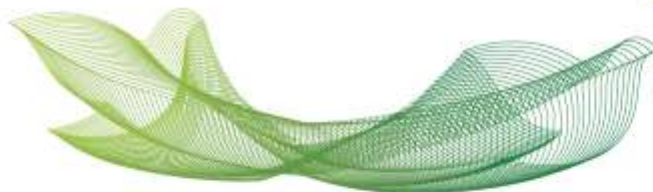


Tipo	Periódico
Título	Influence of pancreatic status, <i>CFTR</i> mutations, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and/or <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> infection/colonization on lung function in cystic fibrosis during a 2-year follow-up period
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Resumo	<p>Introduction: Cystic fibrosis (CF) presents with progressive and chronic deterioration of lung function due to inflammation and colonization/infection of the lungs. This study evaluated spirometry and colonization/infection with <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and/or <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> over a 24-month follow-up period.</p> <p>Methods: A total of 52 CF patients were studied with spirometry: forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second of FVC (FEV₁), FEV₁/FVC and forced expiratory flow between 25% and 75% of FVC (FEF_{25-75%}). Colonization/infection was evaluated as predominantly <i>S. aureus</i>, predominantly <i>P. aeruginosa</i> or concomitance of these microorganisms.</p> <p>Results: In CF, there was a higher prevalence of p.Phe508del/p.Phe508del genotype (16/52; 30.8%) and female gender (33/52; 63.5%). Spirometry (% predicted) markers worsened for the following groups over the 24-month period: (i) male: FVC, FEV₁, FEV₁/FVC, FEF_{25-75%}; (ii) female: FVC%, FEV₁, (iii) predominantly <i>S. aureus</i>: FVC, FEV₁, FEV₁/FVC, FEF_{25-75%}; (iv) predominantly <i>P. aeruginosa</i>: FEV₁/FVC; (v) concomitant <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>P. aeruginosa</i>: FVC, FEV₁. Age correlated with reduction of FVC(Liter) (Rho = -0.50) and FEV₁(Liter) (Rho = -0.46). Pancreatic insufficiency and severe cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulador (<i>CFTR</i>) mutations were associated with deteriorating lung function.</p> <p>Conclusion: In CF, deterioration of lung function as evaluated by spirometry was continuous and varied according to sex, pancreatic insufficiency, and severe <i>CFTR</i> mutations. No differences were observed between groups in terms of</p>



	predominant type of bacteria, but the reduction of spirometry parameters was significant in the predominantly <i>S. aureus</i> and concomitant infection groups.
Fomento	