LUDModification of inspired oxygen fraction does not
change exercise oxygen uptake measured by
JAEGER® Vyntus® CPX ; a validation study
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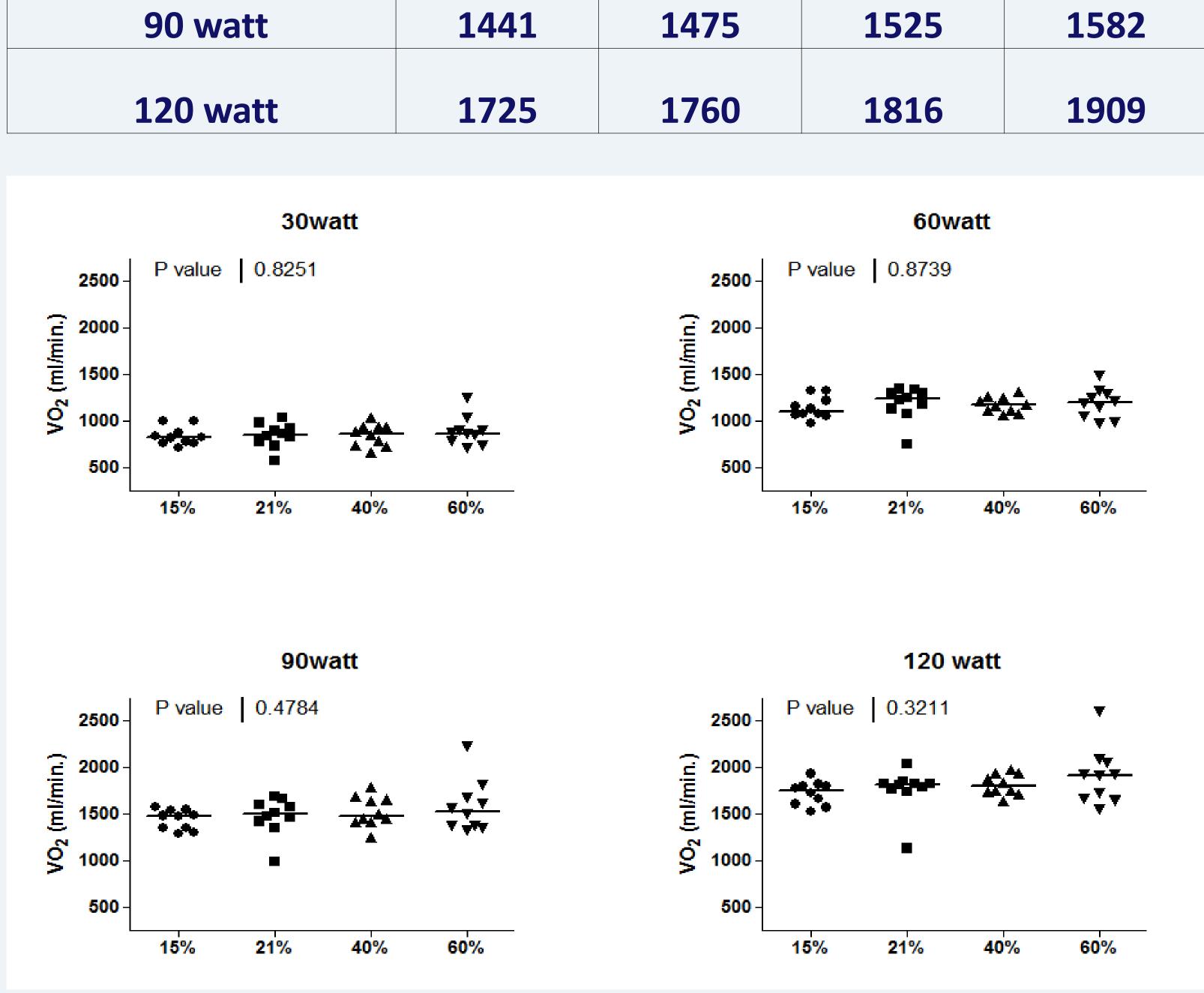
Purpose

JAEGER[®] Vyntus[®] CPX, Sentry Suite, high/low FIO2 option allows the user to make measurements whilst the subject breathes increased or decreased concentrations of inspired oxygen. For this, a Y-valve is connected to the volume sensor permitting the subject to inhale the prescribed oxygen concentration from a reservoir and allowing a CPET measurement to be performed simultaneously. The SentrySuite[®] high/low FIO₂ software application applies the Eschenbacher transformation (Eschenbacher (2016)) for the calculations as the Haldane transformation (Haldane, (1912))does not provide plausible and reliable data, especially at high FIO₂ values.

Results

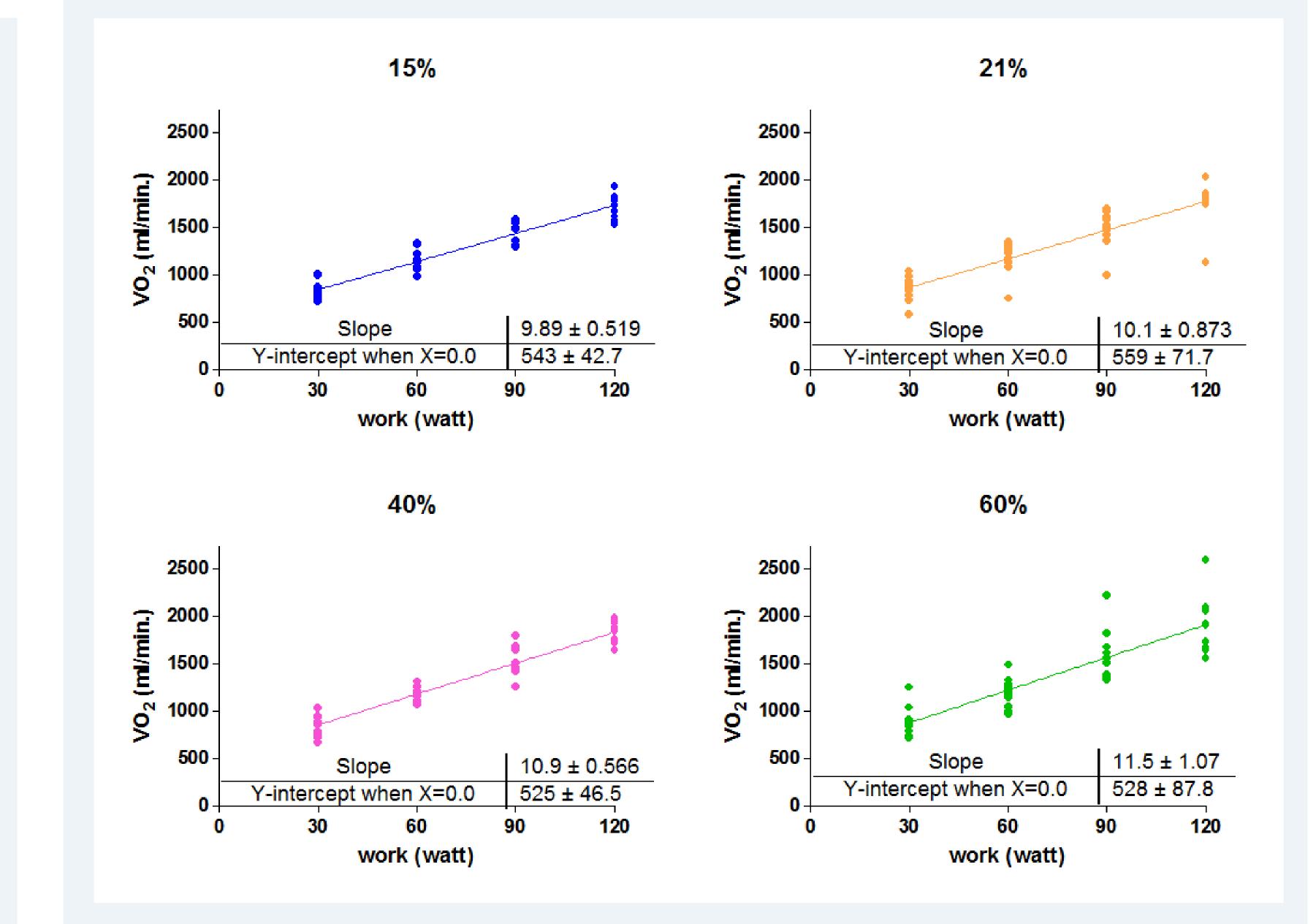
mean values (ml)	15% O ₂	21% O ₂	40% O ₂	60% O ₂
30 watt	836	846	848	889
60 watt	1139	1188	1171	1187

The aim of the present study was to provide the answer to the validation question: "Are exercise breath by breath oxygen uptake measurements measured by JAEGER[®] Vyntus[®] CPX influenced by altering inspired oxygen fraction?".



Method

Ten healthy volunteers were included to measure breath by breath oxygen uptake during exercise in a random sequence with different (0,15; 0,21; 0,40; 0,60) inspiratory oxygen fractions. The exercise protocol used was a stepwise (30 watt / 3 minutes) exercise protocol to a maximum of 120 watt on a cycle ergometer (Ergoselect ES 200 P, Ergoline). Oxygen uptake results were taken as the last thirty seconds average of every incremental exercise step. **Statistics** The differences between the measurements are analyzed by repeated measurements one way ANOVA. p < 0.05 shows statistical significance





Conclusions

JAEGER[®] Vyntus[®] CPX shows no difference in exercise oxygen uptake due to modification of inspired oxygen fractions

References

Eschenbacher H.: Haldane and Eschenbacher transformation. White Paper RD5693A (0716/PDF). CareFusion (2016).

Haldane J.S.: Methods of air analysis. Charles Griffin & Co., Ltd., JB Lippincott Co., Philadelphia (1912).

