



BREATHING PATTERN DISORDER

ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE: CORE COMPONENTS

FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS TO BE COMPLETED ON THE 1ST OR 2ND APPOINTMENT



REFERRAL ANALYSIS

Physiological test results eg; CPET/LFTs/Blood tests/cardiac/radiology

Contributing factors review eg; physiology, psychology, biomechanics

Contribution of chronic cardiorespiratory disease

Symptoms in excess or unexplained by any PMH



SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT

Patient description of symptoms/problems (stable/better/worse)

Triggers (initial and ongoing)

Aggravating/easing factors

Length & frequency of symptoms

Duration of symptoms recovery

Contributing factors

Past medical history (respiratory and cardiac priority)

Drug history

Lifestyle (Sleep/diet/ hydration/physical activity/ work pattern)

Social history



OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT & OUTCOME MEASURES

General observation of breathing

Nose/mouth breathing
Nasal Flow
Upper chest/Lower chest or abdomen
Audible breathing insp/exp
IE ratio (expiratory pause)
RR/HR/Sp02

Observation of breathing during:

-Movement/ function/ exercise/trigger activity
Evaluation of same components as above
-Physiotherapist should comment if response is normal or
unexpected

Hands on assessment of breathing:

General expansion/symmetry/tension/biomechanical screen General observation of posture

OUTCOME MEASURES

Nijmegen Questionnaire / Breathing Pattern Assessment Tool / Breath hold (end expiratory) / Self Evaluation of Breathing Questionnaire / Dyspnea-12

Recommended to complete at least one outcome measure during assessment



ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

To confirm BrPD, the patients presentation may include one or more of the following:

-An observed change in breathing pattern from expected baseline (this may include a BPAT of more than 4)

-Breathlessness unexplained by physiological factors Inconsistent and unusual breathing response to triggers including exercise, movement, and function

-Subjective description of breathing discomfort in response to triggers including exercise, movements and function (eating, talking)

-Symptoms of hyperventilation





BREATHING PATTERN DISORDER

ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

SCREENING ASSESSMENTS TO TRIAGE FOR MORE IN-DEPTH ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS USED TO REFER ON TO SPECIFIC SERVICES OF FACILITATE SUPPORT FROM SENIOR



Nose/Sinus history
(respiratory disease, surgery,
trauma)
Postnasal drip
Loss/change of smell
Subjective discomfort in nose
breathing
Medication review



COUGH

Triggers to cough
Type- dry/irritable/productive/
floppy
Sputum (24hr, amount,
viscosity)
Infection history
Respiratory history review



BIOMECHANICAL SCREEN

Pain
MSK History (esp. back, neck, thorax)
Pelvic floor history
Posture observation (detailed)



UPPER AIRWAY

Voice Change
Symptoms in throat: throat
clearance/closure/tightness
Globus sensation
Difficulty swallowing
Triggers such as
perfumes/smells
Reflux history



Respiratory history in detail Cardiac history in detail Covid history / Long Covid Autonomic dysfunction r/v



EXERCISE AND PHYSICA ACTIVITY

Symptom description during activity / exercise
Audible breathing



PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH

Stress Anxiety Depression Other mental health history Social support





BREATHING PATTERN DISORDER

ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE: OPTIONAL COMPONENTS

BASED ON SCREENING OF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS. MAY REQUIRE SKILLS OF A MORE EXEPERIENCED PRACTITIONER



SubjectiveCough history ACT triage

Objective
Observe cough
ACT assessment

Outcome measure LCO



Subjective
Assessment in more detail
ENT history and medication

Objective
Nasal flow assessment
Cottle manoeuvre

Outcome Measure SNOT22



BIOMECHANICAL SCREEN

Assessment of core strength
Breath hold and breathing
response (insp, +/- exp)
Rib cage movement
T10 measurement of expansion
Ski junp
MARM
Bradcliff angle
Observation of recorded videos
of symptoms



EXERCISE AND PHYSICAL

Fatigue focus
Subjective
Agg/ease
Type of fatigue
PEM screen
24 hour pattern
Lifestyle/social impacts

Outcome Measure
Fatigue Assessment Scale
Chalders Assessment



PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH

Subjective

Hx in more detail and in line with practitioner skillset

Objective

Body position and tension Awareness and reaction to stress

> Outcome Measure PHQ/GAD B-HVQ/HAD



OBSERVATION DURING AND AFTER MOVEMENT

Documentation should define movement and BORG breathlessness report

Observe both before and after movement

Observe posture/ACM use
Listen for insp/exp noise
Airway used (nose/mouth/both)
Additional comments/techniques used eg PLB
Upper airway symptoms
Erratic breaths/large volumes/RR
Observe posture
Recovery time



UPPER AIRWAY

Subjective

As screen but more detail
Description of Sx (typical attack questions)
Differentiation from other SOB

Objective

Observation of fast deep breath in (mouth and nose) Cervical and thoracic spine screen

Outcome Measure

Cough VAS (severity and frequency)
VCD=Q
Newcastle laryngeal hypersensitivity questionnaire

ref: Grillo et. al 2025

Ax CPET LFT PMH IE ratio

RR
HR
Sp02
BPAT
MSK
ACT
ENT
PEM
Hx
BORG
ACM
SOB

Breath hold T10 measurement Ski jump

MARM

Bradcliff angle

Assessment

Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test

Lung Function Test

Past Medical History

Inspiratory to expiratory ratio (usually count the time for breath in verses the time for breath out)

Respiratory rate

Heart rate

Blood oxygen saturations

Breathing pattern assessment tool

Musculoskeletal

Airway clearance techniques

Ear, nose and throat

Post exertional malaise

History

BORG breathlessness scale

Accessory muscles

Shortness of Breath

Measure the time a patient can hold their breath from either end TLC or end ERV Place the tape measure around the rib cage at the point of T10 and measure length on FRC and TLC

With the patient in supine, observe the dip post the anterior ribs onto the abdomen (increased severity of dip could suggest hyperinflation)

Manual Assessment of Respiratory Motion, an evaluation of the movement of the rib cage during respiration

Placing a goniometer on the sternal notch, measure the angle of the lower anterior ribs