

Thirty subjects were included in the physiotherapy group (age 29 [25–34] years, forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1) 40.3 [30.1–57.9]% predicted) and 11 in the control group (age 31 [28.5–36.5] years, FEV1 43.6 [31.1–51.9] % predicted). In contrast, AD had no significant effects on frequency dependence of resistance (Rrs5–Rrs19) or expiratory resistance. Moderate correlations were detected between the improvement in FEV1 and FVC and inspiratory resistance ($r = 0.53$, $p = 0.005$ and $r = 0.44$, ($p = 0.02$, respectively