The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/22690

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2017-07-24 and may be subject to change.
Results:

The frequencies of patients who had an objective reversibility (ΔFEV1 > 9% of the predicted value, N = 32) or no reversibility (ΔFEV1 < 5%, N = 38) classified by change in dyspnea are shown in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dyspnea</th>
<th>Decrease in dyspnea</th>
<th>Equal dyspnea</th>
<th>Increase in dyspnea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The patients who had an objective increase in FEV1, 59% perceived a decrease in dyspnea. However, 34% of those with no (or little) increase in FEV1, also had a decrease in dyspnea. In the group of reversible patients, there was a significant difference in the number of house dust (mite) allergic patients between those who did or did not experience a decrease in dyspnea (p < 0.05). The age of onset and the level of dyspnea before medication also seemed to differ between perceivers and non-perceivers (p < 0.1). No differences were found in age, gender, packyears and hyperresponsiveness between the two groups.

Conclusion: The majority of the reversible patients perceived a decrease in dyspnea, but 41% didn't. reversible patients with a decrease in dyspnea seemed to perceive their dyspnea as more serious, were younger at the start of the disease and were significantly more often allergic to house dust (mite).

P2645 The Effect of Low Carbohydrate/High Fat Diet on Respiratory Function in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

S. Umut 1, G.A. Tosun 1, N. Yildirim 1, R. Yetit 1, G. Sahin 2. 1 Dept of Pulmonary Diseases, Istanbul University, Cerrahpaşa Medical Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey; 2 Dept of Physiology, Istanbul University, Cerrahpaşa Medical Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey

The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of low carbohydrate high fat diet in stable hypercapnic COPD patients. On the 1st and 15th days respiratory function tests were performed and 14 stable COPD patients entered the study. Activity of excess respiratory muscles were determined by electromyograms of sternocleidomastoid and external oblique muscles. Patients began a diet with low carbohydrate, high fat and high protein for 15 days and received commercial food. The aims of the study were the modifying effect of diet on respiratory muscle activity and the possible factors that may cause it. The patients were non-smokers, they were examined by using Lung Function Test before and after training. The study was approved by the local Ethics Committee. Results: No significant changes in respiratory muscle activity were observed after the 15-day period of dietary intervention. However, a significant decrease in respiratory muscle activity was observed in those patients who had a previous history of COPD. Conclusion: The low carbohydrate high fat diet has a positive effect on respiratory muscle activity and this effect may be due to the modification of dietary factors.