Introduction

Cystic fibrosis (CF) is the most common autosomal recessive disorder in Caucasians (1:2500 live newborns) and its main features are lower respiratory tract infections and pancreatic insufficiency. Although the exact prevalence in children is unknown, the vast majority of CF patients develop chronic rhinosinusitis with or without nasal polyps. Patients frequently present with severe sinonasal disease and the severity of sinonasal manifestations of CF seem to be related to genotype.

Objectives

To evaluate the clinical features of sinonasal disease in children with CF.

Methods

Retrospective study of patients with CF currently followed in a tertiary referral centre. Patients with an incomplete medical record were excluded. The statistical analysis was made through statistical tools from SPSS® (version 21.0) and Excel® (version 2013).

Results

Population (N) = 29 children

| Age (years) | 4.9 ± 9.9 |
| Males – n (%) | 12 (41%) |

22 patients (75,9%) → ENT consultation

81.8% had sinonasal symptoms of various degrees

15 patients (52,7%) performed CT scans
→ 12 had opacification of paranasal sinuses

The mean Lund-Mackay score was 12.8 ± 3.6

Fig. 3 – Lund Mackay scores of CT scans.

Nasal polyposis are NOT RELATED to sinonasal symptoms (p=0.766 → p>0.05)

Severity of sinus CT scans is NOT RELATED to genotype (p=0.690 → p>0.05).

Conclusions

- The majority of CF patients will develop sinonasal manifestations.
- Sinonasal symptoms are frequently unnoticed by children with CF.
- This emphasizes that is mandatory to refer children with CF to an ENT consultation.