

**JULIANA SOUZA UZELOTO**



**PRESIDENTE PRUDENTE  
2016**

**JULIANA SOUZA UZELOTO**

**AVALIAÇÃO DA TRANSPORTABILIDADE MUCOCILIAR  
NASAL DE HOMENS E MULHERES TABAGISTAS E  
QUALIDADE DE DIRETRIZES DE PRÁTICA CLÍNICA PARA  
DOENÇAS RESPIRATÓRIAS CRÔNICAS**

Dissertação apresentada à Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia – FCT/UNESP, Campus de Presidente Prudente, para obtenção do título de Mestre no programa de Pós-graduação em Fisioterapia.

Orientadora: Professora Drª Ercy Mara Cipulo Ramos

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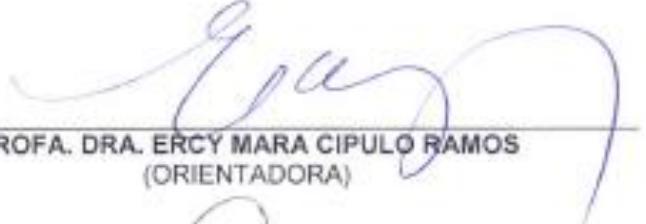
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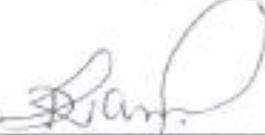
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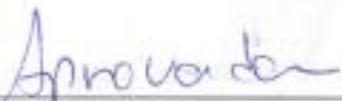
  
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PRÉSIDENTE PRUDENTE, 20 DE MAIO DE 2016.

RESULTADO:

  
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APROVAÇÃO



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*Dedicatória*

*Aos meus pais, por tamanho esforços dedicados a mim.*

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*“Não nos atreveríamos a pensar que essa obra é devida a algum mérito nosso; pelo contrário, é de Deus que vem a nossa capacidade.”*

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*Sumário*

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*Apresentação*

## APRESENTAÇÃO

Este modelo alternativo de dissertação contempla dois manuscritos redigidos a partir de dois projetos de pesquisas distintos financiados pela Fundação de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP). Primeiramente o projeto de pesquisa no país realizado no Laboratório de Estudos do Aparelho Muco-secretor (LEAMS), da Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia – FCT/UNESP, campus de Presidente Prudente, intitulado: “INFLUÊNCIA DO GÊNERO NA TRANSPORTABILIDADE MUCOCILIAR NASAL DE TABAGISTAS” e secundariamente o projeto de pesquisa realizado com bolsa estágio de pesquisa no exterior (BEPE), no The George Institute for Global Health, em Sydney intitulado: “CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES IN PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL”.

Em consonância com as regras do programa de pós-graduação em Fisioterapia desta unidade, o presente material está dividido nas seguintes sessões:

- *Resumo*;

- *Abstract*;

- *Introdução*: contextualização dos temas pesquisados;

- *Artigo I*: Juliana Souza Uzeloto, Dionei Ramos, Ana Paula Coelho Figueira Freire, Diego Giuliano Destro Christofaro, Ercy Mara Cipulo Ramos. TRANSPORTABILIDADE MUCOCILIAR NASAL DE HOMENS E MULHERES TABAGISTAS. Será submetido ao periódico *Respiratory Care*.
- *Artigo II*: Juliana Souza Uzeloto, Anne M Moseley, Mark R Elkins, Marcia Rodrigues Costa Franco, Rafael Zambelli Pinto, Ana Paula Coelho Figueira Freire, Ercy Mara Cipulo Ramos. THE QUALITY OF EVIDENCE-BASED CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES COULD BE IMPROVED: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY. Submetido ao periódico *Physiotherapy*.

- *Conclusões*: obtidas a partir das pesquisas realizadas;

- *Referências*: referentes ao texto da introdução;

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*Resumo*

## RESUMO

**Introdução:** Mulheres tabagistas apresentam maior susceptibilidade para diversas doenças, em relação ao sexo oposto. Porém não há estudos que mostrem se há diferença no comportamento do transporte mucociliar nasal entre tabagistas homens e mulheres. É certo que nem todos os tabagistas desenvolvem doenças respiratórias crônicas, no entanto, o tabagismo é considerado um importante fator de risco para essas doenças. Assim, entende-se que além de avaliar o sistema respiratório dos tabagistas, a pesquisa no desfecho da saúde do pulmão de tabagistas é essencial, já que a maioria dos pacientes atendidos na fisioterapia respiratória é doente pulmonar crônico. **Objetivos:** Comparar a transportabilidade mucociliar nasal de homens e mulheres tabagistas levando em consideração a idade, dados antropométricos, carga tabagística, variáveis hemodinâmicas e função pulmonar. Além de avaliar sistematicamente a qualidade de diretrizes para doenças respiratórias crônicas, relevantes para a prática da fisioterapia, por meio do instrumento AGREE II e também avaliar a confiabilidade entre os avaliadores do instrumento AGREE II. **Métodos:** Foram incluídos na análise um total de 70 indivíduos tabagistas (33 homens e 37 mulheres). Todos responderam a uma entrevista inicial para obtenção dos dados pessoais e carga tabagística, foram mensurados os dados antropométricos, sinais vitais e monóxido de carbono no ar exalado, além disso, foram submetidos ao teste de função pulmonar e ao teste do tempo de trânsito de sacarina (TTS). Para análise do segundo objetivo foram avaliados, por quatro avaliadores, diretrizes sobre doença respiratória crônica, indexadas na base de dados PEDro, por meio do instrumento AGREE II (seis domínios e dois itens globais). **Resultados e Conclusões:** Na comparação da transportabilidade mucociliar nasal entre homens e mulheres, não foi encontrada diferenças significativas dentre as análises realizadas, mesmo realizando estratificações das variáveis, ou seja, o transporte mucociliar nasal de homens e mulheres adultos tabagistas, aparentemente saudáveis, é semelhante. Além disso, a qualidade das diretrizes de prática clínica baseadas em evidência, para doenças respiratórias crônicas, relevantes para a prática da fisioterapia podem ser melhoradas, particularmente no domínio aplicabilidade. A boa confiabilidade apresentada sugere que o número de avaliadores para o AGREE II possa ser reduzido.

**Palavras chave:** Transporte mucociliar; Diferenças de sexo; Tabagismo; Guia de prática clínica; Doenças respiratórias; Fisioterapia.

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*Abstract*

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Female smokers have increased susceptibility to various diseases in the opposite sex. But there are no studies that show if there are differences in the behavior of nasal mucociliary transport between smokers men and women. It is sure that not all smokers develop chronic respiratory diseases, however, smoking is considered a major risk factor for these diseases. Thus, it is understood that in addition to evaluating the respiratory system of smokers, research in the outcome of smokers lung health is essential, since most of the patients seen in respiratory therapy is chronic pulmonary patient. **Objectives:** To compare the nasal mucociliary transportability of male and female smokers taking into consideration the age, anthropometric data, smoking load, hemodynamics and lung function. In addition to systematically assess the quality of guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases relevant to the practice of physiotherapy, through the AGREE II instrument and also assess the reliability of the evaluators of the AGREE II instrument. **Methods:** We included in the analysis a total of 70 smokers (33 men and 37 women). All responded to an initial interview to obtain personal data and smoking load, anthropometric data were measured, vital signs and carbon monoxide in exhaled air, moreover, underwent lung function test and the saccharin transit time test (STT). For analysis of the second objective guidelines indexed in the Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro) on chronic respiratory diseases were evaluated by four assessors using AGREE II (six domains and two global items). **Results and Conclusions:** In comparison of nasal mucociliary transportability between men and women, there was no significant difference among the analyzes, even performing stratifications of variables, so the nasal mucociliary transport of men and women smokers adult apparently healthy, is similar. Moreover, the quality of evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases relevant to physiotherapy could be improved, particularly with regard to applicability. The number of assessors for AGREE II could be reduced because of the good inter-rater reliability.

**Keywords:** Mucociliary Transport; Sex Differences; Smoking; Practice Guideline; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Physiotherapy Specialty.

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*Introdução*

## INTRODUÇÃO

Entre os mecanismos de defesa do sistema respiratório, o transporte mucociliar se apresenta como o principal, sendo um sistema inato que se destaca por conseguir carrear e eliminar partículas nocivas que são inaladas constantemente com o objetivo de manter o organismo em homeostase.<sup>1-3</sup> Alguns fatores internos e externos podem interferir na função deste sistema de defesa tais como, variações de temperatura e umidade, exposição a poluição ambiental, infecções, oxigenoterapia, anestésicos e exposição a fumaça do cigarro.<sup>4</sup>

É certo que o tabagismo influencia negativamente o transporte mucociliar.<sup>5-9</sup> As milhares de substâncias tóxicas contidas na fumaça do cigarro afetam diretamente o processo de ciliogênese na fase de maturação e diferenciação,<sup>10</sup> além de estimularem mecanicamente os axonemas, fazendo com que aumente a frequência do batimento ciliar.<sup>6</sup> Essa resposta dos cílios acontece com o intuito de proteger o sistema respiratório contra agentes tóxicos.<sup>11</sup> Porém, cronicamente, a frequência do batimento ciliar encontra-se debilitada, sendo dose dependente ao fumo, ou seja, quanto maior a carga tabágica maior o prejuízo.<sup>7, 12</sup>

Individualidades também são percebidas em relação a idade e sexo. Estudos trazem que existe uma relação inversa entre a transportabilidade mucociliar e a idade.<sup>4, 13-16</sup> Já em relação ao sexo, alguns estudos realizados com indivíduos não tabagistas, relatam que mulheres apresentam uma melhor transportabilidade que homens.<sup>14, 17-19</sup>

A população feminina apresenta algumas peculiaridades quando tabagistas. Essas são mais susceptíveis a desenvolver câncer, doença isquêmica coronariana e doença pulmonar obstrutiva crônica (DPOC), sendo que nesta última as mulheres a desenvolvem com uma menor exposição tabagística, sendo mais precoce, mais grave e com crescente projeção na taxa de mortalidade.<sup>20</sup> Langhammer et al<sup>21</sup> ainda relataram que em tabagistas mulheres há estreitamento das vias aéreas e aumento da hiper-responsividade brônquica com maior intensidade que homens. Isso pode ser explicado por índices hormonais, onde o

estrogênio aumenta a bioativação de vários compostos do tabaco.<sup>22, 23</sup> Esse achado torna-se alarmante quando temos a estimativa de que na próxima geração haverá aproximadamente 500 milhões de mulheres tabagistas.<sup>24</sup>

Mulheres não tabagistas apresentam um melhor transporte mucociliar quando comparadas aos homens, contudo sabe-se que quando tabagistas, as mulheres apresentam maior susceptibilidade para diversas doenças, em relação ao sexo oposto. Porém não há estudos que mostrem se há diferença no comportamento do transporte mucociliar nasal entre tabagistas homens e mulheres.

É certo que nem todos os tabagistas desenvolvem doenças respiratórias crônicas, no entanto, o tabagismo é considerado um importante fator de risco para essas doenças. Assim, entende-se que além de avaliar o sistema respiratório dos tabagistas, a pesquisa no desfecho da saúde do pulmão de tabagistas é essencial, já que a maioria dos pacientes atendidos na fisioterapia respiratória é doente pulmonar crônico.

Doenças respiratórias crônicas são condições persistentes que afetam o trato respiratório, incluindo asma, rinite alérgica, bronquiectasia, fibrose cística e doença pulmonar obstrutiva crônica.<sup>25</sup> Em 2013, as doenças respiratórias crônicas foram responsáveis por mais de quatro milhões de mortes no mundo, representando um aumento de 22% comparado a 1990.<sup>26</sup> O peso econômico de doenças respiratórias crônicas é alto.<sup>27</sup> Por exemplo, dados da União Européia apresentam que o peso na economia com serviços de saúde devido doença pulmonar obstrutiva crônica e asma é de €40 bilhões.<sup>28</sup> A reabilitação pulmonar é um importante componente no tratamento das doenças respiratórias crônicas. Fisioterapeutas são frequentemente responsáveis por implementar programas de reabilitação pulmonar, o qual inclui treinamento físico, mudança de comportamento e um auto tratamento colaborativo.<sup>29</sup> Recentes revisões da literatura indicam que a reabilitação pulmonar melhora a qualidade de vida, capacidade de exercício e dispneia para pessoas com doença pulmonar obstrutiva

crônica e doenças pulmonares intersticiais.<sup>30, 31</sup> Fisioterapeutas também utilizam de algumas outras intervenções para auxiliar no tratamento das doenças respiratórias crônicas, tal como manobras de higiene brônquica, ventilação não invasiva e tratamento da dispneia.<sup>32</sup>

Diretrizes de prática clínica baseadas em evidência são sistematicamente desenvolvidas, derivadas de uma rigorosa avaliação de pesquisas de alta qualidade clínica para guiar o tratamento de doenças em geral.<sup>33</sup> Muitas diretrizes de prática clínica têm sido desenvolvidas para o tratamento de doenças respiratórias crônicas. Infelizmente a qualidade de diretrizes em cuidados com a saúde é altamente variada, particularmente nas áreas de envolvimento das partes interessadas,<sup>34-36</sup> rigor do desenvolvimento,<sup>34-40</sup> aplicabilidade,<sup>34-42</sup> e independência editorial.<sup>34-36, 41</sup> Uma explicação para essa variabilidade é que o processo de desenvolvimento é complexo, o que requer diversas habilidades dos desenvolvedores de diretrizes, incluindo análise da evidência científica e síntese das recomendações.<sup>33</sup>

O instrumento AGREE (Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation) foi desenvolvido para avaliar a acurácia e transparência metodológica de diretrizes de prática clínica.<sup>43</sup> O instrumento original foi refinado e agora é conhecido como AGREE II, o qual é composto de seis domínios abrangendo 23 itens mais dois itens globais.<sup>44</sup> Em uma análise de 40 instrumentos de avaliação para diretrizes o AGREE II foi considerado o mais abrangente.<sup>45</sup> Enquanto o AGREE II tem sido validado,<sup>43</sup> os seus desenvolvedores tem identificado a necessidade de investigar a confiabilidade entre os avaliadores.<sup>46</sup> O AGREE II tem sido utilizado para avaliar diretrizes de diversas áreas da medicina (incluindo degeneração macular relacionada a idade,<sup>34</sup> doença de Chagas,<sup>37</sup> artrite juvenil idiopática,<sup>41</sup> e doenças respiratórias (exclusivas da China)<sup>35</sup>), mas a qualidade de diretrizes na língua inglesa para doenças respiratórias crônicas, relevantes para a prática da fisioterapia não parece ter sido avaliada.

Diante do exposto, faz-se necessário avaliar a influência do sexo na transportabilidade mucociliar nasal de indivíduos tabagistas para que campanhas e programas contra o tabagismo sejam mais intensos e específicos para a população que apresentar maiores prejuízos. Bem como avaliar sistematicamente a qualidade de diretrizes para doenças respiratórias crônicas, relevantes para a prática da fisioterapia, por meio do instrumento AGREE II e também avaliar a confiabilidade entre os avaliadores do instrumento AGREE II.

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*Artigo 1*

**TRANSPORTABILIDADE MUCOCILIAR NASAL DE HOMENS E MULHERES****TABAGISTAS**

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## RESUMO

**Introdução:** Mulheres tabagistas apresentam maior susceptibilidade para diversas doenças, em relação ao sexo oposto. Porém não há estudos que mostrem se há diferença no comportamento do transporte mucociliar nasal entre fumantes homens e mulheres. Sendo assim, o objetivo do presente estudo é comparar a transportabilidade mucociliar nasal de homens e mulheres tabagistas levando em consideração a idade, dados antropométricos, carga tabagística e função pulmonar. **Métodos:** Foram inclusos na análise um total de 70 indivíduos tabagistas (33 homens e 37 mulheres). Todos responderam a uma entrevista inicial para obtenção dos dados pessoais e carga tabagística, foram avaliados os dados antropométricos e monóxido de carbono no ar exalado, além disso, foram submetidos ao teste de função pulmonar e ao teste do tempo de trânsito de sacarina (TTS). Para análise dos dados foi utilizado o programa estatístico SPSS 15.0<sup>®</sup>. A normalidade na distribuição dos dados foi avaliada por meio do teste de Kolmogorov-Smirnov. Não tendo a sua normalidade detectada, para a comparação dos dados entre homens e mulheres, foi utilizado o teste de Mann-Whitney. O nível de significância utilizado foi de  $p<0,05$ . Para a comparação dos valores de TTS entre homens e mulheres foi realizado uma estratificação de todas as variáveis independentes (variáveis sociodemográficas, tabagísticas e respiratórias) em duas categorias: abaixo e acima dos valores de mediana. **Resultados:** Na comparação da transportabilidade mucociliar nasal entre homens e mulheres, não foi encontrada diferenças significativas dentre as análises realizadas, mesmo realizando estratificações das variáveis. **Conclusão:** Baseado nos achados desse estudo, o transporte mucociliar nasal de homens e mulheres adultos tabagistas, aparentemente saudáveis, é semelhante.

**Palavras chave:** Transporte mucociliar, Depuração mucociliar, Diferenças de sexo, Fumo do cigarro, Tabagismo, Sacarina.

## INTRODUÇÃO

Mulheres tabagistas apresentam maior susceptibilidade para diversas doenças, em relação ao sexo oposto, essas são mais suscetíveis a desenvolver câncer, doença isquêmica coronariana e doença pulmonar obstrutiva crônica (DPOC). As mulheres tem maior probabilidade de desenvolver a DPOC de forma mais precoce, com uma menor exposição tabagística, e ainda de forma mais grave e com crescente projeção na taxa de mortalidade.<sup>1</sup>

Langhammer et al<sup>2</sup> relataram que em mulheres tabagistas há estreitamento das vias aéreas e aumento da hiper-responsividade brônquica com maior intensidade que homens. Isso pode ser explicado por índices hormonais, em que o estrogênio aumenta a bioativação de vários compostos do tabaco.<sup>3,4</sup> Esse achado é preocupante uma vez que a estimativa é de que em gerações futuras haverá aproximadamente 500 milhões de mulheres tabagistas.<sup>5</sup>

Porém, em relação ao transporte mucociliar nasal, principal mecanismo de defesa do sistema respiratório, não há evidências de diferenças entre homens e mulheres tabagistas. Estudos realizados em não tabagistas apresentam divergências; alguns relatam que mulheres apresentam melhor transportabilidade que homens.<sup>6-8</sup> já outros<sup>9,10</sup> reportam não haver relação alguma entre sexo e transportabilidade mucociliar. Ademais considerar algumas possíveis variáveis intervenientes na análise dessa relação como características sociodemográficas, antropométricas e de estilo de vida faz-se necessário.

Dante do exposto, faz-se necessário avaliar a influência do sexo na transportabilidade mucociliar nasal de indivíduos tabagistas para que campanhas e programas contra o tabagismo sejam mais intensos e específicos para a população que apresentar maiores prejuízos.

Sendo assim, o objetivo do presente estudo é comparar a transportabilidade mucociliar nasal de homens e mulheres tabagistas levando em consideração a idade, dados antropométricos, carga tabagística e função pulmonar.

## MÉTODOS

Estudo de delineamento transversal, em que foi avaliada uma amostra de indivíduos tabagistas, recrutados de acordo com a disponibilidade dos mesmos, ingressantes em um grupo de cessação tabagística de uma Universidade. Todos os participantes foram comunicados quanto ao objetivo e procedimentos do estudo e, após concordarem, assinaram um termo de consentimento livre e esclarecido, e assim passaram a fazer parte efetiva da pesquisa.

O projeto foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da Instituição preponente do estudo (Protocolo. nº 18/2011).

### **Critérios de inclusão:**

1. Indivíduos entre 30 e 50 anos, de ambos os sexos, com função pulmonar normal atestada por espirometria;
2. Serem tabagistas por no mínimo um ano;
3. Indivíduos sem doença pulmonar diagnosticada, sem história de cirurgia ou trauma nasal, desvio de septo nasal, processo inflamatório ou infeccioso no sistema respiratório verificados em avaliação clínica durante a entrevista e protocolo experimental.

### **Critérios de exclusão:**

1. Não compreensão ou não colaboração em relação aos procedimentos e métodos da pesquisa;
2. Não comparecimento em um dos dias de avaliação;

A amostra final foi alcançada pelo cálculo amostral realizado para teste de hipótese bicaudal que utilizou uma equação baseada em um nível de confiança de 5%, poder de teste de 80% e desvio padrão de 4,1 (baseado em estudo prévio<sup>11</sup>) o qual previa a avaliação de 66

voluntários. A amostra do estudo foi composta por 70 pacientes cumprindo-se assim o número amostral mínimo exigido.

A avaliação foi realizada em dois dias. No primeiro dia os voluntários incluídos no estudo responderam a uma entrevista para obtenção dos dados pessoais, foram avaliados quanto aos dados antropométricos, questionados sobre os hábitos tabagísticos e o grau de dependência a nicotina. Após isto, foi realizada a avaliação da função pulmonar. No segundo dia, foi avaliado o nível de monóxido de carbono no ar exalado e a transportabilidade mucociliar nasal. Todas as avaliações foram realizadas no período da manhã.

Em ambos os dias os voluntários foram orientados a se absterem de bebidas alcoólicas, substâncias a base de cafeína, medicamentos tais como anestésicos, analgésicos, barbitúricos, calmantes e antidepressivos e a permanecerem em abstinência tabagística por 12 horas antes das avaliações, já que estas substâncias alteram a transportabilidade mucociliar nasal e a dilatação dos brônquios.<sup>12, 13</sup>

### **Avaliação Inicial**

Após a inclusão, todos os indivíduos responderam a uma entrevista fornecendo informações sobre diversos aspectos: data de nascimento, escolaridade (anos de estudo) história de tabagismo (cigarros fumados por dia, anos de tabagismo, e com isso calculado o índice anos/maço, que é o número de cigarros fumados por dia, dividido por vinte e multiplicado pelo número de anos que o indivíduo fumou<sup>14</sup>), história clínica (cirurgias ou traumas nasais, doenças respiratórias crônicas, infecção nas últimas semanas), além de serem aferidos peso e altura, determinados por balança e estadiômetro (Sanny®, Brasil), e com isso calculado o índice de massa corporal (IMC). Esta avaliação foi realizada pelos voluntários no primeiro dia.

### **Avaliação do grau de dependência a nicotina**

O grau de dependência a nicotina foi avaliado por meio do Questionário de Dependência Nicotínica de Fagerström.<sup>15</sup> O instrumento consiste em um questionário com seis itens, de fácil entendimento. Os escores obtidos no teste permitem a classificação da dependência à nicotina em cinco níveis: muito baixa (0 a 2 pontos); baixa (3 a 4 pontos); moderada (5 pontos); alta (6 a 7 pontos); e muito alta (8 a 10 pontos).<sup>16</sup> Esta avaliação foi realizada no primeiro dia.

#### **Avaliação da função pulmonar (espirometria)**

Para a mensuração da função pulmonar foi realizada espirometria, por meio de um espirômetro da marca MIR–Spirobank versão 3.6 acoplado a um computador, segundo orientações e critérios da European Respiratory Society.<sup>17</sup> Os valores de normalidade foram relativos à população brasileira.<sup>18</sup> Esta avaliação foi realizada em todos os indivíduos no primeiro dia.

#### **Mensuração do monóxido de carbono no ar expirado (COex)**

A mensuração de monóxido de carbono no ar expirado foi empregada para comprovar o período de abstinência do cigarro de 12 horas. A aplicação da técnica foi padronizada conforme a descrição: o voluntário foi orientado a inspirar profundamente e então permanecer em apneia por 20 segundos. Em seguida era acoplado o aparelho (Micro Medical Ltda., Rochester, Kent, Reino Unido) na boca do indivíduo e orientado a realizar uma expiração completa de maneira lenta e suave.<sup>19</sup> Esta avaliação foi realizada no segundo dia.

#### **Mensuração do transporte mucociliar nasal (teste do tempo de trânsito de sacarina)**

A avaliação do transporte mucociliar foi realizada por meio do TTS. O teste foi realizado em temperatura ambiente de 25°C e umidade relativa do ar entre 50% e 60%. Os participantes foram posicionados sentados com a cabeça estendida a 10°. O TTS foi iniciado pela introdução de aproximadamente 2,5 mg de sacarina sódica granulada por meio de um

canudo plástico, sob controle visual, a aproximadamente 2 cm para dentro da narina direita. A partir deste momento, o cronômetro era acionado e os indivíduos eram orientados a não andar, não falar, não tossir, não espirrar, não coçar ou assoar o nariz, além de serem instruídos a engolir a saliva poucas vezes por minuto até que sentissem um sabor na garganta; então o examinador era imediatamente avisado por meio de um gesto do avaliado e o tempo era registrado.<sup>20</sup> Esta avaliação foi realizada no segundo dia em todos os voluntários.

## **ANÁLISE ESTATÍSTICA**

Para análise dos dados foi utilizado o programa estatístico SPSS 17.0®. A normalidade na distribuição dos dados foi avaliada por meio do teste de Kolmogorov-Smirnov. Não tendo a sua normalidade detectada para a comparação dos dados entre homens e mulheres foi utilizado o teste de Mann-Whitney. O nível de significância utilizado foi de  $p<0,05$ . Para a comparação dos valores de TTS entre homens e mulheres foi realizado uma estratificação de todas as variáveis independentes (variáveis sociodemográficas, tabagísticas e respiratórias) em duas categorias: abaixo e acima dos valores de mediana. Os dados estão expressos em mediana e intervalo interquartílico.

## **RESULTADOS**

Foram analisados 70 indivíduos tabagistas. Os indivíduos foram alocados em dois grupos de acordo com o sexo, sendo assim, a comparação foi realizada entre 33 homens e 37 mulheres.

As variáveis de caracterização da amostra, de ambos os grupos (homens e mulheres) podem ser observadas na Tabela 1. Não houve diferença estatisticamente significante para idade, IMC e escolaridade entre homens e mulheres tabagistas. Em relação às variáveis dos hábitos tabagísticos, os valores foram similares para anos de tabagismo, número de cigarros

ao dia e para a relação anos/maço. A pontuação do questionário Fagerstrom foi semelhante entre os grupos e indicou alta dependência a nicotina. Já o nível de monóxido de carbono no ar exalado foi significativamente maior entre os homens.

Tabela 1. Caracterização da amostra de ambos os grupos.

Variáveis	<b>Homens (n=33)</b>	<b>Mulheres (n=37)</b>	<b>Valor de p</b>
	<b>Mediana (II)</b>	<b>Mediana (II)</b>	
Idade (anos)	42,00 (15,00)	40,00 (10,00)	0,92
Peso (kg)	84,00 (21,75)	65,20 (21,40)	< 0,001*
Estatura (m)	1,74 (0,09)	1,63 (0,01)	< 0,001*
IMC ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )	27,17 (6,22)	25,48 (5,85)	0,09
Escolaridade	11,00 (9,00)	11,00 (5,00)	0,69
Anos de tabagismo	20,00 (14,00)	23,00 (12,00)	0,89
Cigarros ao dia	20,00 (22,00)	20,00 (9,00)	0,058
Anos/maço	24,00 (29,40)	20,00 (15,38)	0,36
Dependência a nicotina	7,00 (4,00)	7,00 (3,00)	0,95
COex (%Hb)	1,60 (1,36)	0,96 (0,96)	0,029*

II: Intervalo interquartil; Hb: hemoglobina; \*: p<0,05.

Na tabela 2 são apresentados valores em mediana de TTS de acordo com estratificações de idade, IMC, escolaridade, anos de tabagismo, número de cigarros por dia, anos/maço, dependência a nicotina e valores de monóxido de carbono no ar exalado (COex). Foi observado que, mesmo considerando variáveis sociodemográficas, tabagísticas (quantidade de anos que o indivíduo fuma, número de cigarros ao dia, anos/maço e dependência a nicotina) e os níveis de monóxido de carbono não houve diferença estatística significante quando comparados os TTS de homens e mulheres tabagistas (p>0,05).

Tabela 2. Comparação dos valores de TTS entre homens e mulheres tabagistas de acordo com variáveis sociodemográficas, tabagísticas e de monóxido de carbono no ar exalado.

<b>Variáveis</b>	<b>Homens (n=33)</b>	<b>Mulheres (n=37)</b>	<b>Valor de p</b>
	<b>Mediana (II)</b>	<b>Mediana (II)</b>	
<b>Idade (anos)</b>			
< 41	10,55 (7,31)	10,09 (8,12)	0,74
≥ 41	10,23 (9,00)	7,93 (6,03)	0,45
<b>IMC (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>			
< 25,87	7,93 (4,62)	11,40 (8,78)	0,99
≥ 25,87	9,76 (8,41)	10,37 (7,22)	0,24
<b>Escolaridade (anos)</b>			
< 11	11,23 (6,07)	11,49 (6,73)	0,78
≥ 11	10,87 (5,58)	8,95 (3,86)	0,18
<b>Anos de tabagismo</b>			
< 21	10,28 (5,97)	8,00 (9,61)	0,08
≥ 21	10,55 (7,31)	9,22 (9,00)	0,54
<b>Cigarros ao dia</b>			
< 20	10,30 (3,54)	10,78 (10,32)	0,73
≥ 20	9,61 (5,85)	10,30 (10,22)	0,30
<b>Anos/maço</b>			
< 20,87	10,33 (8,73)	9,85 (8,87)	0,50
≥ 20,87	9,84 (8,29)	9,09 (4,44)	0,64
<b>Dependência a nicotina (pontos)</b>			
< 7	10,23 (6,62)	11,15 (10,35)	0,74
≥ 7	10,87 (11,78)	8,63 (4,95)	0,19
<b>CO ex (%Hb)</b>			
< 1,12	10,55 (11,74)	11,14 (6,38)	0,86
≥ 1,12	10,30 (4,95)	8,63 (5,08)	0,26

II: Intervalo interquartil; Hb: hemoglobina.

Na Tabela 3 foram consideradas as variáveis de função pulmonar dos sujeitos avaliados no estudo. Mesmo considerando os valores de acordo com a mediana para cada variável respiratória, não foi verificada diferença estatisticamente significante no TTS entre homens e mulheres tabagistas.

Tabela 3. Comparação dos valores de TTS entre homens e mulheres tabagistas de acordo com variáveis de função pulmonar.

<b>Variáveis</b>	<b>Homens (n=33)</b>	<b>Mulheres (n=37)</b>	<b>Valor de p</b>
	<b>Mediana (II)</b>	<b>Mediana (II)</b>	
<b>CVF (% do predito)</b>			
< 97,37	12,40 (6,21)	10,56 (5,72)	0,34
≥ 97,37	8,86 (4,51)	9,30 (3,96)	0,78
<b>VEF<sub>1</sub> (% do predito)</b>			
< 87,73	12,28 (6,76)	10,57 (6,46)	0,58
≥ 87,73	10,77 (5,47)	9,73 (4,46)	0,46
<b>VEF<sub>1</sub>/CVF (%)</b>			
< 80,55	11,57 (7,13)	8,69 (5,24)	0,18
≥ 80,55	11,08 (4,50)	11,06 (4,31)	0,99
<b>PFE (% do predito)</b>			
< 87,64	13,99 (7,06)	11,99 (6,10)	0,62
≥ 87,64	9,59 (4,41)	9,66 (4,75)	0,96
<b>FEF<sub>25%-75%</sub> (% do predito)</b>			
< 75,88	10,38 (5,44)	6,25 (4,71)	0,10
≥ 75,88	11,79 (6,21)	10,92 (4,53)	0,56

II: Intervalo interquartil; CVF: capacidade vital forçada; VEF<sub>1</sub>: volume expiratório forçado no primeiro segundo; PFE: pico de fluxo expiratório; FEF<sub>25%-75%</sub>: fluxo expiratório forçado entre 25% e 75%.

## DISCUSSÃO

Os achados do presente estudo mostram que o sexo não apresentou influência no principal mecanismo de defesa do sistema respiratório, o transporte mucociliar, considerando que o mesmo responde de maneira semelhante em homens e mulheres tabagistas; mesmo quando realizado estratificações pela idade, IMC, escolaridade, carga tabagística e função pulmonar.

Em tabagistas, são diversos os estudos que analisaram a influência do sexo sobre diferentes variáveis e sistemas (ansiedade,<sup>21</sup> estresse,<sup>22, 23</sup> sarcoidose,<sup>24</sup> câncer de pulmão,<sup>25</sup> câncer de boca,<sup>26</sup> DPOC,<sup>27</sup> entre outras). Porém, este é o primeiro estudo que analisa a influência do sexo na transportabilidade mucociliar em tabagistas.

Pesquisas em pessoas saudáveis, não tabagistas, foram realizadas para investigar a influência do sexo no comportamento da transportabilidade mucociliar, porém há divergência entre os achados. Oliveira-Maul et al.<sup>10</sup> avaliaram a transportabilidade mucociliar nasal de 79 indivíduos, com idade entre 18 e 94 anos, não tabagistas, e não observaram diferenças significativas na relação entre transportabilidade e sexo; sendo que os pesquisadores utilizaram como método para avaliar o transporte mucociliar o TTS, similar ao utilizado no presente estudo. Entretanto foi observado em outros estudos<sup>6-8</sup> que mulheres, também não tabagistas, apresentam melhor transportabilidade mucociliar quando comparadas aos homens. Porém esses outros estudos utilizaram métodos de mensuração diferentes, como inalação de carvão vegetal em pó<sup>6</sup> e inalação de partículas radioativas<sup>7, 8</sup> o que poderia justificar a distinção dos resultados, já que a sacarina (substância utilizada no método TTS) se dissolve pelas fases gel e sol da cobertura mucosa enquanto partículas radioativas e o carvão vegetal em pó, sendo insolúveis, são transportados somente pela fase gel.<sup>28</sup>

Supõe-se que diferenças não foram encontradas no presente estudo pelo fato da investigação ter sido em uma população considerada jovem, de 30 a 50 anos. Ou seja, é

provável que mesmo sendo considerados como tabagistas moderados<sup>29</sup> (20 cigarros ao dia em ambos os grupos), o transporte mucociliar dos indivíduos pode não ter sido afetado negativamente ainda, pois quando observado na literatura a média de TTS em indivíduos não tabagistas (8 minutos), com média de idade similar ( $50\pm11$  anos)<sup>29</sup> não há discrepância com os valores dos tabagistas do presente estudo.

Sabendo que quando tabagistas as mulheres apresentam maior susceptibilidade a desenvolver a DPOC quando comparadas a homens,<sup>1</sup> considerando os achados desse estudo, sugere-se futuras pesquisas com uma população com maior idade para investigar se há diferença na transportabilidade de homens e mulheres tabagistas em diferentes faixas etárias, uma vez que a mulher pode sofrer os prejuízos do tabagismo com mais intensidade.

Um fator que não pode ser descartado é a influência de hormônios sexuais na transportabilidade mucociliar. Jain e colaboradores,<sup>30</sup> sugerem que há receptores de progesterona nas vias aéreas que tem papel inibidor importante no batimento ciliar, sendo assim mulheres teriam um batimento ciliar mais lento que homens, devido a diferença de concentração de progesterona. Por outro lado é certo que há diferentes concentrações de hormônios sexuais nos diferentes períodos do ciclo menstrual, dessa forma o transporte mucociliar é dependente do período menstrual.<sup>31</sup> Com isso o presente estudo se limita, pois este fator não foi considerado na análise. Outra limitação a ser citada é o desenho do estudo, transversal, o que impede a possibilidade de analisar qualquer relação causal. Porém como aspectos positivos desse estudo destaca-se a investigação original, da influência do sexo na transportabilidade mucociliar nasal de tabagistas, que até o momento não havia sido investigada. Ademais tentou-se verificar se a transportabilidade poderia ser diferente entre os性es considerando alguns fatores confundidores como características sociodemográficas, carga tabagística e função pulmonar.

## CONCLUSÃO

O transporte mucociliar nasal de homens e mulheres adultos tabagistas, aparentemente saudáveis, é semelhante.

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## **OLHAR RÁPIDO**

### **Conhecimento atual**

A literatura que investigou o transporte mucociliar entre homens e mulheres não tabagistas apresentam divergências em seus achados, alguns relatam haver diferenças, já outros observaram uma similaridade entre os性os. Contudo, sabe-se que o tabagismo afeta negativamente o transporte mucociliar, e que mulheres tabagistas apresentam maior susceptibilidade para diversas doenças, em relação ao sexo oposto.

**No que este estudo contribuiu para nosso conhecimento**

Homens e mulheres tabagistas são similares em relação ao mecanismo de defesa do sistema respiratório quando adultos jovens. Diferenças podem não ter sido observadas pelo fato da investigação ter sido em uma população razoavelmente jovem que provavelmente ainda apresentava esse sistema íntegro.

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*Artigo 2*

**The quality of evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for chronic respiratory  
diseases could be improved: an observational study**

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## Abstract

**Objectives:** To survey the quality of evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases relevant to physiotherapy practice using the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation version II instrument (AGREE II) and to evaluate the inter-rater reliability of AGREE II. **Design:** Observational survey. **Procedures:** Guidelines indexed in the Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro) on chronic respiratory diseases were evaluated by four assessors using AGREE II. **Main outcome measures:** The six domains and two global items of AGREE II. **Results:** Thirty-three guidelines were evaluated (58% were published in the last 5 years and 36% were for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease). The domains with the highest scores were scope and purpose (79%, SD 10%) and clarity of presentation (79%, SD 10%). The domain with the lowest score was applicability (37%, SD 23%). Mean overall quality was 5 out of 7 (SD 1). Intraclass correlation coefficients ranged from 0.66 to 0.93 for the six domains and first global item, suggesting good to excellent reliability. The second global item had very poor reliability (Kappa 0.097). **Conclusion:** The quality of evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases relevant to physiotherapy could be improved, particularly with regard to applicability. The number of assessors for AGREE II could be reduced because of the good inter-rater reliability.

*Keywords:* Practice Guideline; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Physiotherapy Specialty

## Introduction

Chronic respiratory diseases are persistent conditions that affect the respiratory tract, including asthma, allergic rhinitis, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.[1] In 2013, chronic respiratory diseases accounted for more than four million deaths worldwide, an increase of 22% compared to 1990.[2] The economic burden of chronic respiratory diseases is high.[3] For instance, data from the European Union shows that the economic burden on health services due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma is about €40 billion.[4] Pulmonary rehabilitation is an important component in the management of chronic respiratory diseases. Physiotherapists are often responsible for implementing pulmonary rehabilitation programs, which include exercise training, behaviour change and collaborative self-management.[5] Recent Cochrane reviews indicate that pulmonary rehabilitation improves quality of life, exercise capacity and dyspnea for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and interstitial lung disease.[6, 7]

Physiotherapists also use many other interventions to help manage chronic respiratory disease, such as airway clearance, non-invasive ventilation, and dyspnoea management.[8]

Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines are systematically developed statements derived from a rigorous evaluation of high-quality clinical research to guide the overall management of a disease.[9] Many clinical practice guidelines have been developed for the management of chronic respiratory diseases. Unfortunately, the quality of guidelines in healthcare varies widely, particularly in the areas of stakeholder involvement,[10-12] rigor of development,[10-16] applicability,[10-18] and editorial independence.[10-12, 17] One explanation for this variability is that the development process is complex, requiring diverse skills from guideline developers including analysis of scientific evidence and synthesis of recommendations.[9]

The Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation (AGREE) instrument was developed to evaluate the accuracy and methodological transparency of clinical practice guidelines.[19] The original tool has been refined and now is known as AGREE II, which is composed of six domains spanning 23 items plus two global items.[20] In an evaluation of 40 appraisal tools for practice guidelines, the AGREE II tool was considered to be the most comprehensive.[21] While the AGREE II has been validated,[19] the AGREE II developers have identified the need to investigate inter-rater reliability.[22] AGREE II has been used to evaluate guidelines in several areas of medicine (including macular degeneration related to age,[10] Chagas disease,[13] juvenile idiopathic arthritis,[17] and respiratory diseases (exclusive to China)[11]), but the quality of English-language guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases relevant to physiotherapy practice does not appear to have been evaluated.

The primary aim of this study is to systematically assess the quality of guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases relevant to physiotherapy practice using the AGREE II instrument. A secondary aim is to evaluate the inter-rater reliability of the AGREE II instrument.

## **Methods**

### ***Design***

The present study is an observational survey of published evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases relevant to physiotherapy practice.

### ***Procedures***

The Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro; [www.pedro.org.au](http://www.pedro.org.au)[23]) was used to identify guidelines because it is likely to provide comprehensive coverage of guidelines

relevant to physiotherapy. The guidelines indexed in PEDro are identified through searches of databases of clinical practice guidelines (eg, National Guideline Clearinghouse in the USA) and bibliographic databases (eg, Medline, Embase, CINAHL and PsycINFO), receipt of guidelines from guideline development groups (eg, Dutch clinical practice guideline developers), and notifications from users of PEDro. Furthermore, PEDro indexes all guidelines if they are relevant to physiotherapy practice with no restriction by year or language of publication.[23] Guidelines are included on PEDro if they satisfy the following criteria: (1) produced under the auspices of a health professional association or society, public or private organisation, health care organisation or plan, or government agency; (2) publicly available; (3) a systematic literature search and review of existing scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed journals was performed during the guideline development or the guidelines were based on a systematic review published in the four years preceding publication of the guideline; (4) contains systematically developed statements that include recommendations, strategies, or information to guide decisions about appropriate health care; (5) at least one recommendation concerns at least one intervention that is currently part of physiotherapy practice or that could become part of physiotherapy practice; and, (6) physiotherapy recommendations are based on at least one randomised controlled trial or systematic review.[24]

The search strategy used in the PEDro advanced search combined: (i) method: clinical practice guideline; (ii) subdiscipline: cardiothoracics; and (iii) topic: chronic respiratory disease. Only clinical practice guidelines published in English were considered eligible for the present study. Guidelines that were older than the expiry date specified by their developers were excluded. Clinical practice guidelines related to chronic management of respiratory sequelae of other chronic diseases (eg, chronic neurological diseases) were included.

Full-text copies of each included clinical practice guideline as well as all companion or supplementary documents related to each guideline were retrieved and used for rating. Four assessors who had completed AGREE II training[25] independently evaluated each guideline. The procedures specified in the AGREE II manual were followed.[26] Data acquisition was electronic, with each assessor entering their scores in a pilot-tested Excel spreadsheet.

AGREE II includes 23 specific items and two global items. The specific items are grouped into six domains. The specific items and domains are listed in Table 1. The first global item (overall 1) rates the overall quality of the guideline, while the second global item (overall 2) evaluates recommending the guideline for use.[20] A 7-point Likert scale (range: 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree) was used to score each of the 23 specific items and the first global item. A three-point scale was used for the second global item: "yes", "yes, with modification" or "no".

Table 1: AGREE II domains.

Specific item	Domain
1. overall objective(s) is/are specifically described 2. health question(s) is/are specifically described 3. population (patients, public, etc) is specifically described 4. guideline development group includes individuals from all the relevant professional groups 5. views and preferences of the target population (patients, public, etc) have been sought 6. target users are clearly defined 7. systematic methods were used to search for evidence 8. criteria for selecting the evidence are clearly described 9. strengths and limitations of the body of evidence are clearly described 10. methods for formulating the recommendations are clearly described 11. health benefits, side effects and risks have been considered in formulation of the recommendations 12. an explicit link between the recommendations and the supporting evidence 13. guideline was externally reviewed by experts before its publication 14. procedure for updating the guideline is provided 15. recommendations are specific and unambiguous 16. different options for management of the condition or health issue are clearly presented 17. key recommendations are easily identifiable 18. provides advice and/or tools on how the recommendations can be put into practice 19. describes facilitators and barriers to its application 20. potential resource implications of applying the recommendations have been considered 21. presents monitoring and/or auditing criteria 22. views of the funding body have not influenced the content of the guideline 23. competing interests of development group members have been recorded and addressed	scope and purpose stakeholder involvement rigor of development clarity of presentation applicability editorial independence

The data from each assessor (ie, scores for each item for each guideline) were merged into a single Excel file. The scaled domain score (expressed as a percentage) for each guideline were calculated using the formula in the AGREE II manual.[26] The scores from all assessors for all items within a domain were summed to produce the “observed score” for the domain. The “minimum possible score” (number of assessors × number of items × 1) and the “maximum possible score” (number of assessors × number of items × 7) were also calculated. The scaled domain score was calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{observed score} - \text{minimum possible score}}{\text{maximum possible score} - \text{minimum possible score}} \times 100$$

The average score from the four assessors was calculated for the first global item for each guideline. The AGREE II manual does not provide guidance for producing a summary score from the individual assessor ratings for the second global item. We planned to use the most frequent score ("yes", "yes, with modification" or "no") for each guideline.

The following descriptive data were extracted from each guideline: country where the guideline was developed, year of publication, type of disease, type of management, population (adults versus children), number of companion documents, association or society that produced the guideline, and if the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) method[27] was used to determine the strength of recommendations. These data were recorded by a single assessor.

## **Data analysis**

The scaled domain scores and the average score for the first global item for each guideline were tabulated. Means and standard deviations were calculated for these seven variables for all guidelines. For the second global item, the score from each assessor was tabulated and the most frequent score of each guideline was used. Inter-rater reliability was evaluated for the six domains and the two global items using the scores from the four assessors. Intraclass correlation coefficients (type 2, 1) and 95% confidence intervals were calculated for the six domains and the first global item using SPSS 20.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). A Fleiss Kappa coefficient and 95% confidence interval was calculated for the second global item using an web-based program.[28] The benchmarks used for interpreting the intraclass correlation coefficients were: 0.75 or larger *excellent reliability*; 0.40 to 0.75 *good reliability* and less than to 0.40 *poor reliability*.[29] The benchmarks used for interpreting the Kappa coefficient were: 0.81 or larger *perfect reliability*; 0.61 to 0.80

*substantial reliability; 0.41 to 0.60 moderate reliability; 0.21 to 0.40 poor reliability and less than 0.20 very poor reliability.[30]*

## **Results**

The PEDro search undertaken on 3 November 2015 identified a total of 38 clinical practice guidelines fulfilling the search criteria. Two of these were excluded because they were not in the English language. Three were excluded because they were older than the expiry date specified by their developers. Therefore, 33 guidelines (see Appendix 1) were included in the analysis.

Most guidelines were published by countries in North America (n=19, 58%) followed by Europe (n=10, 30%) and Oceania (n=2, 6%), plus 2 guidelines that the country of publication was not specified. The guidelines were published between 2007 and 2015, with 19 (58%) published in the last 5 years. One-third of the guidelines were for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (n= 12, 36%) (Figure 1), many were focussed on particular interventions (pulmonary rehabilitation, dyspnoea management, non-invasive ventilation, airway clearance, sleep-disordered breathing management) (Figure 2). Most guidelines were for the management of adults (n=25, 76% adults only; n=5, 15% adults and children; n=3, 9% children). Among the 23 guidelines that had companion or supplementary documents, the mean number of extra documents was 3 (SD 3). Twenty-five guidelines were produced by a single association or society. For the remaining guidelines, the number of association involved in the guideline development ranged from to 2 to 4 associations. Seven (21%) of the guidelines used GRADE to determine the strength of its recommendations. The method used to determine the strength of recommendations was unclear or not reported for 11 (33%) of guidelines. All descriptive data are presented in detail in Appendix 1.

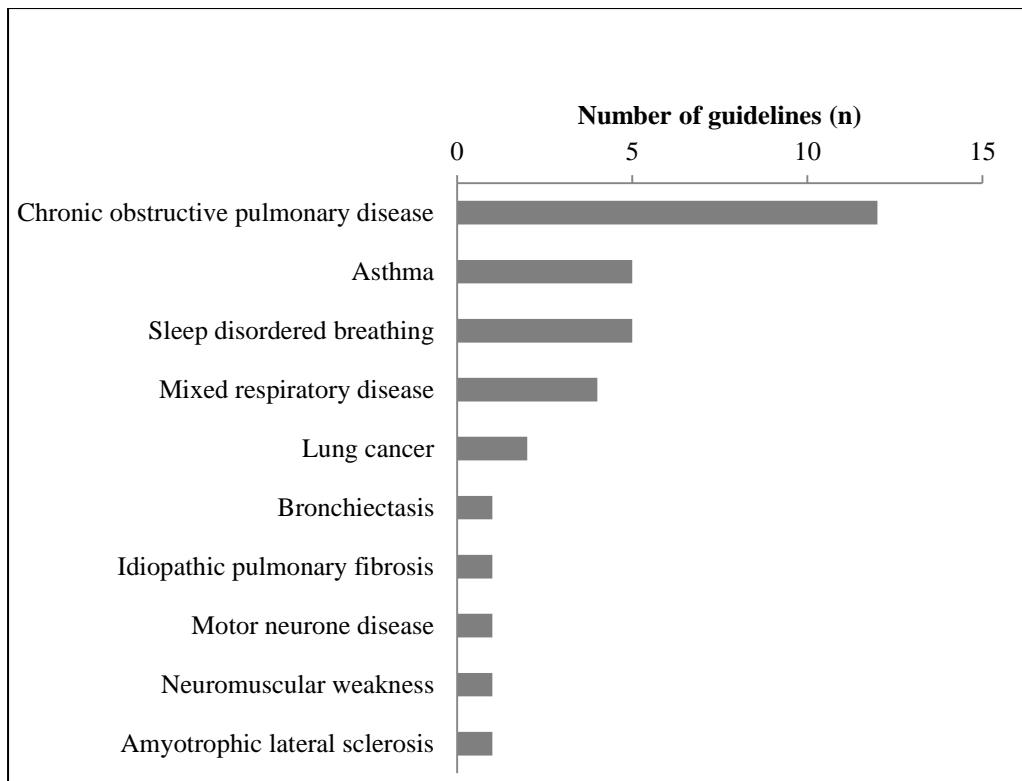


Figure 1: Disease focus of the guidelines.

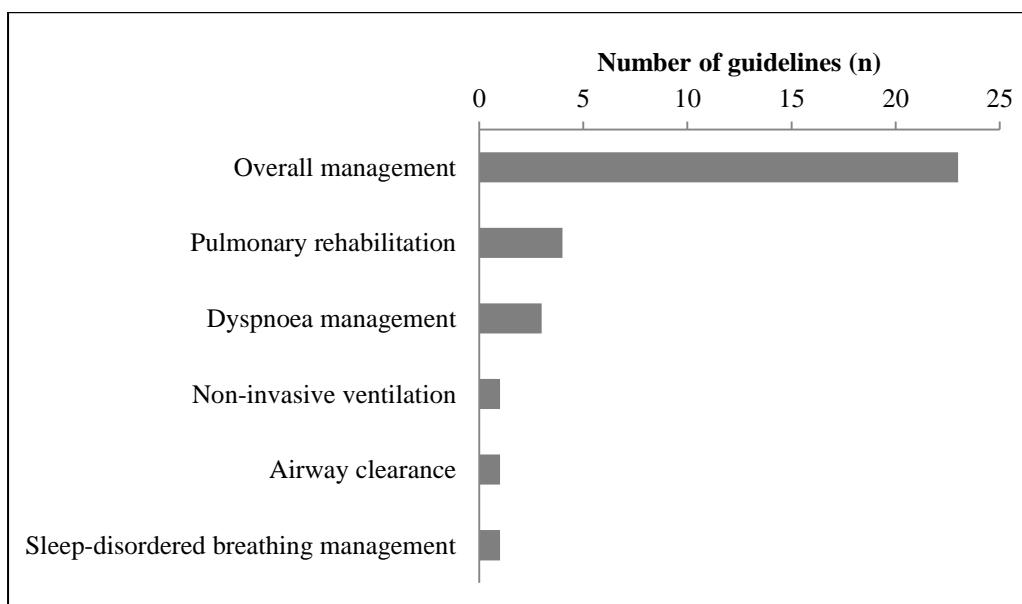


Figure 2: Management focus of the guidelines.

Mean and standard deviation scaled domain scores and overall quality of the guideline (first global item) are listed in Table 2. The domains with the highest scores were scope and purpose (79%, SD 10%) and clarity of presentation (79%, SD 10%). In contrast,

the domain with the lowest score was applicability (37%, SD 23%). Mean overall quality was 5 out of 7 (SD 1).

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation scaled score for each domain, ranked from highest to lowest, and the first global item of the AGREE II instrument.

<b>AGREE II domain</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>
Scope and purpose	79%	10%
Clarity of presentation	79%	10%
Rigor of development	61%	16%
Editorial independence	54%	24%
Stakeholder involvement	52%	19%
Applicability	37%	23%
Overall quality of the guideline (/7)	5	1

For the inter-rater reliability analysis, the intraclass correlation coefficients for the six domains and first global item ranged from 0.66 to 0.93 (see Table 3). All values were in the *good* or *excellent* categories.[29]

Table 3: Intraclass correlation coefficients (type 2, 1) and 95% confidence intervals for the six domains, ranked in descending order, and the overall quality of the guideline (first global item) of the AGREE II instrument.

<b>AGREE II domain</b>	<b>Intraclass correlation coefficient</b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
Applicability	0.93	0.87 to 0.97
Stakeholder involvement	0.90	0.81 to 0.95
Editorial independence	0.90	0.83 to 0.95
Rigor of development	0.88	0.73 to 0.94
Overall quality of the guideline	0.81	0.61 to 0.91
Clarity of presentation	0.67	0.44 to 0.82
Scope and purpose	0.66	0.42 to 0.81

The inter-rater reliability was considered to be *very poor* ( $\text{Kappa} = 0.097$ , 95% CI -0.013 to 0.207) for the second global item. It was also not possible to calculate the most common score because of the distribution of the scores from individual assessors (see Appendix 2). Instead we calculated the overall frequency of each score ("yes", "yes, with modification" or "no") from all assessors and all guidelines. In most cases the assessors

recommended the guideline with modifications ("yes, with modification"; 72%), with 20% recommended without modification and 8% not recommended.

## **Discussion**

Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines relevant to the physiotherapy management of chronic respiratory diseases have a mean overall quality of 5 out of 7. The AGREE II manual explicitly avoids providing benchmarks for interpreting scores, so it is difficult to make an overall judgement on the quality of these guidelines. However, we observed that only the applicability domain scored less than 50% (mean 37%), which may indicate that this is an area that requires more attention in future guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases. None of the mean domain scores exceeded 80%, indicating further room for improvement across all domains. The inter-rater reliability was *good* to *excellent* for the six domains and first global item, but poor for the second global item.

A strength of this survey is that it evaluated a relatively large and representative sample of guidelines. One-third of the guidelines were for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, the most prevalent and cause of most deaths of all chronic respiratory diseases.[2] Most of the guidelines were for the overall management of the disease, but some focussed on one aspect of management (e.g., pulmonary rehabilitation, non-invasive ventilation, airway clearance, or management of a specific symptom). Both overall and focused guidelines provide important information for the management of chronic respiratory diseases.

A limitation of our survey was restriction to guidelines published in English. This may have caused an overestimation of the quality of guidelines for chronic respiratory disease. A recent survey of Chinese-language guidelines for the management of respiratory diseases [11] concluded that the mean scores for the six AGREE II domains for the 16 evidence-based guidelines were all below our values for English-language guidelines,

particularly for the editorial independence (5% vs. 54%, respectively), rigor of development (26% vs. 61%) and stakeholder involvement (25% vs. 52%) domains. However, we only excluded two reviews due to language (one French, one Japanese), so any influence on our review's overall estimate of quality was probably very small. Another limitation of our survey was the identification of guidelines using a single bibliographic database with stringent inclusion criteria (only evidence-based guidelines developed by an organisation are indexed on PEDro). Despite this, our survey evaluated a larger sample (n=33) compared to previous evaluations of English guidelines in other areas of medicine (n=5 to 17).[12-16]

Reporting of the second global item (recommending the guideline for use: "yes", "yes, with modification" or "no") was problematic because the AGREE II manual did not provide guidance for producing a summary score and inter-rater reliability was *very poor* ( $\text{Kappa} = 0.097$ ) for this item. We were unable to use the most common score for each guideline, instead using a frequency analysis of the scores from all four assessors for all guidelines. In 72% of responses the guidelines were recommended with modification. This difficulty of interpretation was also seen in other studies, with some establishing cut-off values for the AGREE II domains in order to score the second overall item,[11-13, 15, 18] another seeking consensus among assessors,[14] and others not reporting this item.[10, 17] This variation on the analysis and interpretation of this item makes it difficult to compare between studies and could be the focus of future research.

Our mean domain scores are consistent with several previous studies that used the AGREE II instrument to evaluate guidelines for other areas of healthcare. The domain with the lowest score in our survey, applicability (37%), was at the upper end of the range of values from other studies (5% to 47%[13-18, 31]). The domains with the highest scores, clarity of presentation (79%) and scope and purpose (79%), also compared well to other

studies (51% to 87%[11, 14-18, 31] and 65% to 92%,[10, 12, 13] respectively). This indicates that guidelines, regardless of the area of healthcare, could be improved (particularly for the applicability domain). This could be addressed in the guideline development process by considering facilitators and barriers to the application of guidelines; providing advice and/or tools for putting the recommendations into practice; developing monitoring and/or auditing criteria; and considering the potential impact of the recommendations on resources within the guideline.

Guidelines synthesise large amounts of clinical research (e.g., one guideline evaluated 655 references [32]) and can improve the outcomes of physiotherapy care.[33] This suggests that a high-quality evidence-based clinical practice guideline is potentially a more efficient and effective way for clinicians to apply the best evidence, compared to interpreting a large number of individual randomised controlled trials and systematic reviews. Clearly, rigor in the development of guidelines is extremely important for clinical practice. Guideline developers could use the AGREE II tool to guide the construction of guidelines.

Guideline users and researchers could use the AGREE II tool to evaluate guidelines relevant to their area of clinical practice. The inter-rater reliability for individual assessors for the six domains and first global item for AGREE II was *good* to *excellent*, which is consistent with previous reports.[11] This has implications for the scoring recommendations for AGREE II, which encourage the use of four assessors.[26] Perhaps using two assessors to rate each guideline is now justified. However, our reliability evaluation was for individual raters rather than for the summary scores generated by teams of assessors. Future research could evaluate the reproducibility of domain scores produced by teams of raters as well as other measurement properties of the AGREE II tool, such as concurrent validity.

## Conclusions

The quality of evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for chronic respiratory diseases relevant to physiotherapy could be improved, especially with regard to applicability. The AGREE II instrument may be a useful tool for guideline developers and users.

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Appendix 1. Descriptive characteristics of included clinical practice guidelines.

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Rudolf M, O'Reilly J, Parnham J, Sloan N, Crowe E, O'Mahony R, et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults in primary and secondary care. Available from: <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg101/resources/guidance-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-pdf">http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg101/resources/guidance-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-pdf</a>	United Kingdom	2010	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	4	National Clinical Guideline Centre, National Institute for Clinical Excellence	Method developed specifically for this guideline
McVeigh G, Allott K, Angus R, Bourke S, Gallagher P, Carlow U, et al. Motor neurone disease: the use of non-invasive ventilation in the management of motor neurone disease. Available from: <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg105">http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg105</a>	United Kingdom	2010	Motor neurone disease	Adults	8	National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence	GRADE (adapted for diagnostic tests or strategies)
Hirani N, Burge G, Copley S, Duck A, Harrison NK, Hippard M, et al. Diagnosis and management of suspected idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Available from: <a href="https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg163/resources/guidance-idiopathic-pulmonary-fibrosis-pdf">https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg163/resources/guidance-idiopathic-pulmonary-fibrosis-pdf</a>	United Kingdom	2013	Suspected idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis	Adults	3	National Clinical Guideline Centre, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence	GRADE

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Douglas G, White J, Boyter A, Burge S, Cant B, Carnegie E, et al. British guideline on the management of asthma: a national clinical guideline (SIGN 101). Available from: <a href="http://www.sign.ac.uk/pdf/SIGN141.pdf">http://www.sign.ac.uk/pdf/SIGN141.pdf</a>	United Kingdom	2014	Asthma	Children and adults	1	British Thoracic Society, Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network	Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network method
White B, Baker M, Baldwin D, Attwood B, Barnard S, Braybrooke J, et al. The diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer (update). Available from: <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg121/resources/cg121-lung-cancer-full-guideline3">http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg121/resources/cg121-lung-cancer-full-guideline3</a>	United Kingdom	2011	Lung cancer	Adults	10	National Institute for Clinical Excellence, National Collaborating Centre for Cancer	The National Institute for Clinical Excellence no longer assigns grades to recommendations
Render M, Rice K, Sharafkhaneh A, Ellis J, Fritz A, Hintz C, et al. VA/DoD clinical practice guideline for the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Available from: <a href="http://www.healthquality.va.gov/guidelines/CD/copd/">http://www.healthquality.va.gov/guidelines/CD/copd/</a>	United States of America	2014	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	3	Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Defense	GRADE
Anderson B, Conner K, Dunn C, Kerestes G, Lim K, Myers C, et al. Diagnosis and management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): ninth edition. Available from: <a href="https://www.icsi.org/_asset/yw83gh/COPD.pdf">https://www.icsi.org/_asset/yw83gh/COPD.pdf</a>	United States of America	2013	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	2	Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement	GRADE

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Marciniuk DD, Goodridge D, Hernandez P, Rocker G, Balter M, Bailey P, et al. Managing dyspnea in patients with advanced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a Canadian Thoracic Society clinical practice guideline. Canadian Respiratory Journal 2011 Mar-Apr;18(2):69-78.	Canada	2011	Dyspnea in patients with advanced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	4	Canadian Thoracic Society	GRADE
Decramer A, Vestbo J, Bourbeau J, Celli BR, Hui DSC, Varela MVL, et al. Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: updated 2013. Available from: <a href="http://www.goldcopd.org/uploads/users/files/GOLD_Report%202016.pdf">http://www.goldcopd.org/uploads/users/files/GOLD_Report%202016.pdf</a>	NS	2015	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	3	Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease	Method developed specifically for this guideline
Bolton CE, Bevan-Smith EF, Blakey JD, Crowe P, Elkin SL, Garrod R, et al. British Thoracic Society guideline on pulmonary rehabilitation in adults. Thorax 2013 Sep;68(Suppl 2):1-30.	United Kingdom	2013	Chronic respiratory disease, focusing on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	3	British Thoracic Society	Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network method

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
<p>Qaseem A, Wilt TJ, Weinberger SE, Hanania NA, Criner G, van der Molen T, et al. Diagnosis and management of stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a clinical practice guideline update from the American College of Physicians, American College of Chest Physicians, American Thoracic Society, and European Respiratory Society [with consumer summary]. Annals of Internal Medicine 2011 Aug 2;155(3):179-191.</p>	United States of America	2011	Stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	1	American College of Physicians, American College of Chest Physicians, American Thoracic Society, European Respiratory Society	American College of Physicians' Guideline Grading System
<p>Detterbeck FC, Lewis SZ, Diekemper R, Addrizzo-Harris DJ, Alberts WM. Executive summary: diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013 May;143(5 Suppl):7S-37S.</p>	United States of America	2013	Lung cancer	Adults	2	American College of Chest Physicians	NS

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Bailey PH, Bartlett A, Beatty G, Bissonnette J, Dabrowski B, Manji M, et al. Nursing care of dyspnea: the 6th vital sign in individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Available from: <a href="http://rnao.ca/sites/rnao-ca/files/Nursing_Care_of_Dyspnea_-The_6th_Vital_Sign_in_Individuals_with_Chronic_Obstructive_Pulmonary_Disease.pdf">http://rnao.ca/sites/rnao-ca/files/Nursing_Care_of_Dyspnea_-The_6th_Vital_Sign_in_Individuals_with_Chronic_Obstructive_Pulmonary_Disease.pdf</a>	Canada	2010	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	2	Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario	NS
Hull J, Aniapravan R, Chan E, Chatwin M, Forton J, Gallagher J, et al. British Thoracic Society guideline for respiratory management of children with neuromuscular weakness. Thorax 2012 Jul;67(Suppl 1):i1-i40.	United Kingdom	2012	Neuromuscular weakness	Children	1	British Thoracic Society	NS
Pasteur MC, Bilton D, Hill AT, Bush A, Cornford C, Cunningham S, et al. Guideline for non-CF bronchiectasis. Thorax 2010 Jul;65(Suppl 1):i1-i58.	United Kingdom	2010	Non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis	Children and adults	1	British Thoracic Society	Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network method
Qaseem A, Holty JE, Owens DK, Dallas P, Starkey M, Shekelle P. Management of obstructive sleep apnea in adults: a clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians. Annals of Internal Medicine 2013 Oct 1;159(7):471-483.	United States of America	2013	Obstructive sleep apnea	Adults	1	American College of Physicians	American College of Physicians' Guideline Grading System

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Callahan S, DeBuys W, Kercsmar C, Simmons J, Lierl M, Gosdin C, et al. Evidence-based care guideline: management of acute exacerbation of asthma in children aged 0 to 18 years. Available from: <a href="http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=24528">http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=24528</a>	United States of America	2010	Asthma	Children	0	Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center	Method developed specifically for this guideline
Yang I, Dabscheck E, George J, Jenkins S, McDonald C, McDonald V, et al. The COPDX plan: Australian and New Zealand guidelines for the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 2015. Available from: <a href="http://www.thoracic.org.au/imagesDB/wysiwyg/COPD_X-V2-42_final_270815.pdf">http://www.thoracic.org.au/imagesDB/wysiwyg/COPD_X-V2-42_final_270815.pdf</a>	Australia and New Zealand	2015	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	0	Australian Lung Foundation, Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand	US National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute method
Aurora RN, Chowdhuri S, Ramar K, Bista SR, Casey KR, Lamm CI, et al. The treatment of central sleep apnea syndromes in adults: practice parameters with an evidence-based literature review and meta-analyses. Sleep 2012 Jan 1;35(1):17-40.	United States of America	2012	Central sleep apnea syndromes	Adults	0	American Academy of Sleep Medicine	GRADE

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Marciniuk DD, Brooks D, Butcher S, Debigure R, Dechman G, Ford G, et al. Optimizing pulmonary rehabilitation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease - practical issues: a Canadian Thoracic Society clinical practice guideline. Canadian Respiratory Journal 2010 Jul-Aug;17(4):159-168.	Canada	2010	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	0	Canadian Thoracic Society	GRADE
Parsons JP, Hallstrand TS, Mastronarde JG, Kaminsky DA, Rundell KW, Hull JH, et al. An official American Thoracic Society clinical practice guideline: exercise-induced bronchoconstriction. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine 2013 May 1;187(9):1016-1027.	United States of America	2013	Exercise-induced bronchoconstriction	Adults	3	American Thoracic Society	GRADE
FitzGerald JM, Bateman ED, Boulet LP, Cruz AA, Haahtela T, Levy ML, et al. Global strategy for asthma management and prevention. Available from: <a href="http://www.ginasthma.org/documents/4">http://www.ginasthma.org/documents/4</a>	NS	2015	Asthma	Children and adults	5	Global Initiative for Asthma	Global Initiative for Asthma method
Marcus CL, Brooks LJ, Draper KA, Gozal D, Halbower AC, Jones J, et al. Diagnosis and management of childhood obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. Pediatrics 2012 Sep;130(3):e714-e755.	United States of America	2012	Childhood obstructive sleep apnea syndrome	Children	0	American Academy of Pediatrics	AAP policy statement “Classifying Recommendations for Clinical Practice Guidelines”

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Ries AL, Bauldoff GS, Carlin BW, Casaburi R, Emery CF, Mahler DA, et al. Pulmonary rehabilitation: joint ACCP/AACVPR evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. <i>Chest</i> 2007 May;131(5 Suppl):4S-42S.	United States of America	2007	Primarily COPD, however, those with other pulmonary conditions (eg, asthma or interstitial lung disease) were also included	Adults	2	American College of Chest Physicians, American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation	Based on the relationship between the strength of the evidence and the balance of benefits to risk and burden
Kesterson SK, Kaferl JE, Noble JA, Arteta M, Baptist AP, Freer JA, et al. Asthma. Available from: <a href="http://www.med.umich.edu/1info/FHP/practiceguides/asthma/asthmagdln.pdf">http://www.med.umich.edu/1info/FHP/practiceguides/asthma/asthmagdln.pdf</a>	United States of America	2010	Asthma	Children and adults	11	University of Michigan Health System	Expert opinion

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Morgenthaler TI, Aurora RN, Brown T, Zak R, Alessi C, Boehlecke B, et al. Practice parameters for the use of autotitrating continuous positive airway pressure devices for titrating pressures and treating adult patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome: an update for 2007. An American Academy of Sleep Medicine report. Sleep 2008 Jan;31(1):141-147.	United States of America	2008	Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome	Adults	1	American Academy of Sleep Medicine	The strength of recommendations was determined by the entire American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) Standards of Practice Committee (SPC) as standards, guidelines, or options, as defined.
Miller RG, Jackson CE, Kasarskis EJ, England JD, Forshey D, Johnston W, et al. Practice parameter update: the care of the patient with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: drug, nutritional, and respiratory therapies(an evidence-based review) -- report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. Neurology 2009 Oct 13;73(15):1218-1226.	United States of America	2009	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	Adults	3	American Academy of Neurology	NS
Strickland SL, Rubin BK, Drescher GS, Haas CF, O'Malley CA, Volsko TA, et al. AARC clinical practice guideline: effectiveness of nonpharmacologic airway clearance therapies in hospitalized patients. Respiratory Care 2013 Dec;58(12):2187-2193.	United States of America	2013	Hospitalized patients without cystic fibrosis	Children and adults	0	American Association for Respiratory Care	Method developed specifically for this guideline

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Gosselink R, Langer D, Burtin C, Probst V, Hendriks HJM, van der Schans CP, et al. KNGF guidelines: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease clinical practice guidelines. Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Fysiotherapie [Dutch Journal of Physical Therapy] 2008;118(4 Suppl):1-60.	Netherlands	2008	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	3	Koninklijk Nederlands Genootschap voor Fysiotherapie	National agreements (EBRO/CBO)
British Thoracic Society Guideline Development Group. Intermediate care -- hospital-at-home in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: British Thoracic Society guideline. Thorax 2007 Mar;62(3):200-210.	New Zealand	2007	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	0	New Zealand Guidelines Group	NICE COPD guidelines
Chick DA, Grant PJ, Han MK, Harrison RV, Picken EB. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [with consumer summary]. Available from: <a href="http://www.med.umich.edu/1info/fhp/practiceguides/cpd/copd.pdf">http://www.med.umich.edu/1info/fhp/practiceguides/cpd/copd.pdf</a>	United States of America	2010	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Adults	0	University of Michigan Health System	Expert opinion
Parshall MB, Schwartzstein RM, Adams L, Banzett RB, Manning HL, Bourbeau J, et al. An official American Thoracic Society statement: update on the mechanisms, assessment, and management of dyspnea. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine 2012 Feb 15;185(4):435-452.	United States of America	2012	Dyspnea	Adults	0	American Thoracic Society	NS

Guideline	Country	Year	Disease	Population	Number of companion documents	Association or society	Method to determine strength of recommendations
Jennum P, Santamaria J, Members of the Task Force. Report of an EFNS task force on management of sleep disorders in neurologic disease (degenerative neurologic disorders and stroke). European Journal of Neurology 2007 Nov;14(11):1189-1200.	Europe	2007	Sleep disorders in neurologic disease (degenerative neurologic disorders and stroke)	Adults	0	European Federation of Neurological Societies	NS

NS: not specified; GRADE: Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation.

Appendix 2. AGREE II scores of included clinical practice guidelines.

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Rudolf M, O'Reilly J, Parnham J, Sloan N, Crowe E, O'Mahony R, et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults in primary and secondary care. Available from: <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg101/resources/guidance-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-pdf">http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg101/resources/guidance-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-pdf</a>	96	83	82	94	82	73	6.75	YM=2 N=0
McVeigh G, Allott K, Angus R, Bourke S, Gallagher P, Carlow U, et al. Motor neurone disease: the use of non-invasive ventilation in the management of motor neurone disease. Available from: <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg105">http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg105</a>	92	67	80	89	90	71	6.25	YM=1 N=0
Hirani N, Burge G, Copley S, Duck A, Harrison NK, Hippard M, et al. Diagnosis and management of suspected idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Available from: <a href="https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg163/resources/guidance-idiopathic-pulmonary-fibrosis-pdf">https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg163/resources/guidance-idiopathic-pulmonary-fibrosis-pdf</a>	100	69	82	75	74	83	6.25	YM=3 N=0

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Douglas G, White J, Boyter A, Burge S, Cant B, Carnegie E, et al. British guideline on the management of asthma: a national clinical guideline (SIGN 101). Available from: <a href="http://www.sign.ac.uk/pdf/SIGN141.pdf">http://www.sign.ac.uk/pdf/SIGN141.pdf</a>	96	78	88	97	71	48	6.00	Y=3 YM=1 N=0
White B, Baker M, Baldwin D, Attwood B, Barnard S, Braybrooke J, et al. The diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer (update). Available from: <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg121/resources/cg121-lung-cancer-full-guideline3">http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg121/resources/cg121-lung-cancer-full-guideline3</a>	85	89	79	97	88	83	6.00	Y=3 YM=1 N=0
Render M, Rice K, Sharafkhaneh A, Ellis J, Fritz A, Hintz C, et al. VA/DoD clinical practice guideline for the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Available from: <a href="http://www.healthquality.va.gov/guidelines/CD/copd/">http://www.healthquality.va.gov/guidelines/CD/copd/</a>	90	69	64	82	42	48	5.75	Y=1 YM=3 N=0
Anderson B, Conner K, Dunn C, Kerestes G, Lim K, Myers C, et al. Diagnosis and management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): ninth edition. Available from: <a href="https://www.icsi.org/_asset/yw83gh/COPD.pdf">https://www.icsi.org/_asset/yw83gh/COPD.pdf</a>	88	72	58	75	58	94	5.50	Y=1 YM=3 N=0

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Marciniuk DD, Goodridge D, Hernandez P, Rocker G, Balter M, Bailey P, et al. Managing dyspnea in patients with advanced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a Canadian Thoracic Society clinical practice guideline. Canadian Respiratory Journal 2011 Mar-Apr;18(2):69-78.	90	47	71	85	35	88	5.50	Y=2 YM=2 N=0
Decramer A, Vestbo J, Bourbeau J, Celli BR, Hui DSC, Varela MVL, et al. Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: updated 2013. Available from: <a href="http://www.goldcopd.org/uploads/users/files/GOLD_Report%202016.pdf">http://www.goldcopd.org/uploads/users/files/GOLD_Report%202016.pdf</a>	81	47	67	83	32	31	5.25	Y=2 YM=2 N=0
Bolton CE, Bevan-Smith EF, Blakey JD, Crowe P, Elkin SL, Garrod R, et al. British Thoracic Society guideline on pulmonary rehabilitation in adults. Thorax 2013 Sep;68(Suppl 2):1-30.	85	64	74	86	31	56	5.25	Y=2 YM=2 N=0

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Qaseem A, Wilt TJ, Weinberger SE, Hanania NA, Criner G, van der Molen T, et al. Diagnosis and management of stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a clinical practice guideline update from the American College of Physicians, American College of Chest Physicians, American Thoracic Society, and European Respiratory Society [with consumer summary]. Annals of Internal Medicine 2011 Aug 2;155(3):179-191.	82	67	61	81	23	73	5.25	Y=0 YM=4 N=0
Detterbeck FC, Lewis SZ, Diekemper R, Addrizzo-Harris DJ, Alberts WM. Executive summary: diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013 May;143(5 Suppl):7S-37S.	81	67	71	85	31	83	5.25	Y=1 YM=3 N=0

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Bailey PH, Bartlett A, Beatty G, Bissonnette J, Dabrowski B, Manji M, et al. Nursing care of dyspnea: the 6th vital sign in individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Available from: <a href="http://rnao.ca/sites/rnao-ca/files/Nursing_Care_of_Dyspnea_-The_6th_Vital_Sign_in_Individuals_with_Chronic_Obstructive_Pulmonary_Disease.pdf">http://rnao.ca/sites/rnao-ca/files/Nursing_Care_of_Dyspnea_-The_6th_Vital_Sign_in_Individuals_with_Chronic_Obstructive_Pulmonary_Disease.pdf</a>	75	76	73	81	57	40	5.00	YM=4 Y=0 N=0
Hull J, Aniapravan R, Chan E, Chatwin M, Forton J, Gallagher J, et al. British Thoracic Society guideline for respiratory management of children with neuromuscular weakness. Thorax 2012 Jul;67(Suppl 1):i1-i40.	58	67	76	92	19	25	4.75	YM=4 Y=0 N=0
Pasteur MC, Bilton D, Hill AT, Bush A, Cornford C, Cunningham S, et al. Guideline for non-CF bronchiectasis. Thorax 2010 Jul;65(Suppl 1):i1-i58.	79	32	61	94	27	29	4.75	YM=4 Y=0 N=0
Qaseem A, Holtz JE, Owens DK, Dallas P, Starkey M, Shekelle P. Management of obstructive sleep apnea in adults: a clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians. Annals of Internal Medicine 2013 Oct 1;159(7):471-483.	86	47	58	76	9	63	4.75	YM=4 Y=0 N=0

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Callahan S, DeBuys W, Kercsmar C, Simmons J, Lierl M, Gosdin C, et al. Evidence-based care guideline: management of acute exacerbation of asthma in children aged 0 to 18 years. Available from: <a href="http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=24528">http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=24528</a>	89	60	72	79	35	88	4.75	YM=3 N=0
Yang I, Dabscheck E, George J, Jenkins S, McDonald C, McDonald V, et al. The COPDX plan: Australian and New Zealand guidelines for the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 2015. Available from: <a href="http://www.thoracic.org.au/imagesDB/wysiwyg/COPD_X-V2-42_final_270815.pdf">http://www.thoracic.org.au/imagesDB/wysiwyg/COPD_X-V2-42_final_270815.pdf</a>	71	64	45	81	36	29	4.75	YM=4 N=0
Aurora RN, Chowdhuri S, Ramar K, Bista SR, Casey KR, Lamm CI, et al. The treatment of central sleep apnea syndromes in adults: practice parameters with an evidence-based literature review and meta-analyses. Sleep 2012 Jan 1;35(1):17-40.	76	25	70	82	23	65	4.50	YM=3 N=0

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Marciniuk DD, Brooks D, Butcher S, Debigare R, Dechman G, Ford G, et al. Optimizing pulmonary rehabilitation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease - practical issues: a Canadian Thoracic Society clinical practice guideline. Canadian Respiratory Journal 2010 Jul-Aug;17(4):159-168.	71	56	73	72	28	81	4.50	Y=1 YM=3 N=0
Parsons JP, Hallstrand TS, Mastronarde JG, Kaminsky DA, Rundell KW, Hull JH, et al. An official American Thoracic Society clinical practice guideline: exercise-induced bronchoconstriction. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine 2013 May 1;187(9):1016-1027.	75	39	66	85	8	38	4.50	Y=0 YM=3 N=1
FitzGerald JM, Bateman ED, Boulet LP, Cruz AA, Haahtela T, Levy ML, et al. Global strategy for asthma management and prevention. Available from: <a href="http://www.ginasthma.org/documents/4">http://www.ginasthma.org/documents/4</a>	67	44	64	72	59	65	4.50	Y=1 YM=2 N=1
Marcus CL, Brooks LJ, Draper KA, Gozal D, Halbower AC, Jones J, et al. Diagnosis and management of childhood obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. Pediatrics 2012 Sep;130(3):e714-e755.	75	58	57	71	21	35	4.50	Y=0 YM=4 N=0

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Ries AL, Bauldoff GS, Carlin BW, Casaburi R, Emery CF, Mahler DA, et al. Pulmonary rehabilitation: joint ACCP/AACVPR evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2007 May;131(5 Suppl):4S-42S.	65	38	55	74	32	60	4.50	Y=0 YM=4 N=0
Kesterson SK, Kaferl JE, Noble JA, Arteta M, Baptist AP, Freer JA, et al. Asthma. Available from: <a href="http://www.med.umich.edu/1info/FHP/practiceguides/asthma/astmagdln.pdf">http://www.med.umich.edu/1info/FHP/practiceguides/asthma/astmagdln.pdf</a>	74	25	45	74	43	35	4.25	Y=1 YM=3 N=0
Morgenthaler TI, Aurora RN, Brown T, Zak R, Alessi C, Boehlecke B, et al. Practice parameters for the use of autotitrating continuous positive airway pressure devices for titrating pressures and treating adult patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome: an update for 2007. An American Academy of Sleep Medicine report. Sleep 2008 Jan;31(1):141-147.	67	32	49	72	24	77	4.25	Y=0 YM=3 N=1

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
Miller RG, Jackson CE, Kasarskis EJ, England JD, Forshew D, Johnston W, et al. Practice parameter update: the care of the patient with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: drug, nutritional, and respiratory therapies(an evidence-based review) -- report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. Neurology 2009 Oct 13;73(15):1218-1226.	68	33	56	85	27	69	4.25	YM=4 Y=0 N=0
Strickland SL, Rubin BK, Drescher GS, Haas CF, O'Malley CA, Volsko TA, et al. AARC clinical practice guideline: effectiveness of nonpharmacologic airway clearance therapies in hospitalized patients. Respiratory Care 2013 Dec;58(12):2187-2193.	68	43	43	68	14	31	4.00	YM=4 Y=0 N=0
Gosselink R, Langer D, Burtin C, Probst V, Hendriks HJM, van der Schans CP, et al. KNGF guidelines: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease clinical practice guidelines. Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Fysiotherapie [Dutch Journal of Physical Therapy] 2008;118(4 Suppl):1-60.	78	44	35	79	25	25	3.75	YM=3 Y=0 N=1

Guideline	Scope and purpose (%)	Stakeholder involvement (%)	Rigor of development (%)	Clarity of presentation (%)	Applicability (%)	Editorial independence (%)	Overall 1	Overall 2
British Thoracic Society Guideline Development Group. Intermediate care -- hospital-at-home in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: British Thoracic Society guideline. Thorax 2007 Mar;62(3):200-210.	69	38	39	68	40	0	3.50	Y=0 YM=2 N=2
Chick DA, Grant PJ, Han MK, Harrison RV, Picken EB. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [with consumer summary]. Available from: <a href="http://www.med.umich.edu/1info/fhp/practiceguides/copd/copd.pdf">http://www.med.umich.edu/1info/fhp/practiceguides/copd/copd.pdf</a>	72	19	33	71	39	31	3.25	Y=0 YM=3 N=1
Parshall MB, Schwartzstein RM, Adams L, Banzett RB, Manning HL, Bourbeau J, et al. An official American Thoracic Society statement: update on the mechanisms, assessment, and management of dyspnea. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine 2012 Feb 15;185(4):435-452.	74	40	24	49	7	44	3.25	Y=0 YM=2 N=2
Jennum P, Santamaria J, Members of the Task Force. Report of an EFNS task force on management of sleep disorders in neurologic disease (degenerative neurologic disorders and stroke). European Journal of Neurology 2007 Nov;14(11):1189-1200.	75	24	35	64	4	35	3.00	Y=0 YM=2 N=2

Y: Yes; YM: Yes, with modifications; N: No.

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*Conclusões*

## CONCLUSÕES

O transporte mucociliar nasal de homens e mulheres adultos tabagistas, aparentemente saudáveis, é semelhante. Além disso, a qualidade das diretrizes de prática clínica baseadas em evidência, para doenças respiratórias crônicas, relevantes para a prática da fisioterapia podem ser melhoradas, particularmente no domínio aplicabilidade. A boa confiabilidade apresentada sugere que o número de avaliadores para o AGREE II possa ser reduzido.

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