

## ATS PATIENT INFORMATION SERIES

and do **not** smoke at least 6 hours before the test. Tell your health care provider if you have had a cold or upper respiratory infection in the 4 weeks before the test. These can also affect the test results.

You may need to stop certain medicines before taking the challenge test. Different medicines have to be stopped at different times based on how long they stay in your body. Ask your health care provider which medicines you should stop taking and when you should stop them.

Medicines which may need to be stopped before a Methacholine or Histamine Challenge Test	
If you are taking this medicine...	Stop taking it this long before the test....
Quick-acting bronchodilators such as <i>albuterol</i> (Proventil <sup>®</sup> , Ventolin <sup>®</sup> , ProAir <sup>®</sup> ), <i>levalbuterol</i> (Xopenex <sup>®</sup> ) or <i>pirbuterol</i> (Maxair <sup>®</sup> )	8 hours
Long-acting bronchodilators such as <i>formoterol</i> (Foradil <sup>®</sup> ), <i>salmeterol</i> (Serevent <sup>®</sup> ) or <i>tiotropium</i> (Spiriva <sup>®</sup> )	48 hours (some centers may ask you to be off of tiotropium for 1 week prior to testing)
Combination products such as <i>budesonide/formoterol</i> (Symbicort <sup>®</sup> ) or <i>fluticasone/salmeterol</i> (Advair <sup>®</sup> )	48 hours
Antihistamines (such as <i>certirizine</i> (Zyrtec <sup>®</sup> ), <i>fenofenadine</i> (Allegra <sup>®</sup> ) or <i>loratadine</i> (Claritin <sup>®</sup> ))	12 to 24 hours. Check with your health care provider or testing center to find out when you should stop these medications prior to testing.
<i>Cromolyn sodium</i> (Intal <sup>®</sup> )	8 hours
<i>Nedocromil</i> (Tilade <sup>®</sup> )	48 hours
Leukotriene modifiers such as <i>montelukast</i> (Singulair <sup>®</sup> ) or <i>zileuton</i> (Accolate <sup>®</sup> )	24 hours
<i>Ipratropium bromide</i> (Atrovent <sup>®</sup> ) or <i>ipratropium/albuterol</i> (Combivent <sup>®</sup> )	24 hours
Theophylline medicines (There are many brands such as Theo-Dur <sup>®</sup> , Theolair <sup>®</sup> , Theo-24 <sup>®</sup> , Uniphy <sup>®</sup> etc.)	12 to 24 hours. Check with your health care provider or testing center to find out when you should stop these medications prior to testing.
Inhaled corticosteroids such as <i>beclomethasone</i> (QVAR <sup>®</sup> ), <i>budesonide</i> (Pulmicort <sup>®</sup> ), <i>fluticasone</i> (Flovent <sup>®</sup> ), <i>mometasone furoate</i> (Asmanex <sup>®</sup> ) or <i>triamcinolone</i> (Azmacort <sup>®</sup> )	These do not always need to be stopped. Check with your health care provider or the testing center.

Also make a list of any over the counter medications you are taking for your breathing or for sinus congestion or allergies. Check with your health care provider or testing center if these will affect the test results.

### What can I expect to feel when taking a Methacholine Challenge Test?

The challenge study is designed to see if your airways tighten, so if your airways do not tighten, you may

have no symptoms at all. If your airways do tighten during the test, you may have symptoms of an "asthma attack." You may cough, wheeze, feel chest tightness or be short of breath. If the test results show that your airways are tightening, you will be given a bronchodilator that will relieve the symptoms. The test is done in a Pulmonary Diagnostic Laboratory with trained staff and a health care provider available during the study.

### Is there a chance that I may not be able to have the Methacholine Challenge Test?

There are several reasons you may not be able to undergo the MCT. You should not have the test for the following reasons:

- your lung function is too low after the first spirometry test
- heart attack or stroke in the last 3 months
- uncontrolled blood pressure
- certain types of blood vessels problems (e.g. aortic or cerebral aneurysm)
- pregnant or nursing

When in doubt about whether or not you should have this test, ask your health care provider and discuss your concerns with the testing center.

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For more information contact the following websites:

**Guidelines for Methacholine and Exercise Challenge Testing-1999. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2000, 161: 309-329. ATS Patient Information Series: Pulmonary Function Tests, <http://www.thoracic.org/sections/education/patient-education/patient-information-series/index>**

## Rx Taking Action

- ✓ If you have a cold, increased coughing, or are feeling ill the day of the test, check with the testing center about postponing your test.
- ✓ Check with the testing center to find out if any medicines need to be stopped before your challenge test and for how long.
- ✓ Ask your health care provider to explain the results of your test.

Doctor's Office Telephone:

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[www.thoracic.org](http://www.thoracic.org)



AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY

# Patient Information Series

## Lung Function Studies: Methacholine or Challenge Test

Challenge tests or challenge studies, are types of tests that measure if your lung function changes after you breathe in specific chemicals. In the US, the most common chemical used in this test is methacholine. The chemical histamine may also

be used in the test. The reason for using either of these chemicals and the procedures are the same. A challenge study may be done to see if you have asthma or how well your asthma medicine is working.

### Are there other names for challenge studies?

Challenge studies may be referred to by several different names: methacholine challenge test (MCT), methacholine inhalation test, bronchoprovocation test, histamine challenge test and histamine inhalation test.

### Why have I been asked to get a challenge study?

Your health care provider may have ordered a methacholine challenge test (MCT) to find out if your breathing problem is from asthma. If you have asthma, your provider may order the test to check if your asthma is under control.

### What can I expect during a Methacholine Challenge Test (MCT)?

If you have asthma, your airways will tighten when you breathe in methacholine. During the MCT, you will inhale a very small dosage of methacholine. If your breathing does not change with the first dosage, you will be asked to inhale progressively larger dosages of methacholine. If your airways tighten at any point, you will be given an inhaled bronchodilator medicine that will re-open your airways. Often, the person administering the test will know that your airways are tightening before you do because of the breathing test (spirometry) you will be asked to perform before and following each step of the test. For more information on the spirometry test, see *ATS Patient Information Series: Pulmonary Function Tests* at website below.

The basic steps for a methacholine (or histamine) challenge test are as follows:

1. You will do a spirometry test to see what your



baseline lung function is. If your lung function is not limited, you will move to the next step of the challenge test.

2. In this step, you may or may not be asked to breathe a harmless saline (salt water) solution before repeating the spirometry test.
3. If your lung function does not change, you will be asked to breathe in a very low dose of methacholine.
4. You will repeat the spirometry test immediately after inhaling the chemical and again a few minutes later.
5. If your lung function does not change after the first very small dose of methacholine, you will inhale the next higher dose of methacholine that is a little stronger than the first dose. You will then do spirometry again.
6. As long as you do not react to the methacholine, you will continue the test, inhaling stronger doses of the chemical (usually between 5-10 doses total) followed by spirometry testing.
7. As soon as your lungs show a worsening in lung function, you will be given an inhaled bronchodilator treatment (usually albuterol or levalbuterol) to help re-open your airways. You will then repeat the spirometry test to make sure your lungs have returned to normal.
8. You will not leave the test area until your breathing has returned to normal. You may therefore be asked to wait for an hour or more, before being allowed to go home.

### What should I do or not do before a Methacholine Challenge Test?

- Do not eat or drink any caffeine containing products such as coffee, tea, cola drinks, energy drinks, Mountain Dew™ or chocolate on the day of the test. The caffeine in these products can act as a weak bronchodilator and result in inaccurate test results.
- Do not exercise for at least 6 hours before the test

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