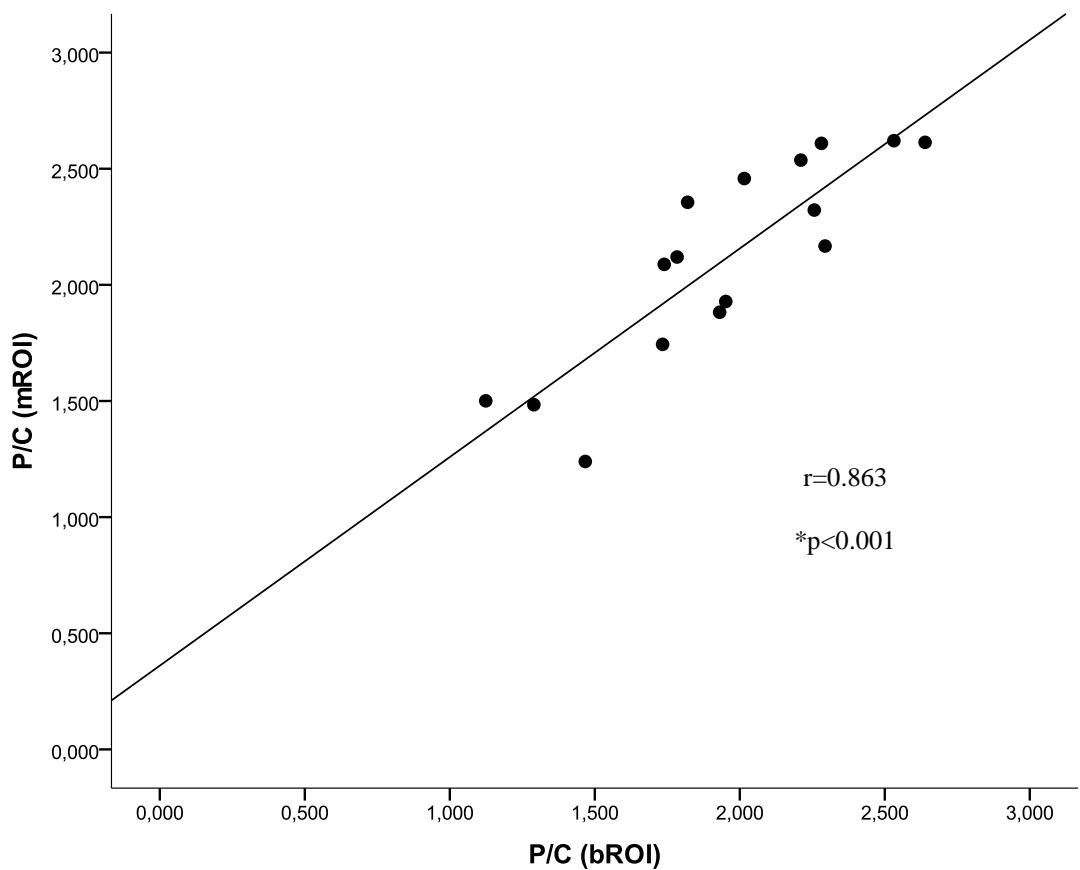


Figure 6

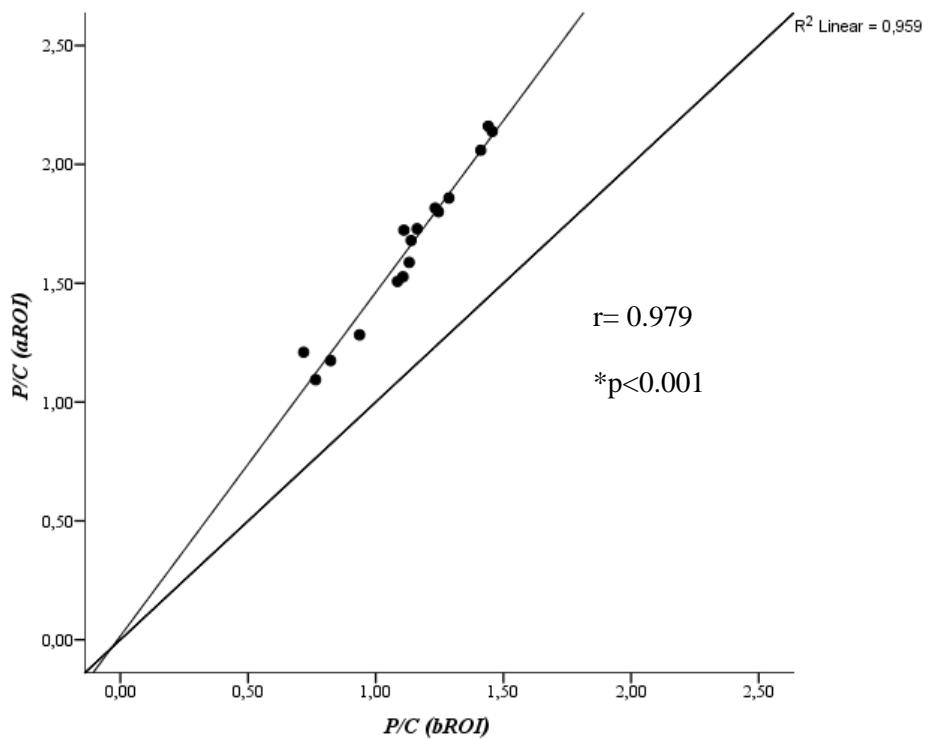


Figure 7

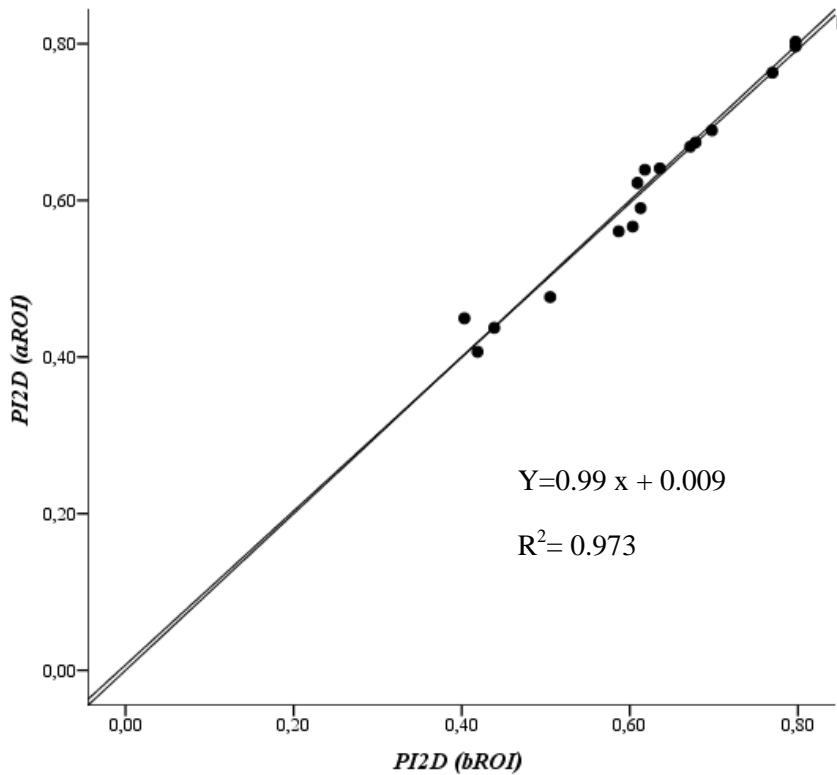


Figure 8

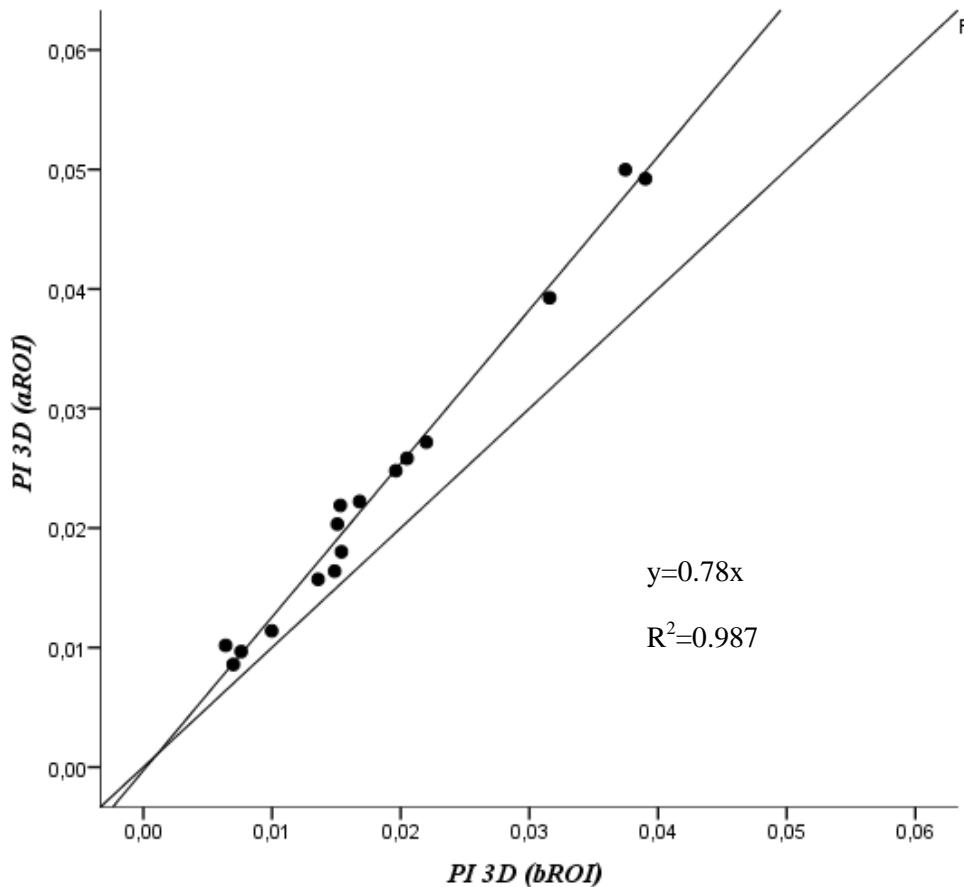
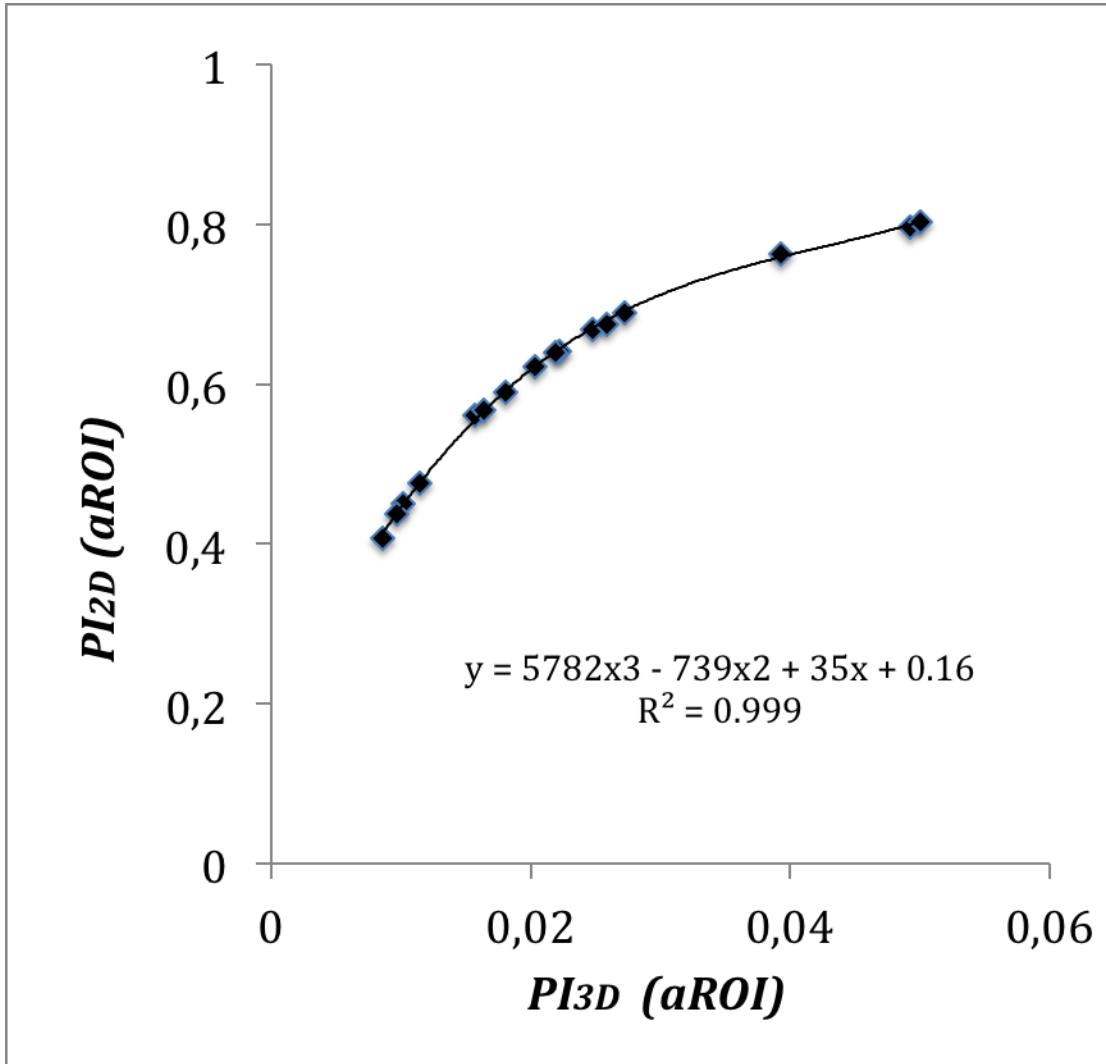


Figure 9



**APÊNDICE B - Aerosol Deposition with Adult High Flow Nasal Cannula: a randomized trial with in vitro assessment**

Running head: Aerosol delivery with High Flow Nasal Cannula

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## ABSTRACT

Purpose: The aim of this study is to quantify deposition and distribution of radiolabeled aerosol via HFNC in healthy adults and compare to in vitro delivery using active exhaled humidity. We hypothesized that aerosol delivery via HFNC can deliver measurable and clinically relevant quantities of aerosol to the lungs and in vitro models with active exhaled humidity reduce overestimation of inhaled aerosol efficiency administered with unheated oxygen compared to heated humidity. Methods: 23 healthy adults(16F) received heated/humidified and unheated oxygen at 10L/min(n=8), 30L/min(n=7) or 50L/min(n=8). Technetium-99m labeled with 1 millicurie(37 MBq) in NaCl to 1 mL was administered via mesh nebulizer placed prior to humidifier via cannula. Mass balance across compartments was obtained with 2D scintigraphy. Device was tested in vitro with an anatomical teaching manikin simulating adult ventilatory parameters. Albuterol (2.5 mg/3 mL) aerosol was collected on filters at the bronchi, eluted in 0.1N HCL and analyzed by UV Spectrophotometer (276 nm). Results: Lung deposition (mean $\pm$ SD) was greater at 10 than 30 or 50 L/min (11.8 $\pm$ 4.9%, 3.8 $\pm$ 1.4% and 2.2 $\pm$ 0.8%, respectively; p=0.0001). Lung dose unheated was similar to heated at 10L/min but greater at 30 and 50 L/min (p=0.011). Flow and lung deposition were negatively correlated ( $r=-0.880$ ,  $p <0.001$ ). In vitro results using active heated exhalation provided similar results to in vivo deposition. Conclusion: Aerosol administration via HFNC is a viable option to deliver therapeutic dosing to the lung.(NCT 02519465)

Keywords: Nasal cannula, humidity, aerosol, scintigraphy, oxygen.

## INTRODUCTION

Oxygen administration via high flow nasal cannula (HFNC) supports critically ill patients with respiratory failure [1-5]. HFNC therapy promotes oxygenation, generation of positive airway pressure, reduced rebreathing of carbon dioxide and increased comfort when compared to other methods [4-9]. Patients receiving HFNC may benefit from inhaled medications.

HFNC challenges efficient aerosol delivery. High flow dilutes aerosol, while narrow circuits and cannula diameters generate transitional and turbulent flows increasing impactive losses of aerosol, reducing the amount of aerosol available to be inhaled. Additionally, the nasopharynx filters aerosols, increasing deposition in upper airways, reducing the therapeutic dose in the lung [5,9-11].

In vitro testing of aerosol delivery during mechanical ventilation has shown greater inhaled dose with unheated versus heated gas delivered to a standard passive model, favoring unheated delivery by >60% [12]. However, models simulating active heated humidified exhalation report reduced inhaled dose of aerosol administered with unheated gas compared to classic models with passive unheated exhalation. Passive exhalation may overestimate inhaled dose when compared to in vivo delivery [13].

In vitro studies have described the reduction of inhaled dose as flow increases [6,13,14] and with reductions of the diameter of the nasal cannula diameter reduces[15]. Aerosol deposition reported with different systems varied by an order of magnitude, based on the type of humidifier, nebulizer, adapter and nebulizer placement used [12].

Previous *in vitro* studies [6,9,13-15] differ as to whether aerosol administered via HFNC can provide clinically relevant therapeutic levels of aerosols to the lung however, there is no *in vivo* data to support that supposition [4,5]. Clinical studies to quantify pulmonary deposition of aerosol via HFNC are necessary to support the use of HFNC in clinical practice.

Our hypothesis is that aerosol delivery via HFNC:

- (1) can deliver measurable and clinically relevant quantities of aerosol to the lungs,
- (2) has greater delivery efficiency with lower system flow, and
- (3) *in vitro* models with active exhaled humidity reduce overestimation of delivery efficiency administered with unheated oxygen compared to heated humidity.

The aim of this study is to compare the effect of gas flow and heated humidity on the deposition and distribution of radiolabeled aerosol from a vibrating mesh nebulizer (VMN) during use of HFNC in healthy subjects (*in vivo*) and with an *in vitro* model.

## METHODS

### *In Vivo Study Design and Sample*

A randomized, crossover study of healthy volunteers was performed at the Nuclear Medicine Department of the Hospital das Clínicas/Universidade Federal de Pernambuco in Recife, Brazil, and was approved by the Ethics and Research Committee on Human (no.54705616700005208 and Clinical Trials Registry number NCT 02519465).

Consented volunteers were randomly allocated to receive radiolabeled aerosol via HFNC with heated and unheated gas (crossover) at flows of 10L/min, 30L/min or 50L/min, with  $\geq$  7-day washout between administrations ( see supplementary material S1: Flow chart).

Two researchers were involved. The first researcher generated random tables (<http://www.randomization.com>) managing sealed envelopes, and second assessed inhalation and image acquisition. Subjects were blinded to administered flow and humidification.

Healthy volunteers from both genders, between 18-65 years, without history of lung disease, with forced vital capacity (FVC) or forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1)  $\geq 80\%$  of predicted values [16] were included. Exclusion criteria was history of smoking, lung disease, active rhinitis, sinusitis, and pregnant women.

### *Procedures and Measurements*

#### *Initial Clinical Evaluation*

The initial evaluation included age, gender, body mass index (BMI), respiratory rate (RR), blood pressure (BIC AP0316, São Paulo, Brazil) with oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) and heart rate (HR) (pulse oximeter, Onyx® Vantage 9590, MN, USA). Spirometry (Micro Loop 8/Cardinal Health, England, UK) followed the American Thoracic Society [17] guidelines.

#### *Aerosol Administration*

Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid labeled with 1 millicurie(37 MBq) of Technetium-99m (DTPA-Tc99m) in 0.9% saline to a total volume of 1 mL was administered via VMN (AeronebSolo, Aerogen Ltd, Galway, Ireland) placed at the inlet of a passover humidifier filled with sterile water and attached to a corrugated heated wire tubing and nasal cannula (Optiflow<sup>TM</sup>; Fisher&Paykel Healthcare, Auckland, New Zealand) (Figure 1).

Oxygen was dispensed through a flowmeter at 10, 30 and 50L/min entraining aerosol into a humidifier filled with either water heated and stabilized at 34-36°C.

Subjects were seated and nasal cannula was placed in the nares using an orofacial mask with filter (Vital signs, USA) to collect exhaled and fugitive aerosol. Subjects were instructed to breath normally and allotted 2min to acclimate to the setup prior to dosing.

### *Lung Scintigraphy*

To sample the posterior thorax, subjects were seated close to the gamma camera detector (Starcam 3200 AC/T GE Medical Systems, UK) with acquisition of 300 seconds with a matrix of 256x256 pixel. The scanner was repositioned to scan the anterior upper airway/face, followed by a scan of device components (nebulizer, humidifier chamber, tubing, cannula, mask and filter) [18].

Regions of interest (ROI), both pulmonary and extrapulmonary, were delimited using the Xeleris 3 Functional Imaging Workstation (GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, EUA). Radiation count of each compartment (lungs, upper respiratory tract, stomach, device, filter) was determined with

a mass balance expressed as a percentage [19]. Attenuation correction factors for lungs, oropharynx, trachea/esophageal and stomach were applied as described by Lee [20].

### *Comfort level*

After therapy, without breaking the blind of flow and humidity conditions, subjects graded their comfort level during the HFNC session on a scale of 0 to 10 (10=most comfortable).

### *In Vitro Study Methods*

An in-vitro model (Figure 2) consisting of an adult upper airway resuscitation manikin (Laerdal, USA) with a collecting filter at the bronchi was attached to a sign wave generating pump (Harvard Apparatus, US) simulating a spontaneously breathing adult with a tidal volume of 500ml, 12bpm and I:E ratio 1:2. To simulate exhaled humidity, a heated humidifier (set to deliver 37° C with >90% relative humidity simulating body temperature pressure saturated (BTPS) at the bronchi) was placed between the filter and breath simulator. Albuterol sulfate (2.5 mg/3 mL) was administered through the HFNC (Optiflow, Fisher Paykel, NZ) with 100% oxygen at 10L/min, 30L/min and 50L/min delivered with heated humidified and non-heated conditions, with and without exhaled humidity (n=5). Drug collected on the filter was eluted in 10mL of 0.01 N HCL, and measured using spectrophotometry (276nm). Results were expressed as percent (mean±SD) of nominal dose delivered ( $p<0.05$ ).

### *Particle Size Characterization*

The Mass Median Aerodynamic Diameter (MMAD) and geometric standard deviation(GSD) of aerosol exiting the HFNC under conditions described above were determined by impactor (ACI; Thermo, Atlanta, GA) operated at 28.3L/min. Aerosol was sampled for 2 minutes with throat and stages scanned for 300s. Counts were used to calculate MMAD and GSD, with software (<http://www.mmadcalculator.com>).

### *Statistical Analysis*

The sample size was calculated from a pilot study with 5 volunteers in each group based on pulmonary deposition for a significance level of 95% and 80% power ([http://hedwig.mgh.harvard.edu/sample\\_size/size.html](http://hedwig.mgh.harvard.edu/sample_size/size.html)).

Sample distribution was analyzed using Shapiro–Wilk and Levene tests. Non-categorical variable was evaluated with Fisher’s exact test. To compare flow rates, we used the one-way analysis of variance(ANOVA) with Tukeys post-hoc test for parametric variables and Kruskal-Wallis test for nonparametric variables. Comparisons in aerosol deposition between heated humidified and unheated systems were performed using the paired sample t-test for parametric variables and Mann–Whitney U test for nonparametric variables. To assess correlation between variables, Pearson and Spearman correlation was used. Data were processed with SPSS 18.0 statistical software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) ( $p<0.05$ ). Aerosol deposition was expressed as percentage of nominal dose placed in the nebulizer (mean $\pm$ SD%) [18].

## RESULTS

Of the 27 subjects screened, 23 participated in the study with 8 allocated to receive flow of 10 L/min group, 7 to 30 L/min and 8 to 50 L/min. (see supplementary material S1: Flow chart) Anthropometric characteristics and spirometric measures were similar for all 3 groups (Table 1).

### *Lung Deposition*

Table 2 shows percentage of aerosol deposition (mean $\pm$ SD) during HFNC with heated humidification. Lung delivery with unheated HFNC was greater than heated/humidified at 30 L/min ( $8.61\pm4.72\%$  versus  $3.76\pm1.36\%$  respectively;  $p=0.019$ ) and 50 L/min ( $5.80\pm1.76\%$  vs  $2.23\pm0.81\%$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). However, 10 L/min pulmonary deposition with heated humidity ( $11.81\pm4.90\%$ ) and unheated ( $13.35\pm7.63$ ) were similar ( $p=0.451$ ) (Figure 3). A negative correlation of lung deposition and flow rate was observed for both heated and non-heated systems ( $r=-0.880/p<0.001$  and  $r=-0.597/p=0.003$ , respectively).

Representative scintigraphy images of pulmonary deposition with heated humidified condition at 10, 30 and 50 L/min (see supplementary material S2).

### *Aerosol Deposition in the Device*

A positive correlation was observed between deposition in the nasal cannula and flow under heated ( $r=0.751$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) and unheated ( $r=0.598$ ,  $p=0.003$ ) conditions. There was a negative correlation between amount of drug deposited in the nasal cannula and lung dose with the heated HFNC ( $r=-0.660$ ,  $p=0.001$ ), with a trend with unheated condition ( $r=-0.558$ ,  $p=0.06$ ).

### *Aerosol Deposition in the Exhalation Filter*

Expiratory filter deposition was lower at 30 and 50 than 10 L/min ( $p=0.011$ ) (Table 2). A negative correlation was found between flow rate and drug deposition in the filter under heated conditions ( $r=-0.484$ ,  $p=0.019$ ).

#### *Comfort Levels with Flow and Heated Humidity*

At flows of 10L/min, subjects reported greater comfort with heated humidity versus unheated ( $p=0.04$ ) and at 10L/min compared to 50L/min ( $p=0.035$ ). There was no difference between 30 and 50 L/min.

#### *MMAD results*

MMAD of aerosol was greater with heated ( $2.29 \mu\text{m}$ ) than unheated ( $1.36 \mu\text{m}$ ;  $p=0.038$ ) with no trend across flows. GSD was similar (1.5 to 1.6) under all conditions.

#### *In Vitro Results*

The percentage (mean $\pm$ SD) of albuterol delivered distal to the bronchi of the adult model using active (heated/humidified) and passive humidity (Table 3). Delivery efficiency in-vitro with active exhalation was more similar to in-vivo lung deposition than passive exhalation across all flows and both conditions.

## DISCUSSION

This is the first study to quantify pulmonary delivery of radiolabeled aerosol administered via HFNC to adults across a range of flows. Our findings confirm that flow and heated humidity impact lung dose. Additionally, the in vitro model with active exhaled humidity provided more relevant estimates of inhaled tracheal dose with both heated and unheated delivery gas than the standard model with passive unheated/humidified exhalation.

#### *Influence of Flow Rate on Pulmonary Deposition*

The inverse correlation of flow to inhaled lung dose is similar to in vitro reports. Using a casting of an adult airway, Reminiac et al [6] reported reductions of aerosol delivery efficiency distal to the trachea with flows of 30, 45 and 60L/min (6.7%, 3.5% and 3%, respectively). Measuring dose distal to the cannula at flows of 10, 30 and 50L/min, Ari et al [13] reported inhaled dose efficiency of 27, 12 and 3.6%, respectively. Differences between the two models may be due the point of collection, with higher delivery efficiency at the simulated nose than distal to the trachea.

In contrast, Perry et al [14] using the same VMN with a different humidifier (Vapotherm), and nebulizer position reported substantially lower deposition at flows of 5(2.5%), 10(0.8%), 20(0.4%) and 40L/min(0.2%). They concluded that the low delivery efficiency of aerosol with HFNC would not be suitable for effective therapeutic drug delivery to adults.

#### *Particle Size Distribution*

The particle size distribution of the VMN is  $3.9\mu\text{m}$  with 2.1 GSD. We found that aerosol exiting the cannula during HFNC was larger with heated humidity than unheated carrier gas, with

no emitted particles greater than 2.6  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Bhashyam et al [15] reported volume median diameter of aerosol particles emitted by the VMN to be 5 $\mu\text{m}$ , with reduction to 1.9–2.2 $\mu\text{m}$  exiting the cannula at 3L/min, with variations dependent on the size of cannula. Reminiac et al [6] reported a MMAD of 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  with 1.9 GSD. Perry et al [14] reported MMAD of 0.61  $\mu\text{m}$  at 10 L/min and 4.8  $\mu\text{m}$  at 40 L/min, with GSD of  $9.6 \pm 1$  at both flows. The greater range of MMAD across the 2 flows and the higher GSD could be attributed to the filtering function of the adapter, as well as droplets of condensate spraying from the outlet of the cannula.

Placement of a VMN producing 3.9  $\mu\text{m}$  particles at the inlet of the humidifier results in larger particles impacting in the humidifier and connecting tubing prior to entering the cannula reducing the volume of particles impacting at the cannula. This reduces incidence of liquid building up at the cannula and spraying larger droplets into the nose.

We observed a larger particle size with heated humidified versus dry gas, however, the difference in MMAD between gas flows was not significant. This suggests that much of the impactive loss of generated aerosol occurs enroute through the circuit before reaching the cannula.

The decrease in aerosol deposition with increasing flows during HFNC is related to two factors: 1) Increasing transitional flows and turbulence generated promoting greater inertial impaction of particles within the device and airway reducing the mass of aerosol available for inhalation, and 2) flows exceeding the inspiratory flow of the subject reduces the concentration of aerosol per L of gas, decreasing the inhaled aerosol mass/L inhaled.

### *Heating and Humidifying Influence Pulmonary Deposition*

Heated humidification is commonly used during nasal oxygen greater than 4L/min [21]. High flow rates of anhydrous gas can cause dryness of the nose, mouth and throat, irritate mucosa, increasing nasal resistance and bronchial hyper-responsiveness. Consequently, providing heated humidity is considered essential, even at the risk of reduced pulmonary delivery[22-24]. With HFNC, the use of heated humidity has been associated with greater comfort, tolerance and lower respiratory rate [11,21]. This is consistent with our findings.

Aerosol administered with heated humidity during ventilatory support is associated with lower aerosol delivery efficiency attributed to hygroscopic particle growth [24] in transit, with subsequent greater impactive losses in circuit components and airways.

It appears that particle size changes in response to high absolute humidity resulting in similar lung deposition efficiency at 10L/min with both heated and unheated condition, but not at high flows. It is possible that the humidification capacity of the nose can be exceeded in the presence of higher flow ranges, with the isothermal saturation boundary (the point at which high absolute humidity is achieved) moving lower in the airways [21].

In comparing deposition with both heated and unheated gas, pulmonary deposition of the aerosol with lower flow(10L/min) was the same in vivo and with the active exhalation model. This may be in part to the function of the upper airway in heating and humidifying gas on inspiration so that change in particle size occurred prior to passing through the airways. As flow increases and exceeds the ability of the upper airways to provide heat and humidity, particle size does not increase with unheated condition, resulting in a higher lung dose.

Previous studies [22,23,25-27] report that the deposition of aerosol using pressurized metered-dose inhalers (pMDI) and nebulizers can be reduced by 50% when delivered gas is heated and humidified versus dry. Miller et al [28] confirmed reduced delivery with heated humidification, via ETT in vivo. Our findings of reduced delivery of aerosol at higher flows(30 and 50 L/min) with heated humidity compared to unheated gas were consistent with Miller et al [28]. However, at 10 L/min, aerosol delivery was similar with both heated and unheated gas.

During in vitro testing, the use of active heated/humidified exhalation reflected inhaled dose efficiencies that were more consistent (within 1- 2%) to the in vivo findings across the 3 flows using both heated and unheated conditions. In contrast, the standard model tended to overestimate inhaled dose at the trachea. The model with active exhaled humidity demonstrated less tendency to overestimate differences in inhaled dose with both conditions than the passive model.

#### *Aerosol therapy and HFNC*

We demonstrated aerosol delivery ranging from 2.2% to 11.8%, which should be sufficient for administration of drugs like bronchodilators. MacIntyre et al [29] reported doses of 2- 3% in ventilated subjects, with Fuller et al [30] reporting even lower deposition. Duarte et al [31] reported bronchodilator response in ventilated patients with jet nebulizers under similar conditions. However, for drugs that were proven to be effective with doses ranging from 10–12% lung dose such as steroids, mucokinetics and antibiotics, clinicians may need to increase the dose of drug nebulized to achieve the desired target lung dose at higher flows.

### *Clinical Implications*

Our findings support administration of medical aerosols to the lung via HFNC. Flow of 10 L/min provided aerosol delivery similar to a jet nebulizer (10-12%) providing a level of lung dose that was used in the clinical trials for most currently approved formulations for inhalation. However, when high flow is required to support a patient's oxygen and ventilation needs, up to 3-5 fold more drug may be required to deliver a similar lung dose with jet nebulizers.

Additionally, the in vitro models with active exhalation provides guidance to differences in delivered lung dose across the range of flows and conditions tested, with less overestimation of dose delivery than the standard models with passive exhalation.

### LIMITATIONS

This study was conducted in normal healthy adult volunteers with relatively consistent non-stressed respiratory rate, tidal volume and inspiratory capacity. Our findings may underestimate pulmonary delivery for patients with distressed breathing patterns. In contrast, using a mask with filter to collect exhaled and fugitive aerosols may have had a reservoir effect slightly increasing inhaled upper airway and lung dose. Only one set of adult parameters representing relaxed respiratory pattern was used for in vitro testing, different parameters may provide different results. Further studies in acutely ill patients are warranted to evaluate dosing strategies for effective drug delivery across flows.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, aerosol delivery through HFNC provided therapeutic levels of lung deposition in healthy subjects. In vitro models simulating active heated/humidified exhalation

provided less overestimation of dose across conditions than models with passive unheated exhalation.

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## COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

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**Conflicts of interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Ethical approval:** All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

**Informed consent:** Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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Table 1 – Anthropometric characteristics and spirometric measures of participants who received inhalation therapy through HFNC at 10 L/min, 30 L/min and 50 L/min.

	<b>10 L/min</b> <b>(n=8)</b>	<b>30 L/min</b> <b>(n=7)</b>	<b>50 L/min</b> <b>(n=8)</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>AGE (years)</b>	30.88±8.34	24.00± 3.05	26.63±5.4	0.115
<b>Gender</b>	2M/6F	2M/5F	3M/5F	0.856
<b>BMI (Kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	22.24±2.25	25.62±1.48	24.64±3.60	0.058
<b>HR (bpm)</b>	78.57± 6.21	88.33±5.39	77.00±9.41	0.099
<b>RR (ipm)</b>	13.57± 4.07	15.33± 2.73	13.83± 3.65	0.650
<b>SpO<sub>2</sub> (%)</b>	98.14± 0.69	97.83±1.16	98.14±0.69	0.765
<b>IC (L)</b>	2.27±0.34	2.44± 0.45	2.52 ± 0.59	0.646
<b>Tidal Volume (L)</b>	0.91 ± 0.33	0.77 ± 0.15	0.70 ± 0.52	0.599
<b>FEV<sub>1</sub> (% pred)</b>	94.00 ±10.11	90.67 ± 8.31	89.00 ± 6.57	0.594
<b>FVC (% pred)</b>	93.33±9.00	89.33±6.77	89.33±6.12	0.570
<b>PEF (% pred)</b>	82.20±18.95	82.40±6.46	81.40±4.61	0.990
<b>FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC (%pred)</b>	100.0 ±5.17	100.17±6.85	98.17±7.38	0.843

Data is expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

One-Way Anova - p<0.05.

BMI = body mass index, HR= heart rate, RR = respiratory rate, SpO<sub>2</sub>=oxygen saturation, IC = inspiratory capacity, FEV<sub>1</sub>%pred= percentage of predicted for forced expiratory volume in 1s, FVC% pred = percentage of predicted forced vital capacity, PEF%pred = percentage of predicted for peak expiratory flow, FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC % pred = percent predicted for the ratio of forced expiratory volume in 1s and forced vital capacity.

Table 2 – Percentage of mass aerosol deposition across compartments with different flow rates using the heated/humidified HFNC system.

	10L/min (n=08)	30L/min (n=07)	50L/min (n=08)	p-value
Lung (%)	11.81±4.90	3.76±1.36*	2.23±0.81**	< 0.001 <sup>#</sup>
Upper airway(%)	36.46±10.49	42.46±14.43	46.72±8.58	0.213
Stomach(%)	0.25±0.10	0.69±0.75	0.23±0.32	0.118
Nebulizer(%)	10.29± 5.75	6.89± 4.37	7.63±5.63	0.437
Nasal Cannula(%)	6.51±2.46	9.76±2.47***	13.37±3.07**	< 0.001
Tubing(%)	16.93±4.78	19.08±8.98	16.92 ± 5.64	0.749
Chamber(%)	9.25 ± 4.33	13.08 ± 8.28	7.96 ± 1.74	0.277 <sup>#</sup>
Filter (%)	8.69 ±3.09	4.23 ± 2.41*	4.90 ± 2.77**	0.011

Data is expressed as percentage (mean ± standard deviation).

One-Way ANOVA and #Kruskal-Wallis Test. p<0.05.

\*10 L/min x 30 L/min \*\*10 L/min x 50L/min \*\*\*30L/min x 50L/min.

Table 3 In vitro deposition as aerosol % dose (mean  $\pm$  SD) delivered via HFNC with heated humidifier off and on using a model with active and passive heated exhalation at 10, 30 and 50 L/min.

HEATED HUMIDIFIER OFF			HEATED HUMIDIFIER ON			
Flow Rate	Active Heated Exhalation	Passive Exhalation	P value*	Active Heated Exhalation	Passive Exhalation	P value*
<b>10L/min</b>	13.7 $\pm$ 0.94	11.6 $\pm$ 1.04	0.010	11.4 $\pm$ 0.27	16.5 $\pm$ 0.24	0.003
<b>30L/min</b>	7.01 $\pm$ 0.63	5.91 $\pm$ 0.21	0.150	5.33 $\pm$ 0.18	6.3 $\pm$ 0.30	0.001
<b>50L/min</b>	4.51 $\pm$ 0.28	3.96 $\pm$ 0.37	0.247	2.66 $\pm$ 0.08	2.87 $\pm$ 0.08	0.199
<b>P value**</b>	0.0001	0.0001		0.0001	0.0001	

\* Paired Test – T / \*\* One way ANOVA

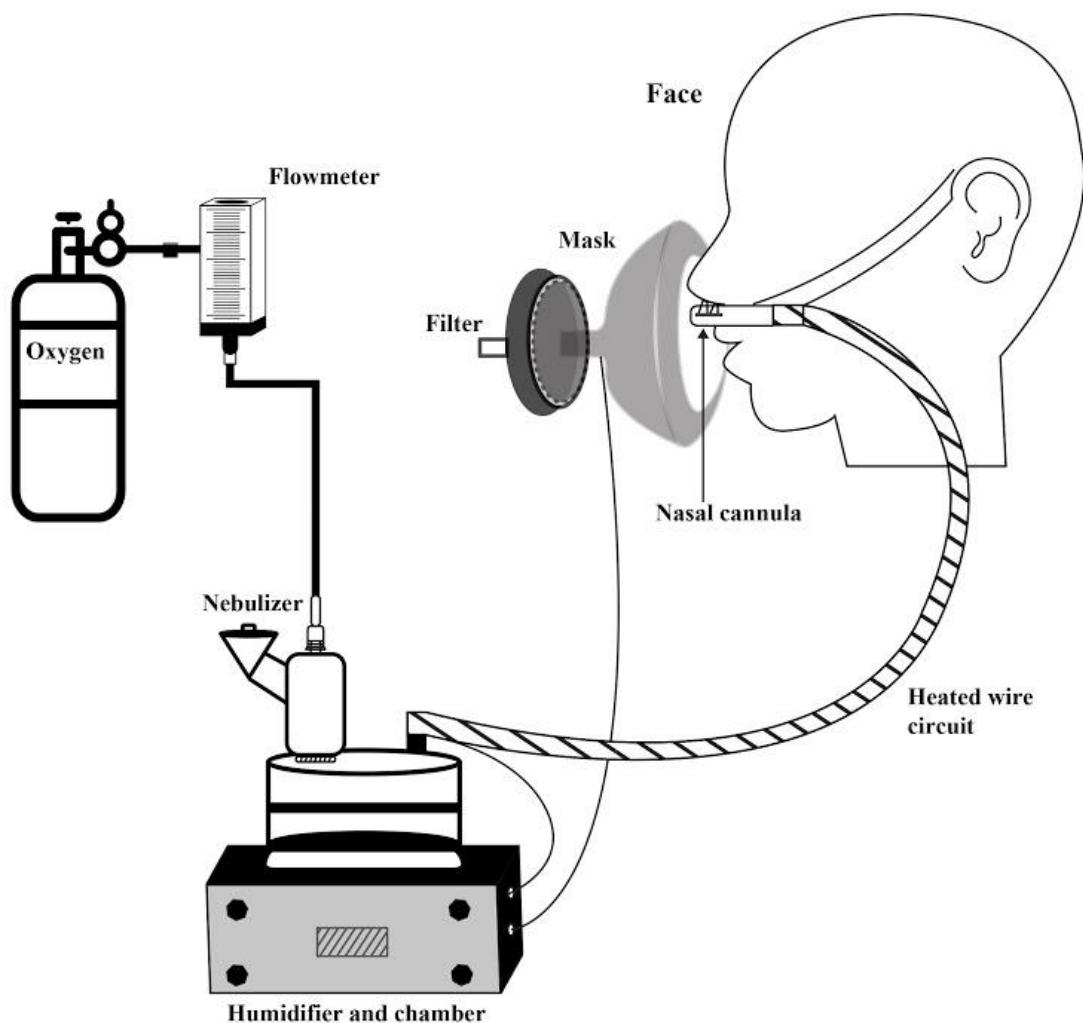


Figure 1 – High Flow Nasal Cannula system consisted of compressed oxygen reduced through regulator to a press compensated flowmeter, into a T-piece containing a vibrating mesh nebulizer attached to the inlet of the humidifier chamber, connected to heated wire circuit attached to a nasal cannula, placed in the nares of the subject. A mask with collecting filter was placed over the face and cannula to collect exhaled and fugitive aerosol.

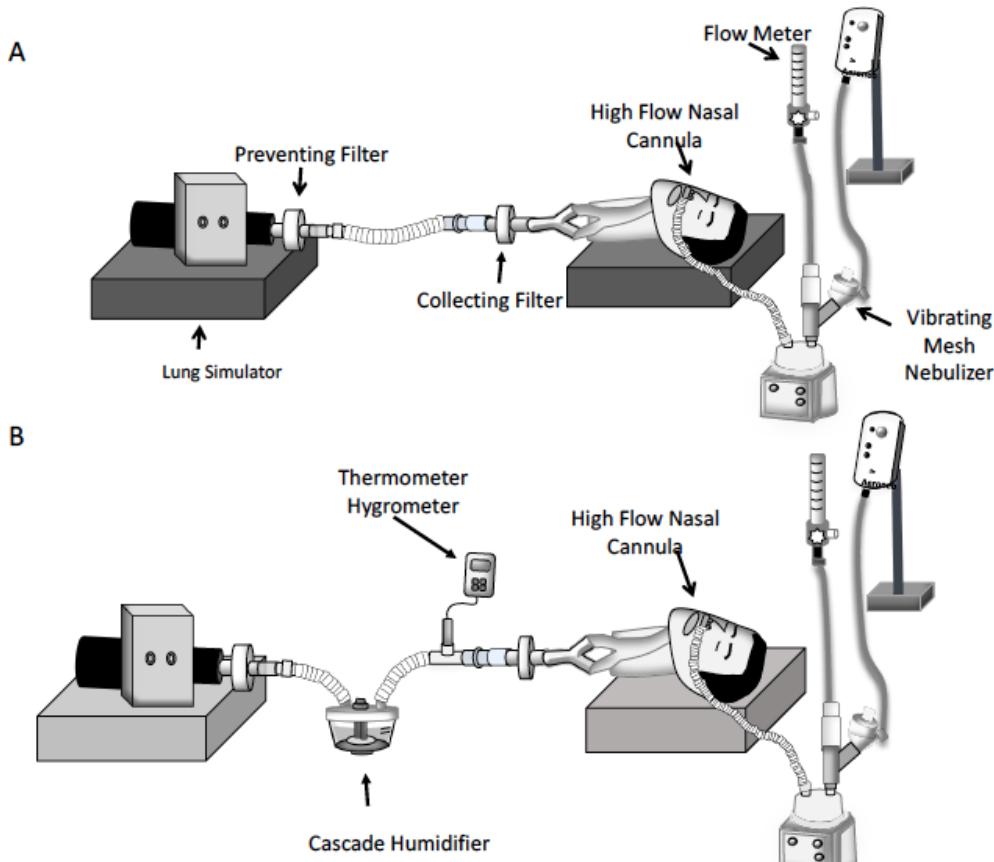


Figure 2: Diagram of standard in vitro setup for HFNC (A) with gas flow passing through a t-piece with vibrating mesh into the inlet of a humidifier chamber, exiting through connecting tubing attached to nasal cannula, placed in the nares of an adult anatomic model with a collecting filter distal to the bronchi attached via tubing a preventing filter to a sinusoidal pump set to adult parameters (Vt 500 mL, respiratory rate of 15 and I:E ratio of 1:2); and (B) with a cascade humidifier heated to 37 degree C, with > 95% relative humidity as determined by a thermometer hygrometer placed between the humidifier and the collecting filter.

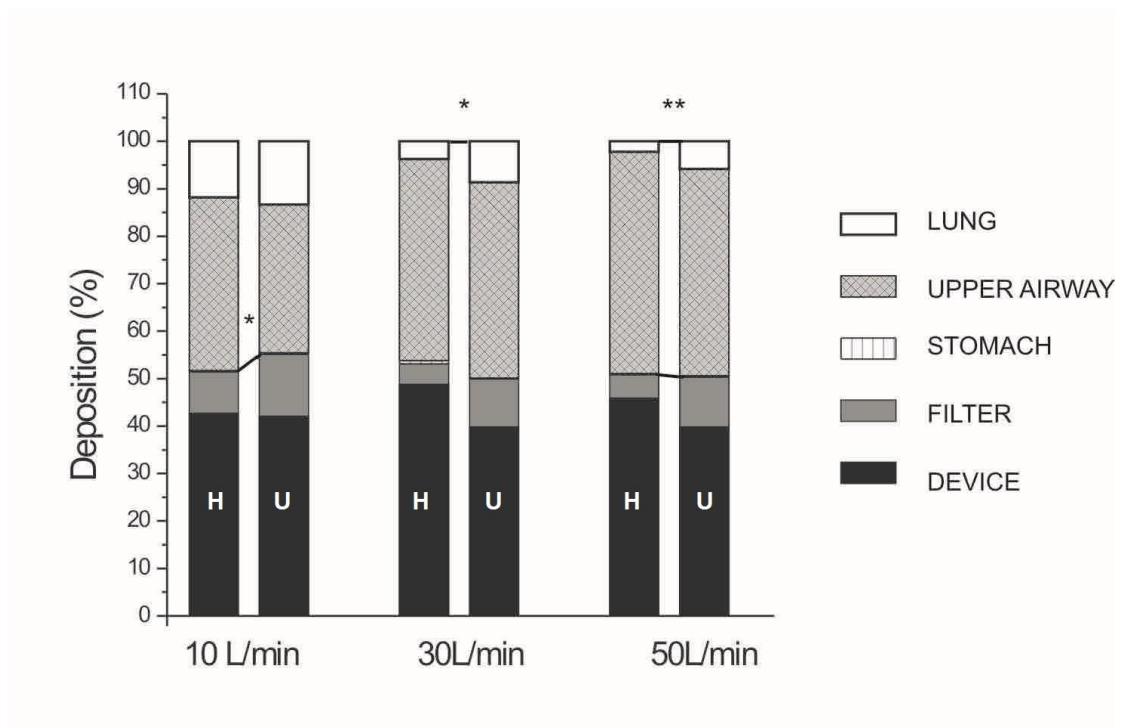
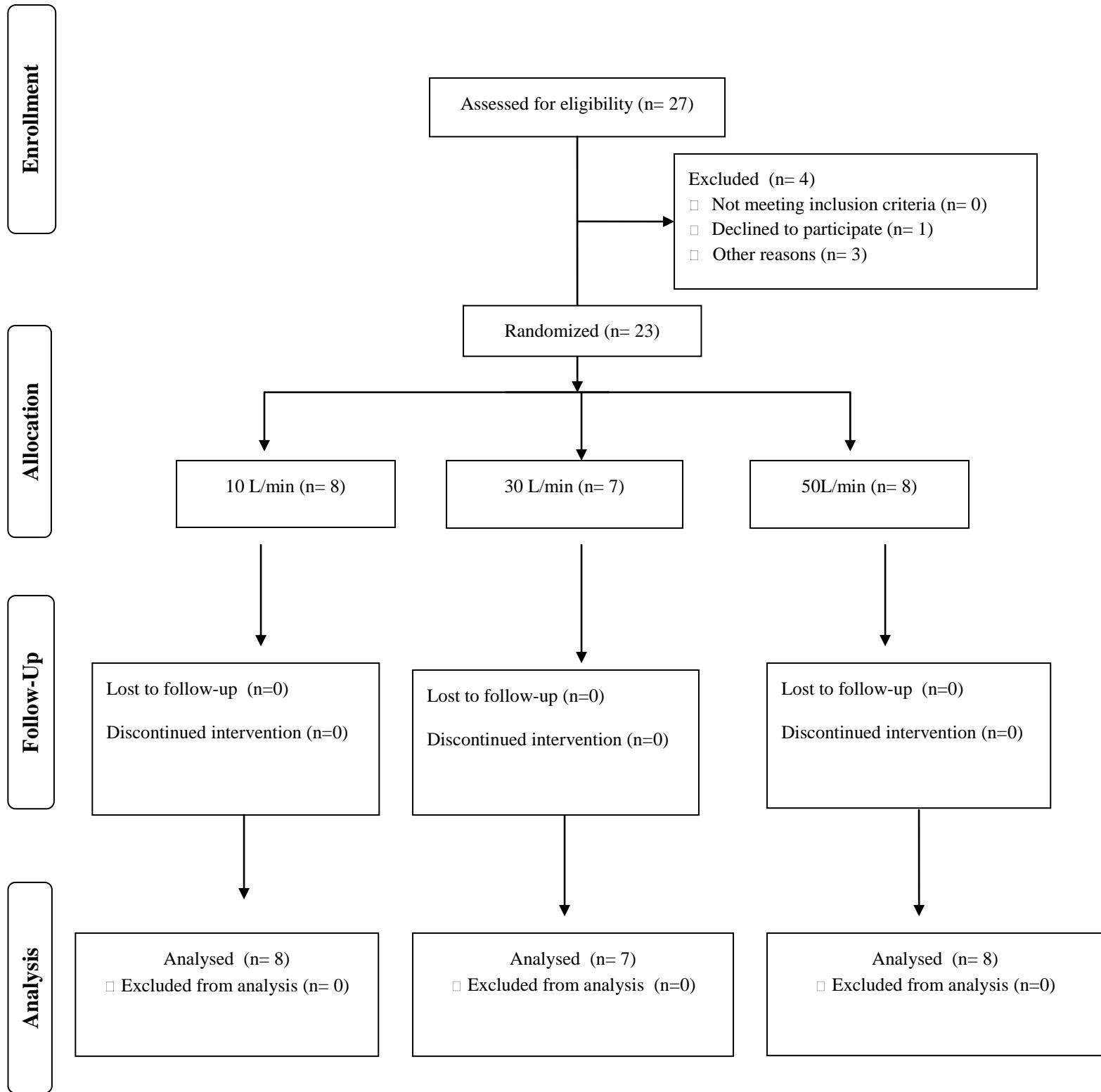
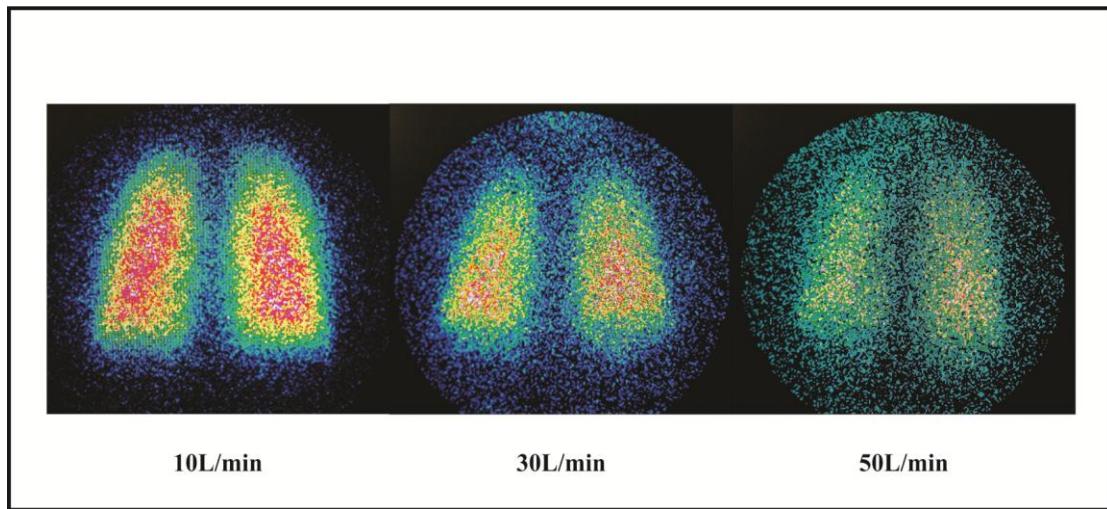


Figure 3 – Aerosol distribution across compartments with HFNC during heated (H) and unheated (U) at flows of 10, 30 and 50 L/min.



Supplementary Figure 1 (S1)—Flow chart



Supplementary Figure 2. Representative images of pulmonary deposition with heated/humidified high flow nasal cannula (HFNC) at 10 L/min, 30 L/min and 50 L/min.

## APÊNDICE C – TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO  
CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE  
DEPARTAMENTO DE FISIOTERAPIA**

**TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO**  
(PARA MAIORES DE 18 ANOS OU EMANCIPADOS - Resolução 466/12)

Convidamos o (a) Sr. (a) para participar como voluntário (a) da pesquisa Avaliação da Deposição do Radioaerossol por meio de Sistemas de Alto fluxo e Cânula Nasal , que está sob a responsabilidade da pesquisadora Luciana Alcoforado Mendes Da Silva, Av. Prof. Moraes Rego, 1235 – Cidade Universitária – Recife- PE – CEP 50670-901 – FONE 92675355 – email – liscalcoforado@yahoo.com.br para contato do pesquisador responsável (inclusive ligações a cobrar) e está sob a orientação de: Armele de Fátima Dornelas de Andrade. Telefones para contato: (87818965), e-mail (armeledornelas@yahoo.com).

Este Termo de Consentimento pode conter alguns tópicos que o/a senhor/a não entenda. Caso haja alguma dúvida, pergunte à pessoa a quem está lhe entrevistando, para que o/a senhor/a esteja bem esclarecido (a) sobre tudo que está respondendo. Após ser esclarecido (a) sobre as informações a seguir, caso aceite em fazer parte do estudo, rubrique as folhas e assine ao final deste documento, que está em duas vias. Uma delas é sua e a outra é do pesquisador responsável. Em caso de recusa o (a) Sr. (a) não será penalizado (a) de forma alguma. Também garantimos que o (a) Senhor (a) tem o direito de retirar o consentimento da sua participação em qualquer fase da pesquisa, sem qualquer penalidade.

**INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESQUISA:**  
**OBJETIVO**

Comparar a deposição e distribuição pulmonar do radioaerossol em voluntários saudáveis utilizando sistemas de alto fluxo e cânula nasal em diferentes fluxos.

**Riscos**

Dentre os riscos que podem acontecer são não adaptação à nebulização e cânula nasal durante a pesquisa e constrangimento por não querer participar da pesquisa. Além disso, para realizar o exame de cintilografia, os voluntários irão inalar um radioisótopo, o qual será utilizado em baixa concentração e sendo eliminado do organismo de forma rápida e sem repercussões no organismo. Os riscos serão minimizados já que a pesquisa será desenvolvida no setor de cintilografia do Hospital das Clínicas onde tem profissionais preparados para qualquer problema. Qualquer situação descrita anteriormente, a pesquisa será interrompida e, a qualquer momento, o voluntário poderá desistir do estudo, sem prejuízo do mesmo.

Todas as etapas e procedimentos do estudo serão avaliados e realizados pelo pesquisador. O tempo de intervenção será em torno de 30 min.

## **Benefícios**

Não haverá benefícios diretos pela pesquisa. Porém através do estudo, será avaliado mais uma opção de nebulização e entender o comportamento destas formas de nebulização em pessoas sem doença pulmonar.

As informações desta pesquisa serão confidenciais e serão divulgadas apenas em eventos ou publicações científicas, não havendo identificação dos voluntários, a não ser entre os responsáveis pelo estudo, sendo assegurado o sigilo sobre a sua participação. Os dados coletados nesta pesquisa ficarão armazenados em pastas de arquivo e computador pessoal, sob a responsabilidade do pesquisador Orientador, no endereço acima informado, pelo período de 5 anos.

O (a) senhor (a) não pagará nada para participar desta pesquisa. Se houver necessidade, as despesas para a sua participação serão assumidos pelos pesquisadores (ressarcimento de transporte e alimentação). Fica também garantida indenização em casos de danos, comprovadamente decorrentes da participação na pesquisa, conforme decisão judicial ou extrajudicial.

Em caso de dúvidas relacionadas aos aspectos éticos deste estudo, você poderá consultar o Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa Envolvendo Seres Humanos da UFPE no endereço: (**Avenida da Engenharia s/n – 1º Andar, sala 4 - Cidade Universitária, Recife-PE, CEP: 50740-600, Tel.: (81) 2126.8588 – e-mail: cepccs@ufpe.br**).

---

(assinatura do pesquisador)

## **CONSENTIMENTO DA PARTICIPAÇÃO DA PESSOA COMO VOLUNTÁRIO (A)**

Eu, \_\_\_\_\_, CPF \_\_\_\_\_, abaixo assinado, após a leitura (ou a escuta da leitura) deste documento e de ter tido a oportunidade de conversar e ter esclarecido as minhas dúvidas com o pesquisador responsável, concordo em participar do estudo valiação da Deposição do Radioaerosol por meio de Sistemas de Alto fluxo e Cânula Nasal como voluntário (a). Fui devidamente informado (a) e esclarecido (a) pelo(a) pesquisador (a) sobre a pesquisa, os procedimentos nela envolvidos, assim como os possíveis riscos e benefícios decorrentes de minha participação. Foi-me garantido que posso retirar o meu consentimento a qualquer momento, sem que isto leve a qualquer penalidade (ou interrupção de meu acompanhamento/ assistência/tratamento).

Local e data \_\_\_\_\_

Assinatura do participante: \_\_\_\_\_

**Presenciamos a solicitação de consentimento, esclarecimentos sobre a pesquisa e o aceite do voluntário em participar. (02 testemunhas não ligadas à equipe de pesquisadores):**

**NOME**

**ASSINATURA**

**NOME**

**ASSINATURA**

## APÊNDICE D – INSTRUMENTO DE COLETA DE DADOS

PFE									
VEF/CVF									
FEF 25-75%									
MVV									
IDADE PULMONAR									

## DADOS DA CINTILOGRAFIA

## FASE I

## PULMÃO POSTERIOR

VARIÁVEIS	PULMÃO DIREITO	PULMÃO ESQUERDO	ESTÔMAGO
TOTAL COUNTS			
SD			
MAX COUNTS			
MIN COUNTS			

## PULMÃO ANTERIOR

VARIÁVEIS	PULMÃO DIREITO	PULMÃO ESQUERDO	ESTÔMAGO
TOTAL COUNTS			
SD			
MAX COUNTS			
MIN COUNTS			

## FACE

VARIÁVEIS	
TOTAL COUNTS	
SD	
MAX COUNTS	
MIN COUNTS	

VARIÁVEIS	NEBULIZADOR	ADAPTADOR	FILTROS
TOTAL COUNTS			
SD			
MAX COUNTS			
MIN COUNTS			

FASE 2

PULMÃO POSTERIOR

VARIÁVEIS	PULMÃO DIREITO	PULMÃO ESQUERDO	ESTÔMAGO
TOTAL COUNTS			
SD			
MAX COUNTS			
MIN COUNTS			

PULMÃO ANTERIOR

VARIÁVEIS	PULMÃO DIREITO	PULMÃO ESQUERDO	ESTÔMAGO
TOTAL COUNTS			
SD			
MAX COUNTS			
MIN COUNTS			

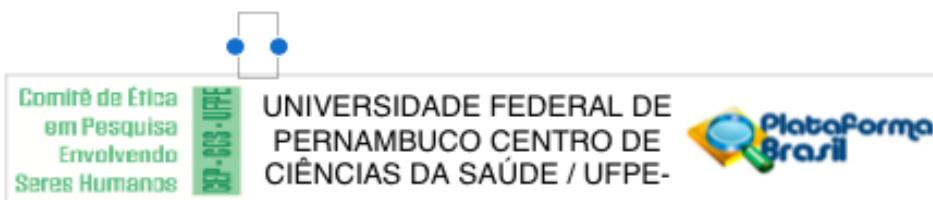
FACE

VARIÁVEIS	
TOTAL COUNTS	
SD	
MAX COUNTS	
MIN COUNTS	

MECANISMOS

VARIÁVEIS	NEBULIZADOR	ADAPTADOR	FILTROS
TOTAL COUNTS			
SD			
MAX COUNTS			
MIN COUNTS			

## ANEXO I – APROVAÇÃO DO COMITÊ DE ÉTICA



### PARECER CONSUBSTANCIADO DO CEP

#### DADOS DO PROJETO DE PESQUISA

**Título da Pesquisa:** Avaliação Cintilográfica da Deposição Pulmonar com Nebulizadores de Membrana - MESH

**Pesquisador:** Luciana Alcoforado Mendes da Silva

**Área Temática:**

**Versão:** 2

**CAAE:** 44794415.4.0000.5208

**Instituição Proponente:** Departamento de Fisioterapia - DEFISIO

**Patrocinador Principal:** Financiamento Próprio

#### DADOS DO PARECER

**Número do Parecer:** 1.125.999

**Data da Relatoria:** 29/07/2015

#### Apresentação do Projeto:

O projeto tem objetivo de pesquisa clínica e tem desenho randomizado cruzado.

Tem por finalidade comparar a deposição pulmonar de solução contendo inalação do radioaerosol (ácido dietilinotriaminopentacético marcado com Tecnécio - DTPA) em solução salina administrada usando nebulizador de malha de vibração (NM - mesh vibrating nebulizer) comparado com a administração por nebulizador de jato (NJ), em 40 indivíduos sem doenças respiratórias com idade compreendida entre 18 e 65 anos recrutados no Departamento de Fisioterapia e Hospital das Clínicas da Pernambuco.

Após a inalação do radioaerosol os participantes serão posicionados sentados em uma cadeira em frente à câmara gama (Starcam 3200 GE, Califórnia, EUA) para aquisição das imagens e determinação da deposição pulmonar do radioaerosol. Os exames serão realizados em dias diferentes e também realizarão espirometrias.

Todos os procedimentos são padronizados e usados rotineiramente. O nível de radiação é bem menor que o de uma radiografia de tórax.

#### Objetivo da Pesquisa:

Comparar a deposição do radioarossol utilizando NM quando comparados ao NJ em indivíduos

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<b>UF:</b> PE	<b>Município:</b> RECIFE
<b>Telefone:</b> (81)2126-8588	<b>E-mail:</b> cepccs@ufpe.br



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Continuação do Parecer: 1.125.999

saudáveis.

**Avaliação dos Riscos e Benefícios:**

Adequados

**Comentários e Considerações sobre a Pesquisa:**

Não

**Considerações sobre os Termos de apresentação obrigatória:**

Há carta de anuência e TCLE adequados

**Recomendações:**

Sugiro, no cálculo amostral, especificar quais as diferenças e em quais desfechos se deseja ser capaz de encontrá-las com os erros alfa e beta indicados.

**Conclusões ou Pendências e Lista de Inadequações:**

Não

**Situação do Parecer:**

Aprovado

**Necessita Apreciação da CONEP:**

Não

**Considerações Finais a critério do CEP:**

As exigências foram atendidas e o protocolo está APROVADO, sendo liberado para o início da coleta de dados. Informamos que a APROVAÇÃO DEFINITIVA do projeto só será dada após o envio do Relatório Final da pesquisa. O pesquisador deverá fazer o download do modelo de Relatório Final para enviá-lo via "Notificação", pela Plataforma Brasil. Siga as instruções do link "Para enviar Relatório Final", disponível no site do CEP/CCS/UFPE. Após apreciação desse relatório, o CEP emitirá novo Parecer Consustanciado definitivo pelo sistema Plataforma Brasil.

Informamos, ainda, que o (a) pesquisador (a) deve desenvolver a pesquisa conforme delineada neste protocolo aprovado, exceto quando perceber risco ou dano não previsto ao voluntário participante (item V.3., da Resolução CNS/MS N° 466/12).

Eventuais modificações nesta pesquisa devem ser solicitadas através de EMENDA ao projeto, identificando a parte do protocolo a ser modificada e suas justificativas.

Para projetos com mais de um ano de execução, é obrigatório que o pesquisador responsável pelo Protocolo de Pesquisa apresente a este Comitê de Ética relatórios parciais das atividades desenvolvidas no período de 12 meses a contar da data de sua aprovação (item X.1.3.b., da

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Continuação do Parecer: 1.125.999

Resolução CNS/MS Nº 466/12).

O CEP/CCS/UFPE deve ser informado de todos os efeitos adversos ou fatos relevantes que alterem o curso normal do estudo (item V.5., da Resolução CNS/MS Nº 466/12). É papel do/a pesquisador/a assegurar todas as medidas imediatas e adequadas frente a evento adverso grave ocorrido (mesmo que tenha sido em outro centro) e ainda, enviar notificação à ANVISA – Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária, junto com seu posicionamento.

RECIFE, 26 de Junho de 2015

---

**Assinado por:**  
**LUCIANO TAVARES MONTENEGRO**  
 (Coordenador)

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## ANEXO II– APROVAÇÃO DO COMITÊ DE ÉTICA



SECRETARIA DE SAÚDE DO ESTADO DE PERNAMBUCO

HOSPITAL AGAMENON MAGALHÃES

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**COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA**

Recife, 20 de novembro de 2008.

Prezada Investigadora

Informamos a Vsa que foi aprovado na reunião do dia 19/11/2008, pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa do Hospital Agamenon Magalhães, o projeto de pesquisa, “**ANÁLISE CINTILOGRÁFICA DA DEPOSIÇÃO PULMONAR DE RÁDIOAERROSSOL NA NEBULIZAÇÃO CARREADA PELO HELIOX ASSOCIADA À PRESSÃO POSSITIVA NO FINAL DA EXPIRAÇÃO EM PACIENTES ASMÁTICOS**”, conforme normas para pesquisa, envolvendo seres humanos resolução 196/96.

Atenciosamente,

Maria Aparecida Torres de Lacerda  
M<sup>a</sup> Aparecida Torres de Lacerda  
Secretária do Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa - HAM

## ANEXO III – PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA

Respiratory Medicine (2013) 107, 1178–1185

Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)**SciVerse ScienceDirect**journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/rmed](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/rmed)

## Evaluation of lung function and deposition of aerosolized bronchodilators carried by heliox associated with positive expiratory pressure in stable asthmatics: A randomized clinical trial



Luciana Alcoforado <sup>a</sup>, Simone Brandão <sup>b</sup>, Catarina Rattes <sup>a</sup>,  
 Daniella Brandão <sup>a</sup>, Vitória Lima <sup>a</sup>, Gildo Ferreira Lima <sup>c</sup>,  
 James B. Fink <sup>d</sup>, Armele Dornelas de Andrade <sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Physiotherapy, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil<sup>b</sup> Department of Nuclear Medicine, Hospital das Clínicas da UFPE, Recife, Brazil<sup>c</sup> Department of Pulmonology, Hospital das Clínicas da UFPE, Recife, Brazil<sup>d</sup> Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, USA

Received 28 January 2013; accepted 26 March 2013

Available online 9 May 2013

**KEYWORDS**

Asthma;  
 Aerosol;  
 Helium

**Summary**

While administration of medical aerosols with heliox and positive airway pressure are both used clinically to improve aerosol delivery, few studies have differentiated their separate roles in treatment of asthmatics. The aim of this randomized, double blinded study is to differentiate the effect of heliox and oxygen with and without positive expiratory pressure (PEP), on delivery of radiotagged inhaled bronchodilators on pulmonary function and deposition in asthmatics. 32 patients between 18 and 65 years of age diagnosed with stable moderate to severe asthma were randomly assigned into four groups: (1) Heliox + PEP ( $n = 6$ ), (2) Oxygen + PEP ( $n = 6$ ), (3) Heliox ( $n = 11$ ) and (4) Oxygen without PEP ( $n = 9$ ). Each group received 1 mg of fenoterol and 2 mg of ipratropium bromide combined with 25 mCi

**Abbreviation List:** COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CPAP, continuous positive airway pressure; DBP, systolic blood pressure; DTPA – Tc<sup>99m</sup>, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid technetium-99m; EPAP, expiratory positive airway pressure; FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC, forced vital capacity; IC, inspiratory capacity; IPPB, intermittent positive pressure breathing; HR, heart rate; PEP, positive expiratory pressure; PEEP, positive end expiratory pressure; PEEPi, intrinsic positive end expiratory pressure; PEF, peak expiratory flow; RR, respiratory rate; ROIs, regions of interest; SBP, diastolic blood pressure; SpO<sub>2</sub>, peripheral oxygen saturation.

\* Corresponding author. Departamento de Fisioterapia, Av. Jornalista Aníbal Fernandes, Cidade Universitária, CEP 50740-560, Recife, PE, Brazil.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rmed.2013.03.020>

## Trocador de calor e umidade: proteção contra infecções pulmonares? Estudo piloto

*Heat and moisture exchanger: protection against lung infections? Pilot study*

Luciana Alcoforado<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Paiva<sup>2</sup>, Filipe Souza da Silva<sup>3</sup>, André Martins Galvão<sup>2</sup>, Valdecir Galindo Filho<sup>1</sup>, Daniella Cunha Brandão<sup>2</sup>, Heloisa Ramos Lacerda<sup>1</sup>, Armele Dornelas de Andrade<sup>4</sup>

**RESUMO |** O objetivo deste trabalho foi realizar um estudo bacteriológico comparativo entre os sistemas de umidificação aquoso aquecido (UAA) e filtro trocador de calor e umidade (FTCU) quanto à colonização bacteriana e à incidência de infecção respiratória em pacientes submetidos à ventilação mecânica (VM). Trata-se de uma pesquisa prospectiva, controlada e randomizada, na qual 15 pacientes internados na Unidade de Terapia Intensiva (UTI) foram distribuídos em dois grupos. O primeiro fez uso de UAA (n=7) e o outro de FTCU (n=8). Foram coletadas amostras da secreção traqueal condensado do circuito e FTCU na admissão do paciente, no quarto e oitavo dias, e realizada análise bacteriológica dos mesmos. Quanto às características antropométricas, não observou-se diferenças entre os grupos estudados. A prevalência de pneumonia associada à ventilação (PAV) foi de 57% no UAA e 62,5% no FTCU. Ao realizar a análise bacteriológica quantitativa entre eles, não foram observadas variações, sugerindo não haver diferença na prevenção de PAV entre os sistemas de umidificação; porém a presença das mesmas bactérias na secreção traqueal e no condensado e ausência destas na membrana do FTCU podem indicar que a principal fonte de contaminação é o próprio paciente.

**Descritores |** respiração artificial; umidade; ventiladores mecânicos; pneumonia associada à ventilação mecânica; dispositivos de proteção respiratória.

**ABSTRACT |** The aim of this study was to conduct a bacteriological research comparing the aqueous heated humidification systems (HH) and filter heat and moisture exchanger (FHME) and to bacterial colonization and the incidence of respiratory infection in patients undergoing mechanical ventilation. It is a prospective, controlled trial, in that 15 intensive care unit (ICU) patients were divided into two groups. The first made use of HH (n=7) and the other, FHME (n=8). We collected samples of tracheal secretions, and condensate circuit FHME at admission in the fourth and eighth day and bacteriological analysis of the same place. Regarding the anthropometric characteristics, no differences were observed between the groups. The prevalence of ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) was 57% in the HH and 62,5% in FHME. When performing quantitative bacteriological analysis between the group and HH and FHME, differences were not observed, suggesting no variation in the prevention of VAP between the humidification systems, but the presence of these bacteria in the tracheal and condensate and in the absence of these membrane FHME may indicate that the main source of contamination is the patient himself.

**Keywords |** respiration, artificial; humidity; ventilators, mechanical; pneumonia, ventilator-associated; respiratory protective devices.

Estudo desenvolvido no Hospital das Clínicas da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco (UFPE) - Recife (PE), Brasil.

<sup>1</sup>Mestre em Ciências da Saúde pela UFPE; Laboratório de Fisioterapia Cardiorespiratória do Departamento de Fisioterapia da UFPE - Recife (PE), Brasil.

<sup>2</sup>Laboratório de Fisioterapia Cardiorespiratória do Departamento de Fisioterapia da UFPE - Recife (PE), Brasil.

<sup>3</sup>Doutora em Doenças Infecciosas pela Universidade de São Paulo (USP) - São Paulo (SP), Brasil.

<sup>4</sup>Pós-doutorado pela Universidade British Columbia - Vancouver, Canadá.

Endereço para correspondência: Armele Dornelas de Andrade - Juvenal Moraes Rego, s/nº - Cidade Universitária - CEP: 50670-091 - Recife (PE), Brasil.

Email: armeledornelas@yahoo.com

Apresentação abr. 2012 - Aceito para publicação fev. 2012 - Fonte de financiamento: nenhuma - Conflito de interesses: nada a declarar - Passeio de aprovação do Comitê de Ética

e Pesquisa em Seus Humanos do Centro de Clínicas da Saúde nº 236/2004, conforme resolução 196/96.



## Chest wall regional volume in heart failure patients during inspiratory loaded breathing

Daniella Cunha Brandão<sup>a,\*</sup>, Susan Martins Lage<sup>b</sup>, Raquel Rodrigues Britto<sup>b</sup>, Verônica Franco Parreira<sup>b</sup>, Wilson Alves de Oliveira Jr<sup>c</sup>, Silvia Marinho Martins<sup>c</sup>, Andrea Aliverti<sup>d</sup>, Larissa de Andrade Carvalho<sup>e</sup>, Jasiel Frutuoso do Nascimento Junior<sup>e</sup>, Luciana Alcoforado<sup>b</sup>, Inês Remígio<sup>b</sup>, Armele Dornelas de Andrade<sup>e</sup>

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<sup>d</sup> Department of Biomechanics, Politecnico di Milano, Milan, Italy

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### ARTICLE INFO

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Accepted 6 December 2011

Keywords:  
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Cardiomegaly  
Respiratory mechanics  
Respiratory muscle recruitment  
Respiratory control  
Optoelectronic plethysmography

### ABSTRACT

Were evaluated individuals divided into two groups: we studied chronic heart failure (CHF) (19 patients with CHF plus cardiomegaly) and control (12 healthy volunteers) during performance of inspiratory loaded breathing (ILB). We evaluated: spiroometry, functional capacity through the six-minute walk test (6MWT), and distribution of thoracoabdominal volumes via optoelectronic plethysmography (OEP), namely volume variations of pulmonary rib cage (Vrc,p), abdominal rib cage (Vrc,a), and abdomen (Valb). In each compartment, the percentage contributions of right and left sides were also calculated. During ILB, patients with heart failure were characterized by a significant reduction of the Vrc,a volume variations compared to the control group. Correlations were found between left %Vrc,a on the left side measured during ILB and left ventricular ejection fraction ( $r=0.468$ ;  $p=0.049$ ), and dyspnea after the 6MWT ( $r=-0.878$ ;  $p<0.01$ ). Then, patients with CHF and cardiomegaly are characterized by a reduced mobility in left part of the lower part of the rib cage, that contributes leading to increased perception of dyspnea during submaximal exercise.

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### 1. Introduction

The main symptoms of chronic heart failure (CHF) are dyspnea and fatigue [Jeffries and Towbin, 2010; Pina, 2003]. Various studies have pointed out how these symptoms are related to abnormalities in respiratory muscles [Drexler et al., 1992; Coats, 1996] and the presence of cardiomegaly [Olson et al., 2006]. Respiratory muscle dysfunction has been reported as a reduction in the capacity to generate inspiratory muscle pressure and strength, a functional decline which can be attributed to histological and biochemical changes. Diaphragm biopsies from CHF patients have demonstrated the

occurrence of muscle fiber regeneration/transformation. Other mechanisms might include proinflammatory cytokine activation and decreased blood flow associated with the endothelial dysfunction characterizing CHF syndrome [Mancini et al., 1994; Mitch and Goldberg, 1996]. Some CHF patients exhibit lower maximal inspiratory pressure (MIP) and inspiratory muscle endurance, factors known to result in exercise limitation and deterioration in quality of life, in addition to worsening patient prognosis (Dall'Ago et al., 2006).

Studies on the role of cardiomegaly in respiratory symptoms of CHF patients are scarce in the literature [Olson et al., 2007]. Expansion of the limited thoracic volume, where extra-pulmonary restriction may be caused by competition between the lungs and heart for intrathoracic space, can lead to imbalance in the thoracoabdominal system. As the disease progresses and worsens, associated with cardiomegaly, minor effort leads to more frequent and severe dyspnea episodes and early muscle fatigue sets in [Ulrik et al., 1999].

Optoelectronic plethysmography (OEP) is used to elucidate the influence of cardiomegaly in regional distribution of ventilation in the thoracoabdominal system of CHF patients (Aliverti and Pedotti,

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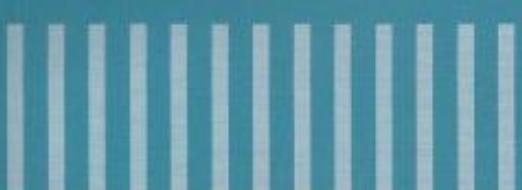
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Secad



ASSOBRAFIR

## AEROSOLTHERAPIA EM VENTILAÇÃO MECÂNICA: RECOMENDAÇÕES E EVIDÊNCIAS

JACQUELINE DE MELO BARCELAR  
LUCIANA ALCOFORADO MENDES DA SILVA  
VALDECIR CASTOR GALINDO FILHO  
JAMES FINK  
ARMÉLE DORNELAS DE ANDRADE

### ■ INTRODUÇÃO

O uso dos aerossóis no tratamento das afecções do trato respiratório tem sido relatado ao longo dos séculos, objetivando a deposição direta de diferentes medicamentos no sistema respiratório, com ação rápida e com menores efeitos colaterais quando comparado a outras vias de administração.

Vários fatores podem interferir na deposição dos aerossóis, considerando-se principalmente a aplicação de ventilação mecânica invasiva (VMI) ou não invasiva (VNI). De acordo com dados reportados na literatura, esses fatores podem ser agrupados em três categorias:

- relacionados ao ventilador mecânico;
- relacionados ao circuito de ventilação;
- relacionados aos dispositivos de inalação.

Entre a base de artigos pesquisados, observou-se grande quantidade de estudos *in vitro*, remetendo à prática da aerossoterapia durante a VM, com nível de evidência 7 e grau de recomendação B. Entretanto, salienta-se a importância do conhecimento por parte dos profissionais de saúde, diretamente ligados à terapia intensiva, dos diferentes fatores que afetam o rendimento dos inaladores e, consequentemente, a deposição pulmonar do aerossol.



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**Jose G. Venegas, Ph.D.**  
 Associate Professor of Anesthesia (Bioengineering)  
 Massachusetts General Hospital  
 Harvard Medical School  
 Harvard -MIT Division  
 Health Science & Technology

2-August-13

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter on request of the PhD student Luciana Alcoforado Mendes da Silva to attest that she spent from June 25 to August 2 of 2013 at the Pulmonary Imaging and Bioengineering Laboratory of the Massachusetts General Hospital. During that time, she gave a seminar about her own work in Brazil, and participated on lab activities such as discussion and interpretation of experimental findings and papers. She also learned to use image analysis software, such as Apollo and MatLab, and was an observer during our research studies of pulmonary function using PET-CT. She spent a total of 200 working hours in these activities and it was a pleasure to have her on our lab.

Jose G. Venegas Ph.D  
 Associate Professor of Anesthesia (Bioengineering)  
 Massachusetts General Hospital and  
 Harvard Medical School  
 Boston MA, USA

## USING AVERAGE ANATOMICAL INFORMATION TO ANALYZE SCINTIGRAPHY IMAGES OF AEROSOL DEPOSITION

Elliot E. Greenblatt<sup>1,3</sup>, Luciana Alcoforado<sup>2</sup>, Armele Dornelas de Andrade<sup>2</sup>, Jose G. Venegas<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Massachusetts Institute of Technology Boston, MA, USA*, <sup>2</sup>*Department of Physiotherapy, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil*,

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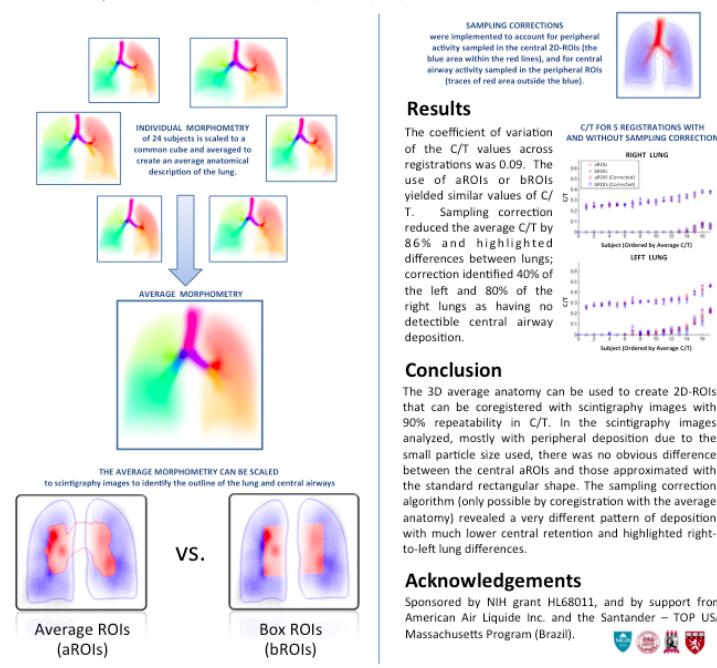
### Introduction

Defining the anatomical location of the central airways and the lung periphery is needed to evaluate the regional distribution of aerosol deposition in imaging studies. 2D anatomically based average ROIs (aROIs) were previously derived from 3D-HRCT chest scans of 24 subjects. We demonstrate that these aROIs can be coregistered to scintigraphy images and used to analyze aerosol deposition when no individual anatomical information is available. We evaluated the repeatability of the coregistration and measured activity within the aROIs. Using the 3D average anatomy, deposition within central airways and lung periphery could be separated.



### Methods

17 asthmatic subjects were imaged after  $\text{Tc}^{99m}$  labeled aerosol (MMAD 0.9  $\mu\text{m}$ ) was administered using a Venticis-II nebulizer (Ventibox-CIS Bio International, France). aROIs were stretched over the deposition image to match the outline of the lung and defined the peripheral region. The central region was defined in two ways: 1) using a standard rectangular Box ROI (bROI) based on the dimensions of the lung and 2) using a central airways aROI covering the same fraction of the lung volume as the central bROI. Coregistrations were conducted for all data sets and then repeated four more times. Based on the 3D average anatomy, sampling corrections were implemented to account for peripheral activity sampled in the central 2D-ROIs, and for central airway activity sampled in the peripheral ROIs. The fraction of aerosol retained in the central airways [C/T] was estimated for both ROI sets with and without sampling correction.



### Results

The coefficient of variation of the C/T values across registrations was 0.09. The use of aROIs or bROIs yielded similar values of C/T. Sampling correction reduced the average C/T by 8.6% and highlighted differences between lungs; correction identified 40% of the left and 80% of the right lungs as having no detectable central airway deposition.

### Conclusion

The 3D average anatomy can be used to create 2D-ROIs that can be coregistered with scintigraphy images with 90% repeatability in C/T. In the scintigraphy images analyzed, mostly with peripheral deposition due to the small particle size used, there was no obvious difference between the central aROIs and those approximated with the standard rectangular shape. The sampling correction algorithm (only possible by coregistration with the average anatomy) revealed a very different pattern of deposition with much lower central retention and highlighted right-to-left lung differences.

### Acknowledgements

Sponsored by NIH grant HL68011, and by support from American Air Liquide Inc. and the Santander – TOP USA Massachusetts Program (Brazil).



## Using Average Anatomical Information To Analyze Scintigraphy Images Of Aerosol Deposition

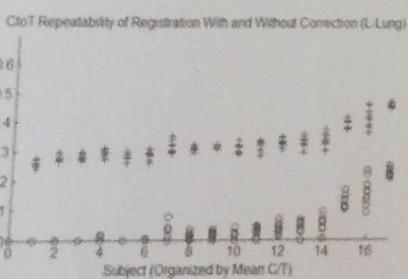
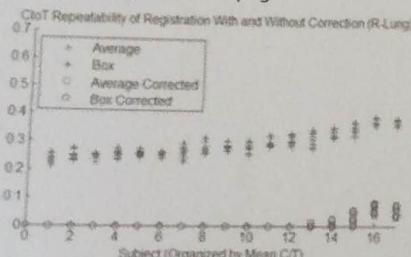
E. E. Greenblatt<sup>1, 2</sup>, L. Alcoforado<sup>3</sup>, A. Dornelas De Andrade<sup>3</sup>, J. G. Venegas<sup>4</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, MA, <sup>2, 3</sup>Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil, <sup>4</sup>Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

Corresponding author's email: eeg@mit.edu

**Introduction:** Defining the anatomical location of the central airways and the lung periphery is needed to evaluate the regional distribution of aerosol deposition in imaging studies. 2D anatomically based average ROIs (aROIs) were previously derived from 3D-HRCT chest scans of 24 subjects. We demonstrate that these aROIs can be coregistered to scintigraphy images and used to analyze aerosol deposition when no individual anatomical information is available. We evaluated the repeatability of the coregistration and measured activity within the aROIs. Using the 3D average anatomy, deposition within central airways and lung periphery could be separated.

**Methods:** 17 asthmatic subjects were imaged after  $Tc^{99m}$  labeled aerosol (MMAD 0.9  $\mu m$ ) was administered using a Venticis-II nebulizer (Ventibox-CIS Bio International, France). aROIs were stretched over the deposition image to match the outline of the lung and defined the peripheral region. The central region was defined in two ways: 1) using a standard rectangular Box ROI (bROI) based on the dimensions of the lung and 2) using a central airways aROI covering the same fraction of the lung volume as the central bROI. Coregistrations were conducted for all data sets and then repeated four more times. Based on the 3D average anatomy, sampling corrections were implemented to account for peripheral activity sampled in the central 2D-ROIs, and for central airway activity sampled in the peripheral ROIs. The fraction of aerosol retained in the central airways [C/T] was estimated for both ROI sets with and without sampling correction. figure for average rois no. 2.png



**Results:** The coefficient of variation of the C/T values across registrations was 0.09. The use of aROIs or bROIs yielded similar values of C/T. Sampling correction reduced the average C/T by 86% and highlighted differences between lungs; correction identified 40% of the left and 80% of the right lungs as having no detectable central airway deposition.

**Conclusion:** The 3D average anatomy can be used to create 2D-ROIs that can be coregistered with scintigraphy images with 90% repeatability in C/T. In the scintigraphy images analyzed, mostly with peripheral deposition due to the small particle size used, there was no obvious difference between the central aROIs and those approximated with the standard rectangular shape. The sampling correction algorithm (only possible by coregistration with the average anatomy) revealed a very different pattern of deposition with much lower central retention and highlighted right-to-left lung differences.

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#### DOES OBESITY CHANGE PATTERNS OF LUNG DEPOSITION?

Jacqueline Barcelar<sup>1</sup>, Luciana Alcoforado<sup>1</sup>, Valdecir Galindo<sup>1</sup>, Simone Brandão<sup>2</sup>, James B. Fink<sup>3</sup>, Armela Dornelas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Department of Physical Therapy

<sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Department of Nuclear Medicine

<sup>3</sup>Georgia State University; Respiratory Therapy Program

**Background:** The impact of obesity on aerosol deposition is not well characterized. The aim of this study was to compare radio-aerosol deposition in normal and obese women of normal weight, using 2-D planar scintigraphy.

**Methods:** 29 adult women, 14 normal (CG; BMI=18.5-24.99 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and 15 obese (OG; BMI ≥ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) inhaled 1 mCi of 99mTc - DTPA with normal saline to a volume of 0.2mL., using a novel vibrating mesh inhaler. Scintigraphy was used to determine mass balance between compartments.

**Results:** The groups showed differences in BMI (CG=22.06±1.97; OG=35.66±5.13,p=0.000), neck (GC=0.32±0.17; GO=0.36±0.03,p=0.005), waist (GC=0.75±0.08; GO=0.99±0.12,p=0.000) and hip circumferences (CG=1.01±0.06; OG=1.22±0.13,p=0.000). (table 1).

Table 1. Distribution between compartments in normal and obese groups.

	Normal (n=14)	Obese (n=15)	p-value
Lung(%)	64.26±6.41	55.94±8.81	0.015
Upper airways (%)	8.43±3.17	18.91±6.21	0.000
Stomach(%)	4.81±2.39	7.21±6.08	NS
Device(%)	0.36±0.51	0.41±0.55	NS
MP Cartridge(%)	19.00±5.69	14.63±4.09	0.045
Expiratory filter (%)	3.13±2.63	2.89±3.90	NS

**Conclusions:** The reduced pulmonary deposition with obese women was offset by greater deposition in oropharynx/stomach than found in normals.

Sponsored Research- This study was funded by a grant CNPq-PVE-400801/2013-2, FACEPE APQ 0234-4,08/12.

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#### DEPOSITION OF RADIOAEROSOL WITH JET AND MESH NEBULIZERS IN HEALTHY ADULTS

*Luciana Alcoforado<sup>1</sup>, Jacqueline Barcelar<sup>2</sup>, Valdecir Galindo<sup>2</sup>, Simone Brandão<sup>3</sup>, James B. Fink<sup>4</sup>, Armele Dornelas<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Department of Physical Therapy, Estacio College of Recife*

<sup>2</sup>*Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Department of Physical Therapy*

<sup>3</sup>*Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Department of Nuclear Medicine*

<sup>4</sup>*Georgia State University; Respiratory Therapy Program*

**Background:** Mesh nebulizers (MN) have lower residual volume and increased inhaled dose compared to jet nebulizers (JN) per in vitro and animal models. The aim of this study was to compare radio-aerosol deposition using MN and JN in healthy subjects, using 2-D planar scintigraphy.

**Methods:** A randomized trial in 6 normal subjects (4 female, 2 male) inhaled 99mTc-DTPA with an activity of 1 mCi with the normal saline to a total dose of 4 mL with JN (Misty Max, Air Life, Yorba Linda; USA) oxygen flow of 8 L / min and 1.5 mL with MN (Aeroneb Solo with Ultra adapter; Aerogen Galway, Ireland). Scintigraphy was used to determine distribution of deposition and mass balance between compartments.

**Results:** Distribution between compartments with JN and MN shown in table.

	Jet Nebulizer	Mesh Nebulizer	p-value
Lung	3.4±1.2	25.7±9.3	0.004
Upper airway	1.3±0.3	3.4±2.6	NS
Stomach	0.7±0.3	4.0±2.2	0.010
Adapter	9.2±4.8	46.8±17.9	0.037
Nebulizer	53.9±3.6	8.9±11.1	0.004
Expiratory filter	32.5±8.6	10.4±17.8	NS

**Conclusions:** Mesh with adapter was more efficient than jet nebulizer with higher radio-aerosol deposition in the lung and decreased residual drug in the nebulizer.

Sponsored Research- This study was funded by a grant CNPq-PVE-400801/2013-2, FACEPE APQ 0234-4.08/12.

20th ISAM-Congress  
 International Society for Aerosols In Medicine  
 May 31<sup>th</sup> to June 03<sup>rd</sup>, 2015 in Munich, Germany



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#### DEPOSITION OF RADIO-AEROSOL VIA ADULT HIGH FLOW NASAL CANNULA

James B. Fink<sup>1</sup>, Luciana Alcoforado<sup>2</sup>, Jacqueline Barcelar<sup>2</sup>, Valdecir Galindo<sup>2</sup>, Simone Brandão<sup>3</sup>, Armele Dornelas<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Georgia State University, Respiratory Therapy Program

<sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Department of Physiotherapy

<sup>3</sup>Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Department of Nuclear Medicine

**Background:** Aerosol delivery with High Flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC) has been described with in vitro models. We wanted to determine feasibility of quantifying radio-aerosol deposition using Mesh Nebulizer (MN) with HFNC in a healthy subject, using 2-D planar scintigraphy with two levels of radiation

**Methods:** A normal subject inhaled 99mTc-DTPA with an activity of 0.5 and 1.0 mCi with normal saline to a total dose of 1 mL in a MN (Aeroneb Solo; Aerogen Galway, Ireland) placed at the inlet of a heated humidifier with nasal delivery system (Optiflow; F&P) at 10 lpm. Scintigraphy was used to determine radiation deposition in lungs and distribution across compartments.

**Results:** Total counts were 1045903 and 505189 with 1.0 and 0.5 mCi, respectively. Percent of dose deposited across compartments with radiation of 1.0 and 0.5 mCi shown in table.

Dose in mCi	1.0	0.5
% Distribution		
Lung	15.4	15.6
Upper airway	7.9	8.9
Stomach	0.2	0.3
Device	26.5	32.3
Nebulizer	1.5	1.9
Expiratory filter	33.2	22.9

**Conclusions:** Lung dose and distribution were consistent with both levels of radiation tested. This feasibility to be followed with in vivo testing at 10, 30 and 50 lpm in a larger population.

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#### IMPACT OF BREATHING PATTERN ON DEPOSITON AND TOLERABILITY OF A NOVEL LIQUID INHALER

*Valdecir Castor Galindo<sup>1</sup>, Jacqueline de Melo Barcelar<sup>1</sup>, Luciana Alcoforado<sup>1</sup>, Simone Cristina S. Brandão<sup>2</sup>, James B. Fink<sup>3</sup>, Armélia Dornelas de Andrade<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physical Therapy, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

<sup>2</sup>Depts of Physical Therapy and Nuclear Med, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

<sup>3</sup>Georgia State University, Respiratory Therapy Program

**Background:** The aim of this study was to compare radio-aerosol deposition and tolerability in normal subjects with 2 breathing patterns, using 2-D planar scintigraphy.

**Methods:** 6 normal adults, inhaled 1 mCi of 99mTc - DTPA with normal saline to 0,2mL volume, using a novel vibrating mesh inhaler at 7 – 14 lpm to maximal lung volume (pattern 1) and 5 second inspiration (pattern 2), both with 5 sec breath hold.. Scintigraphy (2D) was used to determine mass balance between compartments.

**Results:** Inspiration of 0.2 mL required  $2.7 \pm 0.8$  breaths ranged from 10 – 19 s with pattern 1, vs  $5.3 \pm 1.5$  breaths with pattern 2. Subjects (5/6) stated preference for pattern 1. Table shows deposition in compartments as % of mass balance.

Compartment	Pattern 1	Pattern 2
Lung Dose	$71.45 \pm 6.48\%$	$62.18 \pm 10.24\%$
Exhaled Dose	$1.62 \pm 1.06\%$	$1.48 \pm 0.31\%$
Head	$8.92 \pm 5.60\%$	$11.38 \pm 9.68\%$
Stomach	$2.26 \pm 1.14\%$	$2.83 \pm 1.12\%$
Mouthpiece	$15.47 \pm 4.22\%$	$21.86 \pm 7.64\%$
Device	$0.29 \pm 0.18\%$	$0.22 \pm 0.11\%$

**Conclusions:** Trend towards higher lung dose and lower mouthpiece deposition in fewer breaths ( $p<0.05$ ) with pattern 1 vs 2. Both patterns were well tolerated with no cough, but subjects preferred pattern 1.

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**Editors' Choice** – The top eleven abstracts in 2015. On the first two days of the Congress the Editors' Choice posters will be displayed by the entrance to the Exhibit Hall. On the third day, each presenter will discuss their findings in a 8-minute slide presentation, which will be followed by a 5-minute question and answer period.

**Poster Discussions** – Twelve sessions, grouped by topics, will be presented over three days of the Congress. During the first part of the session attendees will be able to review the posters and discuss them with the authors. In the second part presenters will expand on the work shown on the poster with a brief oral presentation (no slides).

**Posters Only** – Posters will be displayed inside the Exhibit Hall during two days of exhibits. Different categories each day. Authors will be present for questions and answers from 12:00 pm to 1:30 pm.

## OPEN FORUM Sessions

Saturday, November 7

**Discussions #1**  
m – 5:10 pm

**Discussions #2**  
m – 5:10 pm

Sunday, November 8

**Posters Only #1**  
am – 2:30 pm

**Discussions #3**  
am – 11:55 am

**Discussions #4**  
am – 11:55 am

**Discussions #5**  
pm – 2:25 pm

**Discussions #6**  
pm – 2:25 pm

**Discussions #7**  
m – 5:05 pm

**Discussions #8**  
m – 5:05 pm

Aerosols/Drugs

Aerosols/Drugs  
Monitoring/Equipment  
O<sub>2</sub> Therapy  
Ventilation/Ventilators

Management

Neonatal/Pediatrics

Asthma/Pulmonary Disease

Airways Care

Education

Ventilators/Ventilation – Part 2

**Editors' Choice**  
9:30 am – 12:15 am

**Posters Only #2**  
10:30 am – 1:30 pm

**Poster Discussions #9**  
10:00 am – 11:55 am

**Poster Discussions #10**  
12:45 pm – 2:40 pm

**Poster Discussions #11**  
1:00 pm – 2:55 pm

**Poster Discussions #12**  
3:10 pm – 5:05 pm

Monday, November 9

Top 11 abstracts in 2015

Airways Care  
Asthma/Pulmonary Disease  
Case Reports  
Education  
Home Care  
Management  
Neonatal/Pediatric  
Sleep/Pulmonary Rehab

Monitoring/Equipment

Ventilators/Ventilation – Part 3

Case Reports; Diagnostics

O<sub>2</sub> Therapy/Pulmonary Rehab

See pages OF74-OF79 for OPEN FORUM Author Index

Sunday, November 8; 10:00 am to 2:30 pm (Inside the Exhibit Hall)

2275814

**CLINICAL OUTCOMES ACCORDING TO OPIOID USE IN CARDIAC ARREST PATIENTS.**Eun-Young Kim,<sup>1</sup> Hee-Jung Sak,<sup>1</sup> Ga-Jin Seo,<sup>1</sup> Sun-Hui Choi,<sup>1</sup> Jin-Woo Huh,<sup>1</sup> Sung-Bum Hong,<sup>1</sup> Younsuck Koh,<sup>1</sup> Chae-Min Lim,<sup>1</sup> Asan Medical Center,<sup>1</sup> Seoul, Korea (the Republic of)

**Background:** Opioid is a potent respiratory depressant. Recently some literatures report that respiratory depression caused by opioid analgesics can lead to cardiac arrest requiring resuscitation and sometimes even to mortality. But there is a paucity of literatures about the relationship between opioid use and cardiac arrest. The purpose of this study were first to investigate the prevalence of opioid use within 24 hours preceding the event of cardiac arrest that occurs in the general ward, and to know the clinical outcomes of cardiac arrest according to the administration history of opioid. **Method:** We retrospectively collected cardiac arrest data of non-oncology patients who were admitted from January 1, 2008 to August 31, 2012 to the general ward of Asan Medical Center with approximately 2,700 beds. We analyzed the rate of opioid analgesic administration within 24 hours before a cardiac arrest event, the cardiac arrest characteristics, the survival rate, and the opioid prescribed patients. Data were expressed as the n (%). Nominal variables were compared using the Chi-square test or Fisher exact test. Significance was defined as a 2 sided  $p < 0.05$ . This study was approved by the ethics committee of Asan Medical Center (No. 2013-383). **Results:** In total, 193 patients were identified to have sustained cardiac arrest, of which 30% (58 patients) administered opioid (the opioid group) within 24 hours before cardiac arrest. The survival rate was not significantly different between the two groups. In opioid group, acute pain-related administration showed a lower in survival for 24 hours (12 patients [44.4%] vs. 24 patients [77.4%],  $p = 0.035$ ). And as-needed administration also showed a lower in survival for 24hours (9 patients [33.3%] vs. 20 patients [66.7%],  $p = 0.030$ ). **Conclusion:** Among cardiac arrest patients, those with opioid analgesics use for acute pain or as-needed basis within 24hours before cardiac arrest were associated with a lower survival rate. A heightened attention is warranted for at least 24 hours in patients who is given as-needed opioid analgesics. **Disclosures:** All authors were not any relationship with industry for the previous 2 years. Sponsored Research - None

Comparison of the Prescribed Patterns of Opioid between Survival and Non-survival for 24 hours

Variable	Survival (n=27)	Non-survival (n=31)	Total (n=58)	p-value
Pain-related diagnosis				.035
Acute pain	12 (44.4)	24 (77.4)	36 (62.1)	
Non-cancer chronic pain	10 (37.0)	5 (16.1)	15 (25.9)	
Sedation	5 (18.5)	2 (6.5)	7 (12.1)	
Opioid fill type				.030
Regularly scheduled	9 (33.3)	3 (9.7)	12 (20.7)	
As-needed	9 (33.3)	20 (64.5)	29 (50.0)	
Simultaneous as-needed and regularly scheduled	9 (33.3)	8 (25.8)	17 (29.3)	

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2299934

**EFFECT OF FLOW RATE, HEAT AND HUMIDITY ON ALBUTEROL DELIVERY IN A SPONTANEOUSLY BREATHING ADULT LUNG MODEL WITH ACTIVE OR PASSIVE EXHALATION USING HIGH FLOW NASAL CANNULA.***Am J Crit Care*, Luciana Alcoforado<sup>1</sup>, Annale Dornelas<sup>2</sup>, Janice Fink<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA; <sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil

**Background:** Although the use of high flow nasal cannula (HFNC) in adults has gained widespread support, the amount of aerosol delivery with HFNC at different flow rates, heat and humidity is not reported. Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine the effect of flow rate, heat and humidity on albuterol delivery in a spontaneously breathing adult lung model with active or passive exhalation using HFNC. **Method:** An in-vitro model was used to simulate a spontaneously breathing adult lung model with a tidal volume of 500 ml, 12 bpm and I:E 1:2. Using the Aeroneb solo nebulizer (Aerogen Inc, Ireland), albuterol sulfate (2.5 mg/3 mL) was administered through a small HFNC (Optiflow, Fisher Paykel) with 100% oxygen at 10 L/min, 30 L/min and 50 L/min. A temperature of 37° C was held constant. To stimulate exhaled humidity (active exhalation), the collecting filter was connected to a passive humidifier (37°C and 100% relative humidity) simulating BTPS exhaled humidity at the bronchi. A filter attached at the bronchi of the teaching mannequin was used to collect aerosol, eluted and measured using spectrophotometry at 276 nm. Paired-samples t-test and one-way ANOVA were conducted for data analysis ( $p<0.05$ ). **Results:** The % inhaled dose (mean  $\pm$  SD) is presented in the table below. Regardless of using the heated humidifier, increasing flow rate significantly decreased aerosol delivery in both active and passive exhalation. When the heated humidifier was on, aerosol delivery with active exhalation was less than passive exhalation as opposed to the experiments without heat and humidity tested in this study. Turning on the heated humidifier decreased drug delivery up to 50% in active exhalation at 10 L/min, 30L/min and 50L/min ( $p=0.029$ ,  $p=0.051$  and  $p=0.012$ , respectively) and increased delivery efficiency of HFNC in passive exhalation ( $p=0.018$ ,  $p=0.234$ ,  $p=0.37$ , respectively). **Conclusion:** Reducing flow rate of HFNC increases aerosol delivery in adults. When the heated humidifier was on, simulating active exhalation reduced aerosol delivery distal to the bronchi compared to passive exhalation. Further studies are warranted.

Sponsored Research - None

HFNC Flow Rate	Heated Humidifier Off		p value	Heated Humidifier On		p value
	Active Heated Exhalation	Passive Exhalation		Active Heated Exhalation	Passive Exhalation	
10 L/min	13.7 $\pm$ 0.94	11.6 $\pm$ 1.04	0.010	11.4 $\pm$ 0.27	16.5 $\pm$ 0.24	0.003
30 L/min	7.01 $\pm$ 0.63	5.91 $\pm$ 0.21	0.150	5.33 $\pm$ 0.18	6.30 $\pm$ 0.30	0.001
50 L/min	4.51 $\pm$ 0.28	3.96 $\pm$ 0.37	0.247	2.66 $\pm$ 0.08	2.87 $\pm$ 0.08	0.199
p value	(0.0001)	(0.0001)		(0.0001)	(0.0001)	

2301422

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To Whom It May Concern:

The 2013 ATS International Conference provides our international participating colleagues an opportunity for networking with prospective related professionals and maintaining a current awareness of the issues and opportunities facing pulmonary medicine worldwide.

Our records maintain Luciana Alcoforado Mendes Da Silva, MSC has presented in session B55 "Non-Invasive Ventilation" for the poster title "Coupling Noninvasive Ventilation to Mesh and Jet Nebulizers in Stable Asthmatics: Does It Improve Radioaerosol Pulmonary Deposition?" on Monday, May 20, 2013.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the American Thoracic Society at [conference@thoracic.org](mailto:conference@thoracic.org) or via phone at 212-315-8600.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Liliana Rozon".

Liliana Rozon  
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