

FORCED OSCILLATION TECHNIQUE IN PATIENTS WITH LUNG DISEASES: OUR OWN EXPERIENCES AND THE REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.

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Oscillometry known for almost 70 years continues to present researchers with many unknowns. The test is performed during tidal breathing and therefore is free from patient-dependent factors that could affect the results. Requiring minimal patients cooperation, forced oscillation technique (FOT) found its way particularly in elderly patients and children. In pulmonology, it is a valuable tool to assess obstructive conditions (with a distinction between central or peripheral obstruction) and restrictive disorders (intrapulmonary and extrapulmonary). Its sensitivity allows to evaluate the bronchodilator and bronchoconstrictor responses. It is not surprising that different lung conditions present the different pattern of changes in FOT, especially studied in asthma and COPD. Similarly, according to a research conducted by Our Center, FOT abnormalities are observed in patients after lobectomy due to lung cancer. Additionally, we analyzed the impact of physical activity on FOT results proving that 3-week pulmonary rehabilitation does not influence on lung function, regardless of the lung disease. Moreover, in idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, deterioration in particular FOT parameters, that reflected a slow disease progression, were observed in all patients, irrespective of the rehabilitation application. It appears that FOT is highly usable and therefore should be more widespread.