

A pilot study of the impact of high-frequency chest wall oscillation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients with mucus hypersecretion

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Introduction: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients with mucus hypersecretion tend to demonstrate increased frequency of infective exacerbations and a steeper slope of decline in lung function. Enhanced mucociliary clearance with high-frequency chest wall oscillation (HFCWO) devices previously used in cystic fibrosis and bronchiectasis patients may offer the opportunity for community-based, self-managed therapy to improve quality of life and lung function.

Study design and methods: A randomized controlled crossover pilot study of HFCWO compared with conventional treatment was conducted in 22 patients with moderate to severe COPD and mucus hypersecretion. Patients spent 4 weeks using an HFCWO (SmartVest[®]) device and 4 weeks in a conventional phase with a 2-week washout. Eleven patients started with HFCWO and changed to conventional treatment, whereas the other eleven patients started conventional treatment and crossed over to HFCWO.

Results: The patients were elderly with a mean age of 71 (standard deviation [SD] 10) years and were at the upper end of the normal range of body mass index (25 [SD 4.2] kg/m²). The majority of patients had moderate to severe COPD with a mean percentage predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second of 41 (SD 15.6) and percentage predicted forced vital capacity of 73 (SD 17.7). Baseline sputum production was negatively correlated to lung function and positively to St George's Respiratory Questionnaire. Symptom scores and St George's Respiratory Questionnaire symptom dimension improved significantly (-8 , $P < 0.05$). Sputum production showed a declining trend in the HFCWO phase, although not reaching statistical significance. The HFCWO device was well tolerated with good reported compliance.

Conclusion: This pilot study demonstrated that patients with advanced COPD and mucus hypersecretion at increased risk of declining lung function tolerated the HFCWO treatment well, leading to improvement in quality of life and reduced symptoms.

Keywords: sputum volume, bronchiectasis, symptom scores

Background

Cough, sputum, and shortness of breath are cardinal features of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The natural history of COPD is characterized by a progressive reduction in exercise tolerance and health-related quality of life (HRQoL).^{1,2} The rate of decline in lung function, which is a strong predictor of morbidity and mortality in COPD,³ as well as health care utilization,⁴ is higher in patients with mucus hypersecretion and recurrent exacerbations.⁵⁻⁷

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There is currently a variety of methods to improve mucociliary clearance (MCC) that have been shown to be effective in chronic lung conditions associated with excess mucus production, such as cystic fibrosis (CF) and non-CF bronchiectasis. These include physical therapy techniques such as autogenic drainage, the active cycle of breathing technique,⁸ and adjuvant mechanical devices such as the flutter device⁹ and positive end-expiratory pressure.

High-frequency chest wall oscillation (HFCWO) is a technique utilizing automated pneumatic chest wall percussion delivered through a vest and transmitted to the airways that allows patients to manage their condition independently in their own homes, thus reducing health care costs. HFCWO delivers pressurized air pulses to the external chest wall via the vest, which results in transient cephalad bias airflow spikes in the airways to loosen bronchial mucus so that the patient can more easily expel secretions by coughing. Although HFCWO is well tolerated in children with CF^{10–12} and has shown demonstrable improvement in MCC,¹³ as well as in some institutionally managed adults with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, there is currently very little evidence of usage or benefit in adults with COPD.¹⁴ The *in vivo* benefit of HFCWO in improving MCC is based on the hypothesis that cyclical mechanical stress on the airway mucosa may improve hydration of the airway surface layer by activation of the P2Y2 receptors.¹⁵ Intuitively, improved MCC may reduce airflow obstruction,^{16,17} subsequent exacerbations,^{18,19} and rate of lung function decline, leading to improvement in HRQoL.²⁰

This pilot study aimed to explore the impact of improved MCC by application of HFCWO on symptoms and HRQoL in patients with advanced COPD and mucus hypersecretion.

Study design and methods

Ethical approval was obtained from the local research and ethics committee. A randomized crossover study design was used to compare HFCWO with conventional treatment. All COPD patients admitted to hospital or attending the emergency room in the preceding 12 months due to an exacerbation of their disease were invited to participate in the study. These patients were identified from the authors' COPD database. Patients who gave written consent attended for a screening visit. The minimum inclusion criteria were: forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1) < 0.8 predicted, ratio of FEV_1 by forced vital capacity (FVC) (FEV_1/FVC) < 0.7, and a daily wet sputum volume of >25 mL in the stable state for 3 consecutive days. Exclusion criteria included history of osteoporosis, significant gastro-oesophageal reflux, hiatus hernia, recent

acute cardiac event (6 weeks), congestive cardiac failure, any significant musculoskeletal disorders, bronchiectasis, and asthma (excluded by reversibility testing).

Patients were randomized to receive either HFCWO or conventional treatment in phase 1 for 4 weeks, followed by a 2-week "washout" phase. Subjects then crossed over to the alternative phase for the final 4 weeks. Assessments were carried out at the beginning and end of each phase.

The SmartVest[®] Airway Clearance System (Electromed, Inc, New Prague, MN) was used to deliver the HFCWO treatment for all patients in the HFCWO treatment group. The SmartVest system consists of an inflatable vest, which is worn over the torso, and an air pulse generator that produces and delivers the oscillating air pulses to the vest via a connecting air hose. The HFCWO group received two treatment sessions per day of 20 minutes each (morning and evening). The SmartVest air pulse generator was set at an optimum oscillating frequency of 13–15 Hz, based on individual patient tolerance during the "tuning procedure," and a pressure setting to achieve a tight but comfortably snug fit. Patients in the conventional treatment group followed their own COPD management regimen including all prescription medications, advice on the benefits of regular exercise, and cough clearance of sputum. Medication included a minimum of combination long-acting bronchodilator and inhaled corticosteroid as well as an acting anticholinergic inhaler.

Primary outcome measures included HRQoL, patient tolerability, and compliance of the SmartVest HFCWO device. Secondary outcome measures were spirometry and wet sputum volume. HRQoL was measured with the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ)²¹ as well as with a nonstandardized symptom score measurement, which required subjects to rate five cardinal respiratory symptoms (cough, sputum, wheeze, shortness of breath, and exercise tolerance) as mild = 1, moderate = 2, or severe = 3.

A paired sample *t*-test was used to compare the results between the HFCWO and conventional phase. Baseline correlations were obtained using multiple linear regression analysis. An intention-to-treat analysis model was used for patients who dropped out during each phase of the study. Correction for type 1 errors for multiple statistical tests was not used.

Results

Thirty subjects (eight female) consented to participate in the pilot study. Twenty-two patients completed the trial. Eight patients developed exacerbations of COPD within the trial period and were consequently withdrawn from the trial.

The patients were elderly with a mean age of 71 (standard deviation [SD] 10) years and were at the upper end of the normal range of body mass index (25 [SD 4.2] kg/m²).

The majority of patients had moderate to severe COPD with a mean FEV₁% predicted of 41 (SD 15.6) and percentage predicted forced vital capacity (FVC%) of 73 (SD 17.7). The baseline daily wet sputum volume was variable with a mean volume of 39 (SD 23) mL/day, based on a 72-hour collection. Daily sputum expectoration at baseline correlated with a lower FEV₁% predicted, as shown in Figure 1 (linear regression adjusted $r^2 = -0.114$, $P < 0.05$).

SGRQ scores at baseline were symptom score 72 (SD 18), activity score 77 (SD 17), impact of disease score 51 (SD 23), and total score 63 (SD 19). Three of the SGRQ dimension scores showed a significant predictive relationship when modeled with FEV₁% predicted using a linear regression model: symptoms (coefficient $\beta = -0.5$, $P < 0.016$), activity ($\beta = -0.7$, $P = 0.007$), and total score ($\beta = -0.4$, $P < 0.05$). The SGRQ impact score remained nonsignificant.

There was no significant change in spirometry values (FEV₁ or FVC) with HFCWO baseline FEV₁ 1.05 (SD 0.37) versus postintervention FEV₁ 1.07 (SD 0.38) L or in the conventional phase (baseline FEV₁ 0.97 [SD 0.37]) versus postintervention (FEV₁ 1.01 [SD 0.36] L, $P = \text{not significant}$), as shown in Figure 2.

Sputum expectoration remained individually variable but showed a trend toward a reduction after HFCWO. In the HFCWO phase, the mean change in sputum volume was -2.6 mL (range -53 to $+27$ mL), and in the conventional phase the mean change was $+6$ mL (range -70 to $+40$ mL), $P = 0.06$.

The baseline sputum volume significantly predicted the change in sputum volume with HFCWO, in a model including age, sex, FEV₁% predicted, FVC%, and body mass index (linear regression model coefficient $\beta = 0.7$, $P = 0.024$), whereas in the conventional phase, none of the variables was found to be significant.

There was a significant improvement in the mean total score in the five-symptom self-reported questionnaire in patients on HFCWO, $P = 0.03$. SGRQ scores showed a significant improvement in the symptom dimension ($\partial = -8$, $P = 0.028$), whereas impact of disease, activity, and total scores did not achieve a significant reduction (Table 1). There was no significant change in SGRQ scores in the conventional phase (Figure 3).

Discussion

Although the effect of HFCWO has been demonstrated to enhance MCC in children with CF,²² as well as in adults with bronchiectasis and neuromuscular disease,²³ its use

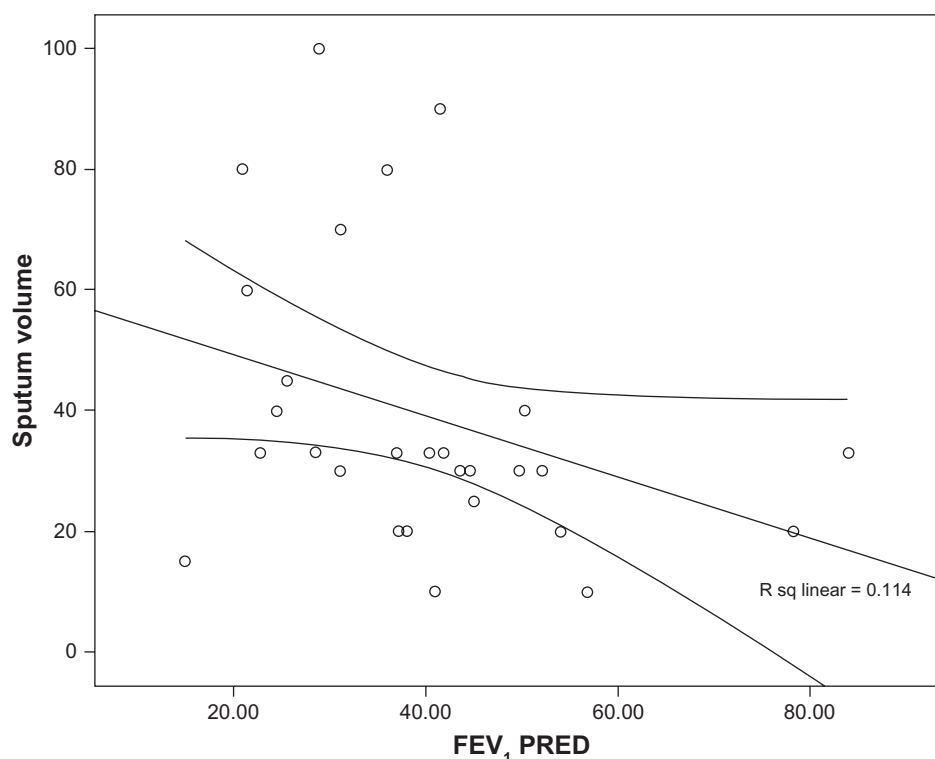


Figure 1 Scatter plot demonstrating the relationship between sputum volume (mL) and lung function (forced expiratory volume in 1 second percentage predicted [FEV₁PRED]).

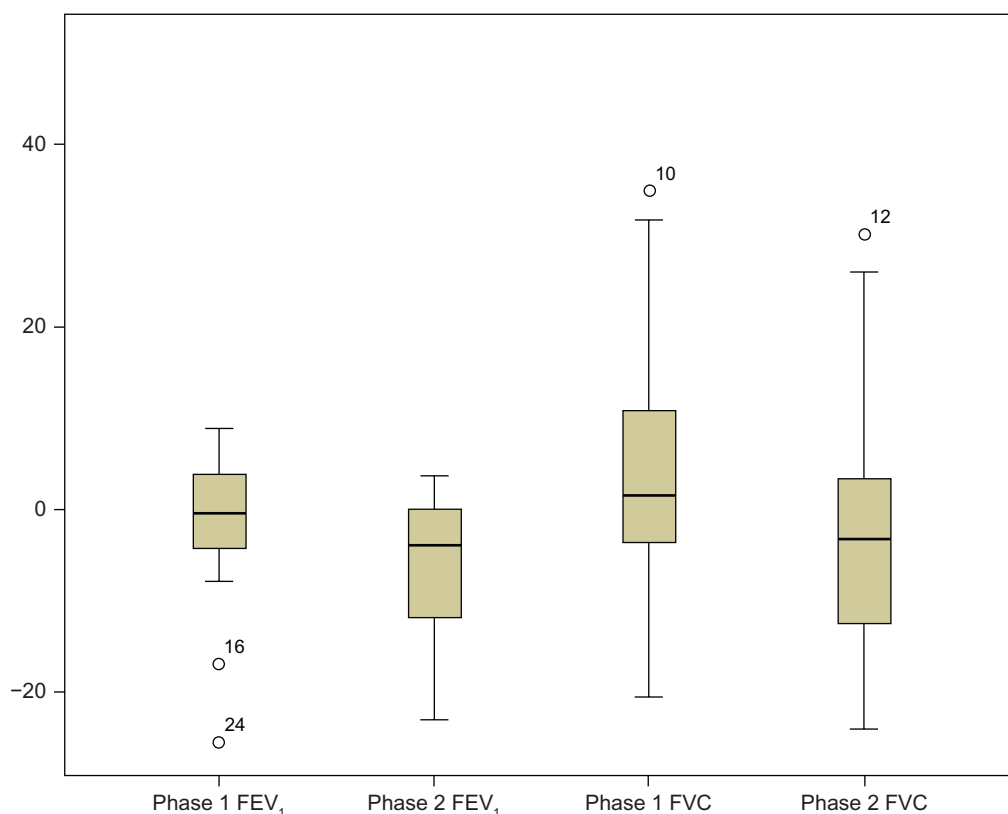


Figure 2 Boxplots representing median and interquartile range change in lung function (predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV₁] percent predicted and forced vital capacity [FVC] percent predicted) from baseline after intervention in high-frequency chest wall oscillation (phase 1) and conventional arm (phase 2).

in COPD²⁴ is novel. In this pilot study, the authors set out to explore the suitability of using this modality to improve MCC in patients at the moderate to severe end of the COPD spectrum, where increased sputum production and retention can lead to increased exacerbations, hospital admissions, and a more rapid decline in lung function.²⁵ In addition to assessing the impact on HRQoL and sputum, another aim was to assess the tolerability and acceptability of this form of treatment in elderly patients with disabling COPD symptoms and often multiple comorbidities.

Toward this aim, it was found that patients demonstrated a significant improvement in HRQoL dimensions of SGRQ symptom control. The efficient daily clearance of sputum may have led to a decreased daily sputum volume at the end of

the HFCWO phase. The HFCWO modality delivered by the SmartVest system was well tolerated in patients who often had significant disability including shortness of breath at rest. No subjects dropped out due to intolerance of the device.

The crossover study design was chosen to reduce the intersubject variability in physiological parameters, as each subject would act as their own matched control. It was decided to have two cohorts of patients, reversing the sequence of HFCWO/conventional versus conventional/HFCWO, to detect any residual effect on MCC after discontinuing the HFCWO treatment phase during the 2-week washout phase and none was detected. Placebo intervention for this study was deliberately not chosen, as the authors wished to compare HFCWO with “usual treatment,” as is currently usual

Table 1 Symptom and St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ)²¹ dimension scores before and after intervention in each arm of the study

	HFCWO before	HFCWO after	P	Conventional before	Conventional after	P
Symptom score	9.09 (3.3)	7.0 (4.7)	0.02	9.33 (2.3)	9.55 (2.0)	NS
SGRQ symptom score	72 (18)	64 (16)	0.02	70 (18)	68 (17)	NS
SGRQ activity score	77 (17)	78 (16)	NS	80 (14)	75 (19)	NS
SGRQ impact score	51 (23)	50 (19)	NS	49 (19)	53 (19)	NS
SGRQ total score	63 (19)	60 (17)	NS	62 (15)	62 (17)	NS

Note: Values in brackets indicate the standard deviation.

Abbreviations: FCWO, high-frequency chest wall oscillation; NS, not significant.

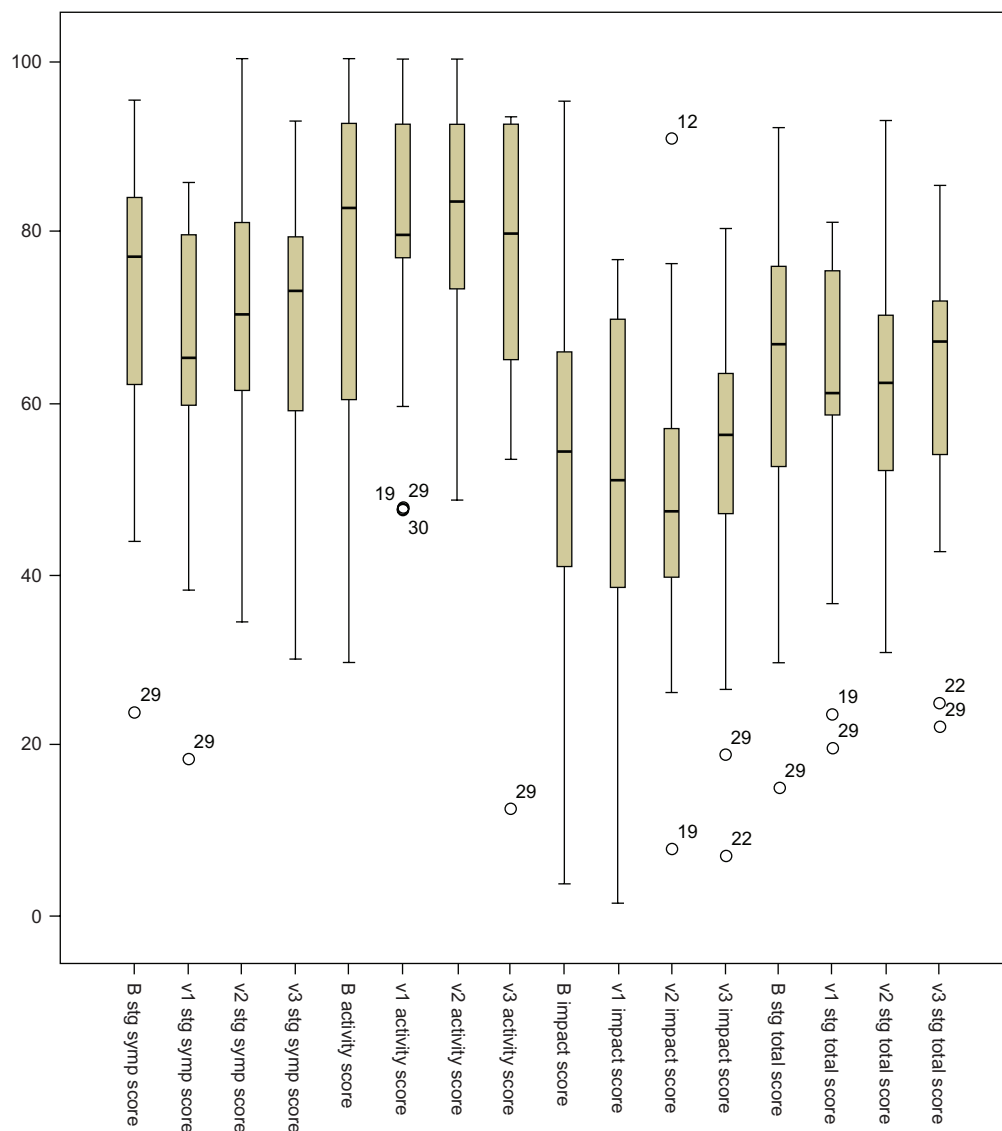


Figure 3 Boxplots demonstrating the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire domain and total scores before and after intervention in both arms of the study (high-frequency chest wall oscillation B to v1 and conventional phase v2 to v3).

practice in a real-life setting. It was the authors' hypothesis that patients with severe disabling symptoms from COPD were likely to accept and comply with a treatment that involved setting up and using a vibrating vest around their chest for 20 minutes twice a day only if they experienced a detectable benefit. This has been demonstrated in several trials where compliance levels have been found to be below 50%.^{26,27} However, it is theoretically possible that a proportion of the benefit demonstrated in HRQoL may indeed be due to a placebo "device" effect.

Although this pilot study was not statistically powered, a clinically significant improvement was found in the SGRQ symptom score as well as the SGRQ total score. The SGRQ dimension scores are considered to demonstrate a clinically

relevant change if there is a mean reduction in the score of four or more units.²⁸ However, when the five-point clinical symptoms score was examined, there was a significant improvement in the HFCWO phase when compared with the conventional phase, which showed no change, although this symptom score was not standardized. When such disease-specific quality of life (QoL) outcomes are compared with generic QoL measures, the scores were found to demonstrate similar changes. Although in the conventional phase the five-point symptom scores were marginally worse, both of these outcomes improved in the HFCWO arm. Hence, it is likely that the size of improvement detected in the HFCWO phase is due to the intervention, rather than being entirely a placebo effect.

Analysis revealed a negative correlation between FEV₁ and sputum production and a positive correlation between FEV₁ and HRQoL. Not only did a low FEV₁ relate to a low HRQoL but also to increased sputum production. This would add credence to the current consensus that increased sputum production (and retention) may lead to an increased frequency of exacerbations and, in turn, to an increased rate of decline in FEV₁.²⁹ As FEV₁ decline is still the most reliable parameter of survival, this is a very powerful determinant of outcome in COPD patients.

A 25 mL/day mucus production threshold was chosen as a criterion for entry into the study after a comprehensive search of the relevant literature. Drawing on previous experience from trials in CF and non-CF bronchiectatics, the authors were keen to exclude these patients from this trial, intending primarily to focus on the phenotype of COPD³⁰ with airway obstruction and mucus hypersecretion as a novel area of use. The authors' hypothesis of improved MCC leading to a reduction in exacerbation of COPD and rate of decline of FEV₁ would be valid only in patients who exhibited both frequent exacerbations and increased mucus production. Patients who had at least one exacerbation in the last 12 months requiring a visit to hospital were invited to take part in this study. The subset of patients who were predominantly suffering from chronic bronchitis rather than having predominantly emphysema, where improved MCC may not be a relevant outcome, were especially sought for inclusion in the study. Clinical experience demonstrated that mucus production in generic COPD patients varied around 10 ± 10 mL/day. Hence, the minimum mucus volume was set at a consensus level of 25 mL/day. High-resolution computed tomography scans were not routinely undertaken in these patients to exclude mild bronchiectasis. It is recognized that a proportion of COPD patients with excess sputum production may have undetected areas of bronchiectasis in their lungs. However, clinical criteria of persistent sputum purulence (in the absence of a clinically detectable exacerbation) and chest radiographic examination were used to avoid patients with obvious bronchiectasis.

Mucus production was widely variable in the study subjects, reflecting the range of FEV₁ in this group. There was a consistent trend of reduction in mucus production in the HFCWO phase, when compared with the conventional phase, where the levels of sputum production remained stable or even increased. The baseline mucus production was the primary determinant in predicting the post-treatment mucus production during HFCWO treatment. Overall, there was a trend of reduction in sputum production by the end

of the 4-week intervention period. This is likely to be due to efficient daily clearance, as well as a possible reduction in actual sputum production. Patterson et al explored sputum volumes in patients with bronchiectasis and also found significant variability, making this an unreliable measure of effectiveness of MCC modalities.³¹

In a Canadian study, with 15 severe COPD patients given a flutter device to improve MCC, the authors found an improvement in 2-hour postbronchodilator spirometry and exercise tolerance after 1 week of use.⁹ Therefore, it is likely that effective MCC in COPD patients may have an impact on the rate of decline in lung function in the future, although this was not demonstrated significantly in this pilot study.

Conclusion

This study was designed to explore the feasibility of using the HFCWO modality of mucus clearance in patients with advanced COPD. It was found that that the SmartVest HFCWO device was well tolerated and that subjects demonstrated an improvement in symptom scores and QoL. A significant effect on lung function was not demonstrated, and the wet mucus quantities remained individually variable between patients. It is therefore feasible that HFCWO may have a role in enhancing mucus clearance in COPD patients with the "mucus hypersecretory" phenotype, and future studies may be able to explore the impact of MCC in lung function decline and prevention of exacerbations.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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