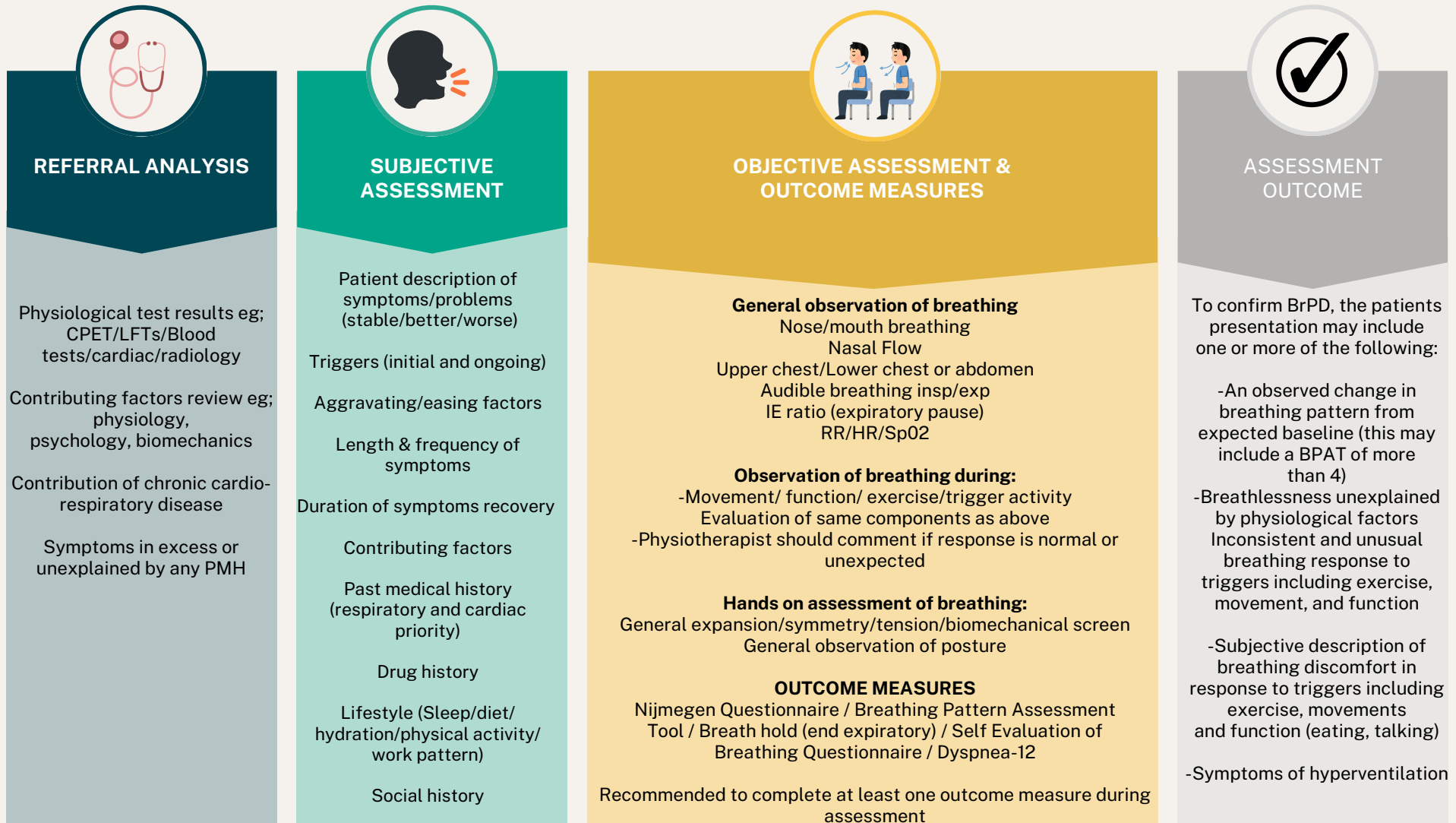


BREATHING PATTERN DISORDER

ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE: CORE COMPONENTS

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

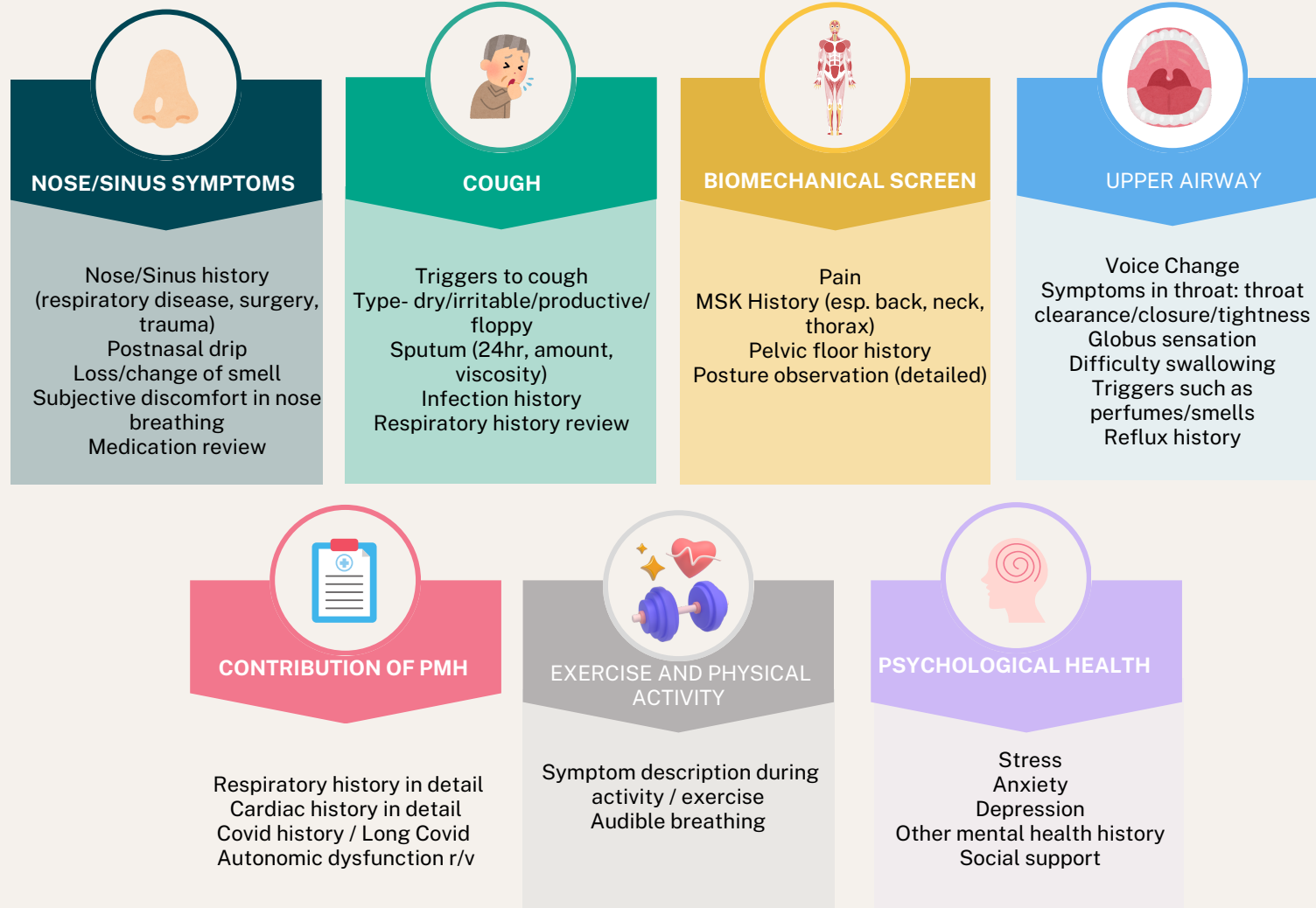


BREATHING PATTERN DISORDER

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



BREATHING PATTERN DISORDER

ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE: OPTIONAL COMPONENTS
 BASED ON SCREENING OF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS. MAY REQUIRE SKILLS OF A MORE EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER




COUGH

Subjective
 Cough history
 ACT triage

Objective
 Observe cough
 ACT assessment

Outcome measure
 LCQ




NOSE/SINUS AX

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 jump
 MARM
 Bradcliff angle
 Observation of recorded videos of symptoms



EXERCISE AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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

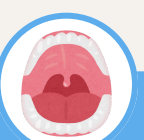
Outcome Measure
 PHQ/GAD
 B-HVQ/HAD



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

Terminology	Detailed description
<p> Ax CPET LFT PMH IE ratio RR HR SpO2 BPAT MSK ACT ENT PEM Hx BORG ACM SOB Breath hold T10 measurement Ski jump MARM Bradcliff angle </p>	<p> 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 </p>