ANEXO 4. Estudios excluidos de nuestro trabajo, motivos de la exclusión de la revisión sistemática y citas bibliográficas.

ESTUDIOS EXCLUIDOS EN NUESTRO TRABAJO

| Estudio (primer autor, año) | Motivo de exclusión de la revisión sistemática |
|---|---|
| Barrueco 2017 | Uso del miniespirómetro Piko-6 |
| Chibana 2011 | |
| Duong-Quy 2009 | |
| Fritz 2011 | |
| Hidalgo Sierra 2018 | |
| Kaufmann 2009 | |
| Lorenzo 2017 | |
| Midodzi 2013 | |
| Peixoto 2018 | |
| Sichletidis 2011 | |
| Toda 2009 | |
| Van den Bemt 2014 | |
| Wada 2010 | |
| Pérez Padilla 2013 | Otros espirómetros portátiles |
| Kozaki 2011 | Uso espirómetro Hi-Check (análogo a COPD-6), sin valore numéricos |
| Akpinar 2006 | Uso de espirometría convencional |
| Castillo 2009 | |
| Castillo 2015 | |
| Pérez Padilla 2013 | |
| Price 2009 | |
| Stratelis 2004 | |
| Stratelis 2006 | |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Stupnytska 2013 | |
| Vandevoorde 2005 | |
| Antón 2016 | Uso del miniespirómetro COPD-6 sin utilidad diagnóstica |
| Muller 2012 | Realización a todos o parte de pacientes incluidos de COPD-6 y/o cuestionario, no se realiza espirometría |
| Schermer 2018 | |
| Sui 2015 | |
| Yawn 2014 | |
| Moranta 2015 | A los enfermos les realiza cuestionario, si es positivo, les realiza COPD-6, y si VEF1/VEF6 <0,75 les deriva a espirometría convencional |
| Banka 2017 | Compara espirometría convencional con Peak-flow portátil, no usa espirómetro portátil |
| Kjeldgaard 2017 | Se realiza COPD-6 en todos los pacientes, pero en un bajo porcentaje de enfermos (949/2990) se realizó la prueba oro, la espirometría convencional |
| Banka 2017 | Este estudio compara espirometría convencional con Peak-flow portátil, no realiza COPD-6 |
| Dickens 2017 | Uso de monitor pulmonar Vitalograph, no de un miniespirómetro. |

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