

Pulmonary Diagnostics: Hypoxic Challenge (Altitude Simulation Test)

Site Applicability

St. Paul's Hospital

Practice Level

Respiratory Therapist

Requirements

Hypoxic challenge testing (HCT) is used to help determine whether a person with respiratory disease needs in-flight oxygen; it does not assess fitness for air travel.

Persons currently requiring long term oxygen therapy will not be assessed for in flight oxygen.

A respiratory therapist must directly observe the patient spontaneously breathing 15% O₂ gas mixture for the entire duration of testing.

Need to Know

HCT uses an inspired gas mixture containing 15% oxygen. This hypoxic gas mixture gives an approximate similar inspired oxygen tension (PO₂) to breathing air at the maximum allowable cabin pressure altitude (8000 feet).

Indications:

Possible indications include the following, although need for testing is assessed in the specific patient context:

- Resting SpO₂ 88% to 95% on room air
- Exercise induced hypoxemia
- Previous respiratory related air travel intolerance
- Chronic lung disease at risk of in-flight hypoxemia
- Recent respiratory exacerbation or respiratory related discharge from hospital
- Severe respiratory muscle weakness or chest wall deformity in whom FVC is less than 1 L

Contraindications:

- Resting SpO₂ less than 88% on room air



Equipment and Supplies

- Pulse oximeter
- Hypoxic challenge worksheet
- Hypoxic challenge gas cylinder containing 15% oxygen, balance nitrogen
- Hans Rudolph one-way valve
- Silicone mouthpiece
- Microgard filter
- Nose clips
- Small bore O₂ tubing
- Reservoir bag

Procedure

Steps

1. Measure the patient's SpO₂ on room air while resting. Monitor pulse oximetry for a minimum of 2 minutes to obtain an accurate measurement.
2. Use large reservoir bag set up with O₂ tubing attached directly to 15% oxygen gas. Open the tank, and allow reservoir bag to fully inflate with 15% oxygen gas mixture.
3. Ensure nose clips are secure by instructing the patient to perform a sniff test. Coach the patient to form a tight lip seal on the mouthpiece of the Hans Rudolph valve system and encourage them to breathe normally from the hypoxic gas mixture.
4. Using HCT worksheet, record SpO₂ each minute for 15 minutes. If SpO₂ is above 92% by the end of 15 minutes, conclude the test. If SpO₂ is not stable by the end of 15 minutes, extend the test duration to 20 minutes and record SpO₂ at each additional minute.
5. If SpO₂ remains below 88% for greater than 2 minutes, stop the test and record the recovery time.
6. If SpO₂ remains between 88% to 92% after 15 minutes, obtain an arterial blood gas sample while the patient is still breathing the hypoxic challenge gas. See: [B-00-12-12002](#) – Arterial Blood Gas Puncture (Respiratory Therapy).
7. Remove patient from the reservoir system, discard nose clips, and monitor the resting SpO₂ on room air to ensure the patient's SpO₂ is greater than 89%.

Documentation

- Complete "Hypoxic Altitude Simulation Test" PowerForm within CST PowerChart. Print one copy for interpretation.
- If an ABG sample was obtained, complete the "RT Blood Gas Puncture Collection" PowerForm within CST PowerChart. Print one copy of ABG lab results for interpretation.

References

2022 BTS Clinical Statement on air travel for passengers with respiratory disease

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