

Association of Body Mass Index with Pulmonary Function Parameters in Males with Non-obstructive Airway Disease Identified by Spirometric Protocols Attending Bankura Sammilani Medical College

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The effect of body mass index (BMI) on the incidence and prevalence of airway obstructive diseases—asthma, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema—is not clear. The nature of the relationship between BMI and airway obstructive diseases are also complicated by the potential effect respiratory symptoms can have on appetite and physical activity. Proposed study was done to find out the association between body mass index and lung functions in males with Non-obstructive airway disease identified by spirometric protocols.

Material and Methods: A retrospective analysis of the spirometry data obtained between August 2018 and January 2019 was conducted in the Physiology Department, B. S. Medical College, Bankura for six months. In this study above 300 test results over male subjects were taken from study database. Out of those 234 test results of Non-obstructive airway disease were included considering inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: The Study shows FVC, FEV₁, FEF_{25-75%} PEF_R, PIF_R, FEF_{25%} and FEF_{50%} have significant positive correlation with BMI of underweight. But in normal subject's only significant positive correlation between BMI and PIF_R were observed. In overweight there is significant positive correlation observed between BMI and PEF_R.

Conclusion: Our study showed that clear association was found between pulmonary function parameters and BMI in males with non-obstructive airway disease.

Keywords: BMI, Pulmonary Functions, Non-Obstructive Airway, Underweight, Overweight

INTRODUCTION

In India, not only obesity but also under nutrition is prevalent. Under nutrition is not a disease state and can be managed with proper nutritional therapy.¹ On the other hand, obesity is a global problem and it is a significant contributor to morbidity and mortality.² The effect of body mass index (BMI) on the incidence and prevalence of airway obstructive diseases—asthma, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema—is not clear. The nature of the relationship between BMI and airway obstructive diseases are also complicated by the potential effect respiratory symptoms can have on appetite and physical activity. For example, subjects with airway obstructive diseases may be more likely to avoid exercise, adopt a sedentary lifestyle and, in turn, gain weight. An association between obesity and asthma has been reported

widely, with disparity between males and females. The magnitude of increase in obesity has been paralleled by an increase in the prevalence of asthma in many global locales.^{2,3} A study done by Beuther and Sutherland showed the effect of elevated body mass index (BMI) on asthma incidence determined that the likelihood of asthma was 1.51 times higher in subjects with a BMI ≥ 25 kg/m² compared to those of a normal weight (18.5-24.9 kg/m²) {Odds Ratio (OR) 1.51, 95% CI, 1.17-1.62}.⁴ Various studies are also suggestive of an increased prevalence of obesity amongst adults with asthma, but do not adequately describe any cause and effect relationship between the obesity and asthma.^{5,6,7} Various studies that investigated the association of obesity and airway responsiveness where the association between asthma and obesity was not found.^{8,9,10} The relationship to an abnormal BMI has been more extensively studied for asthma than COPD. Higher levels of BMI and higher proportions of obese subjects have been found among patients with asthma than control subjects in adult populations.^{11,12} Proposed study was done to find out the association between body mass index and lung functions in males with Non-obstructive airway disease identified by spirometric protocols.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this study above 300 test results over male subjects were taken from study database. Out of those 234 test results of

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non-obstructive airway disease were included considering inclusion and exclusion criteria. Written informed consent from every patient was already taken. Ethical approval was granted by the Ethics committee of Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura, West Bengal.

Experimental Protocol: A retrospective analysis of the spirometry data obtained between August 2018 and January 2019 was conducted in the Physiology Department, B. S. Medical College, Bankura for six months. Patients were selected from those participants, referred to the pulmonary function laboratory in the Department of Physiology by a variety of medical specialties including Chest Medicine, General Medicine, Paediatric medicine General Surgery, Gynaecology, and Oncology, etc. The treatment sheets of every patient referred by physicians were consulted for their relevant history, examination finding, and investigation so also the pulmonary functions test results. The cases under review were selected on the basis of: a) < 12% improvement in FEV1 after reversibility test, b) FEV1 \geq 80% of predicted without reversibility test and c) FEV1 < 80% of predicted but with FEV1/FVC \geq 70% of predicted without reversibility test. The exclusion criteria were a) \geq 12% improvement in FEV1 after reversibility test b) FEV1 < 80% of predicted without reversibility test and c) FEV1 < 80% of predicted and FEV1/FVC < 70% of predicted without reversibility test, d) subjects with any cardiac ailments.

Measurement of anthropometric parameters: Weight was measured using a standardized electronic weighing machine, with the subjects standing without footwear, carrying any bag with light clothes. The height of the subjects were measured to the nearest centimetre using stadiometer, Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated by using Quetlet's index (body weight in kg/height in m²).¹³ Depending on their BMI values, the subjects were classified into underweight (BMI<18.5kg/m², n=45), normal (18.5 to <25kg/m², n=152)

and overweight (>25kg/m², n=37) groups according to BMI ranges as per WHO classification system.²

Measurement of the pulmonary functions: Pulmonary functions were measured by the electronic spirometer, model-RMS Helios-702 in accordance with the standards of lung function testing of the American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society (ATS/ERS).¹⁴ Test were measure between 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. to avoid any circadian rhythm. The subjects were asked to avoid beverages like tea, coffee and other stimulants and to report on a light breakfast. The test was explained and demonstrated to the subjects. After a rest for 5–10 minutes, the test was carried out. The best of the three acceptable results was selected. Post bronchodilator (reversibility test) testing was performed 10 minutes after administration of the bronchodilator. Pulmonary function report included patient's gender, height, weight, age and smoking status. Standard spirometric measures included, forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second FEV1, the ratio of forced expiratory volume in one second to forced vital capacity (FEV1/FVC), forced expiratory flow in 25-75% (FEF25%-75%), peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR), peak inspiratory flow rate (PIFR), forced expiratory flow in 25% (FEF25%), forced expiratory flow in 50% (FEF50%), and forced expiratory flow in 75% (FEF75%). Pulmonary function variables were recorded as a percentage of the normal value predicted on reported height and age.¹⁵

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Descriptive data analysis included the use of Mean and Standard Deviation was done. Data were analysed by SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) statistical software version 22 using proper statistical test. Differences were considered statistically different when $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Descriptive analysis was done of pulmonary function

| Parameters | | Mean \pm SD/Percentage | | |
|---|-----------|--|--|---|
| Age (year) | | 40.31(\pm 18.34) | | |
| Height (cm) | | 159.79(\pm 9.85) | | |
| Weight (kg) | | 55.65(\pm 12.18) | | |
| BMI (kg/m ²) | | 21.72(\pm 4.54) | | |
| Smoking history | Smoker | 56.41% | | |
| | Nonsmoker | 43.59% | | |
| Pulmonary function parameters of all male (n=234) | | Underweight (n=45) (BMI<18.5kg/m ²) | Normal weight (n=152) (BMI 18.5 to <25kg/m ²) | Overweight(n=37) (BMI >25kg/m ²) |
| | | Mean \pm SD | Mean \pm SD | Mean \pm SD |
| FVC (L) | | 2.47 \pm 0.77 | 2.87 \pm 0.75 | 3.32 \pm 0.49 |
| FEV1 (L) | | 2.21 \pm 0.72 | 2.57 \pm 0.68 | 2.91 \pm 0.46 |
| FEV1/FVC (%) | | 89.05 \pm 7.75 | 90.02 \pm 7.14 | 88.73 \pm 6.65 |
| FEF25-75 (L/s) | | 2.79 \pm 1.26 | 3.26 \pm 1.24 | 3.74 \pm 1.16 |
| PEFR (L/s) | | 4.51 \pm 1.77 | 6.09 \pm 1.88 | 6.72 \pm 1.64 |
| PIFR (L/s) | | 3.00 \pm 2.03 | 3.88 \pm 2.01 | 4.74 \pm 1.61 |
| FEF25% (L/s) | | 4.30 \pm 1.74 | 5.40 \pm 1.70 | 6.24 \pm 1.64 |
| FEF50% (L/s) | | 3.19 \pm 1.33 | 3.76 \pm 1.39 | 4.39 \pm 1.38 |
| FEF75% (L/s) | | 1.56 \pm 0.86 | 1.81 \pm 0.94 | 1.99 \pm 0.78 |

Table-1: Mean and standard deviation of pulmonary function parameters of all males

| Correlation of Pulmonary function parameters with Body mass index(BMI) of all male (n=234) | Parameters | Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) | P value |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Underweight (n=45) (BMI<18.5kg/m ²) | FVC (L) | .619** | 0.000 |
| | FEV1 (L) | .624** | 0.000 |
| | FEV1/FVC (%) | .249 | 0.099 |
| | FEF 25-75 (L/s) | .350* | 0.018 |
| | PEFR (L/s) | .533** | 0.000 |
| | PIFR (L/s) | .437** | 0.003 |
| | FEF 25% (L/s) | .526** | 0.000 |
| | FEF 50% (L/s) | .363* | 0.014 |
| | FEF 75% (L/s) | .236 | 0.118 |
| Normal weight(n=152) (BMI 18.5 to <25kg/m ²) | FVC (L) | .154 | 0.059 |
| | FEV1 (L) | .107 | 0.188 |
| | FEV1/FVC (%) | -.157 | 0.053 |
| | FEF 25-75 (L/s) | -.003 | 0.970 |
| | PEFR (L/s) | .124 | 0.129 |
| | PIFR (L/s) | .257** | 0.001 |
| | FEF 25% (L/s) | .007 | 0.928 |
| | FEF 50% (L/s) | .013 | 0.874 |
| | FEF 75% (L/s) | -.066 | 0.421 |
| Overweight (n=37) (BMI > 25kg/m ²) | FVC (L) | .030 | 0.862 |
| | FEV1 (L) | .150 | 0.377 |
| | FEV1/FVC (%) | .178 | 0.291 |
| | FEF 25-75 (L/s) | .251 | 0.135 |
| | PEFR (L/s) | .332* | 0.045 |
| | PIFR (L/s) | -.022 | 0.896 |
| | FEF 25% (L/s) | .252 | 0.133 |
| | FEF 50% (L/s) | .304 | 0.067 |
| | FEF 75% (L/s) | .039 | 0.817 |

Table-2: Correlation between pulmonary function parameters and body mass index (BMI) of all males

parameters among all subjects. Mean and standard deviation of male were calculated (Table 1). Table 2 shows FVC, FEV1, FEF25-75% PEFR, PIFR, FEF25% and FEF50% have significant positive correlation with BMI of underweight and there is lack of association between FEV1/FVC, and FEF75% with BMI. But in normal subject's only significant positive correlation between BMI and PIFR were observed. There is lack of association between FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FVC, FEF25-75%, PEFR, FEF25%, FEF50% and FEF75% with BMI (Table 2). In overweight there is significant positive correlation observed between BMI and PEFR. There is lack of association between BMI and FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FVC FEF25-75%, PIFR, FEF25%, FEF50%, FEF75% (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

The result of this study indicated a significant positive correlation between lung functions in terms of FVC, FEV1, FEF25-75, PIFR, PEFR, FEF25% and FEF50% with BMI in underweight individual. Under nutrition is responsible for decrease in expiratory and inspiratory muscle mass, thus weakening the respiratory muscle. Weaker respiratory muscle diminishes the ventilatory capacity. Under nutrition also decreases the defence mechanism of respiratory system.¹⁶

Ong et al. also studied the lung functions in malnourished children, and they found that there is a positive correlation between lung function and body weight.¹⁷ There was no

significant correlation between BMI and pulmonary function test parameters in normal and overweight boys. This result is concordant with the study of Muralidhara and Bhat who also found no significant correlation between BMI and pulmonary function.¹⁸ However, the result of this study is not corroborative with the result of Wannamethee et al. who found inverse relationship between BMI and most pulmonary function in overweight and obese individuals.¹⁹

Recent findings from the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging suggest that low BMI could itself be a risk factor for COPD.²⁰ In another study, underweight patients with COPD were found to have lower carbon monoxide diffusing capacity and higher dyspnea scores than normal weight patients with COPD.²¹ These characteristics are traditionally attributed primarily to the more emphysematous form of COPD.²² Emphysema patients can progressively lose weight due to several mechanisms. For instance, it has been hypothesized that the oxygen cost of breathing is increased in these patients and the caloric intake is reduced since large meals can induce shortness of breath.^{23,24}

The effects of obesity on spirometric values are not consistent in most of the studies, some studies showing significant effects²⁵⁻²⁸ and some other studies showing no effects.^{29,30,31} This discrepancy between studies could be explained by the wide variations in ethnicity of different population in PFT values or this may be a result of methodological differences in these studies. Our study significant positive correlation

between BMI and PIFR were observed in normal males. The compromised FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FVC, and uncompromised expiratory flow rates together suggestive of the dominant effects of increasing BMI on chest wall restriction and diaphragmatic limitation. We have also allowed for the isolation of this effect by inclusion of only non-obstructive airway disease participants. If obstructive airway disease like asthma, chronic bronchitis were present in this subject pool, then we anticipate that airway obstruction would be exaggerated by the reduced lung volumes. Our findings demonstrate a marginal increase in airflow secondary to chest wall impedance.

Study show significant positive correlation observed between BMI and PEFR in overweight males. Schoenberg et al. reported that increase in muscle mass initially increases the pulmonary functions, but subsequent increase in weight may actually restrict the chest wall movement and thus may decrease the parameters.³² The result of our study supports the study by Saxena et al., who found insignificant group difference between normal and overweight participants.³³

A study done by Guerra and Sherrill et al. conclude that emphysema is associated with being underweight; asthma and chronic bronchitis are associated with being pre-obese or obese. The temporal sequence between smoking, abnormal BMI, and development of emphysema or chronic bronchitis is complex to assess. In contrast, the development of asthma seems to be temporally associated to a BMI ≥ 28 , as patients with asthma are more likely to be obese both after and before the onset of respiratory symptoms.³⁴

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study showed that clear association was found between pulmonary function parameters and BMI in males with non-obstructive airway disease. Under nutrition is responsible for decrease in expiratory and inspiratory muscle mass, thus weakening the respiratory muscle. Weaker respiratory muscle diminishes the ventilatory capacity. Whereas subsequent increase in weight may actually restrict the chest wall movement and that may causes significance changes the some parameters of pulmonary function.

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