

[Request an Appointment](#)[Find a Doctor](#)[Find a Job](#)[Give Now](#)[Log in to Patient Account](#)[English](#)[Patient Care & Health Information](#) [Tests & Procedures](#)

Spirometry

[Request an Appointment](#)[About](#)

Overview

[Print](#)

Spirometry (spy-ROM-uh-tree) is a common office test used to assess how well your lungs work by measuring how much air you inhale, how much you exhale and how quickly you exhale.

Spirometry is used to diagnose asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and other conditions that affect breathing. Spirometry may also be used periodically to monitor your lung condition and check whether a treatment for a chronic lung condition is helping you breathe better.

Why it's done

Your doctor may suggest a spirometry test if he or she suspects your signs or symptoms may be caused by a chronic lung condition such as:

- Asthma
- COPD
- Chronic bronchitis
- Emphysema

Advertisement

Mayo Clinic does not endorse companies or products. Advertising revenue supports our not-for-profit mission.

Advertising & Sponsorship[Policy](#) | [Opportunities](#) | [Ad Choices](#)

Mayo Clinic Marketplace

Check out these best-sellers and special offers on books and newsletters from Mayo Clinic.

[NEW – Guide to Fibromyalgia](#)[Instant access – Mayo Clinic Health Letter](#)[Diabetes? This diet works ...](#)[Stop osteoporosis in its tracks](#)[The Mayo Clinic Diet Online](#)

- Pulmonary fibrosis

If you've already been diagnosed with a chronic lung disorder, spirometry may be used periodically to check how well your medications are working and whether your breathing problems are under control. Spirometry may be ordered before a planned surgery to check if your lung function is adequate for the rigors of an operation. Additionally, spirometry may be used to screen for occupational-related lung disorders.

More Information

[Asthma](#)

[Asthma attack](#)

[Emphysema](#)

[Show more related information](#)

Request an Appointment at Mayo Clinic

Risks

Spirometry is generally a safe test. You may feel short of breath or dizzy for a moment after you perform the test.

Because the test requires some exertion, it isn't performed if you've had a recent heart attack or some other heart condition. Rarely, the test triggers severe breathing problems.

How you prepare

Follow your doctor's instructions about whether you should avoid use of inhaled breathing medications or other medications before the test. Other preparations include the following:

- Wear loose clothing that won't interfere with your ability to take a deep breath.
- Avoid eating a large meal before your test, so it will be easier to breathe.

What you can expect

A spirometry test requires you to breathe into a tube attached to a machine called a spirometer. Before you do the test, a nurse, a technician or your doctor will give you specific instructions. Listen carefully and ask questions if something is not clear. Doing the test correctly is necessary for accurate and meaningful results.



Spirometer

In general, you can expect the following during a spirometry test:

- You'll likely be seated during the test.
- A clip will be placed on your nose to keep your nostrils closed.
- You will take a deep breath and breathe out as hard as you can for several seconds into the tube. It's important that your lips create a seal around the tube, so that no air leaks out.
- You'll need to do the test at least three times to make sure your results are relatively consistent. If there is too much variation among the three outcomes, you may need to repeat the test again. The highest value among three close test results is used as the final result.
- The entire process usually takes less than 15 minutes.

Your doctor may give you an inhaled medication to open your lungs (bronchodilator) after the initial round of tests. You'll need to wait 15 minutes and then do another set of measurements. Your doctor then can compare the results of

the two measurements to see whether the bronchodilator improved your airflow.

Results

Key spirometry measurements include the following:

- **Forced vital capacity (FVC).** This is the largest amount of air that you can forcefully exhale after breathing in as deeply as you can. A lower than normal FVC reading indicates restricted breathing.
- **Forced expiratory volume (FEV).** This is how much air you can force from your lungs in one second. This reading helps your doctor assess the severity of your breathing problems. Lower FEV-1 readings indicate more significant obstruction.

By Mayo Clinic Staff

Request an Appointment at Mayo Clinic

Share on:  Facebook  Twitter  Print Aug. 17, 2017

[Show references](#) 

Related

[Asthma](#)

[Asthma attack](#)

[Atelectasis](#)

[Show more related content](#)

Spirometry

[About](#)



[Request Appointment](#) | [Contact Us](#)
[About Mayo Clinic](#) | [Employees](#) | [Find a Job](#)
[Site Map](#) | [About This Site](#)



Mayo Clinic is a not-for-profit organization. Make a donation.

Any use of this site constitutes your agreement to the [Terms and Conditions](#) and [Privacy Policy](#) linked below.

[Terms and Conditions](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Notice of Privacy Practices](#)

[Notice of Nondiscrimination](#)

[Manage Cookies](#)

A single copy of these materials may be reprinted for noncommercial personal use only. "Mayo," "Mayo Clinic," "MayoClinic.org," "Mayo Clinic Healthy Living," and the triple-shield Mayo Clinic logo are trademarks of Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.



This site complies with the HONcode standard for trustworthy health information: [verify here.](#)