

# METHACHOLINE GUIDELINES 2016

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## The Goon Show

1951-1960  
Spike Milligan  
Peter Sellers  
Harry Secombe  
**Spike Milligan**  
Creator and  
chief writer  
b. April 16 1918

# COI

No conflict of interest (4 years)

Member guideline update  
task force

I have previously been a consultant  
for Methapharm (makers of  
Provocholine®, methacholine)

# OBJECTIVES

To review and understand:

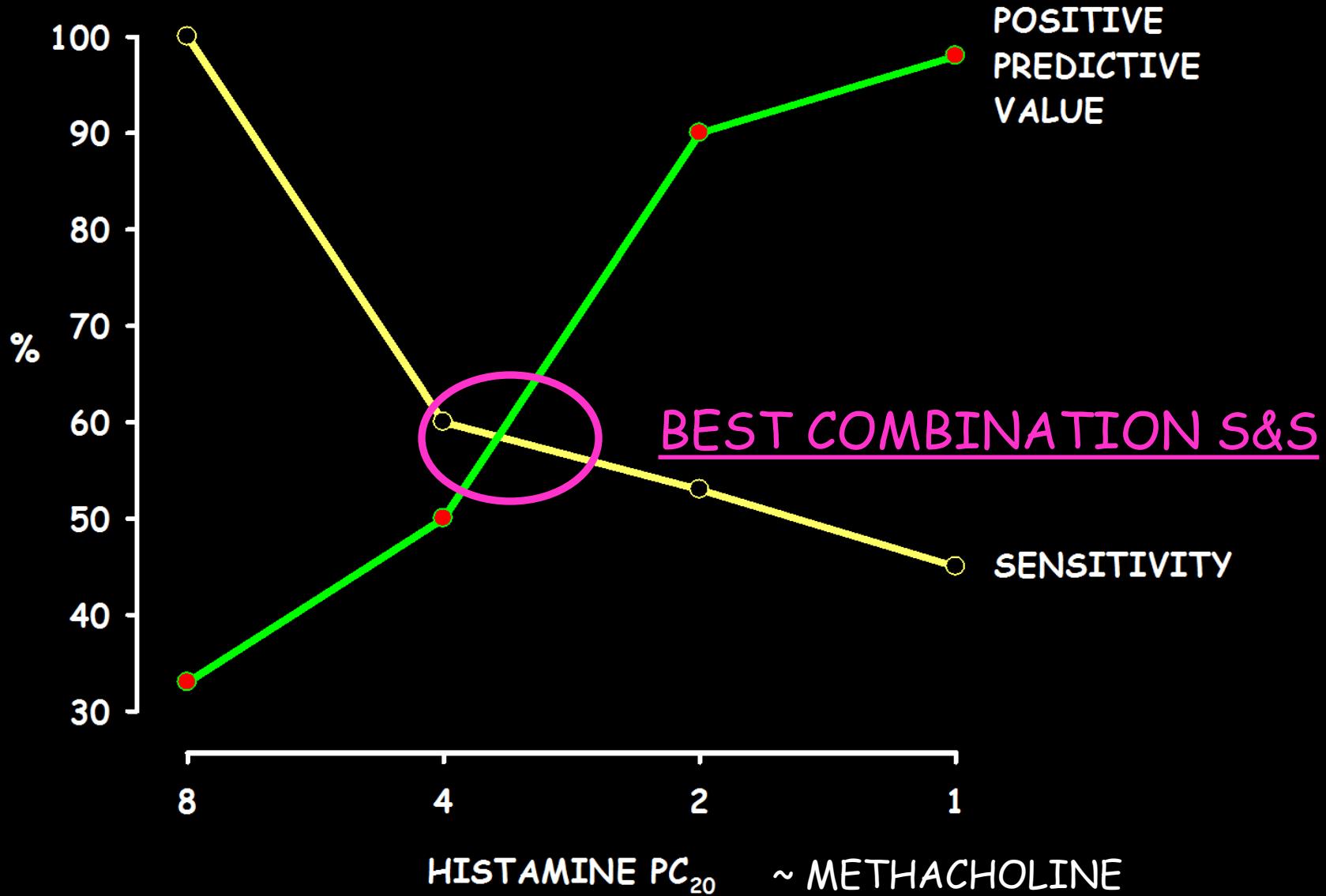
- ① Methacholine challenges: a brief review of the methacholine challenge
- ② The 1999 guidelines published in 2000
- ③ A preview of the principles involved in the (almost complete) updated guidelines (2016)

# BACKGROUND

- Methacholine challenge a widely used *direct* bronchoprovocation test
- Use: symptoms and normal spirometry
- Highly sensitive: some caveats
- Functions best to exclude disease
- Not very specific (unless low cutpoint)
- Misunderstandings re interpretation

SENSITIVE ( $\uparrow$ NPV)

SPECIFIC ( $\uparrow$ PPV)



# MCT: CHALLENGES (1999)

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- A means to confirm asthma that is both *independent* and *objective* is frequently lacking: ergo assessment of S&S difficult insoluble and not discussed further
- Multiplicity of methacholine methods which has made comparison of results a challenge

# METHOD MULTIPLICITY

## Background to the 1999 guidelines

- Methacholine response *dose* dependent
- Methacholine inhaled at 5 min intervals is partially *cumulative*: effect ↑ with time ↓
- $PC_{20}$ s are not comparable unless care re inhalation time/neb output & time interval to standardise dose and cumulative effect

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inhalation time/neb output & time interval

to standardise *dose* and *cumulative* effect



# MCT 1999 GUIDELINES



## Tidal Breathing

- 2 min tidal breathing
- Neb @ 0.13 mL/min
- **90  $\mu$ L** per dose step
- 5 Breaths B-hold (@TLC)
- 9  $\mu$ L per breath
- **45  $\mu$ L** per dose step

## Dosimeter

Other aspects identical:

- Concentrations (doubling 0.03-32 mg/mL)
- Timing between doses (5 min)
- Timing of FEV<sub>1</sub> (30 & 90 sec)
- Calculation of PC<sub>20</sub>

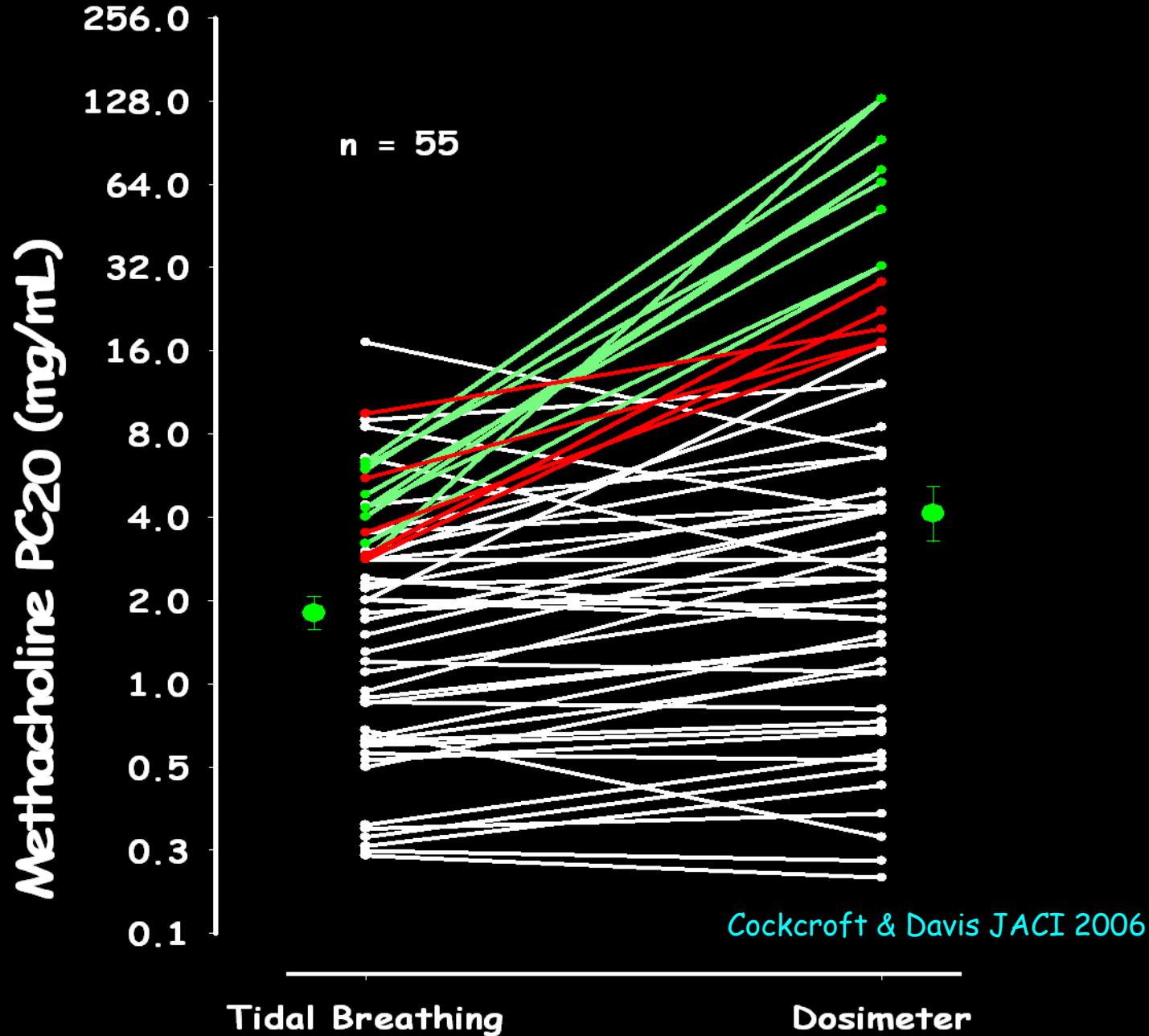
# DEFINITIONS (both methods)

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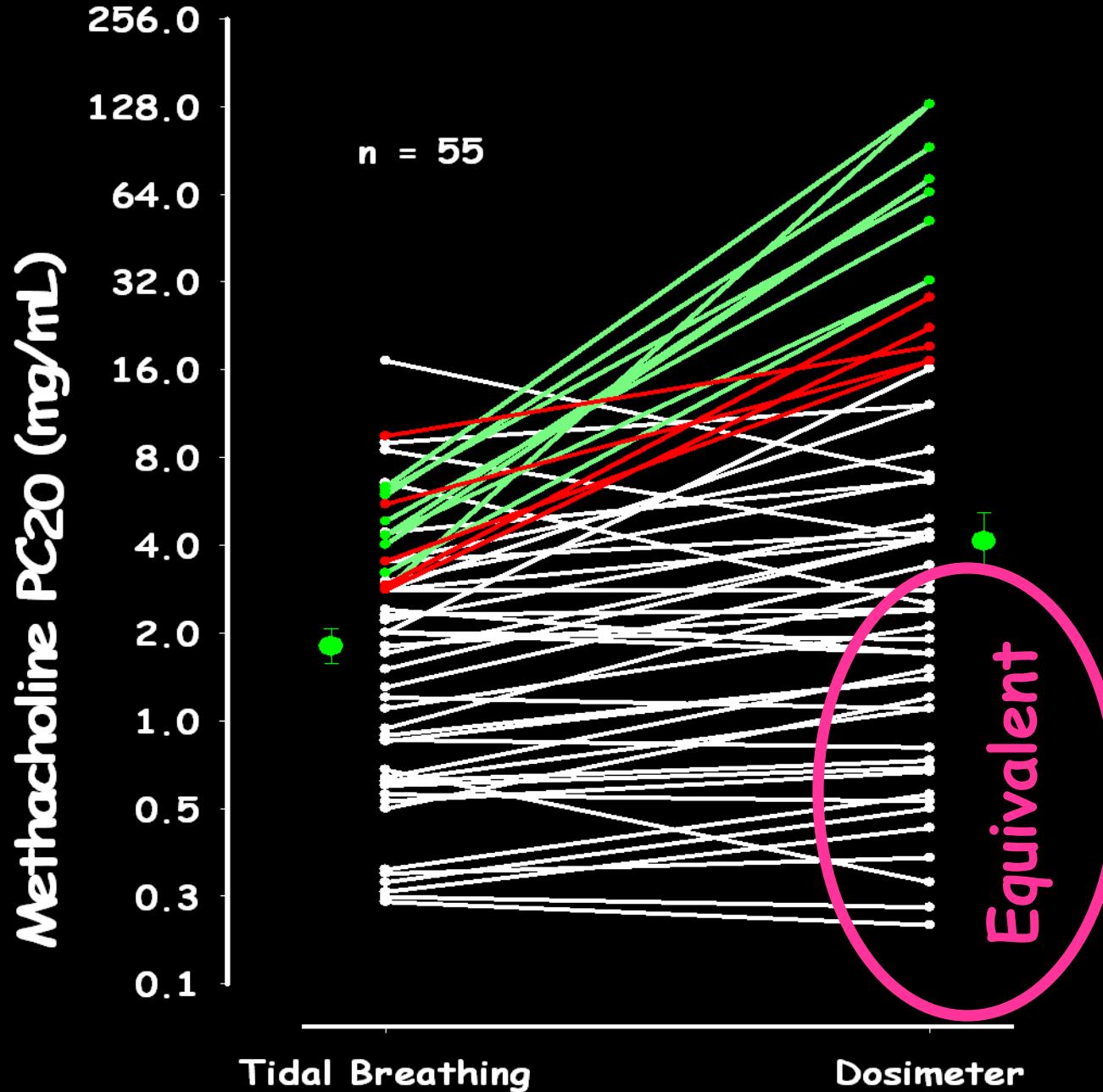
$PC_{20}$	>16	mg/ml - normal (negative)
$PC_{20}$	< 16	mg/ml = <i>non-negative</i> (dwc)
$PC_{20}$	4-16	mg/ml - borderline
$PC_{20}$	1-4	mg/ml - mild AHR
$PC_{20}$	0.25-1	mg/ml - moderate AHR
$PC_{20}$	< 0.25	mg/ml - marked AHR



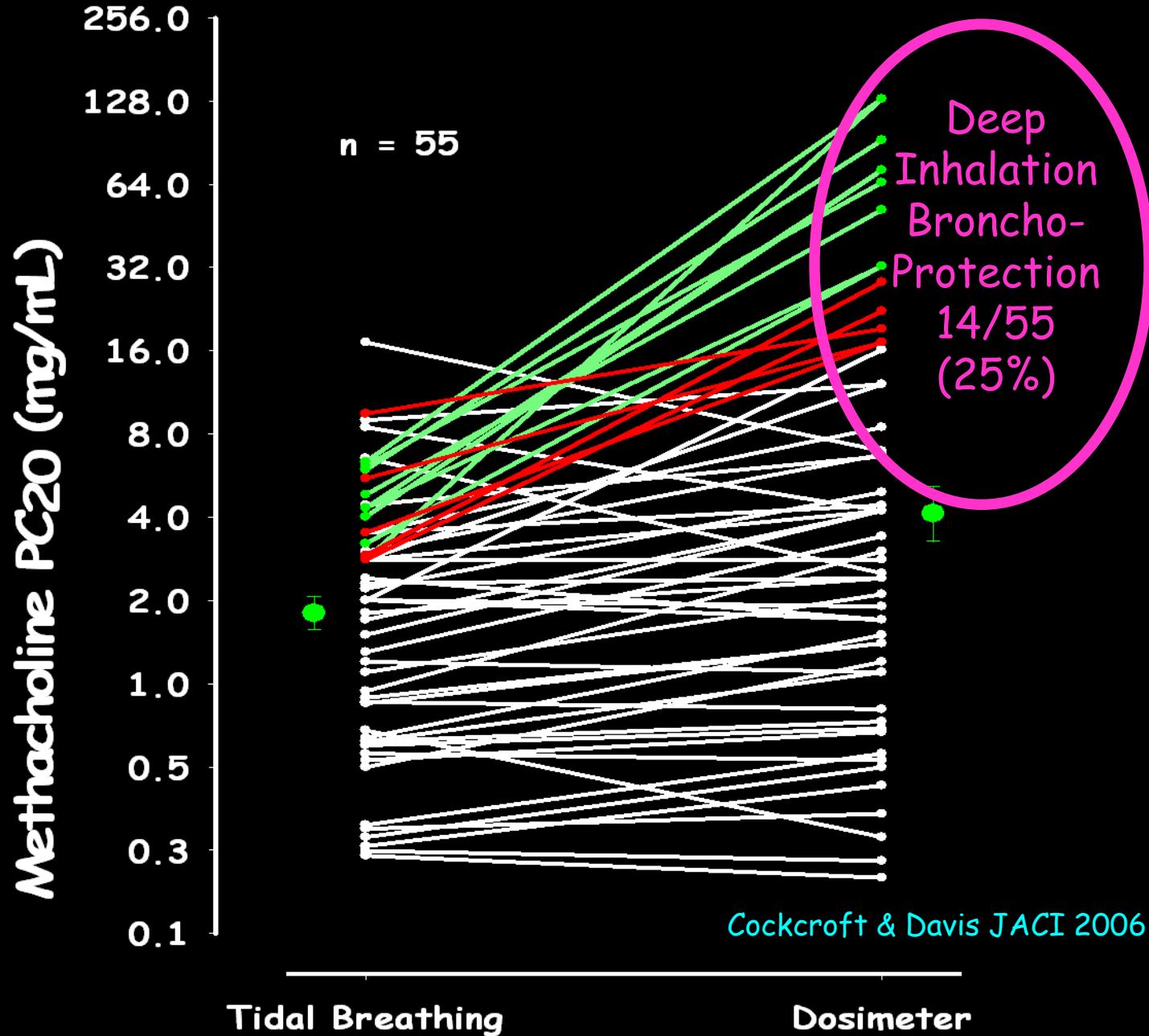
Methods  
Comparison  
55 asthmatic  
subjects  
from  
3 studies



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# MCT: CHALLENGES (2016)

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- A means to confirm asthma that is both *independent* and *objective* is lacking
- Multiplicity of methacholine methods still make comparison between labs problematic
- The Wright is inefficient and hard to find also true for deVilbiss and Bennett Twin
- The two ATS (1999) methods yield vastly different results regarding S & S

# NEW GUIDELINES

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- $PD_{20}$  vs  $PC_{20}$
- Dose calibration
- Inhalation pattern
- Inhalation time
- Time interval between doses
- Nebuliser type(s)
- Medication withhold times

# METHACHOLINE DOSE

- Methacholine response *dose* dependent
- There are several studies that confirm this including old studies by DWC (same neb) and more recent studies from Dell & Coates and Gauvreau (different nebs)
- It therefore makes empiric sense that expressing the result as the  $PD_{20}$  would allow better between method comparison

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# CALIBRATION

- A lot of *output* of jet nebulisers is evaporation; this is as much as 50 to 75%
- Conventional calibration (weigh before and after nebulisation) overestimates dose because of the evaporation
- Solute output can be measured but not routine; alternately supplied by makers

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# INHALATION

- The major difference between the two 1999 methods is DI bronchoprotection
- This happens in the area where results of most Dx tests occur ( i.e. mild AHR)
- This greatly reduces the diagnostic sensitivity of the methacholine challenge (which is its major diagnostic value)

# INHALATION

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- **Avoid Deep Inhalations** (can still use dosimeter)

# INHALATION TIME

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- Freddy Hargreave modified the Dutch method from 30 sec to 2 min because we thought 30 seconds was too short
- Very small (old) study suggested 2 min  $PC_{20}$  more repeatable than 30 sec  $PC_{20}$
- Consensus was that **60 sec** (one min) would be ideal

# NEBULISER

- There are new more efficient nebulisers
- Many are disposable (can't calibrate each one)
- When using  $PD_{20}$  there is no need to use 1999 methacholine concs (0.03 to 16 mg/ml) (that → unacceptably short inhalations)
- Need to know solute dose nebulised
- Vibrating mesh nebs and ultrasonic nebs avoid the evaporation issue

# TIME INTERVAL

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- Time interval needs to be consistent so that the cumulative effect consistent
- We do not recommend shortening time; that will increase the cumulative effect
- We have discussed 5 minutes between the start of each inhalation vs 4 min between mid-point of inhalations (4.5 min re 60 s inhalation)

# CUMULATIVE EFFECT

- Re-analysis of Liz Juniper's data (1978) suggest that at 5 min intervals (doubling doses) the cumulative effect is about half way between nil and complete
- The non-cumulative  $PD_{20}$  will always be  $\leq$  half the cumulative  $PD_{20}$
- Non-cumulative makes more sense (dwc) when using quadrupling dose step ups

# DRUG HOLDING

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## Updated Guidance:

	<u>1999</u>
■ LTRA: no effect	24h
■ Caffeine: little effect	12h
■ H1 blockers: including high dose Benadryl did not influence methacholine PC <sub>20</sub>	3d
■ Ipratropium: withhold time 12 h	24h
■ Long acting anti-muscarinics: need to be withheld for at least a week	48h

# NEW GUIDELINES

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- $PD_{20}$  vs  $PC_{20}$   $PD_{20}$  (in mcg: cum or non)
- Dose calibration Solute output
- Inhalation pattern Tidal breathing
- Inhalation time 60 sec
- Time interval 4.5-5 min
- Nebuliser type(s) New efficient nebs
- Medication holding new data

## PC<sub>20</sub> vs PD<sub>20</sub>

PC <sub>20</sub> (mg/ml)	PD <sub>20</sub> (μg)	
16	800	1999 slide (dwc)
4	200	Non-cumulative
1	50	(evapouration
0.25	12.5	not considered)

# **PD<sub>20</sub> PC<sub>20</sub> COMPARISON (2016)**

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<b>PC<sub>20</sub> (mg/ml)</b>	<b>PD20 (μg) non-cumulative</b>	<b>cumulative</b>
16	400	800
4	100	200
1	25	50
0.25	6	12.5

# NEW DEFINITIONS

	<u>Non cum PD<sub>20</sub></u>	<u>Cum PD<sub>20</sub> (mcg)</u>
Negative	>400	>800
Borderline	100-400	200-800
Mild AHR	25-100	50-200
Mod AHR	6-25	2.5-50
Marked AHR	<6	<12.5

My outdated license plate



GO RIDERS GO !!!!