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"INTRAPULMONARY PERCUSSIVE VENTILATION - IPV® - A NEW METHOD IN THE TREATMENT OF LUNG DISEASE"

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BACKGROUND: The goal of our presentation was to compare this novel IPV technique, to traditional methods (IPPB and CPT - Chest Physiotherapy), through the objective analysis of 60 outpatients diagnosed with obstructive pulmonary diseases, randomly divided in three groups: 20 patients treated with IPV as (Group A); 20 patients treated with IPPB as (Group B); and 20 patients treated by CPT chest physiotherapy with traditional extrathoracic percussion and postural maneuvering as (Group C). There were two daily therapeutic sessions for each group, with data collection and clinical evaluation, documenting four (4) consecutive days. All patients in each of the three groups, had their spirometric values and HbO₂ saturation's measured and compared before and after each session, this data was employed as a baseline for their individual clinical evaluations. Additionally, sputum volume was measured after each treatment. In

the IPV group (A), all the spirometric parameters revealed a significant improvement over the baseline values of (18.6%). The IPPB group (B) demonstrated spirometric confirmed parameter improvements of (6.4%). The CPT group (C) demonstrated non-remarkable findings in certain parameters (VC, FEV₁) and average in others (PEF, PEF_{25-75%}), with only a slight improvement over the comparative baselines (5.0%). Patients in the IPV group (A), had a faster overall improvement, when compared with the other two groups. The final statistical analysis demonstrated a significant improvement among patients treated with the IPV technique in group (A), when compared to traditional methods employed in group (B) IPPB and group (C) CPT.

新しいIPVと従来の方法(IPPB, CPT, 胸部理学療法)を比較するため閉塞性胸部疾患患者60名を20名づつ3グループにわけて比較
(A) IPV
(B) IPPB
(C) CPT, 胸部理学療法(体外パーカッションと体位排痰法)

グループ	スピロメトリック パラメーター	
IPV (A)	顕著に改善	18.6%
IPPB (B)	やや改善	6.4%
CPT (C)	余り向上認めず	5.0%

IPVグループ(A)は他のグループより、急速に全般に亘って改善。最終的な統計的処理で、IPVグループは他の(B)(C)グループより顕著な改善が実証された。