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The relation between sinonasal endoscopic findings , sinus computed tomography aspects and illness severity in Cystic Fibrosis

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Aims: To determine whether sinonasal endoscopic findings and sinus CT aspects in patients with CF have correlation with illness severity
Methods: The design was a prospective, transversal study involving 32 patients with CF from the Cystic Fibrosis Group of Pediatric Department- Campinas State University-Brazil, with 2 sweat chloride test by quantitative pilocarpyne eletrophoresis >60mEq/L and/or DNA test. From January 2003 to December 2004, the patients were submitted to sinonasal endoscopic surgery and sinus CT scan. The CF severity was defined as mild, moderate and severe, according to Shwachman score. Nasal polyps, middle meatal and maxillary sinus secretion and maxillary sinus bulging medial wall were evaluated during nasal endoscopy. Sinus CT was obtained with axial and coronal views and sinus opacification and pseudomucocele were analized.
Results: Ten children of 32 patients examined had nasal polyps and 13 had medial bulging of maxillary sinus wall . No relation was observed between nasal polyps and the CF severity. 2 patients who had no sinus disease were mild illness severity. Pseudomucocele at the CT scans were observed in 13 maxillary sinus and 1 ethmoidal sinus.
Conclusions: no relation was observed between nasal polyposis, middle meatus secretion, maxillary sinus bulging, sinus CT scans aspects and illness severity.

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Two cases of twin pregnancies in women with cystic fibrosis

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Expectancy and quality of life of cystic fibrosis (CF) patients have improved, leading to an increase in child desire. Assisted reproductive techniques (ART) are an option in moderately affected infertile CF women.
We report two cases of CF women who successfully had twin gestation after ART.
The first case was 26 years old and had CF diagnosed at the age of 6 months (DF508/DF508). She had required insulin for diabetes mellitus since 2000. She has methicilline resistant staphylococcus aureus bronchial colonization. FVC was 87% predicted (pred), FEV1 was 77 % pred, and BMI was 26.9 kg/m². A twin pregnancy resulted after hormonal stimulation and the sixth intrauterine insemination (IUI). She required IV antibiotics at 2 and 4 months, and insuline pomp. At 33 weeks of gestation, she was admitted for dysgravidia. One week later, she delivered a 2340 g boy and a 2380 g girl by a caesarean section.
The second case was 30 years old, with CF diagnosed at birth (DF508/G542X). She has bronchial colonization with *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa*. Before pregnancy, her PFT's showed FVC 109 % pred, FEV1 87% pred, and BMI was 19 kg/m².A twin pregnancy resulted after hormonal stimulation and the fourth IUI. She needed an IV antibiotic course at 23 weeks of gestation. Her weight gain was 6 kg at 26 weeks of gestation, and she lost 1.5 kg afterwards because of gastro-oesophageal reflux.
She delivered two 2100 g girls at 36 weeks of gestation by a caesarean section.
All mothers and babies are going well, respectively 6 and 16 months after delivery.
As ART remains an option for mildly affected CF women, cases of multiple gestations may arise.
Care of these high risk pregnancies is possible within a multidisciplinary team experienced in CF.