

A size-based emphysema severity index: robust to the breath-hold-level variations and correlated with clinical parameters

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Objective: To determine the power-law exponents (D) of emphysema hole-size distributions as a competent emphysema index. Robustness to extreme breath-hold-level variations and correlations with clinical parameters for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) were investigated and compared to a conventional emphysema index (EI%).

Patients and methods: A total of 100 patients with COPD (97 males and three females of mean age 67 ± 7.9 years) underwent multidetector row computed tomography scanning at full inspiration and full expiration. The diameters of the emphysematous holes were estimated and quantified with a fully automated algorithm. Power-law exponents (D) of emphysematous hole-size distribution were evaluated.

Results: The diameters followed a power-law distribution in all cases, suggesting the scale-free nature of emphysema. D of inspiratory and expiratory computed tomography of patients showed intraclass correlation coefficients >0.8 , indicating statistically absolute agreement of different breath-hold levels. By contrast, the EI% failed to agree. Bland–Altman analysis also revealed the superior robustness of D to EI%. D also significantly correlated with clinical parameters such as airflow limitation, diffusion capacity, exercise capacity, and quality of life.

Conclusion: The D of emphysematous hole-size distribution is robust to breath-hold-level variations and sensitive to the severity of emphysema. This measurement may help rule out the confounding effects of variations in breath-hold levels.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, computed tomography, quantitative imaging, breath-hold, power law

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a leading cause of mortality that imposes significant socioeconomic burden globally.^{1,2} Emphysema, one of the key components in the pathophysiology of COPD, is characterized by alveolar wall destruction^{3–6} and can be quantified using computed tomography (CT) scanning.^{7–9}

Reliable and objective quantification of emphysema severity is a key to proper diagnosis and treatment.^{9–11} Increased emphysema volume fraction, expressed as percent emphysema index (EI%), on CT images in COPD patients has been reported to represent the severity of pulmonary emphysema.^{7–11} EI% is widely used because it is intuitive and correlates with histopathology measurements¹² and scoring by radiologists.¹³ However, an important limitation of EI% is its susceptibility to occasional variations in breath-hold levels. Thus, EI% in patients with similar emphysema severity may differ, depending on variations in breath-hold levels during CT scanning. These variations, which may result in the over- or underestimation of

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emphysema severity, are especially problematic in patients with severe airflow limitation or pain while breathing. This limitation has hindered multicenter and/or longitudinal studies, as irregularities in CT image acquisition may be more frequent.

The lung has a scale-free, fractal nature,^{14–19} with the fractal dimension power-law exponents (D) reflecting intrinsic complexity.²⁰ The distribution of emphysematous hole sizes has been shown to follow a power law, with the exponent associated with clinical parameters.^{20,21} Moreover, the power-law exponent deduced from the distribution in emphysematous hole sizes may reflect the extent of intrinsic complexity. This study describes the development of a new algorithm to measure the size of emphysematous holes and its application in determining D. This exponent, D, may constitute a new emphysema severity index that is robust to variations in breath-hold levels. It was hypothesized that these variations in breath-hold levels alter the size of emphysematous holes but not the statistical properties of size distribution. The D of emphysematous hole-size distribution may therefore represent the unaltered statistical property. To date, this hypothesis has not been validated using CT images of the same patients at different breath-hold levels.

Patients and methods

Subjects belonging to the Korean obstructive lung disease (KOLD) cohort were retrospectively examined. The exponent D and other indices, such as EI%, pulmonary function test indices, exercise capacity, and quality-of-life indices, were evaluated in these patients. In accordance with the KOLD imaging protocol, CT images of each subject were obtained in consecutive full inspiratory and full expiratory breath-hold levels. The effects of inspiration and expiration on D were compared with their effects on conventional EI%. Their associations with post-bronchodilator (BD) forced expiratory volume in 1 second (% of predicted value; FEV₁ [%pred]), corrected diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide to hemoglobin (% of predicted value; cDLCO [%pred]), 6-minute-walk-test distance (6MWD), and St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) score were also evaluated.

Ethics statement

The present study was approved by the institutional review board of the Asan Medical Center (number 2005-0345) and by the institutional review boards of the other 16 hospitals involved. Written informed consent forms were obtained from all patients.

Study subjects

This study retrospectively evaluated subjects belonging to the KOLD cohort. All subjects met the following criteria: 1) a diagnosis of COPD, ie, post-BD FEV₁/FVC <0.7 and >10 pack-years of smoking history, as well as no or minimal abnormality on chest radiographs other than emphysema and 2) enrollment from June 2005 to December 2012. The 100 COPD patients included in this study consisted of 97 males and three females of mean \pm standard deviation (SD) age of 67 \pm 7.8 years, mean \pm SD body mass index of 23 \pm 3.6 kg/m², and mean \pm SD smoking history of 42 \pm 22 pack-years (Table 1).

Pulmonary function tests

The patients underwent pulmonary function tests in accordance with the KOLD cohort study protocol.²² In this study, post-BD pulmonary function was measured to distinguish between the effects of airway symptoms and emphysema. Airflow limitation was determined by measuring post-BD FEV₁ (%pred), and lung diffusivity was determined by measuring cDLCO (%pred).

Exercise capacity and quality of life

Patients' quality of life was measured using the 6MWD and SGRQ total scores (Table 1).

CT-based indices

The patients underwent paired inspiratory–expiratory chest CT scanning according to the KOLD cohort study protocol.^{9,22} All subjects were scanned by a 16-channel multidetector row CT scanner (SOMATOM Sensation; Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany) within 0.75 mm collimation, 100 effective mAs, 140 kVp, and pitch 1.0.

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of study subjects

Characteristic	Value
Number of subjects	100 (males: 97, females: 3)
Age (years), mean \pm SD (range)	67 \pm 7.8 (48–84)
Body mass index (kg/m ²), mean \pm SD	23 \pm 3.6
Smoking amount (pack-years), mean \pm SD (range)	42 \pm 22 (14–108)
GOLD stage, stage: subjects (n)	I: 4, II: 44, III: 44, and IV: 8
Post-BD FEV ₁ (%pred), mean \pm SD	51 \pm 16
cDLCO (%pred), mean \pm SD	73 \pm 30
SGRQ score, mean \pm SD	34.8 \pm 18.9
6MWD (m), mean \pm SD	446 \pm 99

Abbreviations: GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; BD, bronchodilator; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; cDLCO, corrected diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide to hemoglobin; pred, predicted; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; 6MWD, 6-minute-walk-test distance.

The scale of attenuation coefficients in the CT scanner ranged from $-1,024$ Hounsfield units (HU) to $3,072$ HU. The patients were scanned craniocaudally while in the supine position and without contrast medium. All patients were scanned twice at full-inspiratory and full-expiratory breath-hold levels. The CT images were reconstructed to a 512×512 -pixel digital imaging and communications in medicine format using a soft kernel (B30f; Siemens Medical Systems) and a standard reconstruction algorithm. Based on the CT scan, low-attenuation masks (< -950 HU) were automatically identified in the lungs during both inspiratory and expiratory CT scans.^{9,23} EI% were calculated by dividing the low-attenuation volume by the lung volume of the same CT dataset. The pulmonary function tests were performed within a week before or after CT scanning.

This study utilized an algorithm that quantifies the emphysematous hole sizes in three dimensions. The algorithm iteratively applies a Gaussian low-pass filter from 30 mm to 1 mm kernel sizes at 1 mm intervals to the low-attenuation masks from the largest to the smallest sizes.²⁴

The cumulative frequency distributions of emphysematous hole sizes were found to decrease linearly on a log–log scale. The slopes of the plots varied between subjects. However, in each, the cumulative frequency distribution, Y , can be described by a power law of size X in the form:

$$Y = a \times X^{-D} \quad (1)$$

where a is a constant. The values of D were obtained by linear regression with the least-squares method in the log–log domain, and the square of correlation coefficients R^2 was utilized to indicate the goodness of fit of the power law. MATLAB (release 2015a; MathWorks Inc., Natick, MA, USA) was used to visualize the cumulative frequency distributions in the log–log scale and to evaluate the D .

Statistics

The agreement between D values on inspiratory and expiratory CT scans was tested by Bland–Altman plots²⁵ and by determining the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC; class 1: absolute agreement).²⁶ The breath-hold-level robustness of EI% was also assessed with Bland–Altman plots and ICC. The associations between D and clinical indices, such as post-BD FEV₁ (%pred), cDLCO (%pred), SGRQ, and 6MWD, were estimated with Pearson's correlation coefficient. All statistical analyses were performed using R statistical software (R Foundation for Statistical Computing,

Vienna, Austria) Version 3.2.1 and SPSS Version 22 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA).

Results

All 100 subjects underwent three-dimensional segmentation of emphysematous holes, with the size of every hole automatically evaluated in inspiratory and expiratory CT pairs (Figure 1). The size distributions of emphysematous holes in all subjects followed a power law, with a mean \pm SD R^2 value of 0.96 ± 0.03 and all R^2 values > 0.90 .

Figure 1 shows the emphysematous hole sizes in an individual subject. Figure 1A and B represents coronal views of the volumetric CT during inspiration and expiration, respectively. Low-attenuation masks were segmented, and major emphysematous holes were color coded by size during inspiration and expiration, as shown in Figure 1C and D, respectively. Figure 1E shows that the distribution of emphysematous hole sizes followed a power law.

The mean \pm SD emphysema indices in inspiration (EI_{ins} %) and expiration (EI_{exp} %) were 24.61 ± 15.63 and 14.85 ± 15.07 , respectively (Figure 2A), while the mean \pm SD D values in inspiration (D_{ins}) and expiration (D_{exp}) were 5.68 ± 1.03 and 5.65 ± 0.96 , respectively (Figure 2B).

Robustness of D with respect to breath-hold levels

The robustness of D to breath-hold levels was tested with a Bland–Altman plot and by determining ICC for absolute agreement and compared with those for EI%. Bland–Altman plots showed agreement of the D values of inspiratory and expiratory CT scans, with a mean difference of 0.022 (Figure 3). In comparison, the mean difference in EI% for inspiration and expiration was 9.76 . The ICC for absolute agreement between D_{ins} s and D_{exp} s was 0.89 , > 0.80 , which is generally interpreted as reliable. By comparison, the ICC for absolute agreement between EI_{ins} % and EI_{exp} % was 0.76 , which is < 0.80 .

Association between D values and clinical COPD indices

D values showed significant associations with clinical indices, including post-BD FEV₁ (%pred), cDLCO (%pred), 6MWD, and SGRQ score (Table 2). In general, smaller D values were associated with more severe emphysema.

Discussion

Chest CT images were obtained for COPD patients during inspiration and expiration, and the effects of breath-hold

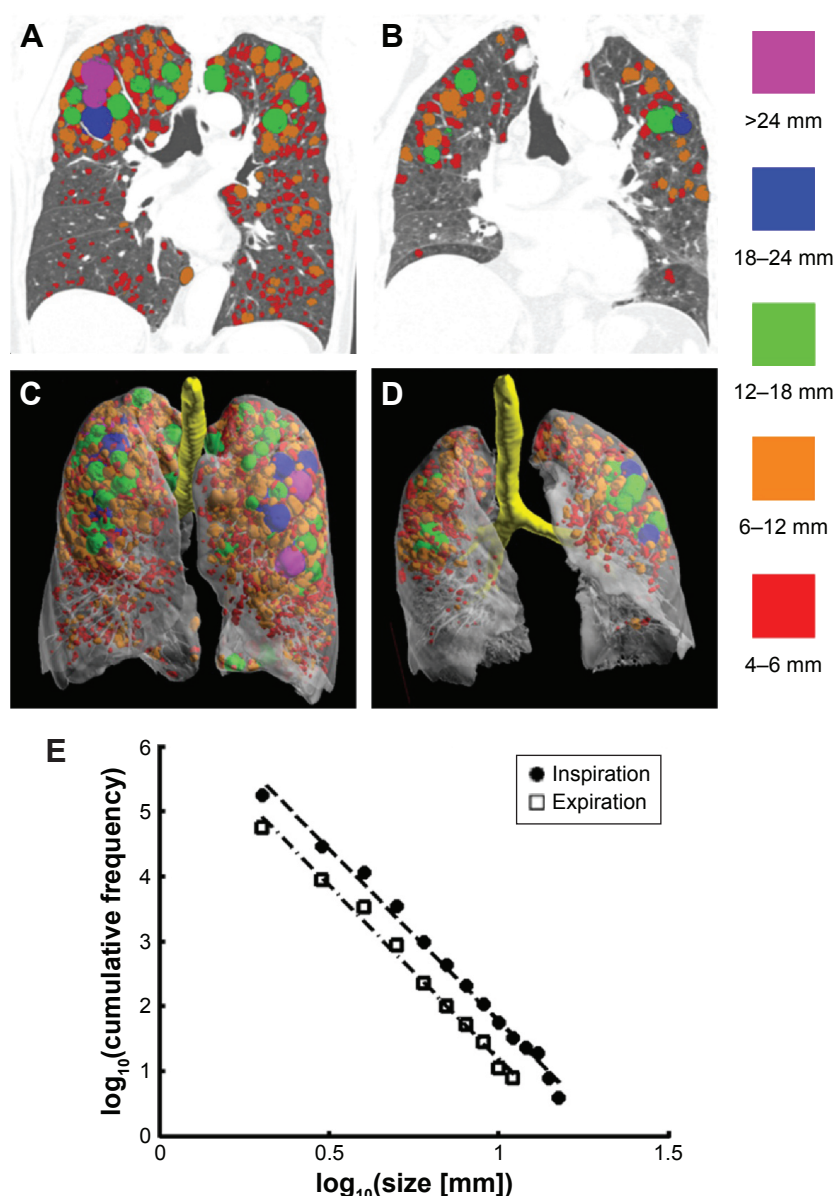


Figure 1 Emphysematous holes identified and measured in volumetric CT of a subject during inspiration and expiration.

Notes: (A) Inspiratory CT image of a subject, showing low-attenuation masks (<-950 HU; $EI_{ins}\%$ 13.79). (B) Low-attenuation masks of expiratory CT of the same subject ($EI_{exp}\%$ 1.57). (C) Three-dimensional visualization of emphysematous holes in A with size-based color coding. (D) Three-dimensional visualization of emphysematous holes in B with size-based color coding. (E) Distributions of emphysematous hole sizes in inspiratory and expiratory CT scans of the same subject as in A–D on cumulative log–log scale. The size distribution followed a power law with exponents $D_{ins}=4.70$ ($R^2=0.97$) and $D_{exp}=4.90$ ($R^2=0.96$).

Abbreviations: CT, computed tomography; HU, Hounsfield units; EI, emphysema index; ins, inspiration; exp, expiration; D, power-law exponents.

levels on EI% and D were assessed. EI% was affected by breath-hold levels, whereas D was not. The superior robustness of D in relation to differences in breath-hold levels was shown by both ICC and Bland–Altman plots. D values were also associated with clinical measurements of COPD severity, such as post-BD FEV₁ (%pred), cDLCO (%pred), 6MWD, and SGRQ.

In this study, all emphysematous holes throughout the lungs were quantified in three dimensions, during both inspiratory and expiratory states. By contrast, earlier studies only evaluated three two-dimensional CT images of a lung

during inspiration.^{20,21} The benefit of the algorithm we used was its ability to directly measure the sizes of all emphysematous holes throughout the whole lung, thus eliminating any possible sampling bias.

The robustness of D to breath-hold levels and its inter-patient variability suggest that D may be an intrinsic, systematic characteristic of a patient's lung. Both breath-hold levels and emphysema severity resulted in EI% variations. The differences in lung volume between inspiration and expiration correlated with changes in EI% (Figure S1A), but not with changes in D (Figure S1B). These findings suggest

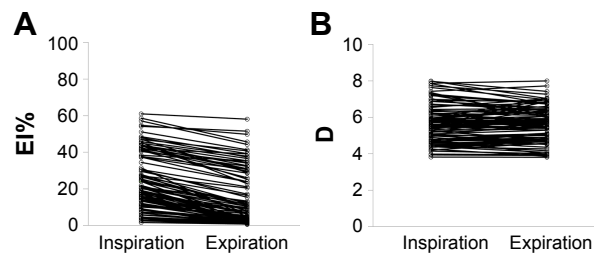


Figure 2 Effects of inspiration and expiration on (A) EI% and (B) Ds.
Abbreviations: EI, emphysema index; D, power-law exponent.

that the physics underlying these two indices completely differs from each other and that D could distinguish between the effects of emphysema and those of breath-hold levels. The associations between D and clinical COPD severity indices suggest that D is an indicator of the stage of the emphysematous pathophysiologic process and extent of lung function damage.

The breath-hold-level robustness is a novel feature of D. This robustness was revealed on both inspiration and expiration CT scans, the most extreme conditions. Few radiologic indices were found to be robust for inspiration and expiration. Practically, patients undergoing CT scan try to adapt their breath to the instructions of the radiologic technicians' instructions, struggling with their own hardships in breath control. As a result, in the clinical realm, the confounding effect of breath-hold levels lies in between the extreme and the ideal. Yet, it is not clear how D is affected by various breath-hold levels in between the inspiration and expiration, and additional preclinical studies will be needed to clarify.

CT scans of patients with more than mild COPD were quantified in this study because the lungs of normal individuals and patients with very mild COPD had too few

emphysematous holes to determine a proper size distribution line. Emphysematous holes in this study were defined as those of <-950 HU. If D were measured with 15-percentile emphysema definition, all lungs could be quantified and compared with each other.

D can be expanded to evaluate other pulmonary diseases, including asthma, fibrosis, and interstitial lung disease. The robustness of D may not only benefit patients with severe pulmonary symptoms, but suggests its use in multicenter, longitudinal studies. In these studies, considerable portions of CT data are not utilized because of the incompatibilities of CT vendors, reconstruction algorithms, and radiation doses and other factors that hinder fidelity. If D is shown to be robust to these noises, CT data not otherwise useful could be utilized for emphysema research. In addition, D can be used to assess patients with large bullae in the lungs. Although these bullae may have a great effect on EI%, they have little impact on emphysematous hole-size distribution. Additional studies on the robustness of D should assess these possible confounding factors.

Limitations

Although D was associated with EI% and clinical COPD indices, it could not be compared with histological characteristics, as none of the included patients underwent biopsy sampling. Because the algorithm applied a Gaussian low-pass filter iteratively to quantify the sizes of emphysematous holes, the sizes of irregularly shaped holes may have been underestimated. Also, it is not clear whether the progression of emphysema caused a reduction in D or whether patients with smaller D were more susceptible to emphysema. Longitudinal studies should be performed to assess causality and the ability of D to predict the prognosis of patients with COPD.

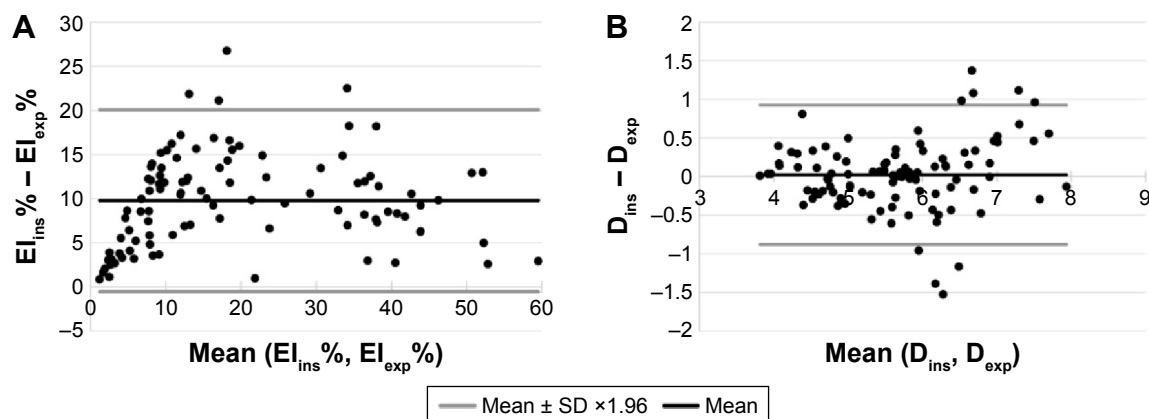


Figure 3 Bland-Altman plots of the robustness of D and EI% to breath-hold levels.

Notes: (A) EI% measured during inspiratory and expiratory CT scans; the mean difference was 9.8%. (B) D measured during inspiratory and expiratory CT scans; the mean difference was 0.022.

Abbreviations: EI, emphysema index; CT, computed tomography; SD, standard deviation; D, power-law exponents; ins, inspiration; exp, expiration.

Table 2 Associations of D_{ins} with post-BD FEV_1 (%pred), cDLCO (%pred), 6MWD, SGRQ score, and EI_{ins} %

Indices	Pearson's correlation coefficients with D_{ins} (p -values)
Post-BD FEV_1 (%pred)	0.47 ($p < 0.0001$)
cDLCO (%pred)	0.59 ($p < 0.0001$)
6MWD	0.34 ($p = 0.0004$)
SGRQ score	-0.38 ($p = 0.0001$)
EI_{ins} %	-0.77 ($p < 0.0001$)

Abbreviations: BD, bronchodilator; FEV_1 , forced expiratory volume in 1 second; cDLCO, corrected diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide to hemoglobin; 6MWD, 6-minute-walk-test distance; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; EI , emphysema index; D , power-law exponents; ins , inspiration; exp , expiration; $pred$, predicted.

Conclusion

The D of emphysematous hole-size distribution was found to be an emphysema severity index independent of breath-hold levels. This parameter correlated well with conventional CT-based indices, pulmonary function tests, and quality-of-life indices. D can be measured fully automatically and does not require any additional prescription in image acquisition. D may be especially useful in patients who have difficulty in breathing and those with breath-hold-level issues.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

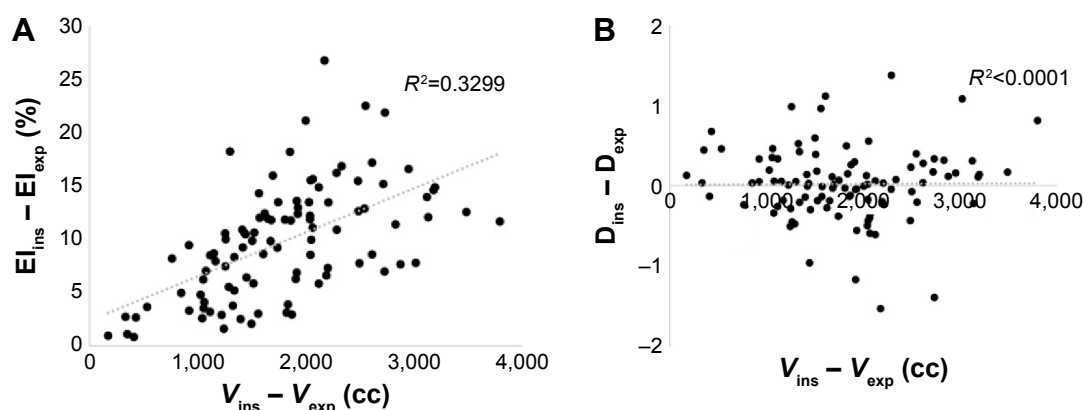


Figure S1 EI% differences (A) were affected by the lung volume changes but D differences (B) were not.

Abbreviations: EI, emphysema index; D, power-law exponents; ins, inspiration; exp, expiration; V, lung volume.

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