



19º Congresso Português de Cardiopneumologia
30 de Março de 2014

O ano em Revista Científica – *hot topics*
Fisiopatologia Respiratória



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DPOC



EUROPEAN RESPIRATORY *journal*

OFFICIAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF THE ERS

- *Eur Respir J* 2014 43:54-63

COPD prognosis in relation to diagnostic criteria for airflow obstruction in smokers

Reinier P. Akkermans^{1,2}↑, Marion Biermans¹, Bas Robberts¹, Gerben ter Riet³, Annelies Jacobs², Chris van Weel¹, Michel Wensing² and Tjard Schermer¹

The aim of this study was to establish which cut-off point for the forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁)/forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio (*i.e.* fixed 0.70 or lower limit of normal (LLN) cut-off point) best predicts accelerated lung function decline and exacerbations in middle-aged smokers.

Our study showed that FEV₁ decline in subjects deemed obstructed according to a fixed criterion (FEV₁/FVC <0.70), but non-obstructed by a sex- and age-specific criterion (LLN) closely resembles FEV₁ decline in subjects designated as non-obstructed by both criteria. Sex and age should be taken into account when assessing airflow obstruction in middle-aged smokers.



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International Journal of COPD

 Open Access Full Text Article

Over diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in an underserved patient population

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SHORT REPORT

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to identify patients who are over diagnosed and thus, mistreated, for COPD in a federally qualified health center.

Conclusion: Symptoms and smoking history are insufficient to diagnose COPD. Prevalence of COPD over diagnosis among uninsured patient populations may be higher than previously reported. Confirming previous COPD diagnosis with spirometry is essential to avoid unnecessary and potentially harmful treatment.



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Rev Port Pneumol. 2013;19(3):96-105



revista portuguesa de
PNEUMOLOGIA
portuguese journal of pulmonology
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ARTIGO ORIGINAL

Prevalência da doença pulmonar obstrutiva crónica em Lisboa, Portugal: estudo Burden of Obstructive Lung Disease

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O objetivo deste estudo foi estimar a prevalência da DPOC em adultos com 40 ou mais anos numa população alvo de 2 700 000 habitantes na região de Lisboa, de acordo com o protocolo BOLD.

Conclusões: O achado de uma prevalência estimada da DPOC de 14,2% sugere que esta é uma doença comum na região de Lisboa, contudo com uma elevada proporção de subdiagnósticos. Estes dados apontam para a necessidade de aumentar o grau de conhecimento dos profissionais de saúde sobre a DPOC, bem como a necessidade de maior utilização da espirometria nos cuidados de saúde primários.



Valores de referência



Eur Respir J. 2013 Oct;42(4):1046-54. doi: 10.1183/09031936.00195512. Epub 2013 Mar 21.



Implications of adopting the Global Lungs Initiative 2012 all-age reference equations for spirometry.

Quanjer PH¹, Brazzale DJ, Boros PW, Pretto JJ.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the diagnostic and interpretative consequences of adopting the Global Lungs Initiative (GLI) 2012 spirometric

GLI 2012 equations produce similar predicted values for FEV1 and FVC compared with NHANES, but produce larger values than ECSC. Differences in the LLN lead to an important increase in the prevalence rate of a low FVC compared to ECSC, and a significant decrease compared to NHANES prediction equations.

Adopting GLI 2012 equations has small effects on the prevalence rate of airway obstruction.

GOLD stages 2-4 lead to >20% underdiagnosis of airway obstruction up to the age of 55 years and to 16-23% overdiagnosis in older subjects.

GLI 2012 equations increase the prevalence of a "restrictive spirometric pattern" compared to ECSC but decrease it compared to NHANES.



Exposição ocupacional



Eur Respir J 2013; 41: 25–30

DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00220511

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Reduced lung function due to biomass smoke exposure in young adults in rural Nepal

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This study aimed to assess the effects of biomass smoke exposure on lung function in a Nepalese population, addressing some of the methodological issues seen in previous studies.

Ventilatory function (forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁), forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory flow at 25–75% of FVC) was significantly reduced in the population using biomass across all age groups compared to the non-biomass-using population.

Exposure to biomass smoke is associated with deficits in lung function, an effect that can be detected as early as the late teenage years. Biomass smoke and cigarette smoke have additive adverse effects on airflow obstruction in this setting.



Exposição ocupacional



Review

Scand J Work Environ Health. 2014;40(1):19–35. doi:10.5271/sjweh.3400

Occupational chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic literature review

by Øyvind Omland, MD, PhD,^{1,2} Else Toft Würtz, MHS,¹ Tor Brøvig Aasen, MD,³ Paul Blanc, MD, PhD,⁴ Jonas Brisman, MD, PhD,⁵ Martin Reginald Miller, MD,⁶ Ole Find Pedersen, MD, DMSc,² Vivi Schlünssen, MD, PhD,² Torben Sigsgaard MD, PhD,² Charlotte Suppli Ulrik, MD, DMSc,⁷ Sven Viskum, MD¹

Objective Occupational-attributable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) presents a substantial health challenge. Focusing on spirometric criteria for airflow obstruction, this review of occupational COPD includes both population-wide and industry-specific exposures.

Conclusion There is strong and consistent evidence to support a causal association between multiple categories of occupational exposure and COPD, both within and across industry groups.



Exposição ocupacional



Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A, 76:230–239, 2013

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ISSN: 1528-7394 print / 1087-2620 online

DOI: 10.1080/15287394.2013.757199

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO POULTRY DUST AND EFFECTS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN WORKERS

S. Viegas^{1,2}, V. M. Faísca¹, H. Dias¹, A. Clérigo¹, E. Carolino¹, C. Viegas¹

A study was developed to determine particle contamination in seven poultry farms and correlate this with prevalence rate of respiratory defects and record by means of a questionnaire the presence of clinical symptoms associated with asthma and other allergy diseases by European Community Respiratory Health Survey.

Prevalence rate of obstructive pulmonary disorders was higher in individuals with longer exposure regardless of smoking status. In addition, a high prevalence for asthmatic (42.5%) and nasal (51.1%) symptoms was noted in poultry workers. Data thus show that poultry farm workers are more prone to suffer from respiratory ailments and this may be attributed to higher concentrations of PM found in the dust. Intervention programs aimed at reducing exposure to dust will ameliorate occupational working conditions and enhance the health of workers.



Uma pérola...



revista
NEWSFARMA

FARMACÊUTICO NEWS

ANO 21 Nº 71 JAN/FEV 2014 BIMESTRAL 136

INTERVENÇÃO DO FARMACÊUTICO NA DETECÇÃO PRECOCE DE ALTERAÇÕES DA FUNÇÃO RESPIRATÓRIA

Esse estudo faz-se recorrendo ao espirometro, instrumento essencial na medida em que permite obter débitos expiratórios, através de valores como FEV1, FEV6, /FEV6 e idade pulmonar.

Considerando a importância de aplicar procedimentos padronizados para realização da espirometria, são seguidas as recomendações da American Thoracic Society

São efetuadas no mínimo 3 manobras respiratórias.

valores previstos da normalidade resultam da aplicação de equações de referência aprovadas pela European Respiratory Society. São efetuadas no mínimo 3 manobras respiratórias.

Detetaram-se alterações ao padrão respiratório normal, que apresentaram resultados compatíveis com padrões respiratórios restritivos, obstrutivos e mistos.



Os cuidados farmacêuticos têm revelado a importância fundamental da intervenção farmacêutica no controlo de doentes em diversas áreas. A avaliação da função pulmonar pode oferecer uma nova abordagem na deteção precoce de doenças respiratórias nas farmácias, através da realização do teste de espirometria em indivíduos que apresentem um ou mais sintomas sugestivos de doença respiratória, história tabágica positiva ou exposição a substâncias tóxicas.



Grata pela vossa atenção!

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