

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL DATA OF CROATIAN PATIENTS WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS - FIRST RESULTS FROM THE ADULT CARE CF CENTRE

MARKELIĆ I.<sup>1</sup>, Tješić Drinković D.<sup>2, 3</sup>, Tješić Drinković D.<sup>2, 3</sup>, Samaržija M.<sup>1, 2</sup>, Vukić Dugac A.<sup>1, 2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia Department for respiratory diseases Jordanovac

8. Kongres Hrvatskog torakalnog društva

Thoracic Society

18.–21. travanj | april Hotel Westin Zagreb

8<sup>th</sup> Congress of Croatian

- <sup>2</sup> University of zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia School of Medicine
- <sup>3</sup> University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia Department of Pediatrics-CF unit

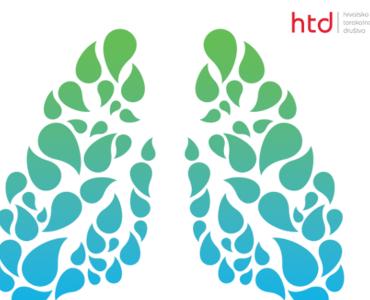
**Objective:** Objectives:

Our aim was to determine genetic, demographic and clinical characteristics of our adult cystic fibrosis (CF) patients during a five year follow up as well as trends of inpatient stays and prevalence of CF associated complications.

Methods:

In our adult CF centre, which is the first of its kind in Croatia, we performed a cross sectional study collecting and reviewing retrospectively medical records of CF patients from 2013 to 2017. Results:

A total of 25 patients were included. 11 (44%) were male and 14 (56%) were female with median age 25 years (18±33). The median age of diagnosis was 2 years (0-21). Homozygous F508del mutation was observed in 18 patients (72%). Transfer from pediatric to adult CF health care occurs at a median age of 22 years. The BMI was 21.21 kg/m2 and has not declined during a five year follow up whereas median percentage of FEV1 was 46%



## TORAKS 2018

8. Kongres Hrvatskog torakalnog društva 8<sup>th</sup> Congress of Croatian Thoracic Society

18.–21. travanj | april Hotel Westin Zagreb

(16±104) with a predicted average annual FEV1 decline of 1.3%. All patients had pancreatic insufficiency and bronchiectasis. 6 patients (24%) had CF related diabetes, 1 patient (4%) had CF related liver disease, 9 patients (36%) rhinosinusitis and 9 patients (36%) CF related bone disease. Chronic Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection is present in 18 patients (72%), chronic Staphylococcus aureus in 12 (48%) and 9 patients (36%) had both. Other pathogens included Stenotrophomonas Maltophilia, Burkholderia cepacia and Aspergillus fumigatus. From 2013 until 2017 there were 183 hospitalizations, average 7.32 per year with pulmonary exacerbation being the most common reason. In observed period, 4 patients (16%) received a lung transplant and 4 patients (16%) died, two of them due to complication after lung transplantation. Conclusion:

Knowing the importance of longitudinal studies, we have presented first such data on national level regarding adult CF population in Croatia. These efforts would ultimately be used to establish national registry of CF helping to improve outcomes in people with CF especially adult patients.