

Lung Function in a Cohort of Italian Children Born Preterm

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Abstract

Background and aim: in children born preterm lung development may be affected with impairment of lung function in later ages. The aim of the study was assessing lung function in a cohort of school-aged children born preterm and assess the influence of perinatal variables.

Methods: we measured lung function with impulse oscillometry system (IOS) and spirometry in 54 children [(male 48.1%, mean age 8.1 (0.8)] born preterm [mean birth weight (BW) 1462 (546.9) g, mean gestational age 31.5 (3) weeks] at Parma Children University Hospital (Italy). Maternal and perinatal data and respiratory medical history were also collected.

Results: compared to predicted values, children born preterm showed higher mean values of airway impedance Z, airway resistance R5, R20, R5-20, area under the reactance curve AX and resonance frequency Fres, lower mean values of reactance X5 and FEF₂₅₋₇₅. The mean difference between observed and predicted values of R5-R20 was higher in children born small for gestational age than in those born appropriate for gestational age. An inverse relationship was found between BW z-score and Z (r -0.40, r² 0.16; p 0.012) and R5 (r -0.44, r² 0.20; p 0.005) in children born with a BW <1500 g. Thirty-one per cent of children had a history of wheezing and 14.8% a history of lower respiratory infection requiring admission to the hospital.

Conclusions: school-aged children born preterm had an impaired lung function, especially in the peripheral airways, as resulted by IOS and spirometry assessment. BW may have a role in lung development.

Introduction

Preterm birth (< 37 weeks of gestation) rate ranges from 5–10% of live births depending on the geographical area and a very low birth weight (VLBW) < 1500 g is reported in 1% of all infants^{1,2}. Over the years, infant survival is improved but respiratory morbidity in the short and in the long-term remain an important complication.

Depending on gestational age (GA), fetal lung development is interrupted by preterm birth during the canalicular, saccular or alveolar phase of lung maturation. Perinatal exposures to inflammation, infection, mechanical ventilation and hyperoxia may lead to further insult to the immature lung with potentially long-term consequences on lung function. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is the most significant respiratory disease related to prematurity but the spectrum of respiratory impairment is wide involving also children without exposure to oxygen therapy or children born late preterm. Although the growth of the lung may catch-up during the first years of life³, follow-up studies of subjects born preterm showed a higher risk of wheezing⁴ and airway obstruction regardless a diagnosis of BPD^{5,6}. These results suggest that preterm birth alone can negatively affect lung development^{7,8} with potential consequences persisting into adulthood^{9,10}.

The aim of the present study was to investigate lung function using the impulse oscillometry system (IOS) and spirometry in school-aged children born preterm who were followed-up in the outpatient clinic of Parma Children University Hospital (Italy) assessing the associations between lung function and perinatal variables.

Methods

Study population and data collection

Lung function data of children born preterm (GA < 37 weeks) at Parma University Hospital (Italy) in the two-year periods 2005–2006 and 2009–2010 were collected. Children were assessed in the outpatient clinic of the Pediatric Respiratory Unit during the standard follow-up of children born preterm. Subjects with concomitant chronic cardiac disease or neuromuscular disease were excluded from the study. Maternal (age, smoking during pregnancy, pregnancy complications, gestational diabetes, prenatal steroid administration, cause and type of delivery) and neonatal (sex, weight, length and cranial circumference at birth, Apgar score, surfactant administration, duration of invasive and non-invasive ventilation, duration of oxygen therapy and BPD diagnosis) data were collected from medical records.

A diagnosis of BPD was defined as oxygen need for ≥ 28 days from birth until 36 weeks of postmenstrual age according to the definition described elsewhere¹¹.

The study was approved by the ethical committee of Parma University Hospital (protocol number 732/2018/OSS*7AOUPR).

Lung function tests

IOS and spirometry were performed using the Spirometry-IOS system (CareFusion, Germany). The system was calibrated each day prior to the measurements using a 3-liter syringe.

To obtain a valid IOS maneuver the subject had to tidally breath into a mouthpiece for at least 30 seconds with the cheeks supported by the hands of parents or operator. At least 3 reproducible maneuvers without artifacts due to coughing, swallowing, vocalization or breath holding had to be obtained to consider valid the tests. The mean value of IOS indices [impedance at 5 Hz (Z5), reactance at 5 Hz (X5), resistance at 5 Hz (R5) and at 20 Hz (R20), area under the reactance curve (AX) and resonance frequency (Fres)] were calculated from the 3 maneuvers. IOS indices (X5, Z5, R5, R20, AX and Fres) were expressed as raw values and z-scores derived from published reference data from a Brazilian healthy population; a log base-10 transformation of the variables Z5, R5, R20, Fres and AX in females and of the variable AX for males was performed according to the reference equations¹². The difference R5-R20 was calculated and the predicted value derived on the basis of the predicted values of R5 and R20.

IOS generates small pressure oscillations at 30 s intervals into the airways by a loud speaker and measures respiratory impedance Z that includes respiratory resistance (R5 and R20) and respiratory

reactance X. The pulmonary resistance R is the in-phase component of the lung impedance Z and accounts for the energy required to propagate the pressure wave through the airways including the pulmonary parenchyma and the thorax. Because oscillation frequencies < 15 Hz can be transmitted more distally in the lungs compared to higher frequencies, R5 reflects obstruction in both small and large airways while R20 reflects large airways only. The difference between R5 and R20 (R5-R20) is a derived index that describes the small airways resistance¹³. Reactance X is the out-of-phase component related to the elastic recoil and inertive properties of the lung. AX is the total reactance (area under the reactance curve) at all frequencies between 5 Hz and Fres (the point where the total reactance is 0) and reflects the ability of the peripheral lung to store capacitative energy (i.e. compliance). As the peripheral lung becomes less compliant, it cannot store as much capacitative energy and requires a larger pressure to inflate: an increase in small airway wall tone will decrease the reactance and increase AX. Thus, X5, AX and Fres all reflect changes in the degree of obstruction in the peripheral airways¹³. IOS was performed prior to spirometry to avoid influence of forced exhalation maneuvers on results.

Standard spirometry maneuvers were performed according to ATS/ERS standards¹⁴. Spirometric values (FEV₁, FVC, FEF₂₅₋₇₅) were expressed as z-scores according to the Global Lung Initiative (GLI) reference values¹⁵.

At the time of assessment children were clinically stable and none had shown respiratory infections in the previous 3 weeks. The respiratory medical history was recorded by means of the International Study of Asthma and Allergy in Childhood (ISAAC) questionnaire¹⁶.

Data analysis

Data are reported as number and proportions or mean and standard deviations (SD) or median and 10th and 90th centile when appropriate. Descriptive statistics was used for differences in proportions. Associations between maternal or perinatal variables (preclampsia or eclampsia, gender, GA, BW z-score, surfactant administration, days of invasive ventilation and days of oxygen therapy) and lung function tests (Z, X5, R5, R20, R5-R20, AX, Fres, FEV₁, FVC, FEF₂₅₋₇₅) were assessed by linear regression analysis and comparison between groups with Student's t-test, as appropriate. Stepwise multiple regression analysis was used to determine the best predictor variables (sex, GA, BW z-score and preclampsia) for IOS parameters (Z, X5, R5, R20, R5-R20, AX, Fres) as dependent variables. Percentage of total variance in the dependent variable is expressed as the adjusted square of the multiple correlation coefficient (r²).

BW was converted to z-score according to the Italian specific reference for fetal growth¹⁷. Children were then categorized as born with a BW small for gestational age (SGA) when BW was ≥ 2 SDs below the mean (i.e. <10th centile) or appropriate for gestational age (AGA) (i.e. ≥ 10 th centile).

A lung function below the lower limit of normal was defined as a z-score less than -1.64 (< 5th centile). The analyses were carried out with the SPSS Statistics software. A p value less than 0.05 was considered as significant.

Results

Population

In 2014 and 2019 fifty-five children [mean age 8.1 (0.87) years] in respiratory follow-up for prematurity at the outpatient clinic of the Paediatric Respiratory Unit of Parma Children University Hospital (Parma, Italy) were recruited. One girl was not included in the study because of severe neurological impairment. All children but one (98.1%) performed IOS test while only 44 (83%) were able to perform spirometry. The perinatal characteristics of these 54 children are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Characteristics of the cohort of 54 preterm babies.

Characteristics	No of subjects (% or median)
Male	26 (48.1%)
Gestational age, weeks	
<28	5 (9.2%)
28-<32	21 (38.9%)
32-<37	28 (51.9%)
Median (10-90th centile)	32 (26-35.2)
Birth weight, g	
< 1500	37 (68.5%)
≥ 1500	16 (31.5%)
Median (10-90th centile)	1357.5 (810–2300)
SGA	14 (25.9%)
Prenatal maternal steroids	36 (66.6%)
Surfactant administration	16 (29.6%)
Invasive ventilation	17 (31.5%)
Non-invasive ventilation	24 (44.4%)
Days on mechanical ventilation	
Median (10-90th centile)	1 (0–3)
Oxygen therapy	38 (70.3%)
Days on oxygen	
Median (10-90th centile)	3 (0–47)
RDS	24 (44.4%)
BPD	10 (18.5%)
M: males; SGA: small for gestational age (Bertino E, 2010); RDS: respiratory distress syndrome; BPD: bronchopulmonary dysplasia, defined as supplemental oxygen dependency at 36 weeks of postmenstrual age.	

Lung function

IOS measurements showed significantly higher impedance Z5, higher airway resistance (R5, R20, R5-R20), lower reactance X5, higher Fres and larger area under the reactance curve AX in children born

preterm compared to predicted values ($p < 0.05$). Box plots of distribution of IOS z-scores are reported in Fig. 1. Twenty-four per cent (n 13) of children had z-scores values above 95th centile for R5 and Fres and only 11.1% (n 6) for R20; 27.7% (n 15) had values below the 5th centile for X5. Most children showed values above 95th centile for Z (57.4%, n 31) and AX (53.7%, n 29).

Compared to predicted values, children born preterm had a lower mean value of FEF_{25-75} (-0.31 L/sec, 95%CI -0.47;-0.16, $p < 0.001$) and males a lower FEV_1/FVC (-0.04, 95%CI -0.08;0.00 $p 0.019$). Five (11.3%) children showed values of FEV_1 , FVC and FEF_{25-75} below the lower limit of normal (5th centile); 3 of them had a diagnosis of BPD. Patients with a diagnosis of BPD (n 10) showed a FEV_1 z-score significantly lower than those without BPD [-0.99 (0.53) vs -0.05 (0.18), $p 0.04$]. A slight but not significant impairment was recorded in IOS parameters [Z 0.96 (0.08) vs 0.85 (0.03), $p 0.178$; R5 1.10 (0.81) vs 0.84 (0.21), $p 0.662$; X5 -1.54 (0.40) vs -0.83 (0.30), $p 0.286$; AX 8.73 (3.63) vs 5.55 (1.38), $p 0.347$; Fres 1.92 (0.61) vs 1.22 (0.15), $p 0.117$].

Mean raw and z-score values for IOS lung function and spirometry are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. IOS and spirometry values in the 54 preterm children. Predicted values for IOS and spirometry have been derived from published reference values^{12,15}.

A log base-10 transformation of the IOS variables Z5, R5, R20, Fres and AX in females and of the variable AX for males was performed according to the reference equations¹².

Boys				Girls			
	Measured values	Predicted values	p		Measured values	Predicted values	p
R5 (kPa/L/s)	0.76 (0.24)	0.64 (0.08)	0.021	R5 (kPa/L/s)	0.88 (0.19)		
				Log R5 (kPa/L/s)	-0.06 (0.09)	-0.11 (0.04)	0.014
z-score	1.21 (2.16)			z-score	0.58 (0.89)		
R20 (kPa/L/s)	0.50 (0.12)	0.56 (0.05)	0.014	R20 (kPa/L/s)	0.62 (0.12)		
				Log R20 (kPa/L/s)	-0.20 (0.08)	-0.24 (0.03)	0.023
z-score	-0.77 (1.28)			z-score	0.58 (1.03)		
R5-R20 (kPa/L/s)	0.26 (0.17)	0.07 (0.03)	<0.001	R5-R20 (kPa/L/s)	0.26 (0.11)	0.13 (0.02)	<0.001
X5 (kPa/L/s)	-0.24 (0.10)	-0.15 (0.03)	<0.001	X5 (kPa/L/s)	-0.25 (0.11)	-0.21 (0.02)	0.040
z-score	-0.82 (0.90)			z-score	-1.10 (2.51)		
AX (kPa/L)	2.67 (1.75)			AX (kPa/L)	2.86 (1.44)		
Log AX (kPa/L)	0.33 (0.28)	0.06 (0.02)	<0.001	Log AX (kPa/L)	0.40 (0.23)	0.05 (0.08)	<0.001
z-score	11.1 (11.7)			z-score	1.31 (0.79)		
Z5 (kPa/L/s)	0.81 (0.24)	0.48 (0.10)	<0.001	Z5 (kPa/L/s)	0.93 (0.20)		
				Log Z5 (kPa/L/s)	-0.03 (0.09)	-0.19 (0.05)	<0.001
z-score	2.40 (1.57)			z-score	1.83 (0.89)		
Fres (Hz)	23 (4.54)	18.8 (2.02)	<0.001	Fres (Hz)	24.94 (3.48)		
							<0.001

				Log Fres (Hz)	1.41 (0.12)	1.26 (0.02)	
z-score	1.30 (1.40)			z-score	1.40 (1.14)		
FEV₁ (L)	1.71 (0.41)	1.60 (0.35)	0.631	FEV₁ (L)	1.42 (0.27)	1.50 (0.18)	0.254
z-score	-0.25 (1.33)			z-score	-0.4 (1.25)		
FVC (L)	2.05 (0.46)	2.01 (0.38)	0.776	FVC (L)	1.58 (0.34)	1.68 (0.22)	0.276
z-score	0.10 (1.15)			z-score	-0.45 (1.41)		
FEV₁/FVC	0.83 (0.09)	0.88 (0.01)	0.019	FEV₁/FVC	0.90 (0.06)	0.90 (0.0)	0.823
z-score	-0.51 (1.26)			z-score	0.18 (1.10)		
FEF₂₅₋₇₅ (L/sec)	1.70 (0.54)	2.07 (0.30)	0.005	FEF₂₅₋₇₅ (L/sec)	1.73 (0.34)	1.99 (0.20)	0.005
z-score	-0.88 (1.18)			z-score	-0.50 (0.74)		
R5: resistance at 5 Hz; R20: resistance at 20 Hz; X5: reactance at 5 Hz; AX: area under the reactance curve; Fres: resonance frequency; Z5: impedance at 5 Hz; FEV ₁ : forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC: forced vital capacity; FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ : forced expiratory flow at 25-75% of the pulmonary volume.							

Gestational age, birth weight and lung function

Lung function (IOS and spirometry) did not change between children born preterm at < or > 32 weeks of gestation (data not shown). Fourteen children (25.9%) had a BW SGA. Spirometry indices did not differ between children born AGA and children born SGA. However, the mean difference between observed and predicted values of R5-R20 was higher in children born SGA than in those born AGA [(+ 0.21 (0.03) vs + 0.13 (0.02), p 0.040]. No differences were found in the other IOS parameters. BW z-score showed a slight but not significant negative relationship with airway resistance [R5: r -0.23 (-0.74;0.06), p 0.094; R20: -0.09 (-0.45;0.21), p 0.490], impedance [Z: r -0.19 (-0.54;0.09), p 0.165] and area under the curve [AX -0.21 (-4.19;0.48), p 0.117]. In children born with a BW < 1500 g, BW z-score was significantly inversely related to R5 and Z5. Relationships between IOS values and BW z-scores and GA as perinatal variables are reported in Table 3. The regression equation generated by stepwise multiple regression analysis for Z5, R5, R20 and AX changes, as dependent variables, in children with BW < 1500 g included male sex and BW

z-score as independent variable (Table 4). In this model BW z-score accounted for 29%, 20–43% of the total variance for Z5, R5 and AX respectively.

Table 3

Univariable linear regression models using lung function indices z-scores as the dependent variable and perinatal factors as independent factors. Data are presented as coefficients (95%CI).

	Z5	X5	R5	R20	AX	Fres
BW z-score	-0.19 (-0.54;-0.09)	0.02 (-0.42;0.52)	-0.23 (-0.74;-0.06)	-0.09 (-0.45- 0.21)	-0.21 (-4.19;0.48)	-0.06 (-0.39;0.23)
BW < 1500 g z-score	-0.40 (-0.85;-0.11) ^a	-0.01 (-0.53;0.49)	-0.44 (-1.13;-0.21) ^b	0.25 (-0.79;0.10)	-0.25 (-5.62;0.75)	-0.21 (-1.46;0.48)
GA	0.13 (-0.06;0.17)	0.11 (-0.10;0.25)	0.19 (-0.04;0.26)	0.05 (-0.09;0.14)	-0.02 (-0.95;0.80)	-0.04 (-0.13;-0.10)
BW: birth weight; GA: gestational age. Z5: impedance at 5 Hz; X5: reactance at 5 Hz; R5: resistance at 5 Hz; R20: resistance at 20 Hz; AX: area under the reactance curve; Fres: resonance frequency.						
^a p < 0.05						
^b p < 0.01						

Table 4

Stepwise multivariable linear regression models using lung function indices z-scores as the dependent variable and perinatal factors as independent factors in the cohort of children born < 1500 g. Data are presented as coefficients (95%CI).

	Z5	R5	R20	AX
BW z-score	-0.54 (-0.91;-0.16) ^b	-0.72 (-1.21;-0.22) ^b	ns	-3.0 (-5.71;-0.28) ^a
Male sex	0.75 (0.51;1.45) ^a	ns	-1.22 (-2.02;-0.42) ^a	11.1 (6.06;16.16) ^b
r ²	0.29	0.20	0.22	0.43
For every model the following were tested as predictors: sex, gestational age, birth weight z-score and preeclampsia.				
BW: birth weight; GA: gestational age; ns: not significant.				
^a p < 0.05				
^b p < 0.01				

Reported respiratory symptoms

Thirty-one per cent of children (n 17) had a history of wheezing and 14.8% (n 8) a history of lower respiratory infection requiring admission to the hospital. Eleven children (20.3%) had experienced at least one episode of wheezing in the previous 12 months; there were no significant differences in lung function between these children and those without wheezing. Eight children (14.8%) were on regular anti-asthmatic inhalers; 6 children were atopic (11.1%).

Discussion

In our cohort of school-aged children born preterm lung function measured by IOS and spirometry was significantly impaired as compared to predicted values. Notably, we found an increase in airway impedance with higher values of resistance and lower values of reactance, larger area under the reactance curve AX and higher resonant frequency F_{res} . Spirometry revealed normal forced expiratory volume and forced vital capacity but reduced values of FEF_{25-75} compared to predicted values. Children with a diagnosis of BPD showed a significant lower FEV_1 than children without BPD. Having BPD did not influence IOS parameters while being born SGA was associated to higher increase in the value of peripheral airway resistance R5-R20 compared to children born AGA. In children born with a BW < 1500 g airway impedance Z and airway resistance at 5 Hz were inversely related to BW z-score. Respiratory symptoms were reported by almost one third of our population.

The impairment of lung function in children born preterm is a well-known finding. Over the years, longitudinal studies demonstrated significant reduction of FEV_1 in cohorts of children born extremely preterm, especially in those with BPD^{5,7,8,18,19}, and also in children born late preterm²⁰. Anomalies in airway elastic properties and resistance have been assessed in preterm children by different techniques such as the interrupter resistance R_{int} ^{21,22}, the forced oscillation technique (FOT)^{7, 23-26} and IOS^{20,26-30}.

One study conducted in a group of 6–8 years old Swedish children born preterm with a BW < 1500 g showed that, even if asymptomatic, those with BPD had worse IOS parameters with higher airway resistance and more negative reactance compared to children without BPD²⁸. Same results were obtained in a similar cohort of 49 Finnish children studied at the age of 5–10 years²⁹. Findings in adolescents born preterm between 24 and 31 weeks of gestation confirmed that those with a diagnosis of BPD had higher R5-R20 compared to peers without BPD²⁶. In all the three studies FEV_1 was lower and often impaired in subjects with BPD. Thunqvist et al. found in 151 extremely preterm children aged 6 years a higher airway resistance R5-R20 compared to controls born at term irrespective of a diagnosis of BPD²⁰. Compared to controls born at term, greater airway resistance was described in young children born late preterm (34–36 weeks of gestation) and higher values of R5, R5-R20 and AX were reported in male adolescents born moderate to late preterm (32–36 weeks of gestation)³⁰ suggesting that also slight prematurity can have a negative effect on pulmonary function.

Our results are in line with these previous findings with a certain degree of respiratory impairment found in 7-9-year-old children born preterm. The IOS findings of increased resistance of central and peripheral

airways, lower reactance and increased AX and Fres suggest that children born preterm may have an increase in airway tone particularly in peripheral airways. Imaging studies performed in school children born very preterm revealed structural lung abnormalities of the peripheral airways such as airway wall thickening, increased subpleural opacities (that usually stand for alveolar septal fibrosis), mosaic perfusion and air trapping both in children with BPD³¹ and in children without BPD⁸ suggesting a fixed peripheral airway narrowing³². These changes might be present especially in children who might have suffered from anatomical damages during fetal life like those with intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR).

IUGR is commonly suspected when BW is classified as SGA. IUGR is often the result of nutritional fetal deficiency and impaired oxygenation due to placental insufficiency³³ that usually manifests in the last phases of gestation when pulmonary parenchyma encounters acinar and alveolar phases. As a result, the growth of distal airways is the portion of the lung mainly affected as confirmed in animal studies³³. Our population included 12 children born SGA and 8 of these were born moderate to late preterm. The mean difference between observed and predicted values of R5-R20 was higher in children born SGA, suggesting a possible greater impairment in small airway resistance in these children compared to children born AGA. In the study by Thunqvist et al. children born SGA had higher values of R5-R20 than those born AGA while no difference was noted in spirometry²⁰. Similarly, Greenough et al. found higher airway resistance measured by pletismography in children born preterm (23–25 wks) and SGA³⁴. Furthermore, in children with a VLBW (< 1500 g) we found that airway impedance Z and airway resistance R5 negatively correlated with BW z-score and that in the multivariable linear regression analysis BW z-score was an independent predictor for Z5, R5 and AX values. The relationship between low BW and impaired lung function has been extensively studied in infants^{34,35}, childhood^{5,8,36,37} and adults³⁸. Our data may further confirm the association between fetal and airway growth, particularly in children with VLBW.

We speculate that the finding of lower FEF₂₅₋₇₅ in our cohort may reflect the impairment of small airways demonstrated with the increased values of the IOS indices. Previous studies showed concordant information between the oscillometric method and spirometry^{26,28,29} but IOS is considered to be more sensitive in evaluating peripheral airways¹³. However, while we found a significant lower FEV₁ in subjects with BPD compared to those without BPD (-0.93 z-score), we did not find a significant difference with IOS. However, all IOS indices were slightly but not significantly higher in children with BPD. In our population children born extremely preterm were only 9.2% of total while more than half (51.9%) was born moderate to late preterm; 10 children were diagnosed with BPD because exposed to long-term oxygen therapy. These data point out that the number of subjects at risk for severe respiratory complications was small and that the not significant data obtained from IOS parameters when comparing children with and without BPD may be due to the small size of the sample. However, a recent prospective cohort study based in Italy on a large population of very preterm children (n 194) also reported no significant difference in airway resistance in subjects with and without BPD²². Regardless a diagnosis of BPD, preterm birth alone, interrupting the last phases of lung development, may have contributed to the abnormalities observed in our study in lung function tests.

Almost one third of children in our cohort reported at least one episode of wheezing confirming the higher prevalence of respiratory symptoms in preterms with and without BPD^{4,25,36}. However, in contrast with other authors²⁷, we did not find higher airway resistance in children who had experienced wheezing in the previous year.

Our study has certain limitations. The cohort did not include a control population and we compared our IOS data with the published reference values of a Brazilian pediatric population. Our population cannot be considered representative of the total population of preterm children born in our area because we studied only those in regular follow-up in our respiratory clinic. Furthermore, we excluded from the study children with severe neurological impairment likely excluding the most severe cases. Our limited number of participants might have contributed to the non-significant associations between all the range of BW and the various IOS parameters because of power issues. The effect of bronchodilators on airway resistance was not evaluated, making it difficult to exclude that the higher resistance found in our study can be due to reversible airway obstruction. In addition, we did not assess lung function serially over time. Further studies are needed to confirm our results.

Conclusions

Children born preterm showed some evidence of impaired lung function (higher large and small airway resistance, more negative reactance, higher AX and Fres, lower FEF₂₅₋₇₅) irrespective of BPD and respiratory symptoms. Preterm birth alone interrupting the last phases of lung development may contribute to structural alterations with possible long-term consequences. In children born < 1500 g airway resistance may be related to BW z-score and being born SGA may affect the development of small airways. Our results suggest that IOS is a feasible and non-invasive method to assess lung function and add additional information to standard spirometry about the respiratory function of children born preterm. To follow-up this high risk population taking account of their neonatal history and identifying pulmonary function impairments is important to early recognise lung deficit and to predict long-term respiratory outcome in childhood and adulthood. Determining which are the clinical implications of the functional abnormalities seen in these subjects and finding new practises to promote their health remain an important subject for future studies.

List Of Abbreviations

IOS impulse oscillometry system

BW birth weight

GA gestational age

Z impedance

X5 reactance at 5 Hz

R5 resistance at 5 Hz

R20 resistance at 20 Hz

AX area under the reactance curve

Fres resonance frequency

VLBW very low birth weight

BPD bronchopulmonary dysplasia

SGA small for gestational age

AGA appropriate for gestational age

SD standard deviation

GLI global lung initiative

ISAAC International Study of Asthma and Allergy in Childhood

FOT forced oscillation technique

IUGR intrauterine growth restriction

Declarations

Ethics approval:

This retrospective study was approved by the ethical committee of Parma University Hospital (protocol number 732/2018/OSS*7AOUPR).

Consent for publication:

not applicable.

Availability of data and materials:

the dataset analysed in the current study is available from the corresponding author upon request.

Competing interests:

The authors declare no competing interests.

Funding:

none.

Authors' contribution:

VF developed the design of the work, analysed the data and wrote the manuscript; IB, ES and MC collected the data and contributed to the analysis; CM, AC and GP gave a substantial scientific contribution in interpretation of data and critically reviewed the manuscript. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Figures

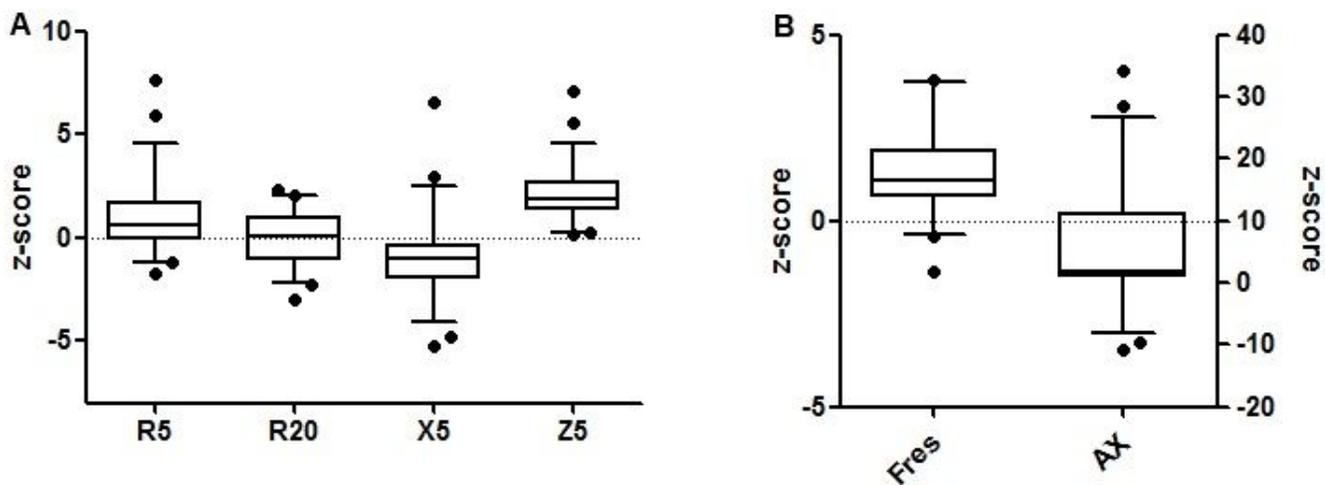


Figure 1

Box plots (5-95°centile) showing the z-score distribution of R5, R20, X5, Z5 (A) and AX and Fres (B).