

Introduction

a common and essential pulmonary function test Spirometry is performed worldwide to diagnosis and manage patients with respiratory conditions. It involves patient forcefully exhaling air into a mouthpiece and is considered an Aerosol Generating Procedure¹ (AGP). Due to a higher risk of COVID-19 transmission, Spirometry testing in lung function laboratories worldwide, has been greatly reduced or ceased and has been operationally challenging to run.



The team successfully developed, validated and installed 3 SpiroBooths in the lung function laboratory and achieved

To run this service in KK Women's and Children's Hospital (KKH),

- Technologists must conduct Spirometry in full Personal Protective 1) Equipment (PPE)
- Spirometry have to be done in isolation rooms & 2) properly disinfected therafter

Negative Impact:

- 1) Poorer patient and staff experience and well-being
- 2) Poorer communication & demonstration to children in PPE
- 3) Reduced slots due to higher turnaround time & limited rooms
- 4) More PPE used
- 5) Delaying and hampering clinical decision/care

three significant outcomes.

(1) Improved turn-around time to meet the demand for spirometry tests as in the pre-COVID period



Air Filtration efficacy²

Objective:

To develop a novel, self-contained, purpose-built booth - "Spirobooth" to tackle this, with an aim to conduct spirometry *safely*, *effectively* and efficiently during COVID-19 and beyond.

Methodology



A team comprising of respiratory physicians, lung function technologists, infectious disease specialists and administrative, engineering experts were put together to execute this project between Jun 2020 to Jan 2021.

- Achieved 99.4% filtration efficiency for 3µm particles.
- Achieved 99.9% filtration efficacy for airborne infectious particulate matter (Bacteriophage - p22)

Ultraviolent-C sterilisation safety²

- Achieved 99.99% disinfection (4 log reduction) in 3.5min on high touch areas (based on surrogate target microorganism influenza A virus)
- UVC leakage through booth measured was between 0.03 to 0.13 μ w/cm². Well within the recommended safe limit of $< 0.2 \,\mu w/cm^2$

(3) Improved Patient & Staff Experience



SpiroBooth. 1: AIRTECH ACP-897CH Clean Partition HEPA filter system; 2: UVC system; 3: Chair; 4: Intercom; 5: stainless steel base for the clip-on height adjustable holder for the spirometer mouthpiece (optional); 6: spirometer; 7: holder tray; 8: PC monitor; 9: UVC disinfection system control panel.

Patient feedback (n=80) and a time-motion study (n=30) was performed over 3,136 patients to evaluate how this setup has been compared to pre-COVID-19 times.

Reference

¹Helgeson, S. A., Lim, K. G., Lee, A. S., Niven, A. S., & Patel, N. M. (2020). Aerosol Generation during Spirometry. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 17(12), 1637–1639. https://doi.org/10.1513/AnnalsATS.202005-569RL ²Thomas, B., Teo, J. C., Teo, J. Y., Tan, K., Thoon, K. C., Teoh, O. H., Pugalenthi, A., & Chan, Y. H. (2021). SpiroBooth-innovation to mitigate COVID-19 risk in the lung function laboratory. *Pediatric pulmonology*, 56(10), 3438–3440.

Booth specification and validation tests were carefully designed according to clinical requirements and workflow.

Most patients (and parents) preferred to do the test inside the SpiroBooth.

Conclusion

Spirobooth has helped lung function laboratory maintain operational capacity and efficiency during this COVID-19 pandemic. The improved quality of care, patient and staff experience and most importantly, safety were important outcomes of this innovation. This innovation may be adopted by lung function laboratories that face similar challenges across the world.