Comparison of oxygen uptake during cycle ergometry with and without functional electrical stimulation in patients with COPD: protocol for a randomised, single-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over trial

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) has systemic repercussions that can lead to peripheral muscle dysfunction. Muscle atrophy reduces aerobic capacity, greatly limiting activities of daily living and quality of life. Pulmonary rehabilitation is the gold standard treatment for these patients, however, patients may not be able to reach sufficient training intensities for benefits to occur. Technologies such as functional electrical stimulation (FES) are currently being adapted and tested to enhance exercise training. We hypothesise that FES coupled with cycling (FES-cycling) will improve maximal uptake of oxygen (VO2) and aerobic capacity more than endurance training with placebo stimulation.

Methods: A randomised, single-blind, placebo-controlled crossover trial will be carried out to evaluate the effects of FES-cycling on VO2 during endurance exercise on a cycle ergometer in patients with COPD. 25 patients with COPD will carry out two 30 min sessions at a constant load; one session with active and one with placebo FES. The primary outcome is oxygen uptake recorded with a metabolic measurement system. Secondary outcomes include ventilation equivalent for oxygen, ventilation equivalent for carbon dioxide, cardiac output, lactate values, perceived dyspnoea and perceived muscle fatigue.

Results and conclusions: Approval has been granted by our Institutional Review Board (Comité de Protection des Personnes Nord-Ouest 3). The results of the trial will be presented at national and international meetings and published in peer-reviewed journals.

Trial registration number: NCT02594722.

INTRODUCTION

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a disabling condition with a prevalence of 4–10% in the worldwide adult population.1 2 COPD is associated with systemic complications and peripheral muscle dysfunction, and is known to affect vital prognosis.3 Moreover, muscle fatigue occurs quickly and patients lack exercise tolerance, thus their quality of life is reduced.4 5 Multidisciplinary programmes combining cardiovascular training and patient education have been developed to reduce sedentariness and deconditioning.6

The effects of cardiovascular training depend on its intensity.7-9 Unfortunately, because of exertional dyspnoea and a limited exercise capacity, patients with COPD, and particularly those with severe COPD, may not be able to reach a high enough intensity for training to be beneficial. Maltais et al10 reported that the majority of patients included in their rehabilitation programme were unable to maintain a high intensity of training. Current training strategies thus...
focus on increasing muscle work while avoiding increasing dyspnoea.7

Neuromuscular electrical stimulation may be a useful compromise for patients with high levels of dyspnoea,11–14 however, despite some advantages, the contractions produced are not very functional.15 16 Functional electrical stimulation coupled with peddling, termed ‘functional electrical stimulation cycling’ (FES-cycling), was developed at the end of the 1980s. Since then, it has been used increasingly in patients with neurological disorders.17 18 The principle of FES-cycling is to electrically stimulate one or several muscle groups during an active or passive peddling task synchronised by a computer.19 It has been proposed as an alternative or complement to voluntary exercise for patients with neurological disorders, and has been shown to optimise training, and improve muscle strength and cardiovascular capacity.20 21 Mutton et al22 showed a 10% increase in aerobic capacity in patients with spinal cord injury following a programme of FES-cycling. Increases in muscle volume have also been found in patients with spinal cord injury, using this technique.23

A recent study evaluated the effect of FES-cycling on the metabolic and cardiovascular responses of healthy patients.24 Oxygen uptake (VO2) increased during the FES-cycling, as did cardiac frequency and lactate. These physiological results suggest that FES-cycling can improve cardiovascular and metabolic responses to exertion.

To the best of our knowledge, no studies have evaluated the potential benefits of FES-cycling in patients with COPD. Prior to evaluating the effects of a long-term programme, we propose to carry out a randomised, single-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over trial to evaluate cardiovascular and metabolic adaptations during FES-cycling endurance training in patients with COPD.

OBJECTIVE
Primary objective
To evaluate the effect of FES-cycling on exertional VO2 compared with usual endurance training coupled with placebo-FES.

Secondary objectives
To evaluate the effect of FES-cycling on the respiratory equivalent for oxygen (ventilation/VO2), the respiratory equivalent for carbon dioxide (ventilation/VCO2), the ventilation/VCO2 slope, cardiac output, lactate, perceived dyspnoea and perceived muscle fatigue.

METHOD
Study design
A single centre, randomised, single-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over trial comparing VO2 during cycle-ergometer endurance exercise with active and placebo FES in patients with COPD. The study will be carried out in the functional exploration department of the Havre Hospital Group. The patients will carry out two consecutive 30 min constant-load endurance sessions on a cycle ergometer with FES of the quadriceps muscle (FES-cycling session) and with placebo electrical stimulation (Control session). The order of the sessions will be randomised (figure 1).

Participants
Inclusion criteria
▸ Patients with GOLD stage 2, 3 or 4 COPD participating in a respiratory rehabilitation programme.
▸ Patients with no changes to β-blocker treatment in the past 3 months.
▸ Patients who agree to participate voluntarily and who sign the informed consent form.

Exclusion criteria
▸ Patients with a pacemaker.
▸ Patients who have had an exacerbation within the past 4 weeks.
▸ Patients with other conditions that may affect their participation in rehabilitation (osteoarticular or neuromuscular disorders or severe psychiatric disorders, patients with severe anaemia (<8 g/dL).
▸ Patients with central neurological pathology.
▸ Patients on non-invasive night-time mechanical ventilation.
▸ Patients who are unable to carry out 30 min of exercise.

Recruitment
Prior to participating in the respiratory rehabilitation programme at the Havre Hospital Group, patients will undergo an initial exercise test including measurements of VO2 max, the 6 min walk test (6MWT) and a cardio-respiratory assessment to screen for contraindications to exercise. VO2 max will be evaluated during a triangular effort test with increasing load, on an ergometer. Following a 2 min warm-up, the intensity will be
intensity will be low, so as not to produce any muscle contraction. The other electrical stimulation parameters will be identical for all patients (length: 300 µs, frequency: 35 Hz. These settings are based on usual electrostimulation protocols). During the ergometric cycling, the stimulator will be controlled by a personal computer. The software will ensure that muscle contractions are induced at the appropriate pedal angles during knee extension.

At the end of the session, a capillary measurement of lactate will be taken using ‘lactatepro II’. The patient will be asked to evaluate his/her dyspnoea on the Borg scale and muscle fatigue on a visual analogue scale.

Control
VO₂ will be measured during 30 min of endurance exercise with placebo electrotherapy that does not influence ventilation (length 300 µs, frequency 2 Hz). The intensity will be low, so as not to produce any muscle contraction.

Conditions will be identical for both endurance sessions and patients will have a 30 min rest between each. The training load will be identical for both endurance sessions.

Blinding
The use of placebo electrotherapy means that patients can be blind to their group. The therapist who sets up the equipment will not be blind; however, both the pulmonologists carrying out the data analysis will be blind to the allocations.

DATA COLLECTION

Oxygen uptake
The primary outcome will be oxygen uptake (VO₂) throughout the test. VO₂ will be continuously measured using a metabolic measurement system (Vmax Spectra 29) that carries out a breath-by-breath gas analysis. The mean is calculated every 30 s. A pulmonologist (BL) and a physiotherapist (either CM, GP, ARQ or YC) will review all test results.

Ventilation equivalent for oxygen
The ventilation equivalent for oxygen (ventilation/VO₂ ratio) will be used to determine the number of litres of air required to obtain 1 L of oxygen.

Ventilation equivalent for carbon dioxide
The ventilation equivalent for carbon dioxide (ventilation/VCO₂ ratio) will be used to determine the number of litres of air required to eliminate 1 L of carbon dioxide.

Cardiac output
The linear relationship between the adjustment of cardiac output and the increase in oxygen consumption will be used to estimate cardiac output (L/min). The following equation will be used to estimate cardiac output during the endurance session: 5.5×VO₂ (L/min)+5.26 27

Lactate
Capillary blood lactate values will be measured at the end of each endurance session. The Lactate Pro II device will be used. With this device, the measurement takes only 15 s and requires only 0.3 µL of blood.

Dyspnoea
Perceived dyspnoea will be measured using the Borg scale, at the end of each endurance session.

Muscle fatigue
Perceived muscle fatigue will be measured using a visual analogue scale at the end of each endurance session.

POWER CALCULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE
VO₂ will be measured using an infrared gas analyser. Based on the results of previous studies, 29 22 pairs of patients should be included to detect a difference in mean VO₂ between groups of 200 mL and to reject the null hypothesis with a power of 90%. The associated type I probability error is 0.05. We plan to include 10% more participants, thus 25 patients in total.
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Normally distributed data will be expressed as means (±SDs) and non-normally distributed data will be expressed as medians (and IQRs).

The values of VO₂, VCO₂ and VE will be collected breath-by-breath and means will be calculated every 5 min. Within-group data will be analysed using paired t tests or Wilcoxon signed rank tests. Analysis of variance will be used to compare changes during the sessions between groups. A Bonferroni t test will used post hoc. The level of significance will be set at ≤0.05.

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

This study is the first to evaluate the effects of FES in patients with COPD.

The use of a placebo will reduce the risk of interpretation bias.

There are two main limitations in this study. First, it is single centre. Second, the evaluation of a single session does not provide information regarding long-term clinical effectiveness; however, the results will provide a basis for such a study.

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Contributors

CM, GP, OC and BL were responsible for trial concept and design. CM, GP, ARQ, YC and BL were responsible for acquisition of data. DB and JQ analysis and interpretation of data and drafting the article. CM, DB, OC and BL revising it critically for important intellectual content and final approval of the version to be published. CM had full access to all trial data and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

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Competing interests

None declared.

Ethics approval

CPP Nord-Ouest 3.

Provenance and peer review

Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Ethics and dissemination

The study has been approved by our Institutional Review Board (Comité de Protection des Personnes Nord-Ouest 3). In conformity with the Declaration of Helsinki, all participants will be recruited to participate voluntarily and they will sign a written informed consent form. The results of the trial will be presented at national and international meetings and published in peer-reviewed journals. Results will be registered with ClinicalTrials.gov. We will also disseminate the main results in a letter to all participants. The study has been registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT02594722).

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