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Citation:

Price, OJ and Ansley, L and Levai, I and Molphy, J and Cullinan, P and Dickinson, JW and Hull, JH (2017) Reply: Reevaluating the Diagnostic Threshold for Eucapnic Voluntary Hyperpnea Testing in Athletes. *American journal of respiratory and critical care medicine*, 195 (7). pp. 961-962. ISSN 1535-4970 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1164/rccm.201610-2057LE>

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Letter to Editor

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AJRCCM Letter-to-the-editor

Price, O. J.; Ansley, L.; Levai, I.; Molphy, J.; Cullinan, P.; Dickinson, J. W.; Hull, J. H.

Response to Professor Mastronarde: Eucapnic voluntary hyperpnea testing in asymptomatic athletes

We appreciate Professor Mastronarde's interest and comments concerning our cross-sectional analysis of eucapnic voluntary hyperpnea (EVH) testing in a cohort of elite and sub-elite asymptomatic athletes (1). We agree that self-report respiratory symptoms (e.g. wheeze, dyspnea, and cough) provide limited value when confirming or refuting a diagnosis of exercise-induced bronchoconstriction (EIB) or asthma in athletes. Indeed we have recently published both quantitative (2) and qualitative data in support of this concept (3). Moreover, there is currently no 'gold standard' objective test to diagnose EIB in athletes (4); thus classifying athletes as 'healthy' from a respiratory point of view, is a significant challenge.

Our analysis excluded athletes with a prior objective diagnosis of airways disease and/or those prescribed asthma medication (1). However, as Professor Mastronarde (5) quite rightly highlights, we did not perform comprehensive airway inflammatory profiling and this is an important study limitation. Future work should focus on addressing this deficiency, and as previously mentioned, a comparison between EVH and commensurate exercise challenge airway response (ventilation matched) is certainly an important research priority.

Regardless, it is important to recall that many of the original diagnostic cut-off values for surrogate bronchoprovocation challenges used in the diagnosis of EIB in athletes have been established based largely on data derived from non-athletic cohorts +/- prior diagnosis of asthma +/- perceived symptoms +/- previously treated. In our previous study, where we screened British-based elite athletes using EVH, the mean fall in EIB-negative athletes was $-4.6 \pm 2.9\%$ ($n = 150$) (6). The normal response to an EVH challenge in elite athletes therefore appears to be a small reduction in FEV₁ when compared with baseline measurements. However, using a population, who report no symptoms and have no prior history of EIB allows us to investigate an abnormal threshold (1).

It is important to highlight that if we limit our population to those that have a maximum fall in FEV₁ post EVH <10% (i.e. EVH negative athletes based on current guidance) the threshold at which we

suggest an abnormal response is set at 10%. To put this into context, if we re-analyse the dataset from our study, and exclude any athlete with $\geq 10\%$ fall in FEV₁ post EVH, based on the remaining athletes ($n = 134$), the mean fall in FEV₁ would be calculated as $-4.9 \pm 2.6\%$. However, this approach is artificially impacting the upper limit of a normal response. It is therefore only appropriate, when re-evaluating a diagnostic threshold, to analyse and interpret data from the entire cohort ($n = 224$), rather than classifying athletes as having a normal or abnormal airway response based on existing criteria (4).

Overall, we thank Professor Mastronarde (5) for highlighting important deficiencies in our current work and concede our approach may have overlooked the potential inclusion of asymptomatic athletes who had mild forms of undetected airway dysfunction and/or active airway inflammation. Irrespective of these limitations, we consider the data provided in a population of highly-trained athletes to add to the evidence-base in the field. Further research should be conducted prior to modifying the American Thoracic Society (ATS) clinical practice guideline statement (4).

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Word count: 527.

Note:

- Our original letter has been incorrectly cited as Hull et al. rather than Price et al.
- The prevalence estimates provide by Professor Mastronarde are incorrect:

5. Parsons JP, Cosmar D, Phillips G, Kaeding C, Best TM, Mastronarde JG. Screening for exercise-induced bronchoconstriction in college athletes. J Asthma 2012 Mar; 49 (2):153-7.

References

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6. Dickinson J, McConnell A, Whyte G. Diagnosis of exercise-induced bronchoconstriction: eucapnic voluntary hyperpnoea challenges identify previously undiagnosed elite athletes with exercise-induced bronchoconstriction. *British journal of sports medicine* 2011; 45: 1126-1131.