Preventive examination as a tool for primary prevention



doc. MUDr. Jindřich Fiala, CSc.

Department of Public Health

Preventive examination in primary prevention (intervention to reducing the risks)

Examination of an individual (retrieval of information)



Results evaluation, indivudual risk profile description (=,,diagnosis")



Intervention
 ("treatment")



Primarily:

Favourable changes in behaviour (= lifestyle)

Secondarily:



Favourable changes in clinical parameters

And as a final result:



Lower risk of disease

Content of examination

A. Anamnestical part

Retrospective (questionnaire)
assessment of lifestyle factors + some
others

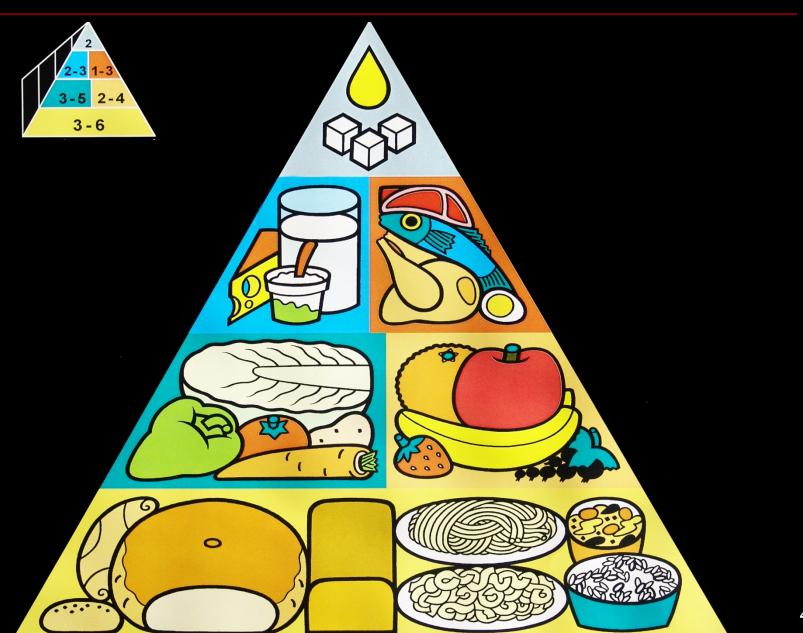
- Basic personal data
- Dietary habits
- Physical activity
- Alcohol
- Smoking
- Psychosocial stress
- Family history
- Personal history

B. Clinical part

Direct measurement of physical, physiological and biochemical parameters

- Nutritional anthropometry (Weight, Height, BMI, Body fat, Body composition, Obesity
- Blood Pressure
- Biochemical plasmatic
 values (blood lipids, glycemia...)
- Fittness testing (ergometry)
- Respiratory functions

Dietary Assesment - Basic Principles - Food Pyramide



3	pecification of usual serving sizes	– IN T							
Food group	Specification of 1 standard serving	Your usual serving size in comparison with standard size							
		i	n comp	arison u	vith star	idard si	ze		
		Half	 Equal	1.5 times	2 times	3 times	4 times		
			1	larger	larger	larger			
Cereals (breads, rolls, pasta, rice)	1 slice of bread (60g); 1 roll; 1/2 cup of cooked rice or pasta (125g)			□ 1,5	\square 2	□ 3	□ 4		
Potatoes	1/2 plate of potatoes (100g)			□ 1,5	$\square 2$	□ 3	☐ <i>4</i>		
Vegetables (except potatoes)	1 pepper, carrot or 2 pomatoes; a small bowl (1 cup) of raw leafy vegetables or mixed vegetable salad			□ 1,5	□ 2	\square 3	☐ <i>4</i>		
Fruits	1 apple, orange, banana (100g); 1 cup of strawberries, currants, blueberries or raspberries; 1 glass of 100% fruit juice			☐ <i>1,5</i>	□ 2	\square 3	□ 4		
Milk and dairy products	1 glass of milk (250ml); 1 yogurt (200ml); a piece of chesse (50g)			□ 1,5		□ 3	□ 4		
Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, legumes	85 g of cooked lean meat, poultry or fish; 1 egg; 1/2 cup of dry beans			□ 1,5	\square 2	□ 3	□ 4		
Processed meat	2 sausages; 100 g of salami, paté, mince/meatloaf			□ 1,5	□ <i>2</i>	□ 3	□ 4		
Fats	10 g of butter or margarine, lard, bacon 2 table spoons of vegetable oil;	0,5		□ 1,5	□ 2	$\square \ 3$	□ 4		
Sweets	3 lumps of sugar; 3 sweet drops; 25g of chocolate 1 dessert; 2 table spoons of jam			□ 1,5		□ 3	□ 4		

Daily consumption of food groups - frequency

How often do you eat....

Food Frequency:

Now, as a next step, try to recall what you had usually for the daily meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks) in terms of different food groups. In other words, try to estimate how often your meals included different food groups. Consider the period of past 1-2 months, approximately.

In each line, check the square \(\square \) that best describes the composition of your diet Fill in all lines. If you do not eat some food or meal at all, check "Less than once a MONTH".

I. <u>Breakfast</u>	Less than once a MONTH	1-2 times per MONTH	3-4 times per MONTH	1-2 times per WEEK	3-4 times per WEEK	5-6 times per WEEK	Once a DAY
Breads, rolls, cereals, pasta, rice, cakes		□ 2	□ 3	□ 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Potatoes		\square 2	□ 3	□ 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Vegetables (except potatoes)		□ 2	\square 3	\Box 4	□ 5	\Box 6	□ 7
Fruits		\square 2	□ 3	\Box 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Milk and dairy products		\square 2	□ 3	□ 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, legumes		\square 2	□ 3	\Box 4	□ 5	\Box 6	□ 7
Processes meat (sausages, salami, patés)		□ 2	□ 3	□ 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Fats and high-fat foods		\square 2	□ 3	\Box 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Sweets		\square 2	\Box 3	□ 4		□ 6	□ 7

Dietary habits

•	Low-fat	dairy	products	preference

Do you prefer skimmed dairy products if you can decide between low-fat and high-fat products?

No, I do not differentiate among them	Most frequently I don't, only sometimes	In about 50 % of cases I do	I mostly do	I definitely do, I always try to get them
	$\Box 2$		□ 4	

I don't drink milk or eat dairy products	
$\Box o$	

"High-fat spreads" consumption

When you eating bread and rolls, do you spread them usually with some spreadable fat?

Less than once a MONTH	1-2 times per MONTH	3-4 times per MONTH	1-2 times per WEEK	3-4 times per WEEK	5-6 times per WEEK	Once a DAY	2 times per DAY	3+ times per DAY
		□ 3	□ 4	□ 5	□ 6			□ 9

• High-fat (mayonnaise) salads

How often do you eat salads rich in mayonnaise and fat?

Less than once a MONTH	1-2 times per MONTH	3-4 times per MONTH	1-2 times per WEEK	3-4 times per WEEK	5-6 times per WEEK	Once a DAY	2 times per DAY	3+ times per DAY
		□ 3	\Box 4		□ 6			

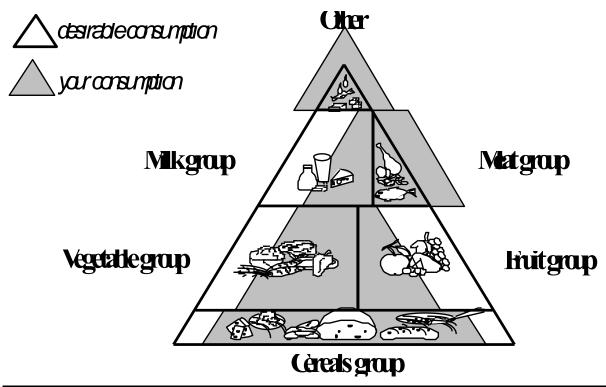
Whole-grain products consumption

How often do you consume high-fibre food, i.e. whole-grain bread, muesli, porridge, cereals etc. ?

Less than once a MONTH	1-2 times per MONTH	3-4 times per MONTH	1-2 times per WEEK	3-4 times per WEEK	5-6 times per WEEK	Once a DAY	2 times per DAY	3+ times per DAY
		□ 3	□ 4		□ 6		□ 8	

Nutrition assesment - results

Detayassesment-foodpyramid



Hoodgrap	Servings consumed	Recom mended	Percentage reached	Hearmendetion
Cereals, breads, pasta, rice	33	4,0	82%	Raiseintake
Vegetables	35	50	70%	Raiseintale
Fruits	20	4,0	50%	Raiseintale
Mikandmikproduts	1,5	30	50%	Raiseintake
Meat, poultry, fish exps	23	1,0	227%	Loverintake
Meat, poultry, fish, eggs Other (fats and sweets)	26	1,0	280%	Loverintake

Alcohol consumption evaluation

Alcohol

• Frequency: How often do you drink any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits)?

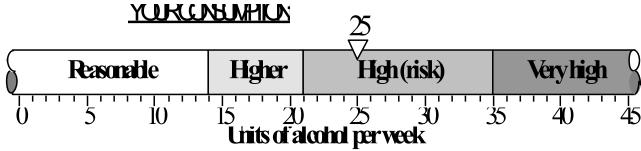
Never	Several	1-2x	3-4x	1-2x	3-4x	5-6x	1x	2x	3x	>3x
	times a	per	per	per	per	per	per	per	per	per
	YEAR	MONTH	MONTH	WEEK	WEEK	WEEK	DAY	DAY	DAY	DAY
$\Box o$		\square 2	$\square \ 3$	\Box 4	\Box 5	□ 6	□ 7	□ 8	\square 9	□ 10

• Quantification of weekly consumption: Number of units per week (only for regular consumption at least 1x a week):

	1 unit - approximately	1 unit - more exactly (10g of 100% alcohol)	Units weekly:
Beer (3.5 - 5.5 % alcohol)	1 glass	<u>Beer labelled 12°</u> : 1 unit = 250 ml (0.5 l = 2 units) <u>Beer labelled 10°</u> : 1 unit = 330 ml (0.5 l = 1.5 units)	
Wine (10 - 13 % alcohol)	1 wine glass	100 ml	
Spirits (40 % alcohol)	1 small glass (for spirits)	25 ml (small tot) bigger measure $50 \text{ ml} = 2 \text{ units}$	

Alcohol consumption evaluation





CENTEUSON Satelimit exceeded Risk for health!

	l intake / week)	Assessment:
Women	Men	
< 7	< 11	Moderate
7-14	11 -21	Rather high
14-21	21-35	High (the safe limit exceeded)
21- 35	35 - 49	Very high
> 35	> 49	Exceptionally high

Smoking

Smoking

• Do you smoke?

No (=at least for 3 months)	Occasionally (fewer than 1 cigarette per day)	Yes, regularly	Cigarettes a day: (number)	
	□ 2	□ 3		

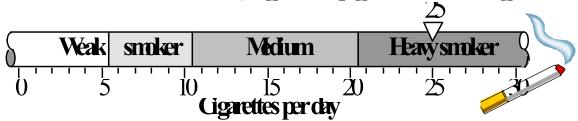
• Passive smoking: do you often in a room where somebody else is smoking?

No	Seldom	Quite often	Very often	
(practically never)	(< 1x weekly)	(1-3x weekly)	(> 3x weekly)	
	□ 2	□ 3	□ 4	

Smoking - evaluation

SMING

Hegular smoking of agarettes in any amount represents a very significant health risk, who supposes most of the other risks and moreover, significantly good utes the regative effects!



VVHNNLY According to recorded data you are subject to agrillicant passive inhaling of agretic stroke. Tris represents the same (and thus very significant) health risk as active smoking

Physical activity - I

A. Frequency assessment

How frequently did you practice following recreational and sporting activities? (in the past 1-2 months)

	Never	Irregularly	1-2x a month	3-4x a month	1-2x a week	3-4x a week	5-6x a week	Daily
Brisk walk at long distances, hiking	$\Box o$	\Box 1	\square 2	$\square 3$	□ 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Running, jogging	$\Box o$	\Box 1	\square 2	\square 3	\Box 4	\Box 5	\Box 6	□ 7
Cycling, including stationary exercise cycle	$\Box o$		\square 2	□ 3	\Box 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ <i>7</i>
Aerobic	\Box o	\Box 1	\square 2	\square 3	\Box 4	\Box 5	□ 6	□ 7
Strength exercise	$\Box o$	\Box 1	\square 2	\Box 3	\Box 4	\Box 5	\Box 6	□ 7
Tenis, squash, badminton(= "racket sports")"	\Box o	\Box 1	\square 2	\square 3	\Box 4	□ 5	\Box 6	□ 7
Volleyball, football, handball (ball games)	$\Box o$	\Box 1	\square 2	□ 3	\Box 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Swimming	\Box o		\square 2	\square 3	\Box 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Others: (specify, please)	$\Box o$		\square 2	□ 3	□ 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ <i>7</i>
Seasonal winter sports: (Data concerning only the last 1-2 months!)	Never	Irregularly	1-2x a month	3-4x a month	1-2x a week	3-4x a week	5-6x a week	Daily
Cross-country skiing	$\Box o$	\Box 1	\square 2	□ 3	\Box 4	□ 5	\Box 6	□ 7
Downhill skiing	\Box o	\Box 1	\square 2	\square 3	\Box 4	□ 5	□ 6	□ 7
Skating	$\Box o$		\Box 2	□ 3	□ 4		□ 6	□ 7

Physical activity - II

B. Quantitative assessment using SPORTINDEX score:

Sportindex calculation is made only for activities carried out on a regular basis, i.e. <u>at least once a week</u>. For Intensity estimation, use the auxiliary table below.

Sport No.1 (namely) :	Sport No.2:	Sport No.3:
How many times a week:	How many times a week:	How many times a week:
Duration (of 1 exercise): minutes	Duration (of 1 exercise): minutes	Duration (of 1 exercise): minutes
Intensity:	Intensity:	Intensity:

Auxiliary table for estimation of intensity of physical activity

Verbal description	Rest	Very,	Very	Light	Mode-	Some-	Heavy	Very	Very,	Maxi-
		very	light		rate	what		heavy	very	mum
		light				hard			heavy	
Numeric rating (score)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Physical activity - evaluation

HHYSICAL ACIMIY



HREQUENCY (Hownany tines...)

The score represents a cumulative sumfor all activities including those that are undertaken rarely (<1 times a week).

To ensure that exercise has the

To ensure that exercise has the desired effect it must be performed regularly, at least three times a week, preferably more often.

		7	5
Qite Insufficient	Insufficient	Sufficient	Hgh Quite () Sufficient
0	1 2	3 4 weekly	5 6 7

SHKHNEX

		1160			
Low	Border	Sufficient	Hgh		Very Hgh()
0	500	1000	1500	200	2500

These sporting activities/exercise was evaluated. Bisk walking at long distances, Cycling exercise-cycle, Fitness centre (strength-training)

Sport-Index represents a comprehensive assessment of the level of sporting activities/exercise. It included an assessment of frequency, dration and intensity. All sports which are undertaken regularly (at least once a week) are assessed and the score is then added up. Values >700 may be regarded as afficient.

Stress I

Psychosocial stress

• Do you think that you are often exposed to stress situations?

NO, I don't	Seldom	Quite frequently	YES, very frequently	
	\square 2	□ 3	□ 4	

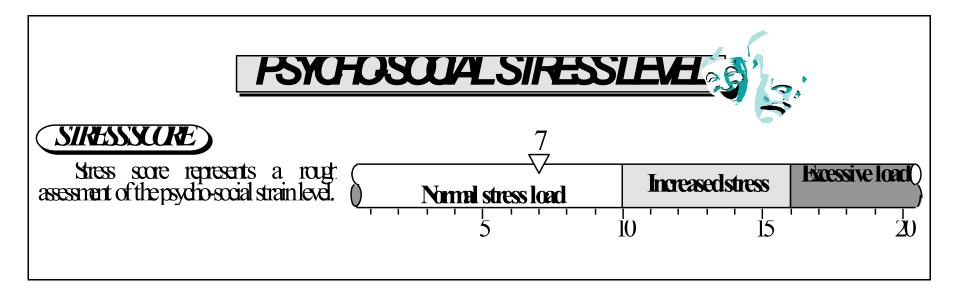
• How do you manage to cope with the stress?

Very we	Quite well	Not very well	Poorly
		□ 3	

Try to score your overall stress on a 1 to 10 scale:
 (1 = no or little stress, 10 = exceptionally heavy stress load)



Psychosocial stress evaluation



Bortner scale

1.	You are never late		You don't care about being late
2.	You avoid competing with others	012345678901234567890123456789012345 ===	You have a competitive nature
3.	You speed up a conversation (e.g. finish sentences for others) and answer once you have guessed the meaning		You are a patient listener, you always let others finish what they have to say
4.	You live in a rush	012345678901234567890123456789012345 $012345678901234567890123456789012345$ $012345678901234567890123456789012345$	You do not let yourself being chased, in principle you always avoid rush
5.	You have the patience to wait	= 012345678901234567890123456789012345 == 0123456789012345 == 01234567890123456789012345 == 0123456789012345	You are very impatient while waiting
6.	You put a lot of effort in anything you do	012345678901234567890123456789012345	You take everything easy
8.	You do everything fast (e.g. eating or walking)		You are rather slow (e.g. while eating or walking)
11.	You like to take the lead and assert your views	012345678901234567890123456789012345 012345678901234567890123456789012345	You are happy to be led by others
12.	You feel self-conscious amongst others, particularly amongst those you do not know	= 012345678901234567890123456789012345 == 012345678901234567890123456789012345	You feel at ease in almost any company
12			

Impe Alehanian - the behaviour of this type is -9.7 drivaterised by a high level of artistion competitiveness, assertive power, agessiveness, feelings of constant lack of time, continuous time planning and organising impatience. Internal near to achive more and more results in shorter and shorter time intervals. High level of activation of the nervous system. Type A behavior increases the nisk of cardovascular dresses.

Initability - increased initability of the nervous system high sensitivity towards initation. The behaviour demonstrates inadequate response to various stimuli. Negative emotions persist a long time.

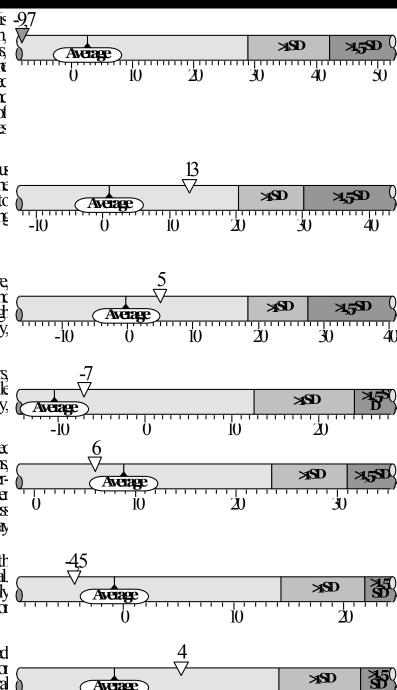
lension - feelings of inner tension, pressure, anxiety, lack of ability to relax both mixels are soil. The tension may manifest itself through deterioration in mental functions, e.g. memory, attention etc.

Histility - hostile, spiteful approach to others, sometimes to creself. The behaviour of hostile individuals includes signs of animosity, aggressiveness and destructiveness.

Interpersonal sensitivity - increased perceptiveness, sensitivity to social situations, partologically increased oversentitiveness in interpersonal relationships - both in family and other groups. Signs include, among others, unwillingness to get involved in social activities. These may offen causestiess.

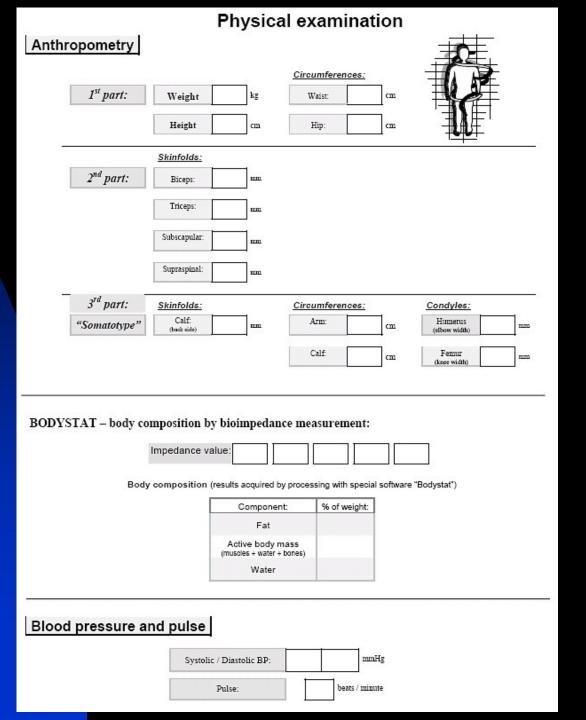
Litie events - subjective perception of events with an immediate regative influence on the individual. Their impact on mental health may be highly stressful and may contribute to a number of minor or major diseases

Hustration-any failure to meet a specific need State of organism caused by postporning of or failure to meet a particular need. The behavioural pattern deplays signs of emotional tension and figurett anxious reactions. Governe feeling of



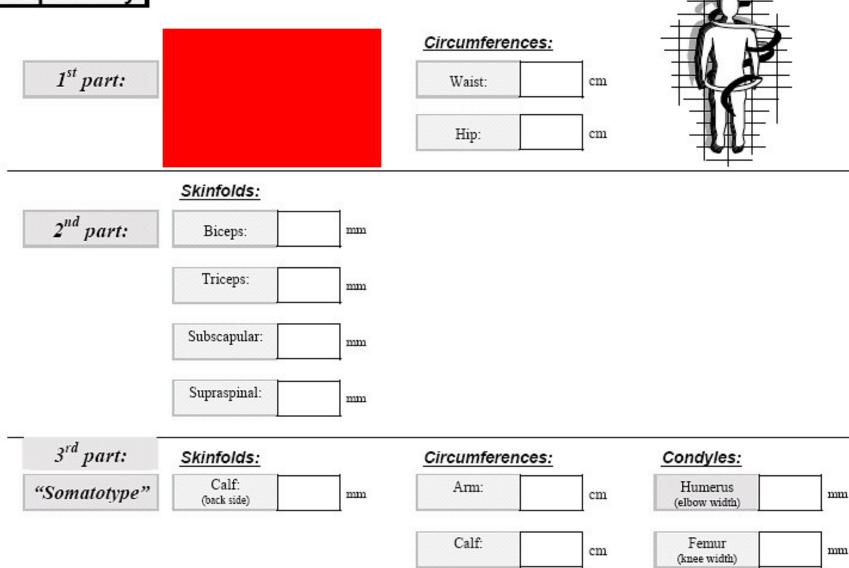
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Physical examination

Anthropometry



Anthropometry



Antinopometry

Your height is 176cm and your weight is 81kg.

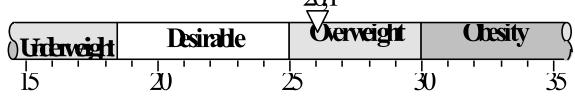


BM (Body mass Index) is currently the most videly used index to assess adequate weight. It has a certain shortcoming namely that it does not reflect the differences in body composition. For a detailed assessment therefore, it is advisable to consider also the results of skin fold measurement, impedance measurement, so matic type determination, etc.

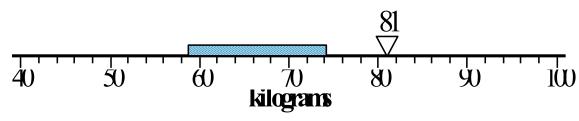
Recommended weight rage:

The dagamshows the relation between your actual veight and recommended veight, expressed in kilogans. The recommended range (show as hatchedrectangle) has been established on the basis of your height, sex and recommended range of BM. The recommendations have similar limitations as the BM.

BM (bodyweight [kg]/bodyheight² [m]):

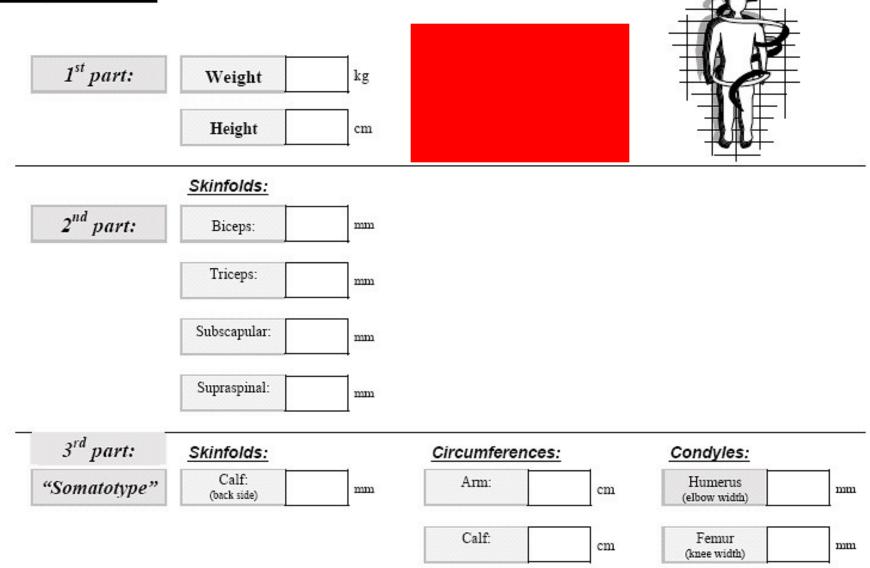


Lower burntry: 54kg; Upper burntry: 74kg.

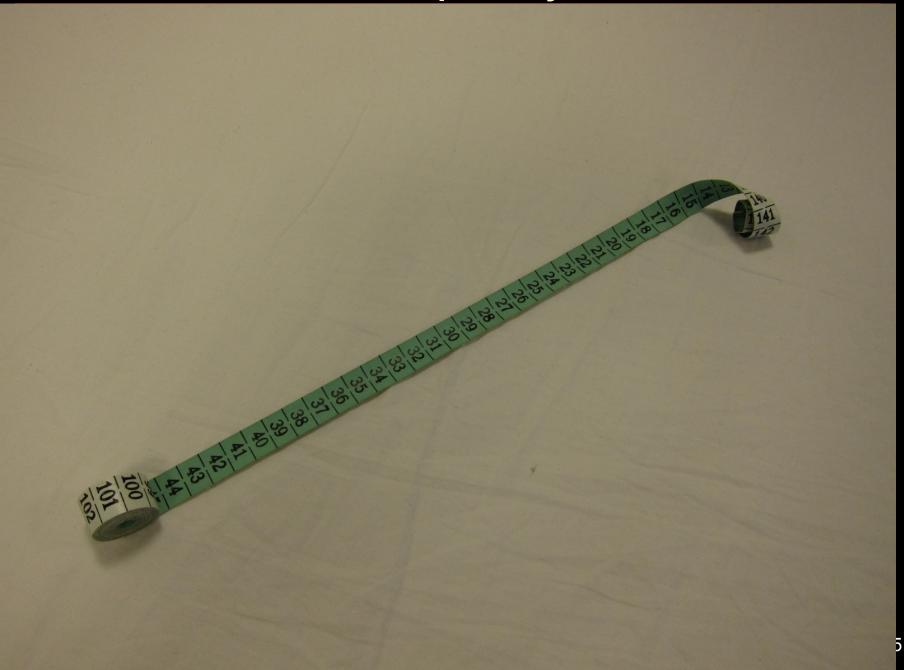


Physical examination

Anthropometry



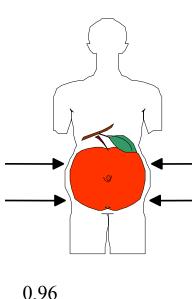
Anthropometry



Waist / Hip Ratio evaluation

Index WHR

Not only appearance but also the health risk to an individual is, apart from the total amount of body fat, influenced by its distribution, i.e. the type of depositing. There are two major types: **the male type** (android, apple, central) with fat depositing in abdominal area which is less favourable in terms of health than **the female type** (gynoid, pear) with fat depositing rather in the gluteofemoral area, i.e. at buttocks and thighs. WHR (Waist/Hip Ratio) is the most widely used indicator of fat distribution. The diagram shows the position of your WHR value - the depicted categories and their borders correspond with your sex (different criteria for men and women).



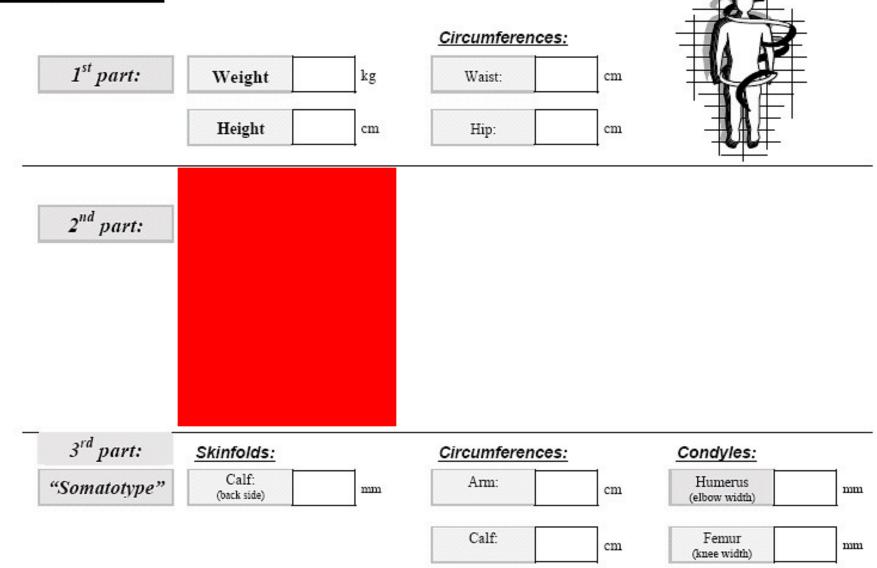
							$ \sqrt{2}$	
	PERIPH	ERAL	N	eutral	Rather CENTRAL	C	ENTRAL	
			1 1	1 1 1				
0,6	0,65	0,7	0,75	0,8	0,	85 0,9	0,95	1

Risky WHR					
Women	> 0.85				
Men	> 1.0				

Waist circumference	Normal	Moderate risk	High risk
Women	< 80	80 - 87	> 87
Men	< 94	94 - 101	> 101

Physical examination

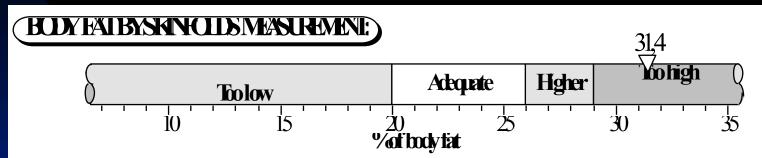
Anthropometry



Anthropometry



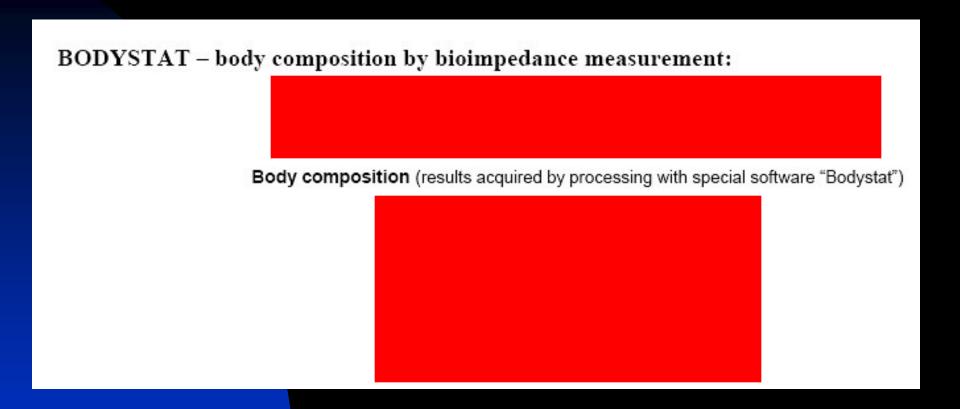
Evaluation of 4 skinfolds measurement



Measurement of skintolds is one of the most commonly used methods of establishing the amount of body fat. It has certain disadvantages, especially that only substances fat is measured. The result usually well correlates with the overall fat amount but may not give an completely accurate assessment in terms of visceral fat amount. For that reason it is best to combine it with impedance measurement.

Body fat %		Low	Normal	Overweight	Obesity
Women		< 20	20 - 26	26 - 30	>30
Men		< 12	12 - 18	18 - 25	> 25

BODYSTAT measurement



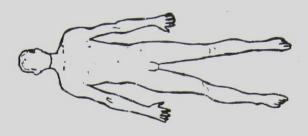
Anthropometry - Bodystat



Anthropometry - Bodystat Umistění elektrod na noze červená - na kloubem ukazováku

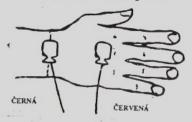
Anthropometry - Bodystat

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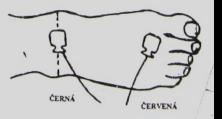


Obr 6: Umístění elektrod

Umístění elektrod na ruce červená - za kloubem prostředníku černá - na zápěstí

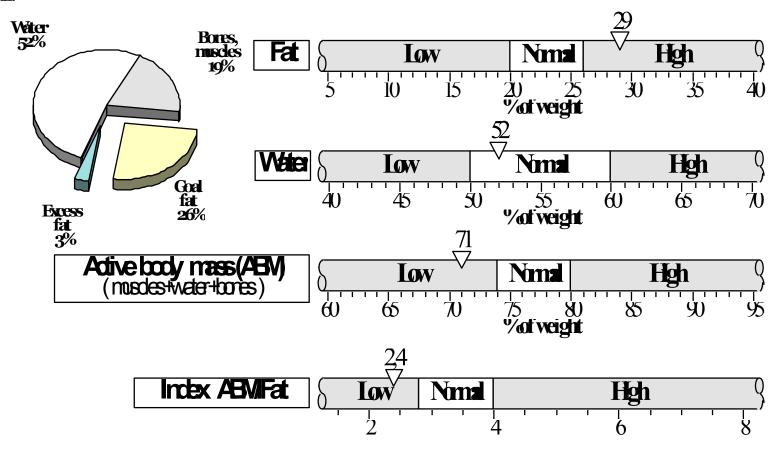


Umístění elektrod na noze -červená - na kloubem ukazováku černá - na úrovni kotníku



Baly composition by impedance measurement:

Compostion of the body is a very important indicator of the actual state of human organism and its physical condition. The important factors are the anounts of fat and active body mass (ABM), which together represent the body weight. The total weight alone is less significant - e.g. a misular individual may appear, according to his her weight, height and associated indices (BM) as obese, while in reality he she may have a perfect body composition. And on the other hand, an individual with standard weight, according to tables and indices, may be truly obese (i.e. have too much fat and too little miscle tissues). A negative sign may be not only an excessive but also too low % of body fat (exaggerated fear of obesity, mental ancrexia). The impedance measurement is extremely important for monitoring drangs over a period of time - e.g. a weight loss as a result of a det may only reflect a loss of vater amount, on the other hand, under certain circumstances it is possible to gain weight as a result of exercise and a bequertly lose it again - if the capacious fat tissue is being replaced by the less capacious, but heavier active body mass.



Physical examination

Anthropometry

"Somatotype"

			Circumference	<u>s:</u>	
1st part:	Weight	kg	Waist:	cm	
	Height	cm	Hip:	cm	
	Skinfolds:	201			1
2 nd part:	Biceps:	mm			
	Triceps:	mm			
	Subscapular:	mm			
	Supraspinal:	mm			
3 rd part:					

Somatotype evaluation

The sonatotype expresses the norphological structure of an individual on the basis of an interrelation of three denotes. Your sometaype.

Endorathy: Mesonathy: Edorathy

54:48:13

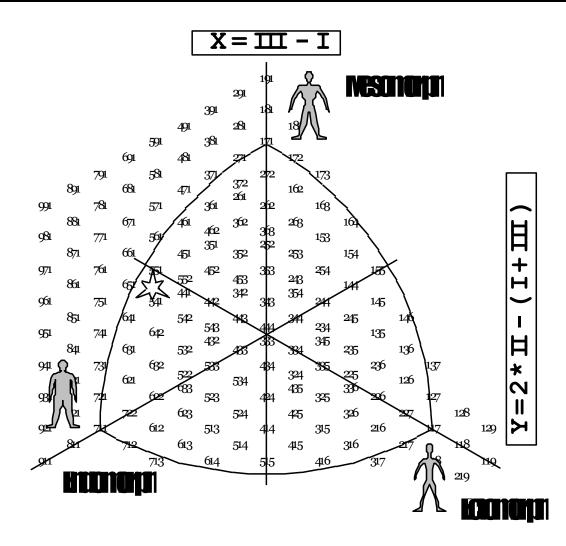
1. **Lindomorphy** - characterises the level of fatness according to shutaneous fat

II. Msonorphy - expresses the level of muck and skeleton development
III. Reconorphy - determines the level of sinness frailness and relative length of links

The first two components may be influenced

thethirdisgenetic

Each individual has a different ratio of these three components. Their values are expressed by means of a numeric ratio of three quantities



The type of body build and the individual's appearance are result of combination of all three. The triangle dag am will show you

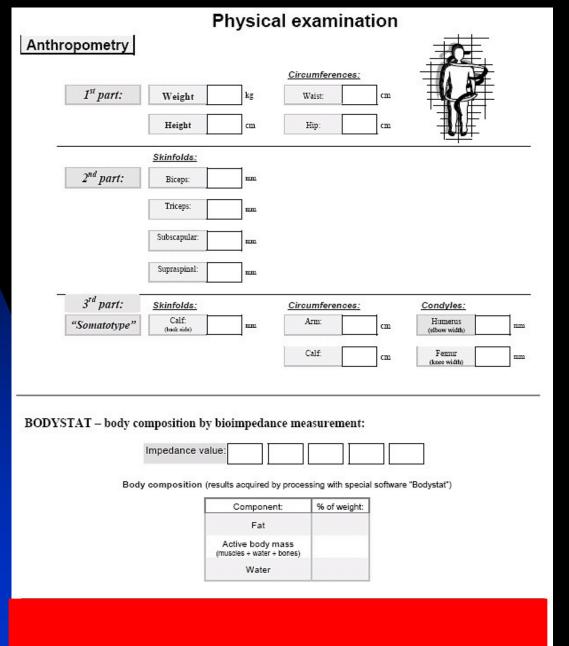
which components prevail for you (your somatic type is marked by an asterisk).

People with prevailing endomorphic element easily gain fat, people with prevailing mesomorphy easily gain muscles are people with prevailing ectomorphic element easily keep slim

Condyles (elbow and knee width



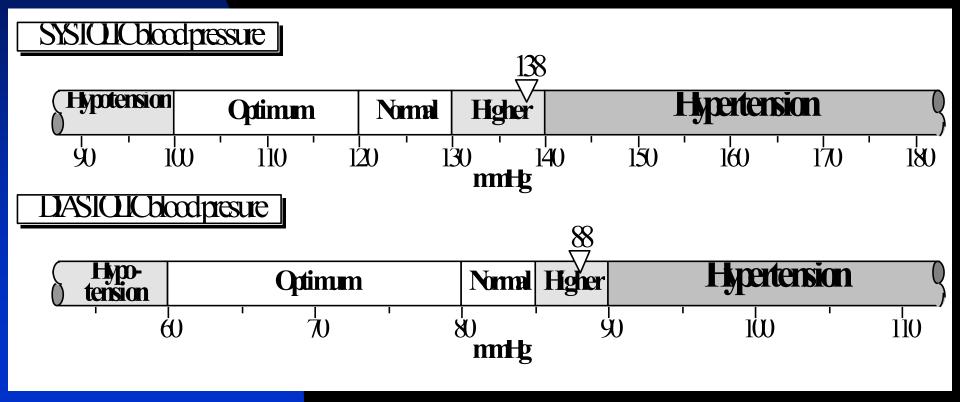
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Blood Pressure + Pulse





Page 11:

Fitness assessment - ergometry Protocol used: ☐ - Bruce 🗆 - Naughton ☐ - Astrand $\Box\,$ - Accelerated Naughton 🗌 - Heart trainer Perceived exertion (Borg scale): 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 1 2 3 5 Minute: Rating: Time - exercise duration: min : sec Maximal heart rate: Beats / minute VO2 max: ml/kg/min Maximal workload: Watts

Basic spirometry

	1 st measurement	2 nd measurement	3 ^{ra} measurement	
FEV ₁ :				litres
FVC:				litres

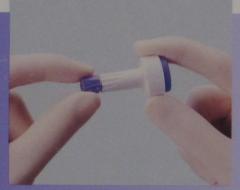
REFLOTRON



ACCU-CHEK® Safe-T-Pro Plus

200 STERILE, SINGLE-USE LANCING DEVICES WITH 3 DEPTH SETTINGS









Consult the instructions for use / Consulter les instructions d'utilisation / Lea las instrucciones de uso / Consultar as instruções de uso / Se brugsanvisningen / Se bruksanvisningen / Se bruksanvisningen / Lea käyttöohjeet / Raadpleeg de gebruiksaanwijzing / Leggere le istruzioni per l'uso / Gebrauchsanweisung beachten / Patrz instrukcja obsługi / Lásd a használati útmutatót / Βλέπε οδηγίες χρήσης

Gauge / Diamètre de l'aiguille / Diámetro de la aguja / Diâmetro da agulha / Nålens diameter / Läpimitta / Diameter van de naald / Diametro dell'ago / Durchmesser der Nadel / Średnica ostrza / Átmérő / Διάμετρος αιχμής: 23 G, 0.65 mm

Depth / Profondeur de piqûre / Profundidad / Graus de profundidade / Indstiksdybde / Stickdjup / Dybde / Pistosyvyydet / Prikdiepte / Profondità di penetrazione / Stechtiefe / Głębokość nakłucia / Szúrásmélység / Βάθος τρυπήματος:
1.3 mm; 1.8 mm; 2.3 mm

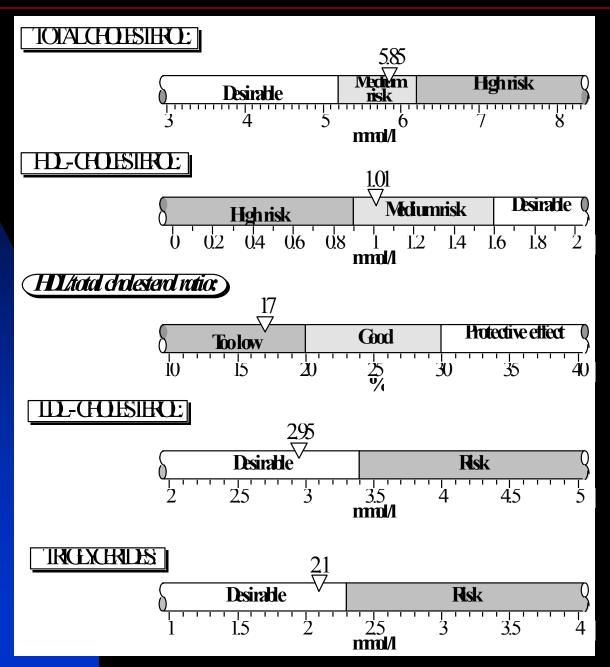








Biochemical blood examination



Ergometry

Fitness assessment - ergometry

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					Pr	otocol	used:													
						□ - Bi □ - Ai □ - H		iner				Naught Accele		aughto	n					
Minute:	xertio	n (Bor)	g scale	e): 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rating:	_															10		10		
						Ti	me – e	exercis	e dura	tion:			min :	sec						
							Ma	aximal	heart	rate:		Ве	ats / m	inute						
									VO2	max:		ml	/kg/mii	1						
							Ma	aximal	work	load:		W	atts							

Ergometry





H-MSCALH INESS TESTING- Boyde Ergmetry

Total time duration: 13minUs

IEMLCFICADACHEMD(Bueprotood):

				13			
Wamun	1st level	2ndlevel	3th level	4 h level	5th level	6th level	7th level ()
() 12.2nl/lg/ni n	17.4n/lg/ni	2ndlevel 24,8nl/lg/n	i 34.3nMg/n		56,7nl/kg/ni	68,2n1/lg/n	79.5n/lg/nin
0	3	6	9 ' '	12	15	' ' 18	21 24
O	J	O	minu	tes .	1.5	10	21 27

The highest workload during then examination was 200 Watt, which is 2.47 Watt/kg.

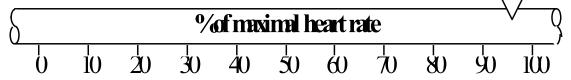
HINESSEVALUATIONACCORDINGTOVO:hax

				40		
Veryweak	Weak	Below average	Average	Above average	Good	Verygood ()
20 25		30	35 ml/k	40 gmin	45 50	55 60

ACH VEDERCENTACE OF MAXIMAL HEARTRATE

Your heart nate reached the value 189 hearts per minute during examination on eigenster. Theoretical maximum value for you age is 197 hearts per minute. Reached percentage:

95



Spirometry

Basic spirometry

	1 st measurement	2 nd measurement	3 rd measurement	
FEV ₁ :				litres
FVC:				litres

SPIROMETRY X
FEV1: 2.8 litres
FVC: 3.6 litres
< BACK END ENTER

Spirometry



Spirometry

HESTRAICKIONS

