

## Täiskasvanute astma käsitlus esmatasandil

### Tõendusmaterjali kokkuvõte

#### Kliiniline küsimus nr 1a.

**Kliinilise küsimuse tekst:** Kas astma kahtlusega patsientidel tuleks diagnoosimiseks kasutada: spirograafia (SPG) + bronhodilatatsioontest (BDT) *versus* ekspiratoorse tippvoolu (PEF) määramine.

- Täiendavad küsimused: Täpsustada aparaadi standardid, mis on mõeldud spiromeetria tegemiseks. Kirjeldada PEF-meetria hindamiskriteeriume.

Kokkuvõte, sh kriitiliste tulemusnäitajate kaupa:

#### **Süsteematiilisi ülevaateid ja randomiseritud kliinilisi uuringuid teemal spirograafia versus PEF ei leidnud.**

Otsistrategia: "Asthma"[Mesh] AND "Spirometry"[Mesh] AND "Peak Expiratory Flow Rate"[Mesh] AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp] OR systematic[sb]), n=55, mitte ühtegi teemakohast vastet.

#### Ravijuhendid

**Kokkuvõte ravijuhendites leiduvatest soovitustest:** kõik diagnostikat käsitlevad ravijuhendid soovitavad astma diagnoosimisel abivahendina (diagnostilise testina) kasutada spirograafilist meetodit. PEF-meetria kasutamist astma diagnostilise testina soovitatakse mõnes ravijuhendis – sel juhul, kui spirograafiline uuring ei ole kättesaadav.

Enamik juhendeid soovitavad määrama bronhiobstruktsiooni hindamiseks FEV1/FVC suhte ning võrrelda seda referentsväärustega (*reference values or predicted values*) (EPR-3 2007, Canada 2010, ISCI-2012, GINA-2012, GEMA-2012, VA/DoD). Üks juhend soovitab kasutada kas FEV1/FCV või FEV1/FEV6 suhet (EPR-3 2007).

FEV1/FCV suhte otsustuspriiriks 0,7 (SIGN-2012), 0,75-0,8 (Canada 2010, GINA-2012).

Mõõtmiseks kasutatavad spiromeetrid peavad vastama ATS/ERS 2005.a standardile (Miller *et al* 2005<sup>2</sup>, [Standardisation of spirometry](#)). Seega: ei sobi ATS 1994. a standardile vastavad spiromeetrid.

Canadian Thoracic Society sõnastab oma juhendis [Spirometry in primary care 2013](#)<sup>8</sup> esimese võtmesõnumina: *Spirometry should be conducted by trained and qualified personnel in setting with a regular quality assurance program.*

Bronhodilataatortesti tegemine: võrreldeakse esmasti spirogrammi ning 400 mcg salbutamooli manustamise järgselt 15 minuti möödudes tehtud spirogrammi (GEMA-2011)

Bronhodilataatortesti järgsete muutuste otsustuspriiriks:

- $\Delta\text{FEV1} \geq 12\%$  ja  $\geq 200$  ml võrra (EPR-3 2007, Canada 2010, ISCI-2012, GINA-2012)
- $\Delta\text{FEV1} \geq 10-12\%$  ja  $\geq 200$  ml võrra (VaDoD)
- SIGN-2012 juhendis erinev soovitus: BDT või prooviravi kasutamisel otsustuspriiriks FEV1 paranemine  $> 400$  ml võrra. (põhineb viitel Hunter 2002). Väiksemate FEV1 muutuste korral hinnata sümptomite muutumist valideeritud instrumendi abil (nt ACQ).

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### Spirograafia tõlgendamise soovitused erinevates ravijuhendites

	EPR-3 2007 (lk 43-45)	Canada 2010-2012 (lk e82-e83)	NVL	ISCI-2012 (lk 9-10)	SIGN-2012 (lk 13-20)	GINA-2012 (lk 17-18)	GEMA-2009 (lk 6)	VaDoD (lk 24-25)
<b>Vajalik määratा</b>	FEV <sub>1</sub> , FEV <sub>6</sub> , FVC, FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC (või FEV <sub>1</sub> /FEV <sub>6</sub> ) enne ja pärast BDT <sup>2</sup>	FEV <sub>1</sub> , FVC, FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC enne ja pärast BDT <sup>2</sup>		FEV <sub>1</sub> , FVC, FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC enne ja pärast BDT <sup>2</sup>	FEV <sub>1</sub> , FVC, FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC enne ja pärast BDT <sup>2</sup> [evidence D]	FEV <sub>1</sub> , FVC, FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC enne ja pärast BDT <sup>3</sup>	FEV <sub>1</sub> , FVC, FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC enne ja pärast BDT <sup>2</sup> [evidence C]	FEV <sub>1</sub> , FVC, FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC enne ja pärast BDT <sup>2</sup>
<b>Obstruktsiooni tunnused (BDT-eelne)</b>	Nii FEV <sub>1</sub> kui ka FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC (või FEV <sub>6</sub> ) väiksem vanusele, pikkusele, soole ja rassile kohandatud referentsvärtustest (reference or predicted values)	FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC väiksem vanusele, pikkusele, soole ja rahvusele kohandatud referentsvärtustest		Nii FEV <sub>1</sub> kui ka FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC väiksem referentsvärtustest	FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC väiksem (referentsvärtuste osas täpsustust selles juhendis ei ole)	Ei ole täpsustatud, milline(sed), näitaja(d) täpselt. On vaid lause, et uuringud on selgitatud vanusele, pikkusele, soole kohandatud eeldatavad FEV <sub>1</sub> , FVC, FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC väärtsused (predicted values)	FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC väiksem vanusele ja rahvusele kohandatud referentsvärtustest	FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC väiksem kohandatud referentsvärtustest (<5. protsentili). Mitte lähtuda ainult FEV <sub>1</sub> väärtsusest.
<b>BDT-eelne FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC otsustuspiir</b> (obstruktsiooni e. bronhikonstriktiooni olemasolu kriteerium)	Arvväärtust ei ole toodud	<0,75-0,8* (*approximate lower limits of normal values)		Arvväärtust ei ole toodud	<0,7	Arvväärtust ei ole toodud	<0,7 <sup>3</sup>	Alla 5. protsentili (NHANES III)
<b>BDT-järgne FEV<sub>1</sub> muutuse</b>	>200 ml võrra ja ≥12%	≥12% ja ≥200 ml		≥12% ja ≥200 ml	>400 ml võrra <sup>5</sup> . Väiksemate	≥12% ja ≥200 ml võrra	≥12% ja ≥200 ml võrra	≥10-12% ja ≥200 ml võrra

**Comment [M1]:** The diagnosis of asthma is a clinical one; there is no standardised definition of the type, severity or frequency of symptoms, nor the findings of investigations. The absence of a gold standard definition means that it is not possible to make clear evidence based recommendations on how to make a diagnosis of asthma. (lk 4)

**Comment [M2]:** Diagnosis of asthma is usually based on the presence of characteristic symptoms. However, measurements of lung function greatly enhance diagnostic confidence.

**Comment [M3]:** Although characteristic of asthma, reversibility of bronchial obstruction is not found in all patients (evidence C)

**Comment [M4]:** Normaalne spiroometria tulemus ei välista astma diagnoosi

**Comment [M5]:** Kui vaja rangemalt defineerida (nt kliiniliste uuringutes), siis kasutada piiritlemiseks LLN (lower limit of normal)

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<b>otsustuspiir</b> (obstruktsiooni e bronhikontriktsoo ni <b>taaspöörduvuse</b> kriteerium)		võrra		võrra	FEV1 muutuste korral sümpтомite hindamine valideeritud astmaküsimusti ke abil ja/või prooviravi+ ravi katkestamine	Või FEV1 vastav muutus suukaudse või inhaleeritava GKS 2- nädalase ravi järgselt (vt doosid).	(või kliiniliselt või anamnestiliselt dokumenteeritud obstruktsiooni lahenemine bronhodilataatori järgselt)
<b>Diagnoosimi- seks SPG ja/või PEF</b>	Vaid SPG, (PEF vaid kulu monitoorimiseks)	Nii SPG kui ka PEF		Vaid SPG	SPG eelistatud võrreldes PEF	SPG eelistatud võrreldes PEF	SPG

#### Soovitused ekspiratoorse tippvooli (PEF - peak expiratory flow) kohta

	EPR-3 2007	Canada 2010- 2012 (lk e82-e83)	NVL	ISCI- 2012	SIGN- 2012	GINA-2012 (lk 17-18)	GEMA-2009 (lk 6)	VaDoD
<b>PEF diagnostilised kriteeriumid</b>	-	Toodud 2 võimalust <sup>1</sup> : <b>a.</b> BDT või kontrollravi järgselt PEF suurenemine 60 l/min võrra (vähemalt ≥20%) <b>b.</b> Ööpäevane varieeruvus >8% <sup>7</sup> (kui mõõdetud 2 korda päevas) või >20% (kui mõõdetud >3 korda päevas).		-	-	Toodud 2 võimalust <sup>6,7</sup> : <b>a.</b> BDT järgselt PEF suurenemine 60 l/min võrra või ≥20% võrra <b>b.</b> Ööpäevane varieeruvus >10% (kui mõõdetud 2 korda päevas) või >20% (kui mõõdetud >3 korda päevas).	BDT järgselt PEF suurenemine 60 l/min võrra või ≥20% võrra <sup>6</sup>	-

**PEF**<sup>9,10</sup>: mõota 3 korda järjest seistes või istudes (McCoy 2010)<sup>12</sup>, registreerida 3 korra parim näitaja.(SIGN täpsustus, et väljahingamise eel hingamispeetus mitte üle 2 sekundi.)

**Comment [M6]:** vördluse aluseks  
nädala jooksul mõõdetud madalaim  
hommikune/ennelööunane väärus ja  
kõrgeim öhtune/pealelööunane väärus

#### Ravijuhendite kirjandusviited

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Kokkuvõte (abstrakt või kokkuvõtlukum info)	Viide kirjandusallikale	Nr
Kanada juhendi viide spirograafia ja PEF kohta	<p>Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2009 Jul 1;180(1):59-99. doi: 10.1164/rccm.200801-060ST.</p> <p>An official American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society statement: asthma control and exacerbations: standardizing endpoints for clinical asthma trials and clinical practice.</p> <p>Reddel HK, Taylor DR, Bateman ED, Boulet LP, Boushey HA, Busse WW, Casale TB, Chanez P, Enright PL, Gibson PG, de Jongste JC, Kerstjens HA, Lazarus SC, Levy ML, O'Byrne PM, Partridge MR, Pavord ID, Sears MR, Sterk PJ, Stoloff SW, Sullivan SD, Szeffler SJ, Thomas MD, Wenzel SE; American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society Task Force on Asthma Control and Exacerbations.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19535666">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19535666</a></p>	1
ATS/ERS 2005.a. juhis spirograafia tegemiseks	<p>Miller MR, Hankinson J, Brusasco V, Burgos F, Casaburi R, Coates A, Crapo R, Enright P, van der Grinten CP, Gustafsson P, Jensen R, Johnson DC, MacIntyre N, McKay R, Navajas D, Pedersen OF, Pellegrino R, Viegi G, Wanger J; ATS/ERS Task Force.</p> <p>Standardisation of spirometry.</p> <p>Eur Respir J. 2005 Aug;26(2):319-38.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16055882">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16055882</a></p>	2
GINA juhise viide spirograafia standardiseerimise soovitustele (veel viidatud 1994.a ATS soovitustele ja 1993 ERS soovitustele, aga mitte nende seltside 2005 a ühissoovitusele). Sama ka GEMA juhises	<p>Eur Respir J. 2005 Nov;26(5):948-68.</p> <p>Interpretative strategies for lung function tests.</p> <p>Pellegrino R, Viegi G, Brusasco V, Crapo RO,</p>	3

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	<p>Burgos F, Casaburi R, Coates A, van der Grinten CP, Gustafsson P, Hankinson J, Jensen R, Johnson DC, MacIntyre N, McKay R, Miller MR, Navajas D, Pedersen OF, Wanger J.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16264058">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16264058</a></p> <p>Vt ka: Enright P.          Flawed interpretative strategies for lung function tests harm patients. Eur Respir J. 2006 Jun;27(6):1322-3; author reply 1323-4.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16772397">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16772397</a>          (käsiteeb eelkõige COPD võimalikku ülediagnoosimist)</p>	
Canadian Thoracic Society 2013.a juhis esmatasandi arstidele spirograafia tegemiseks (põhineb ATS/ERS 2005.a. juhisel)	<p>Coates AL, Graham BL, McFadden RG, McParland C, Moosa D, Provencal S, Road J. Spirometry in primary care. Can Respir J. 2013 Jan-Feb;20(1):13-21.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23457669">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23457669</a></p>	4
<p>SIGN juhises väidet kinnitama toodud viide: BDT järgse FEV1 muutuse otsustuspiir &gt; 400 ml</p> <p>DESIGN: Single-center, cross-sectional, observational study. SETTING: Teaching hospital.</p> <p>PATIENTS: Twenty-one healthy control subjects, 69 patients with asthma, and 20 subjects referred to the hospital with a diagnosis of asthma who were found to have alternative explanations for their symptoms (i.e., pseudoasthma).</p>	<p>Hunter CJ, Brightling CE, Woltmann G, Wardlaw AJ, Pavord ID          A comparison of the validity of different diagnostic tests in adults with asthma. Chest. 2002 Apr;121(4):1051-7.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11948032">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11948032</a></p>	5
PEF-meetria valideerimine	<p>Thorax. 1992 Mar;47(3):162-6.</p> <p>Validity of peak expiratory flow measurement in assessing reversibility of airflow obstruction.</p> <p>Dekker FW, Schrier AC, Sterk PJ, Dijkman JH.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1519192">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1519192</a></p>	6
PEF variaabelsus	<p>Eur Respir J. 1994 Oct;7(10):1814-20.</p> <p>Distribution of peak expiratory flow variability by</p>	7

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	<p>age, gender and smoking habits in a random population sample aged 20-70 yrs.</p> <p>Boezen HM, Schouten JP, Postma DS, Rijcken B.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7828690">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7828690</a></p>	
<b>LLN versus FEV1/FVC</b>	<p>Eur Respir J. 2009 Sep;34(3):568-73. doi: 10.1183/09031936.00172908.</p> <p>What defines airflow obstruction in asthma?</p> <p>Cerveri I, Corsico AG, Accordini S, Cervio G, Ansaldi E, Grosso A, Niniano R, Tsana Tegomo E, Antó JM, Künzli N, Janson C, Sunyer J, Svanes C, Heinrich J, Schouten JP, Wijst M, Pozzi E, de Marco R.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19720808">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19720808</a></p> <p>("Asthma"[Mesh] AND "Vital Capacity"[Mesh]) AND "Forced Expiratory Volume"[Mesh] AND (Clinical Trial[ptyp] AND "2003/08/10"[PDat] : "2013/08/06"[PDat]), n=140, teisi asjakohaseid ei olnud</p>	8
Canadian Thoracic Society 2013. a juhend	<p>Can Respir J. 2013 Jan-Feb;20(1):13-21.</p> <p>Spirometry in primary care.</p> <p>Coates AL, Graham BL, McFadden RG, McParland C, Moosa D, Provencher S, Road J.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23457669">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23457669</a></p> <p>või</p> <p><a href="http://www.respiratoryguidelines.ca/spirometry-in-primary-care-2013">http://www.respiratoryguidelines.ca/spirometry-in-primary-care-2013</a></p>	9
PEF vahendid ja nende kalibreerimine	<p>Eur Respir J Suppl. 1997 Feb;24:17S-22S.</p> <p>The Peak Flow Working Group: the characteristics and calibration of devices for recording peak expiratory flow.</p>	10

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	Miller MR, Pedersen OF. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9098704">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9098704</a>	
PEF: ERS 1997 a juhend (viitab SIGN)	Quanjer PH, Lebowitz MD, Gregg I, Miller MR, Pedersen OF. Peak expiratory flow: conclusion and recommendations of a working party of the European Respiratory Society. Eur Respir J Suppl. 1997;24:2S-8S <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9098701">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9098701</a>	11
PEF istudes ja seistes oluliselt ei erine	An evaluation of peak expiratory flow monitoring: a comparison of sitting versus standing measurements.  McCoy EK, Thomas JL, Sowell RS, George C, Finch CK, Tolley EA, Self TH.  J Am Board Fam Med. 2010 Mar-Apr;23(2):166-70	12

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[Standardisation of spirometry \(2005\)](#), p 321-322

**TABLE 2**

Recommended minimum scale factors for time, volume and flow on graphical output

Parameter	Instrument display		Hardcopy graphical output	
	Resolution required	Scale factor	Resolution required	Scale factor
Volume <sup>#</sup>	0.050 L	5 mm·L <sup>-1</sup>	0.025 L	10 mm·L <sup>-1</sup>
Flow <sup>#</sup>	0.200 L·s <sup>-1</sup>	2.5 mm·L <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup>	0.100 L·s <sup>-1</sup>	5 mm·L <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup>
Time	0.2 s	10 mm·s <sup>-1</sup>	0.2 s	20 mm·s <sup>-1</sup>

<sup>#</sup>: the correct aspect ratio for a flow versus volume display is two units of flow per one unit of volume.

**TABLE 3**

Summary of equipment quality control

Test	Minimum interval	Action
Volume leak	Daily	Calibration check with a 3-L syringe 3 cmH <sub>2</sub> O (0.3 kPa) constant pressure for 1 min
Volume linearity	Quarterly	1-L increments with a calibrating syringe measured over entire volume range
Flow linearity	Weekly	Test at least three different flow ranges
Time	Quarterly	Mechanical recorder check with stopwatch
Software	New versions	Log installation date and perform test using "known" subject

Täiendav kirjandusotsing PEF kasutamise kohta:

Kokkuvõte (abstrakt või kokkuvõtlikum info)
"Peak Expiratory Flow Rate"[MAJR] AND ("asthma"[MeSH Terms] OR "asthma"[All Fields]) AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR systematic[sb] OR Clinical Trial[ptyp]), n=56, nendest abstraktide alusel võimalikult relevantseid 31 (vt kõrvaleolevast kastist)
Kommentaar: uuringud eelkõige käsitlusala küsimuse 17 kohta

Viide kirjandusallikatele	Nr
Items 1 -31 of 31 ( <a href="#">Display the 31 citations in PubMed</a> )	
1. <a href="#">Effect of peak flow monitoring on child asthma quality of life.</a> Berkhout PV, Rayens MK, Oakley MG.	

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	<p>J Pediatr Nurs. 2012 Feb;27(1):18-25. doi: 10.1016/j.pedn.2010.11.001. Epub 2011 Jan 19. PMID: 22222102 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <b>Free PMC Article</b> <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>2. <a href="#">Associations between fluctuations in lung function and asthma control in two populations with differing asthma severity.</a> Thamrin C, Nydegger R, Stern G, Chaney P, Wenzel SE, Watt RA, FitzPatrick S, Taylor DR, Frey U. Thorax. 2011 Dec;66(12):1036-42. doi: 10.1136/thx.2010.156489. Epub 2011 May 20. PMID: 21602542 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>3. <a href="#">Predicting future risk of asthma exacerbations using individual conditional probabilities.</a> Thamrin C, Zindel J, Nydegger R, Reddel HK, Chaney P, Wenzel SE, FitzPatrick S, Watt RA, Suki B, Frey U. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2011 Jun;127(6):1494-502.e3. doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2011.01.018. Epub 2011 Feb 18.</p>	
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	<p>PMID: 21333347 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>4. <a href="#"><u>An evaluation of peak expiratory flow monitoring: a comparison of sitting versus standing measurements.</u></a> McCoy EK, Thomas JL, Sowell RS, George C, Finch CK, Tolley EA, Self TH. J Am Board Fam Med. 2010 Mar-Apr;23(2):166-70. doi: 10.3122/jabfm.2010.02.090120. PMID: 20207926 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <b>Free Article</b> <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>5. <a href="#"><u>Clinics (Sao Paulo)</u></a>, 2010 May;65(5):469-74. doi: 10.1590/S1807-59322010000500003. Comparison of five portable peak flow meters. <a href="#"><u>Takara GN</u></a><sup>1</sup>, <a href="#"><u>Ruas G</u></a>, <a href="#"><u>Pessoa BV</u></a>, <a href="#"><u>Jamami LK</u></a>, <a href="#"><u>Di Lorenzo VA</u></a>, <a href="#"><u>Jamami M</u></a>. PMID: 17939907 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <b>Free Article</b> <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>6. <a href="#"><u>Peak expiratory flow rate variability is not affected by home combustion sources in a group of nonsmoking women.</u></a> Beckett WS, Gent JF, Naeher LP, Belanger K, Triche EW, Bracken MB,</p>	
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	<p>Leaderer BP. Arch Environ Occup Health. 2006 Jul-Aug;61(4):176-82. PMID: 17867572 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>7. <a href="#">Peak expiratory flow monitoring to screen for asthma in patients with allergic rhinitis.</a> Baser S, Ozkurt S, Topuz B, Kiter G, Karabulut H, Akdag B, Evyapan F. J Investig Allergol Clin Immunol. 2007;17(4):211-5. PMID: 17694692 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <b>Free Article</b> <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>8. <a href="#">Improved health outcomes with peak flow monitoring for children with asthma.</a> Berkart PV, Rayens MK, Revelette WR, Ohlmann A. J Asthma. 2007 Mar;44(2):137-42. PMID: 17454329 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>9. <a href="#">A randomized clinical trial of peak flow versus symptom monitoring in older adults with asthma.</a> Buist AS, Vollmer WM, Wilson SR,</p>	
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	<p>Frazier EA, Hayward AD. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2006 Nov 15;174(10):1077-87. Epub 2006 Aug 24. PMID: 16931634 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Free PMC Article</a></p> <p><a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>10. <a href="#">Revisiting the accuracy of peak flow meters: a double-blind study using formal methods of agreement.</a> Nazir Z, Razaq S, Mir S, Anwar M, Al Mawlawi G, Sajad M, Shehab A, Taylor RS. Respir Med. 2005 May;99(5):592-5. Epub 2004 Nov 23. PMID: 15823456 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>11. <a href="#">Predicted peak expiratory flow: differences across formulae in the literature.</a> Radeos MS, Camargo CA Jr. Am J Emerg Med. 2004 Nov;22(7):516-21. PMID: 15666252 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>12. <a href="#">Measurement characteristics of peak expiratory flow.</a></p>	
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	<p>Holcroft CA, Eisen EA, Sama SR, Wegman DH. Chest. 2003 Aug;124(2):501-10. PMID: 12907535 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>13. <a href="#">Can peak expiratory flow be measured accurately during a forced vital capacity manoeuvre?</a> Wensley D, Pickering D, Silverman M. Eur Respir J. 2000 Oct;16(4):673-6. PMID: 11106211 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <b>Free Article</b> <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>14. <a href="#">Diurnal variation in peak expiratory flow in healthy young adults.</a> Aggarwal AN, Gupta D, Chaganti S, Jindal SK. Indian J Chest Dis Allied Sci. 2000 Jan- Mar;42(1):15-9. PMID: 10851817 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <a href="#">Related citations</a></p> <p>15. <a href="#">Clinically meaningful changes in quantitative measures of asthma severity.</a> Karras DJ, Sammon ME, Terregino CA, Lopez BL, Griswold SK, Arnold GK. Acad Emerg Med. 2000 Apr;7(4):327-</p>	
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