Respiratory Medicine (2012) **106**, 109–119

available at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rmed

Lung deflation and oxygen pulse in COPD: Results from the NETT randomized trial☆

Carolyn E. Come [a,*], Miguel J. Divo [a], Raúl San José Estépar [b], Frank C. Sciurba [c], Gerard J. Criner [d], Nathaniel Marchetti [d], Steven M. Scharf [e], Zab Mosenifar [f], Barry J. Make [g], Cesar A. Keller [h], Omar A. Minai [i], Fernando J. Martinez [j], MeiLan K. Han [j], John J. Reilly [c], Bartolome R. Celli [a], George R. Washko [a], for the NETT Research Group

[a] *Pulmonary and Critical Care Division, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA*
[b] *Department of Radiology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA*
[c] *Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA*
[d] *Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA*
[e] *Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA*
[f] *Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA*
[g] *Division of Pulmonary Sciences and Critical Care Medicine, National Jewish Health, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, CO, USA*
[h] *Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Mayo Clinic Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL, USA*
[i] *Department of Pulmonary, Allergy, and Critical Care, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH, USA*
[j] *Pulmonary and Critical Care Division, University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, MI, USA*

Received 22 April 2011; accepted 21 July 2011
Available online 16 August 2011

KEYWORDS
Cardiac function;
Hyperinflation;
Lung volume reduction surgery;
Oxygen pulse

Summary
Background: In COPD patients, hyperinflation impairs cardiac function. We examined whether lung deflation improves oxygen pulse, a surrogate marker of stroke volume.
Methods: In 129 NETT patients with cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET) and arterial blood gases (ABG substudy), hyperinflation was assessed with residual volume to total lung capacity ratio (RV/TLC), and cardiac function with oxygen pulse (O_2 pulse = VO_2/HR) at baseline and 6 months. Medical and surgical patients were divided into "deflators" and "non-deflators" based on change in RV/TLC from baseline (ΔRV/TLC). We defined deflation as the ΔRV/TLC

☆ This work was performed at Brigham and Women's Hospital and other National Emphysema Treatment Trial centers. This manuscript is subject to the National Institutes of Health Public Access policy (http://publicaccess.nih.gov/).

* Corresponding author. Pulmonary and Critical Care Division, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, 75 Francis Street, Boston, MA 02115, USA. Tel.: +1 617 732 5187; fax: +1 617 732 7421.
E-mail address: ccome@partners.org (C.E. Come).

0954-6111/$ - see front matter
doi:10.1016/j.rmed.2011.07.012

experienced by 75% of surgical patients. We examined changes in O_2 pulse at peak and similar (iso-work) exercise. Findings were validated in 718 patients who underwent CPET without ABGs.
Results: In the ABG substudy, surgical and medical deflators improved their RV/TLC and peak O_2 pulse (median ΔRV/TLC -18.0% vs. -9.3%, $p = 0.0003$; median ΔO_2 pulse 13.6% vs. 1.8%, $p = 0.12$). Surgical deflators also improved iso-work O_2 pulse (0.53 mL/beat, $p = 0.04$ at 20 W). In the validation cohort, surgical deflators experienced a greater improvement in peak O_2 pulse than medical deflators (mean 18.9% vs. 1.1%). In surgical deflators improvements in O_2 pulse at rest and during unloaded pedaling (0.32 mL/beat, $p < 0.0001$ and 0.47 mL/beat, $p < 0.0001$, respectively) corresponded with significant reductions in HR and improvements in VO_2. On multivariate analysis, deflators were 88% more likely than non-deflators to have an improvement in O_2 pulse (OR 1.88, 95% CI 1.30—2.72, $p = 0.0008$).
Conclusion: In COPD, decreased hyperinflation through lung volume reduction is associated with improved O_2 pulse.

Introduction

There is increasing recognition of an association between expiratory airflow limitation, hyperinflation, and cardiac dysfunction in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).[1–5] This interaction may be mediated by several factors including the association between COPD and cardiovascular disease[6,7] as well as lung-cardiac interdependence with pulmonary hyperinflation in a closed thoracic cage. In a large population-based study of normals and subjects with mild COPD, Barr et al.[8] demonstrated that the extent of emphysema, as measured by computed tomography (CT), and the severity of spirometrically assessed airflow obstruction were significantly associated with reduced left ventricular end diastolic volume, stroke volume, and cardiac output. These findings were thought to be due to a hyperinflated lung extrinsically compressing the left ventricle (LV) or to an underappreciated degree of vascular remodeling in subjects with emphysema. Recently, in a study of 138 patients with mild-to-severe COPD, Watz and colleagues[5] showed that hyperinflation was significantly associated with impaired LV filling and right ventricular dysfunction, and that impaired LV filling was independently associated with decreased exercise tolerance. The extent to which impaired cardiac function can be improved by reducing hyperinflation may have implications in patient management.

Several prior investigations in limited numbers of patients have studied this question with mixed results[3,9–13]; however, the general consensus is that reducing the degree of hyperinflation may improve cardiac function. We postulated that data from the patients enrolled in the National Emphysema Treatment Trial (NETT),[14] provided the best available source of information to answer this question, because patients had lung volumes and cardiopulmonary exercise testing measured over time and were randomized to lung volume reduction surgery (LVRS) or medical therapy. We therefore used this cohort to determine whether reduction of hyperinflation (assessed by the change in ratio of residual volume to total lung capacity, ΔRV/TLC) with LVRS improves left ventricular function as measured by oxygen pulse (O_2 pulse), a non-invasive correlate of stroke volume.[15]

Materials and methods

NETT compared the effects of LVRS vs. medical therapy on survival and exercise capacity in COPD patients without significant left ventricular dysfunction or pulmonary vascular disease.[12,14,16] All patients underwent cardiopulmonary exercise (CPET) and pulmonary function testing (PFT) at baseline (after completion of pulmonary rehabilitation) and post-randomization.[17] A subset of patients simultaneously participated in an exercise substudy with blood gases (ABG substudy). Only patients who completed all tests at baseline and at 6 months were included in this analysis. The original NETT study was approved by the institutional review board at each participating center, and all patients provided written informed consent. Data analysis for the current study was approved by the Brigham and Women's Hospital IRB (2008P00157).

Exercise testing

CPET was performed while breathing 30% oxygen (CPET protocol has previously been published in detail).[17] In the ABG substudy, oxygen uptake (VO_2), carbon dioxide production (VCO_2), heart rate (HR), and workload were measured every minute during exercise. Patients with a respiratory exchange ratio (RER = VCO_2/VO_2) at peak VO_2 of <0.7 or >1.3 were excluded as values outside this range suggest poor quality data.[13,18,19] For the remaining (non-ABG substudy) patients (validation cohort), VO_2 was not recorded and VCO_2 was used to calculate VO_2 using an RER of 0.8.[15] In this cohort, HR and VCO_2 were measured at rest, during unloaded pedaling, and at peak exercise. Patients with different exercise protocols at baseline and 6 months were excluded from this analysis.

Oxygen pulse

In COPD, the O_2 pulse (VO_2/HR) is used as a simple marker of stroke volume (SV).[1,9,10,13,20,21] Assuming a relationship between cardiac output and VO_2, changes in the O_2 pulse approximate changes in SV. This study's primary outcome was the percent change in peak O_2 pulse from baseline (ΔO_2

pulse). In the ABG substudy, peak O_2 pulse was calculated using peak VO_2 and HR at peak VO_2. Baseline and follow-up O_2 pulse were compared at iso-work (5, 10, 15, and 20 W) in a subset of patients who exercised for at least 3 min and reached at least 25 W (further details regarding this analysis are available in the online data supplement, Figure 1S). In the validation cohort, ΔO_2 pulse was examined at rest, during unloaded pedaling, and at peak exercise.

Pulmonary function tests and other clinical data

We chose RV/TLC to represent the degree of hyperinflation.[10,11] Additional analysis using inspiratory capacity presented in the online data supplement (Figure 2S) provided similar findings. ΔRV/TLC was expressed as percent change from baseline. Anthropometric data, medications, and resting room air blood gases were obtained at baseline and at 6 months. The baseline CT scan distribution of emphysema was classified as upper or non-upper lobe predominant.[14]

Statistical analysis

We used the intention-to-treat principle. Medical and surgical arms were subdivided into lung "deflators" and "non-deflators." Deflators were those patients who experienced a decrease in the value of RV/TLC (ΔRV/TLC) that was more negative than −4.43%. This threshold was chosen based on the minimal improvement seen in 75% of patients in the ABG substudy surgical cohort. Baseline characteristics, ΔRV/TLC, and ΔO_2 pulse between groups were compared with parametric and non-parametric tests as appropriate. Within group values at baseline and 6 months were compared using paired *t*-tests. To determine whether deflation is associated with improvement in O_2 pulse (ΔO_2 pulse > 0), a logistic regression model was created with improved O_2 pulse (yes/no) at submaximal exercise as the outcome and deflation (yes/no) as the primary predictor. Covariates (all measured at baseline) were selected on the basis of their biological plausibility to confound the relationship between deflation and improvement in O_2 pulse. Finally, we tested for effect modification of treatment assignment on the relationship between deflation and improvement in O_2 pulse by adding an interaction term to the model. A p-value < 0.05 was considered significant. Data was analyzed using SAS 9.1 (NC, USA).

Results

Of the 1218 patients enrolled in NETT, 847 completed baseline and 6 month follow-up CPETs and PFTs (Fig. 1). In addition 238 of the 1218 patients participated in the ABG substudy. One hundred and nine of these patients were excluded because of missing data (99 patients) or because their calculated RER fell outside of the pre-specified range (10 patients). The remaining 129 patients overlapped completely with the above 847 patients. Therefore, the two groups were treated as separate cohorts: ABG substudy ($N = 129$), validation cohort ($N = 718$).

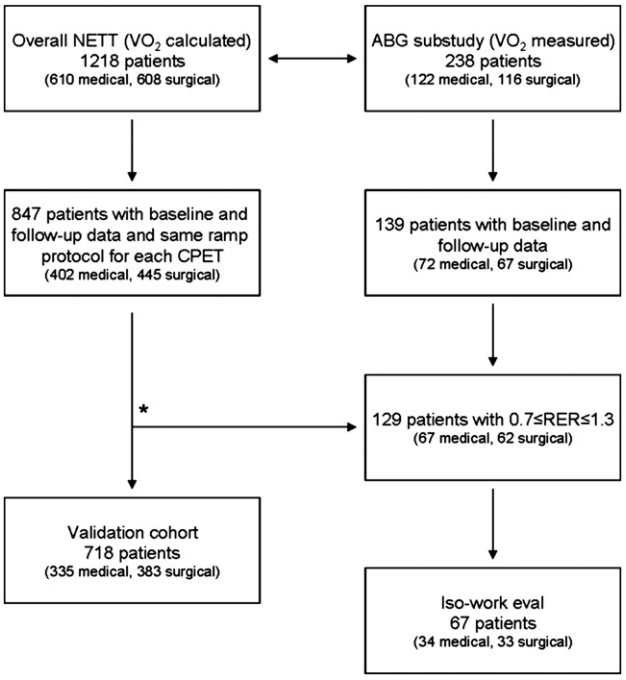

Figure 1 Consort diagram of the study cohorts. 1218 patients were enrolled in NETT. Of those, 847 completed baseline and 6 month follow-up non-invasive cardiopulmonary exercise tests (CPET) and had pulmonary function tests. Of the original 1218 patients, 238 were simultaneously enrolled in the ABG substudy. Of these, 129 had baseline and follow-up CPET data and had normal respiratory exchange ratios (RER). These 129 overlapped completely with the 847 patients. Therefore, the two groups were treated as separate cohorts (*): ABG substudy ($N = 129$), validation cohort ($N = 847 - 129 = 718$). 67 patients from the ABG substudy cohort met criteria for inclusion in the iso-work analysis.

ABG substudy

Of the 129 patients from the ABG substudy, 67 had been randomized to continued medical treatment and 62 to LVRS. Baseline characteristics of these patients dichotomized by deflator/non-deflator are presented in Table 1. Forty-eight percent of the cohort deflated; of these deflators, 76% were in the surgical arm and 24% were in the medical arm. Deflators were more likely to have upper lobe predominant emphysema ($p = 0.02$). There was a significant inverse correlation between ΔO_2 pulse and ΔRV/TLC (Spearman correlation coefficient −0.50, p-value < 0.0001). Surgical deflators had a greater improvement in hyperinflation than medical deflators (median −18.0% vs. −9.3%, $p = 0.0003$; Fig. 2A). Median absolute changes in RV and TLC in surgical deflators were −1.36 L (−1.85 to −1.06) and −1.09 L (−1.59 to −0.70) and in medical deflators −0.6 L (−0.97 to −0.32) and −0.27 L (−0.47 to 0.17), respectively. Surgical and medical non-deflators experienced worsening hyperinflation (RV/TLC ratios increased by a median of 1.9% and 4.4%, respectively). Compared with medical and surgical non-deflators, surgical deflators had a significant improvement in ΔO_2 pulse at peak exercise. Surgical deflators also had a higher ΔO_2 pulse at peak exercise than medical deflators,

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of ABG substudy cohort dichotomized by deflator/non-deflator.

Characteristic	Deflators, $N = 62$	Non-deflators, $N = 67$	p-Value
Surgical patients — no. (%)	47 (76%)	15 (22%)	**<0.0001**
Age — yrs	68 (64—71)	67 (63—72)	0.75
Female sex — no. (%)	19 (31%)	14 (21%)	0.23
White race — no. (%)	57 (92%)	58 (87%)	0.40
BMI — kg/m^2	24.9 (22.5—27.9)	25.6 (22.5—28.1)	0.79
Pack years	62 (46—86)	60 (40—77)	0.22
Upper lobe predominant distribution of emphysema on CT — no. (%)[a]	43 (69%)	32 (48%)	**0.02**
FEV_1 % predicted[b]	28 (22—31)	28 (22—31)	0.82
TLC % predicted[b]	131 (116—135)	126 (115—137)	0.36
RV % predicted[b]	215 (184—250)	215 (179—249)	0.34
DLCO % predicted[c]	29 (22—36)	29 (24—35)	0.97
RV/TLC	0.63 (0.59—0.68)	0.60 (0.55—0.66)	0.07
Room air PaO_2 — mmHg[d]	64 (55—72)	63 (55—70)	0.44
Room air $PaCO_2$ — mmHg[d]	41 (38—44)	41 (37—45)	0.90
6 min walk distance — m	398 (330—457)	396 (342—444)	0.72
Maximal workload — W	39 (29—60)	39 (25—50)	0.52
O_2 pulse — mL/beat	6.8 (5.92—8.72)	7.43 (5.9—9.07)	0.55
Medications			
Beta blocker — no. (%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0.48
Digoxin — no. (%)	6 (10%)	2 (3%)	0.15
Anti-hypertensive — no. (%)	11 (18%)	14 (21%)	0.66
Anti-arrhythmic — no. (%)	4 (6%)	4 (6%)	1.00
Long acting beta agonist — no. (%)	35 (56%)	35 (52%)	0.72
Short acting beta agonist — no. (%)	51 (82%)	62 (93%)	0.11
Anticholinergic — no. (%)	53 (85%)	62 (93%)	0.26
Oral bronchodilator — no. (%)	1 (2%)	1 (1%)	1.00
Inhaled corticosteroid — no. (%)	50 (81%)	44 (66%)	0.07

Definition of abbreviations: BMI = body mass index, FEV_1 = forced expiratory volume in one second, TLC = total lung capacity, RV = residual volume, DLCO = diffusing capacity of carbon monoxide.
Data presented as medians and interquartile ranges unless otherwise specified.
[a] Non-deflators missing data for one patient.
[b] Measurement obtained post-bronchodilator.
[c] Baseline DLCO was obtained prior to pulmonary rehabilitation; all other baseline pulmonary function measures were completed after pulmonary rehabilitation.
[d] Deflators missing data for one patient.

though this was not statistically significant (median 13.6% vs. 1.8%, $p = 0.12$; Fig. 2B).

To determine whether improved O_2 pulse in deflators was due to an improvement in the ventilatory limitation to exercise rather than to an improvement in cardiovascular function, absolute change in O_2 pulse (6 month follow-up minus baseline) was studied at submaximal (iso-work) exercise: 5 W, 10 W, 15 W, and 20 W. Sixty-seven of the 129 patients, who met our predefined criteria outlined in the Methods section and the online data supplement, were considered in this iso-work analysis. This group was comprised of 34 medical patients (11 deflators, 23 non-deflators) and 33 surgical patients (24 deflators, 9 non-deflators). Baseline characteristics of the surgical patients, dichotomized by deflator/non-deflator, are presented in Table 2. Surgical deflators were significantly more likely to have upper lobe predominant emphysema and more hyperinflation at baseline than surgical non-deflators. There was no difference between the groups in medication use at any time. In surgical deflators, the difference between baseline and follow-up O_2 pulse widened at each load, becoming significant at 20 W (Fig. 3A). This improvement in O_2 pulse corresponded with a significant decrease in HR without a significant change in VO_2 (Fig. 3C, B). These findings were not replicated in the other three groups (surgical non-deflators, medical deflators, and medical non-deflators).

Validation cohort

Of the 718 patients in this analysis, 335 were medical (263 non-deflators, 72 deflators) and 383 were surgical (80 non-deflators, 303 deflators). Baseline characteristics of this cohort dichotomized by deflator/non-deflator were similar to those of the ABG substudy cohort (online data supplement, Table 1S). Medication use did not differ between deflators and non-deflators at any time. Surgical deflators experienced a larger decrease in their mean RV/TLC than medical deflators (−18.2% vs. −10.0%, $p < 0.0001$). As in the substudy, medical and surgical non-deflators had an increase in their mean RV/TLC (4.6% and 3.6% respectively)

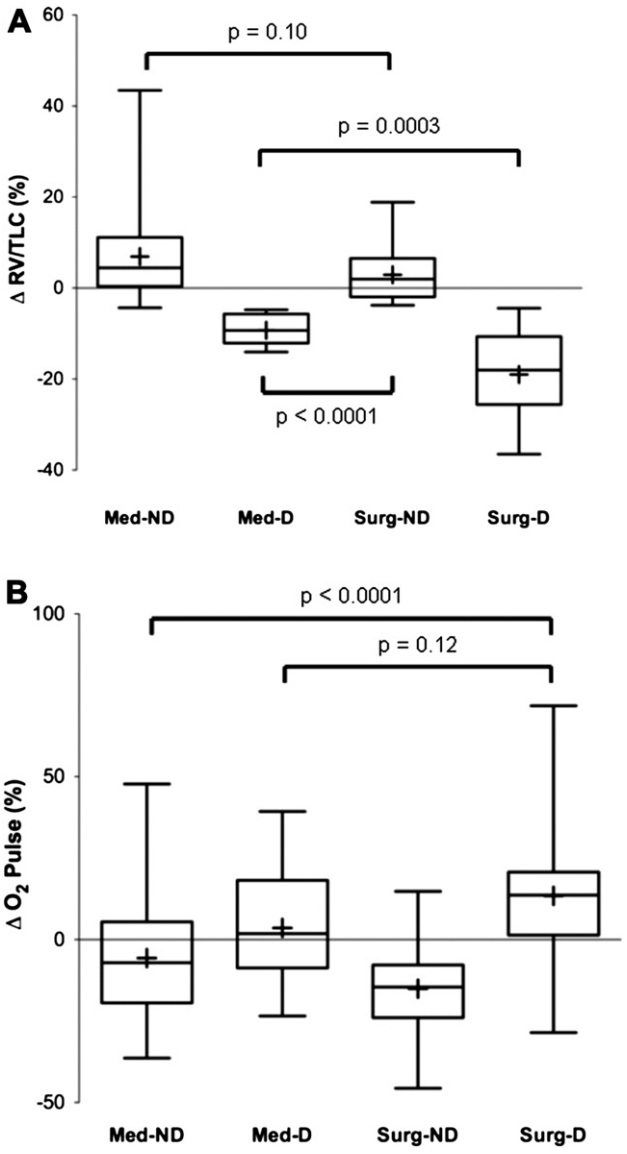

Figure 2 Percent change in ratio of residual volume to total lung capacity (RV/TLC) from baseline to 6 month follow-up (panel A) and percent change in O_2 pulse from baseline to 6 month follow-up (panel B) according to treatment assignment (medical vs. surgical) and deflator status for patients in the ABG substudy. Med-ND = medical non-deflator ($N = 52$), Med-D = medical deflator ($N = 15$), Surg-ND = surgical non-deflator ($N = 15$), Surg-D = surgical deflator ($N = 47$).

with worsening of their O_2 pulse (mean −3.2% and −4.5% respectively). At six months, there was a greater improvement in O_2 pulse at peak exercise in surgical deflators than medical deflators (mean 18.9% vs. 1.1%, $p < 0.0001$).

In surgical deflators, improvement in O_2 pulse from baseline to six month follow-up was significant at rest (0.32 mL/beat, $p < 0.0001$), during unloaded pedaling (0.47 mL/beat, $p < 0.0001$) and at peak exercise (1.16 mL/beat, $p < 0.0001$). The improvements at iso-work were associated with reductions in HR and improvements in VO_2 (Fig. 4). Similar trends were observed in the medical deflators at peak exercise and during unloaded pedaling. O_2 pulse worsened in surgical and medical non-deflators at both unloaded pedaling and peak exercise. In surgical deflators, mean hemoglobin decreased from baseline to follow-up (0.42 g/dL, $p < 0.0001$), but mean oxygen saturation increased minimally at rest (0.60%, $p < 0.0001$), during unloaded pedaling (0.89%, $p < 0.0001$), and at peak exercise (0.59%, $p = 0.0006$).

Relationship between deflation and improvement in O_2 pulse

In the validation cohort, 386 of the 718 patients had an improvement in O_2 pulse at submaximal exercise. On univariate analysis the odds of having an improved O_2 pulse for deflators was 2.23 times that of non-deflators (CI 1.70—3.09, $p < 0.0001$). This relationship was attenuated though still highly significant after adjusting for treatment assignment, age, sex, body mass index, distribution of emphysema, FEV_1 percent predicted, and DLCO percent predicted (OR 1.88, 95% CI 1.30—2.72, $p = 0.0008$). There was no evidence of effect modification by treatment assignment (interaction $p > 0.05$).

Discussion

In this study of 847 patients from NETT, a decrease in hyperinflation as measured by the RV/TLC after LVRS, and in some patients after medical therapy, was associated with improved O_2 pulse 6 months following randomization. The improvement in O_2 pulse was significant at rest, at peak exercise, and at submaximal levels of exercise. The improvement was associated with a decrease in HR and an increase in oxygen uptake at iso-work. The effect was independent of the means by which a patient was deflated, and the magnitude of improvement was directly related to the degree of deflation. These findings suggest that decreased hyperinflation through effective lung volume reduction is associated, at least in part, with improved cardiac function.

Prior investigations have shown an association between hyperinflation and impaired cardiac function.[1,2,21] Two studies demonstrated an improvement in O_2 pulse following LVRS in limited numbers of patients. In a study of 21 patients, Benditt and colleagues[9] found significant increases in maximal work, oxygen uptake, heart rate, O_2 pulse, and minute ventilation at peak exercise three months after LVRS. The improvement was thought to be secondary to increases in ventilatory reserve. At iso-work there was a non-significant increase in O_2 pulse that the authors suggested could be due to improved right or left ventricular performance. In a single center case series of 25 patients with severe COPD, Cordova et al.[10] found a significant decrease in RV/TLC ratio and a significant increase in maximal O_2 pulse three months after LVRS. In 20 of these patients, the authors demonstrated a significant improvement in O_2 pulse at iso-time (though only a single time point); as in our study, the iso-time improvement in O_2 pulse was associated with a significant decrease in heart rate from baseline. Non-significant improvements in O_2 pulse at max work and at iso-time persisted at 6 months and 12 months. The lack of significance was likely due to the

Table 2 Baseline characteristics of surgical patients included in the ABG substudy iso-work analysis classified as deflators and non-deflators.

Characteristic	Deflators, $N = 24$	Non-deflators, $N = 9$	p-Value
Age — yrs	69 (64—72)	66 (66—69)	0.79
Female sex — no. (%)	9 (38%)	0 (0%)	**0.04**
White race — no. (%)	22 (92%)	7 (78%)	0.30
BMI — kg/m^2	25.1 (23.7—28.2)	27.5 (24.6—28.4)	0.55
Pack years	61 (47—90)	40 (35—80)	0.23
Upper lobe predominant distribution of emphysema on CT — no. (%)	21 (88%)	3 (33%)	**0.005**
FEV_1 % predicted[a]	28 (24—33)	29 (25—30)	0.89
TLC % predicted[a]	128 (113—135)	133 (119—136)	0.47
RV % predicted[a]	201 (181—237)	195 (180—228)	0.79
DLCO % predicted[b]	29 (23—39)	28 (21—30)	0.37
RV/TLC	0.62 (0.59—0.67)	0.52 (0.49—0.60)	**0.01**
Room air PaO_2 — mmHg	64 (55—77)	55 (53—74)	0.58
Room air $PaCO_2$ — mmHg	41 (38—43)	40 (37—45)	0.98
6 min walk distance — m	422 (349—457)	460 (422—486)	0.24
Maximal workload — W	43 (34—68)	58 (45—67)	0.24
O_2 pulse — mL/beat	7.7 (6.03—9.89)	10.1 (7.96—12.36)	0.06

Definition of abbreviations: BMI = body mass index, FEV_1 = forced expiratory volume in one second, TLC = total lung capacity, RV = residual volume, DLCO = diffusing capacity of carbon monoxide.
Data presented as medians and interquartile ranges unless otherwise specified.
[a] Measurement obtained post-bronchodilator.
[b] Baseline DLCO was obtained prior to pulmonary rehabilitation; all other baseline pulmonary function measures were completed after pulmonary rehabilitation.

small number of patients ($n = 10$). Our findings extend these observations in a much larger cohort, thus facilitating multivariate modeling to determine whether deflation is independently associated with improvement in O_2 pulse. Additionally, comparison with a control group (patients randomized to the medical arm), allowed demonstration that improvements in hyperinflation were associated with improvements in O_2 pulse regardless of treatment mode. In our study, medical deflators also experienced a non-significant improvement in O_2 pulse at 6 month follow-up. The deflation in medical patients was smaller in magnitude which could account for the non-significant improvement in O_2 pulse in the medical deflators. These findings are consistent with the effects seen in a smaller randomized controlled trial of bronchodilator therapy.[21]

Criner et al.[17] suggested that improved exercise capacity following LVRS could be due to improvements in ventilatory mechanics with an improvement in ventilatory reserve. Thus, an improvement in O_2 pulse at peak exercise could merely reflect a lifting of the ventilatory limit to exercise and subsequently a longer duration of exercise. This was true for lung "deflators" in this study who exercised longer and reached a higher peak exercise heart rate. However, the improvements in O_2 pulse that we observed at iso-time and submaximal exercise were not due to a longer duration of exercise. We believe that at iso-work an improvement in ventilatory mechanics results in improved cardiac function manifested as a decrease in heart rate with improved O_2 pulse. Likewise, the minimal changes seen in hemoglobin and oxygen saturation from baseline to follow-up suggest a change in oxygen content is not responsible for our findings at iso-time or at peak exercise.

This study was not designed to determine the mechanism by which heart function improved after LVRS though the literature suggests several potential mechanisms. The swings in intrathoracic pressure decrease at rest and more so during exercise after LVRS.[22,23] Decreases in the swing of intrathoracic pressures may alter cardiac preload and/or afterload thereby affecting cardiac function. Mineo et al.[11] determined resting and exercise pulmonary hemodynamics in 12 patients before and 6 months after LVRS. Changes in rest vs. exercise right ventricular systolic volume and right ventricular ejection fraction correlated well with reduction in RV/TLC ratio ($r = -0.68$, $p = 0.01$; $r = -0.65$, $p = 0.02$, respectively) suggesting that a reduction in hyperinflation was a major determinant of the overall improvement in right ventricular performance. Montes de Oca and coworkers[20] described a significant direct relationship between inspiratory intrathoracic pressures and maximal O_2 pulse in 25 patients with very severe COPD, suggesting that a reduction in left ventricular afterload may be the most important mechanism in improving SV after LVRS. Another potential mechanism, a decrease in pulmonary vascular resistance, has not been observed.[12,24] Finally, LVRS may have anti-inflammatory effects affecting intrinsic cardiac function,[25] as described by Mineo and colleagues who demonstrated an association between reduction in lung hyperinflation after LVRS and reduction in levels of circulating inflammatory mediators. Whatever the mechanism, improvement in central hemodynamics after LVRS may improve peripheral muscle oxygen delivery or utilization as suggested by Berton and colleagues.[26]

We acknowledge limitations in this study. First, this was a post hoc analysis with obvious survivor bias. Second, we

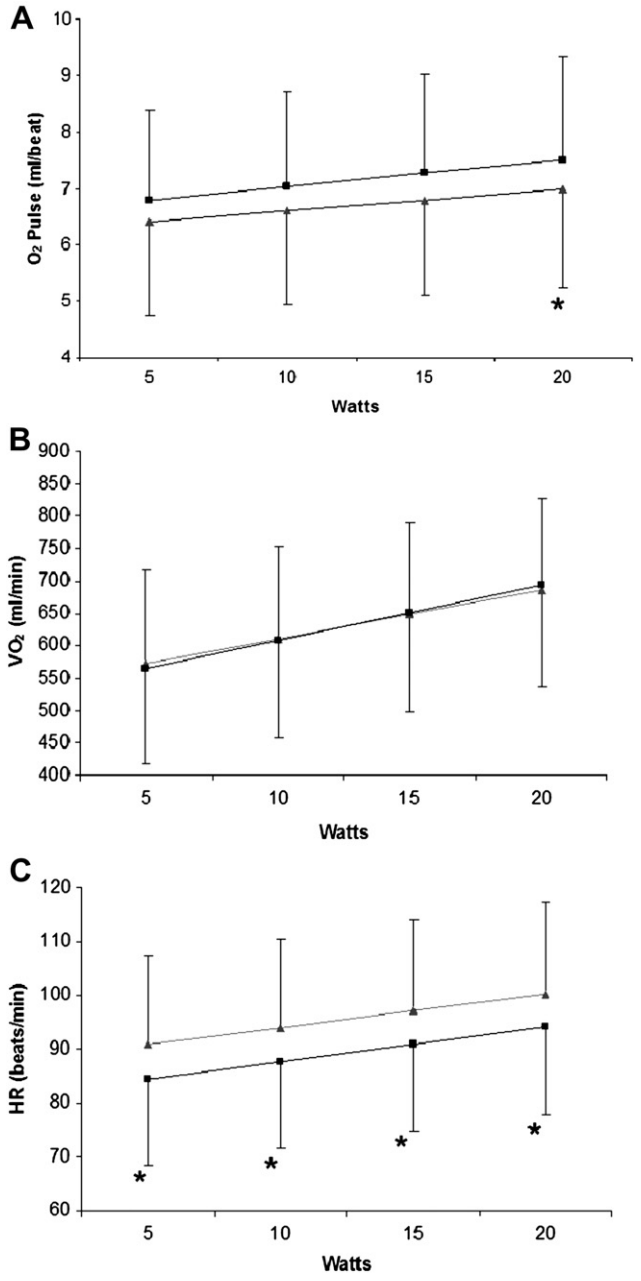

Figure 3 Comparison of baseline (▲) and 6 month follow-up (■) values for O_2 pulse (panel A), oxygen uptake (VO2, panel B), and heart rate (HR, panel C) at iso-work in surgical deflators included in the ABG substudy ($N = 24$). Data is presented as means and standard deviations. *$p < 0.05$.

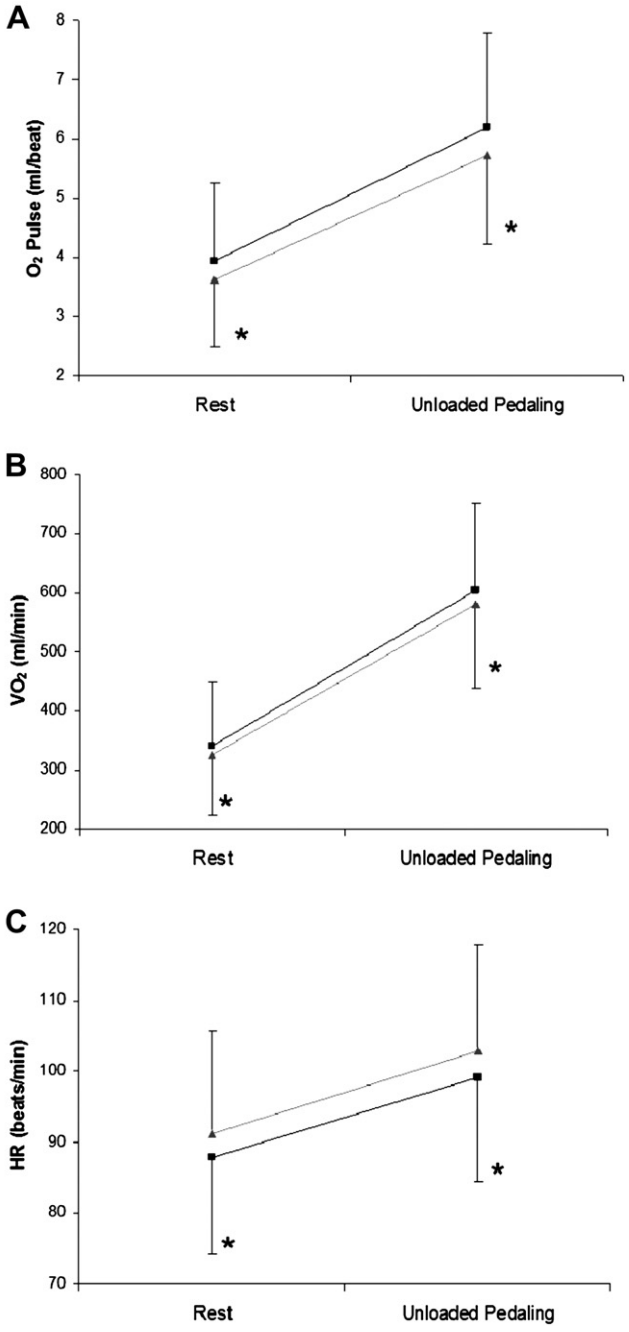

Figure 4 Comparison of baseline (▲) and 6 month follow-up (■) values for O_2 pulse (panel A), oxygen uptake (VO_2, panel B), and heart rate (HR, panel C) at iso-work in surgical deflators in the validation cohort ($N = 303$). Data is presented as means and standard deviations. *$p < 0.05$.

used a non-invasive surrogate for cardiac function. Most investigators[27–29] but not all,[30] suggest that O_2 pulse is a good surrogate marker of SV in COPD. However, in this study, each patient served as his/her own control, and oxygen extraction was likely stable before and after LVRS. We believe this is reasonable, because an improvement in oxygen extraction after LVRS would bias our results against our findings. Third, in this study, exercise testing was done with all patients breathing 30% oxygen rather than room air. While the increase in fractional inspired oxygen (FiO_2) might affect measurements of VO_2, this would likely have resulted in a systematic bias. Additionally, this issue was addressed by using VCO_2, which should not be appreciably affected by an increased FiO_2, to calculate VO_2. Furthermore, using VCO_2 and an RER value of 0.8 to calculate VO_2 provided estimates of O_2 pulse at maximal exercise that correlated very well with estimates obtained when VO_2 was directly measured in the ABG substudy (Spearman correlation coefficient 0.81, $p < 0.0001$). While the RER value may increase as high as 0.95 during moderate exercise,[15] our

findings of improved O_2 pulse at maximal exercise were replicated during unloaded pedaling and at rest. Additionally, when the analyses were done with assumed RER values of 0.9 and 1.0, similar results were obtained (analyses not shown). Notably during the baseline CPET in the ABG substudy cohort, median RER values at one minute and peak exercise were 0.80 (0.76—0.87) and 0.86 (0.80—0.92), respectively. Finally, the NETT cohort was fairly homogeneous, comprised of patients with severe COPD, so it is unclear whether these results are generalizable to patients with less hyperinflation.

In conclusion, our findings suggest that decreased hyperinflation through effective lung volume reduction is associated with improved left ventricular function as measured by O_2 pulse. Further studies are needed to understand the clinical implications of these findings.

Conflicts of interest

None of the authors have any conflicts of interest to disclose.

Acknowledgments

Funding: Dr. Come is supported by T32HL007633-25 and U10HL074428-05.

Dr. Washko is supported by K23HL089353-01A1 and a grant from the Parker B. Francis Foundation.

The National Emphysema Treatment Trial (NETT) is supported by contracts with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (N01HR76101, N01HR76102, N01HR76103, N01HR76104, N01HR76105, N01HR76106, N01HR76107, N01HR76108, N01HR76109, N01HR76110, N01HR76111, N01HR76112, N01HR76113, N01HR76114, N01HR76115, N01HR76116, N01HR76118, and N01HR76119), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS); and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

NETT Credit Roster

Members of the NETT Research Group

Office of the Chair of the Steering Committee, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA: Alfred P. Fishman, MD (Chair); Betsy Ann Bozzarello; Ameena Al-Amin.

Clinical centers

Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX: Marcia Katz, MD (Principal Investigator); Carolyn Wheeler, RN, BSN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Elaine Baker, RRT, RPFT; Peter Barnard, PhD, RPFT; Phil Cagle, MD; James Carter, MD; Sophia Chatziioannou, MD; Karla Conejo-Gonzales; Kimberly Dubose, RRT; John Haddad, MD; David Hicks, RRT, RPFT; Neal Kleiman, MD; Mary Milburn-Barnes, CRTT; Chinh Nguyen, RPFT; Michael Reardon, MD; Joseph Reeves-Viets, MD; Steven Sax, MD; Amir Sharafkhaneh, MD; Owen Wilson, PhD; Christine Young PT; Rafael Espada, MD (Principal Investigator 1996—2002); Rose Butanda (1999—2001); Minnie Ellisor (2002); Pamela Fox, MD (1999—2001); Katherine Hale, MD (1998—2000); Everett Hood, RPFT (1998 B 2000); Amy Jahn (1998—2000); Satish Jhingran, MD (1998—2001); Karen King, RPFT (1998—1999); Charles Miller III, PhD (1996—1999); Imran Nizami, MD (Co-Principal Investigator, 2000—2001); Todd Officer (1998—2000); Jeannie Ricketts (1998 —2000); Joe Rodarte, MD (Co-Principal Investigator 1996—2000); Robert Teague, MD (Co-Principal Investigator 1999—2000); Kedren Williams (1998—1999).

Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA: John Reilly, MD (Principal Investigator); David Sugarbaker, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Carol Fanning, RRT (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Simon Body, MD; Sabine Duffy, MD; Vladmir Formanek, MD; Anne Fuhlbrigge, MD; Philip Hartigan, MD; Sarah Hooper, EP; Andetta Hunsaker, MD; Francine Jacobson, MD; Marilyn Moy, MD; Susan Peterson, RRT; Roger Russell, MD; Diane Saunders; Scott Swanson, MD (Co-Principal Investigator, 1996—2001).

Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA: Rob McKenna, MD (Principal Investigator); Zab Mosenifar, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Carol Geaga, RN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Manmohan Biring, MD; Susan Clark, RN, MN; Jennifer Cutler, MD; Robert Frantz, MD; Peter Julien, MD; Michael Lewis, MD; Jennifer Minkoff-Rau, MSW; Valentina Yegyan, BS, CPFT; Milton Joyner, BA (1996—2002).

Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH: Malcolm DeCamp, MD (Principal Investigator); James Stoller, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Yvonne Meli, RN,C (Principal Clinic Coordinator); John Apostolakis, MD; Darryl Atwell, MD; Jeffrey Chapman, MD; Pierre DeVilliers, MD; Raed Dweik, MD; Erik Kraenzler, MD; Rosemary Lann, LISW; Nancy Kurokawa, RRT, CPFT; Scott Marlow, RRT; Kevin McCarthy, RCPT; Priscilla McCreight, RRT, CPFT; Atul Mehta, MD; Moulay Meziane, MD; Omar Minai, MD; Mindi Steiger, RRT; Kenneth White, RPFT; Janet Maurer, MD (Principal Investigator, 1996—2001); Terri Durr, RN (2000—2001); Charles Hearn, DO (1998—2001); Susan Lubell, PA-C (1999—2000); Peter O'Donovan, MD (1998—2003); Robert Schilz, DO (1998—2002).

Columbia University, New York, NY in consortium with Long Island Jewish Medical Center, New Hyde Park, NY: Mark Ginsburg, MD (Principal Investigator); Byron Thomashow, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Patricia Jellen, MSN, RN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); John Austin, MD; Matthew Bartels, MD; Yahya Berkmen, MD; Patricia Berkoski, MS, RRT (Site coordinator, LIJ); Frances Brogan, MSN, RN; Amy Chong, BS, CRT; Glenda DeMercado, BSN; Angela DiMango, MD; Sandy Do, MS, PT; Bessie Kachulis, MD; Arfa Khan, MD; Berend Mets, MD; Mitchell O'Shea, BS, RT, CPFT; Gregory Pearson, MD; Leonard Rossoff, MD; Steven Scharf, MD, PhD (Co-Principal Investigator, 1998—2002); Maria Shiau, MD; Paul Simonelli, MD; Kim Stavrolakes, MS, PT; Donna Tsang, BS; Denise Vilotijevic, MS, PT; Chun Yip, MD; Mike Mantinaos, MD (1998—2001); Kerri McKeon, BS, RRT, RN (1998—1999); Jacqueline Pfeffer, MPH, PT (1997—2002).

Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC: Neil MacIntyre, MD (Principal Investigator); R. Duane Davis, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); John Howe, RN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); R. Edward Coleman, MD; Rebecca Crouch, RPT; Dora Greene; Katherine Grichnik, MD; David Harpole, Jr., MD; Abby Krichman, RRT; Brian Lawlor, RRT; Holman McAdams, MD; John Plankeel, MD; Susan Rinaldo-Gallo,

MED; Sheila Shearer, RRT; Jeanne Smith, ACSW; Mark Stafford-Smith, MD; Victor Tapson, MD; Mark Steele, MD (1998—1999); Jennifer Norten, MD (1998—1999).

Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN: James Utz, MD (Principal Investigator); Claude Deschamps, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Kathy Mieras, CCRP (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Martin Abel, MD; Mark Allen, MD; Deb Andrist, RN; Gregory Aughenbaugh, MD; Sharon Bendel, RN; Eric Edell, MD; Marlene Edgar; Bonnie Edwards; Beth Elliot, MD; James Garrett, RRT; Delmar Gillespie, MD; Judd Gurney, MD; Boleyn Hammel; Karen Hanson, RRT; Lori Hanson, RRT; Gordon Harms, MD; June Hart; Thomas Hartman, MD; Robert Hyatt, MD; Eric Jensen, MD; Nicole Jenson, RRT; Sanjay Kalra, MD; Philip Karsell, MD; Jennifer Lamb; David Midthun, MD; Carl Mottram, RRT; Stephen Swensen, MD; Anne-Marie Sykes, MD; Karen Taylor; Norman Torres, MD; Rolf Hubmayr, MD (1998—2000); Daniel Miller, MD (1999—2002); Sara Bartling, RN (1998—2000); Kris Bradt (1998—2002).

National Jewish Health, Denver, CO: Barry Make, MD (Principal Investigator); Marvin Pomerantz, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Mary Gilmartin, RN, RRT (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Joyce Canterbury; Martin Carlos; Phyllis Dibbern, PT; Enrique Fernandez, MD; Lisa Geyman, MSPT; Connie Hudson; David Lynch, MD; John Newell, MD; Robert Quaife, MD; Jennifer Propst, RN; Cynthia Raymond, MS; Jane Whalen-Price, PT; Kathy Winner, OTR; Martin Zamora, MD; Reuben Cherniack, MD (Principal Investigator, 1997—2000).

Ohio State University, Columbus, OH: Philip Diaz, MD (Principal Investigator); Patrick Ross, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Tina Bees (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Jan Drake; Charles Emery, PhD; Mark Gerhardt, MD, PhD; Mark King, MD; David Rittinger; Mahasti Rittinger.

Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO: Keith Naunheim, MD (Principal Investigator); Robert Gerber, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Joan Osterloh, RN, MSN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Susan Borosh; Willard Chamberlain, DO; Sally Frese; Alan Hibbit; Mary Ellen Kleinhenz, MD; Gregg Ruppel; Cary Stolar, MD; Janice Willey; Francisco Alvarez, MD (Co-Principal Investigator, 1999—2002); Cesar Keller, MD (Co-Principal Investigator, 1996—2000).

Temple University, Philadelphia, PA: Gerard Criner, MD (Principal Investigator); Satoshi Furukawa, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Anne Marie Kuzma, RN, MSN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Roger Barnette, MD; Neil Brister, MD; Kevin Carney, RN, CCTC; Wissam Chatila, MD; Francis Cordova, MD; Gilbert D'Alonzo, DO; Michael Keresztury, MD; Karen Kirsch; Chul Kwak, MD; Kathy Lautensack, RN, BSN; Madelina Lorenzon, CPFT; Ubaldo Martin, MD; Peter Rising, MS; Scott Schartel, MD; John Travaline, MD; Gwendolyn Vance, RN, CCTC; Phillip Boiselle, MD (1997—2000); Gerald O'Brien, MD (1997—2000).

University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA: Andrew Ries, MD, MPH (Principal Investigator); Robert Kaplan, PhD (Co-Principal Investigator); Catherine Ramirez, BS, RCP (Principal Clinic Coordinator); David Frankville, MD; Paul Friedman, MD; James Harrell, MD; Jeffery Johnson; David Kapelanski, MD; David Kupferberg, MD, MPH; Catherine Larsen, MPH; Trina Limberg, RRT; Michael Magliocca, RN, CNP; Frank J. Papatheofanis, MD, PhD; Dawn Sassi-Dambron, RN; Melissa Weeks.

University of Maryland at Baltimore, Baltimore, MD in consortium with Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD: Mark Krasna, MD (Principal Investigator); Henry Fessler, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Iris Moskowitz (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Timothy Gilbert, MD; Jonathan Orens, MD; Steven Scharf, MD, PhD; David Shade; Stanley Siegelman, MD; Kenneth Silver, MD; Clarence Weir; Charles White, MD.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI: Fernando Martinez, MD (Principal Investigator); Mark Iannettoni, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Catherine Meldrum, BSN, RN, CCRN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); William Bria, MD; Kelly Campbell; Paul Christensen, MD; Kevin Flaherty, MD; Steven Gay, MD; Paramjit Gill, RN; Paul Kazanjian, MD; Ella Kazerooni, MD; Vivian Knieper; Tammy Ojo, MD; Lewis Poole; Leslie Quint, MD; Paul Rysso; Thomas Sisson, MD; Mercedes True; Brian Woodcock, MD; Lori Zaremba, RN.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA: Larry Kaiser, MD (Principal Investigator); John Hansen-Flaschen, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Mary Louise Dempsey, BSN, RN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Abass Alavi, MD; Theresa Alcorn, Selim Arcasoy, MD; Judith Aronchick, MD; Stanley Aukberg, MD; Bryan Benedict, RRT; Susan Craemer, BS, RRT, CPFT; Ron Daniele, MD; Jeffrey Edelman, MD; Warren Gefter, MD; Laura Kotler-Klein, MSS; Robert Kotloff, MD; David Lipson, MD; Wallace Miller, Jr., MD; Richard O'Connell, RPFT; Staci Opelman, MSW; Harold Palevsky, MD; William Russell, RPFT; Heather Sheaffer, MSW; Rodney Simcox, BSRT, RRT; Susanne Snedeker, RRT, CPFT; Jennifer Stone-Wynne, MSW; Gregory Tino, MD; Peter Wahl; James Walter, RPFT; Patricia Ward; David Zisman, MD; James Mendez, MSN, CRNP (1997—2001); Angela Wurster, MSN, CRNP (1997—1999).

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA: Frank Sciurba, MD (Principal Investigator); James Luketich, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Colleen Witt, MS (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Gerald Ayres; Michael Donahoe, MD; Carl Fuhrman, MD; Robert Hoffman, MD; Joan Lacomis, MD; Joan Sexton; William Slivka; Diane Strollo, MD; Erin Sullivan, MD; Tomeka Simon; Catherine Wrona, RN, BSN; Gerene Bauldoff, RN, MSN (1997—2000); Manuel Brown, MD (1997—2002); Elisabeth George, RN, MSN (Principal Clinic Coordinator 1997—2001); Robert Keenan, MD (Co-Principal Investigator 1997—2000); Theodore Kopp, MS (1997—1999); Laurie Silfies (1997—2001).

University of Washington, Seattle, WA: Joshua Benditt, MD (Principal Investigator), Douglas Wood, MD (Co-Principal Investigator); Margaret Snyder, MN (Principal Clinic Coordinator); Kymberley Anable; Nancy Battaglia; Louie Boitano; Andrew Bowdle, MD; Leighton Chan, MD; Cindy Chwalik; Bruce Culver, MD; Thurman Gillespy, MD; David Godwin, MD; Jeanne Hoffman; Andra Ibrahim, MD; Diane Lockhart; Stephen Marglin, MD; Kenneth Martay, MD; Patricia McDowell; Donald Oxorn, MD; Liz Roessler; Michelle Toshima; Susan Golden (1998—2000).

Other participants

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD: Lynn Bosco, MD, MPH; Yen-Pin Chiang, PhD; Carolyn Clancy, MD; Harry Handelsman, DO.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Baltimore, MD: Steven M Berkowitz, PhD; Tanisha Carino, PhD; Joe Chin,

MD; JoAnna Baldwin; Karen McVearry; Anthony Norris; Sarah Shirey; Claudette Sikora Steven Sheingold, PhD (1997—2004).

Coordinating Center, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD: Steven Piantadosi, MD, PhD (Principal Investigator); James Tonascia, PhD (Co-Principal Investigator); Patricia Belt; Amanda Blackford, ScM; Karen Collins; Betty Collison; Ryan Colvin, MPH; John Dodge; Michele Donithan, MHS; Vera Edmonds; Gregory L. Foster, MA; Julie Fuller; Judith Harle; Rosetta Jackson; Shing Lee, ScM; Charlene Levine; Hope Livingston; Jill Meinert; Jennifer Meyers; Deborah Nowakowski; Kapreena Owens; Shangqian Qi, MD; Michael Smith; Brett Simon, MD; Paul Smith; Alice Sternberg, ScM; Mark Van Natta, MHS; Laura Wilson, ScM; Robert Wise, MD.

Cost Effectiveness Subcommittee: Robert M. Kaplan, PhD (Chair); J. Sanford Schwartz, MD (Co-Chair); Yen-Pin Chiang, PhD; Marianne C. Fahs, PhD; A. Mark Fendrick, MD; Alan J. Moskowitz, MD; Dev Pathak, PhD; Scott Ramsey, MD, PhD; Steven Sheingold, PhD; A. Laurie Shroyer, PhD; Judith Wagner, PhD; Roger Yusen, MD.

Cost Effectiveness Data Center, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA: Scott Ramsey, MD, PhD (Principal Investigator); Ruth Etzioni, PhD; Sean Sullivan, PhD; Douglas Wood, MD; Thomas Schroeder, MA; Karma Kreizenbeck; Kristin Berry, MS; Nadia Howlader, MS.

CT Scan Image Storage and Analysis Center, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA: Eric Hoffman, PhD (Principal Investigator); Janice Cook-Granroth, BS; Angela Delsing, RT; Junfeng Guo, PhD; Geoffrey McLennan, MD; Brian Mullan, MD; Chris Piker, BS; Joseph Reinhardt, PhD; Blake Wood; Jered Sieren, RTR; William Stanford, MD.

Data and Safety Monitoring Board: John A. Waldhausen, MD (Chair); Gordon Bernard, MD; David DeMets, PhD; Mark Ferguson, MD; Eddie Hoover, MD; Robert Levine, MD; Donald Mahler, MD; A. John McSweeny, PhD; Jeanine Wiener-Kronish, MD; O. Dale Williams, PhD; Magdy Younes, MD.

Marketing Center, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA: Gerard Criner, MD (Principal Investigator); Charles Soltoff, MBA.

Project Office, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Bethesda, MD: Gail Weinmann, MD (Project Officer); Joanne Deshler (Contracting Officer); Dean Follmann, PhD; James Kiley, PhD; Margaret Wu, PhD (1996—2001).

Other acknowledgments

Arthur Gelb, MD, Lakewood Regional Medical Center, Lakewood, CA.

Joshua A. Englert, MD, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA.

Alejandro A. Diaz, MD, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA.

Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the on-line version at doi:10.1016/j.rmed.2011.07.012.

References

1. Vassaux C, Torre-Bouscoulet L, Zeineldine S, et al. Effects of hyperinflation on the oxygen pulse as a marker of cardiac performance in COPD. *Eur Respir J* 2008;**32**:1275—82.
2. Butler J, Schrijen F, Henriquez A, Polu JM, Albert RK. Cause of the raised wedge pressure on exercise in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1988;**138**:350—4.
3. Jorgensen K, Houltz E, Westfelt U, Nilsson F, Schersten H, Ricksten SE. Effects of lung volume reduction surgery on left ventricular diastolic filling and dimensions in patients with severe emphysema. *Chest* 2003;**124**:1863—70.
4. Jorgensen K, Muller MF, Nel J, Upton RN, Houltz E, Ricksten SE. Reduced intrathoracic blood volume and left and right ventricular dimensions in patients with severe emphysema: an MRI study. *Chest* 2007;**131**:1050—7.
5. Watz H, Waschki B, Meyer T, et al. Decreasing cardiac chamber sizes and associated heart dysfunction in COPD: role of hyperinflation. *Chest* 2010;**138**:32—8.
6. Sin DD, Man SF. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as a risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. *Proc Am Thorac Soc* 2005;**2**:8—11.
7. Finkelstein J, Cha E, Scharf SM. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as an independent risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis* 2009;**4**:337—49.
8. Barr RG, Bluemke DA, Ahmed FS, et al. Percent emphysema, airflow obstruction, and impaired left ventricular filling. *N Engl J Med* 2010;**362**:217—27.
9. Benditt JO, Lewis S, Wood DE, Klima L, Albert RK. Lung volume reduction surgery improves maximal O2 consumption, maximal minute ventilation, O2 pulse, and dead space-to-tidal volume ratio during leg cycle ergometry. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997;**156**:561—6.
10. Cordova F, O'Brien G, Furukawa S, Kuzma AM, Travaline J, Criner GJ. Stability of improvements in exercise performance and quality of life following bilateral lung volume reduction surgery in severe COPD. *Chest* 1997;**112**:907—15.
11. Mineo TC, Pompeo E, Rogliani P, et al. Effect of lung volume reduction surgery for severe emphysema on right ventricular function. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2002;**165**:489—94.
12. Criner GJ, Scharf SM, Falk JA, et al. Effect of lung volume reduction surgery on resting pulmonary hemodynamics in severe emphysema. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2007;**176**:253—60.
13. Stammberger U, Bloch KE, Thurnheer R, Bingisser R, Weder W, Russi EW. Exercise performance and gas exchange after bilateral video-assisted thoracoscopic lung volume reduction for severe emphysema. *Eur Respir J* 1998;**12**:785—92.
14. Fishman A, Martinez F, Naunheim K, et al. A randomized trial comparing lung-volume-reduction surgery with medical therapy for severe emphysema. *N Engl J Med* 2003;**348**:2059—73.
15. Wasserman KHJ, Sue DY, Whipp BJ, Casaburi R. *Principles of exercise testing and interpretation*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger; 1994.
16. Rationale and design of the National Emphysema Treatment Trial (NETT): a prospective randomized trial of lung volume reduction surgery. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1999;**118**:518—28.
17. Criner GJ, Belt P, Sternberg AL, et al. Effects of lung volume reduction surgery on gas exchange and breathing pattern during maximum exercise. *Chest* 2009;**135**:1268—79.
18. Pynnaert C, Lamotte M, Naeije R. Aerobic exercise capacity in COPD patients with and without pulmonary hypertension. Respir Med;104:121—126.
19. Diaz O, Villafranca C, Ghezzo H, et al. Breathing pattern and gas exchange at peak exercise in COPD patients with and

without tidal flow limitation at rest. *Eur Respir J* 2001;**17**: 1120—7.
20. Montes de Oca M, Rassulo J, Celli BR. Respiratory muscle and cardiopulmonary function during exercise in very severe COPD. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1996;**154**:1284—9.
21. Travers J, Laveneziana P, Webb KA, Kesten S, O'Donnell DE. Effect of tiotropium bromide on the cardiovascular response to exercise in COPD. *Respir Med* 2007;**101**:2017—24.
22. Benditt JO, Wood DE, McCool FD, Lewis S, Albert RK. Changes in breathing and ventilatory muscle recruitment patterns induced by lung volume reduction surgery. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997;**155**:279—84.
23. Martinez FJ, de Oca MM, Whyte RI, Stetz J, Gay SE, Celli BR. Lung-volume reduction improves dyspnea, dynamic hyperinflation, and respiratory muscle function. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997;**155**:1984—90.
24. Oswald-Mammosser M, Kessler R, Massard G, Wihlm JM, Weitzenblum E, Lonsdorfer J. Effect of lung volume reduction surgery on gas exchange and pulmonary hemodynamics at rest and during exercise. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1998;**158**: 1020—5.
25. Mineo D, Ambrogi V, Cufari ME, et al. Variations of inflammatory mediators and alpha1-antitrypsin levels after lung volume reduction surgery for emphysema. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2010;**181**:806—14.
26. Berton DC, Barbosa PB, Takara LS, et al. Bronchodilators accelerate the dynamics of muscle O2 delivery and utilisation during exercise in COPD. *Thorax* 2010;**65**:588—93.
27. Light RW, Mintz HM, Linden GS, Brown SE. Hemodynamics of patients with severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease during progressive upright exercise. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1984; **130**:391—5.
28. Wehr KL, Johnson Jr RL. Maximal oxygen consumption in patients with lung disease. *J Clin Invest* 1976;**58**:880—90.
29. Sala E, Roca J, Marrades RM, et al. Effects of endurance training on skeletal muscle bioenergetics in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1999;**159**: 1726—34.
30. Oelberg DA, Kacmarek RM, Pappagianopoulos PP, Ginns LC, Systrom DM. Ventilatory and cardiovascular responses to inspired He-O2 during exercise in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1998;**158**:1876—82.