

# LUNG FUNCTION REQUEST FORM

## PATIENT DETAILS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Medicare #: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

## CLINICAL INFORMATION:

## TEST REQUESTED:

**Basic Spirometry**

- Pre and post-bronchodilator

**Baseline lung-function assessment**

- Pre and post-bronchodilator Spirometry
- Diffusion Capacity of Carbon Monoxide

**Airways Assessment**

- Pre and post-bronchodilator Spirometry
- Diffusion Capacity of Carbon Monoxide
- Fraction of Exhaled Nitric Oxide (FeNO)

**Comprehensive lung-function assessment**

- Pre and post-bronchodilator Spirometry
- Diffusion Capacity of Carbon Monoxide
- Body Plethysmography

**Bronchoprovocation testing**

- Baseline Spirometry\*
- Mannitol Bronchoprovocation

\* Please note if baseline FEV<sub>1</sub> is <50%, respiratory physician review is required prior to testing.

*Additional test available on request in addition to above:*

**Maximal inspiratory and expiratory pressures****FeNO**

## Referrer Information:

Requesting Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_

Provider Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Request Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## TEST DESCRIPTIONS

### SPIROMETRY

Measures both maximal inspiratory and expiratory volume. It is typically conducted before and after administering a bronchodilator (salbutamol).

### BODY PLETHYSMOGRAPHY

Measures various volumes of the lungs (e.g. deadspace). Useful in assessing the precise cause of restriction seen during spirometry.

### FRACTION OF EXHALED NITRIC OXIDE (FeNO)

Measures the amount of nitric oxide exhaled, which is an indicator of eosinophilic airways inflammation. It can be used to assist both diagnosis and management of eosinophilic asthma.

### BRONCHOPROVOCATION TEST

Measures spirometry after exposure to increasing doses of mannitol, which dries the airways. Spirometry is performed after each dose. A decline in FEV<sub>1</sub> by 15% is considered a positive test.

### DIFFUSION CAPACITY OF CARBON MONOXIDE

Measures how well gas transfers between the lung and the pulmonary vascular system. Used primarily to assess pathologies affecting the lung parenchyma and pulmonary vascular system.

### MAXIMAL INSPIRATORY AND EXPIRATORY PRESSURES

Measures the maximal efforts of the respiratory muscles. Typically used to assess for neuromuscular dysfunction.