

Cystic Fibrosis

Zachary M. Sellers, MD, PhD

Instructor of Pediatrics Pediatric Gastroenterology



Lucile Packard Children's Hospital Stanford

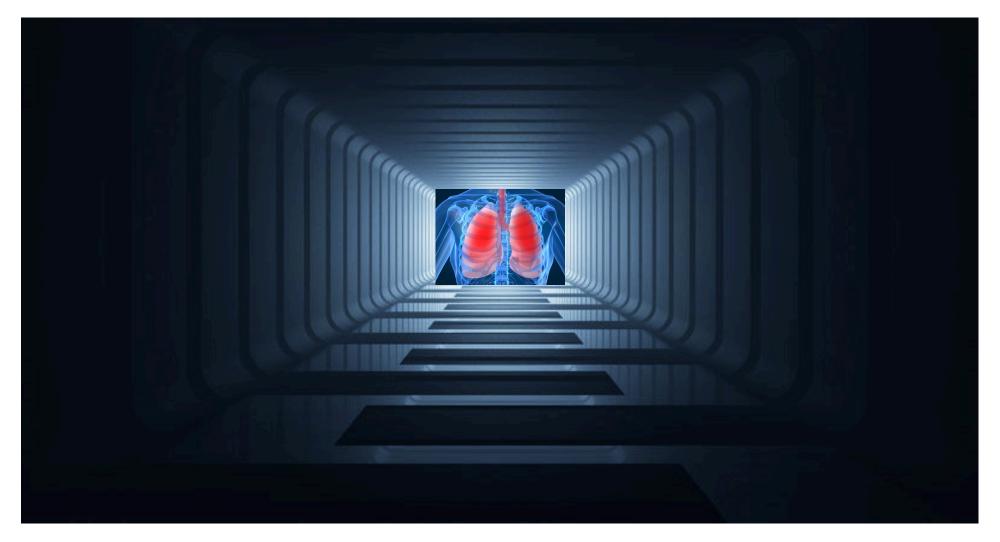
Disclosures

• I have no financial relationships to disclose.





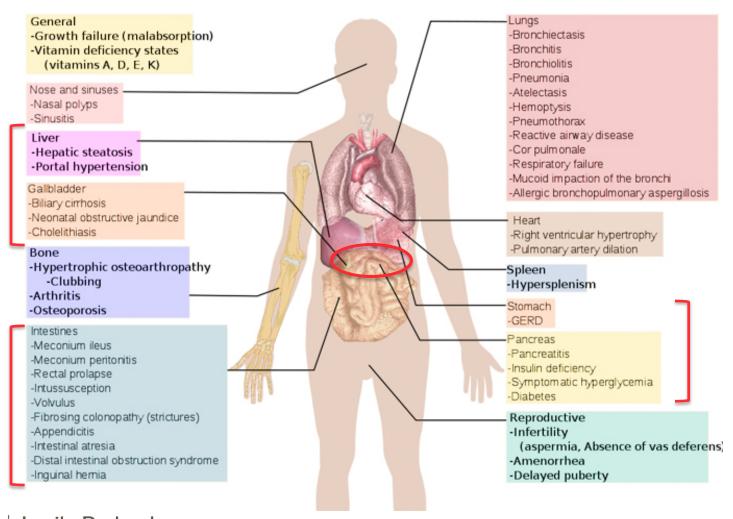
Cystic Fibrosis – Often Viewed as a Lung Disease







Manifestations of Cystic Fibrosis CF is a whole body disease!







Progress in Pediatrics

CYSTIC FIBROSIS OF THE PANCREAS AND ITS RELATION TO CELIAC DISEASE

A CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGIC STUDY

DOROTHY H. ANDERSEN, M.D.

Am J Dis Child. 1938; 56:344-99

- Described 49 cases of children with diagnosis of celiac disease, but with abnormal pancreas on autopsy
- 3 groups of children:
 - <1 week old: died from inspissated mucus causing intestinal obstruction
 - 2. 1 week 6 months old: FTT, malnutrition, large abdomen, diarrhea, steatorrhea, Vitamin A deficiency, chronic respiratory infections
 - 6 months 14 years old: malnutrition, underdevelopment, bronchiectasis

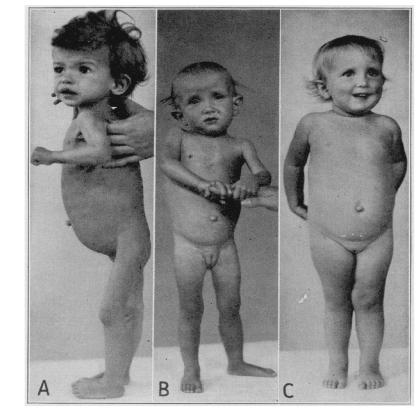


Fig. 2.—A, C. H. (case 37 [XVIII]) at the age of 1 year; B, M. D. (case 44 [XX]) at the time of admission to the hospital at the age of 22 months, and C, M. D. at the age of 3 years.

Cystic Fibrosis

- Incidence: ~30,000 in U.S. and ~100,000 worldwide
 - Varies based on racial/ethnic background
- Caused by gene mutations in the <u>Cystic Fibrosis</u>
 <u>Transmembrane Conductance Regulator (CFTR) ion channel</u>
 - Gene identified in 1989

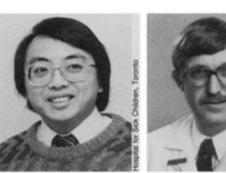
News & Comment

The Cystic Fibrosis Gene Is Found

Researchers have identified the major gene defect that causes cystic fibrosis. The discovery should lead to better diagnosis and perhaps improved therapies for the now fatal disease

THE RAGE TO FIND the cystic fibrosis gene is over. In three papers to be published in the 8 September issue of Science, researchers from Toronto and Ann Arbor report that they have cloned the gene and pinpointed the gene defect that causes most cystic fibrosis cases. "The data are virtually irrefutable that they have the right gene," says Louis Kunkel of Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, a cloning expert who led the successful search for the gene causing Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

Cystic fibrosis researchers have



Gene sleuths. Lap-Chee Tsui (left), Francis Collins, and their colleagues tracked down the cystic fibrosis gene.

known. The cystic fibrosis gene did not carry any such convenient tag, unfortunately.

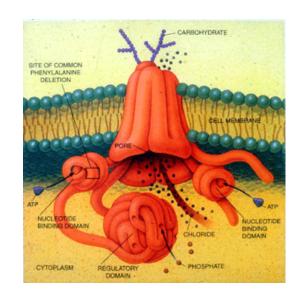
In 1985, however, 2 years before Tsui and his colleagues joined forces with Collins and his team, the Toronto group had provided a big boost to efforts to find the gene when they mapped it to chromosome 7. Williamson and Ray White of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City further narrowed its location by identifying two "markers," the met oncogene and a DNA sequence designated

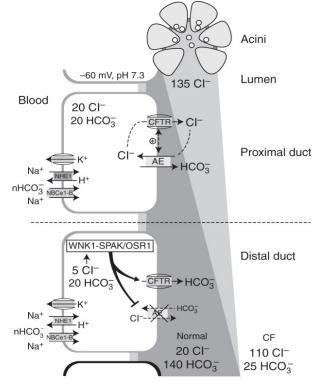


Lucile Packard Children's Hospital Stanford

CFTR

- Present in epithelial and non-epithelial tissues
- Membrane spanning anion channel
- Regulated by phosphorylation of R domain
- Permeable to Cl⁻ and HCO₃⁻







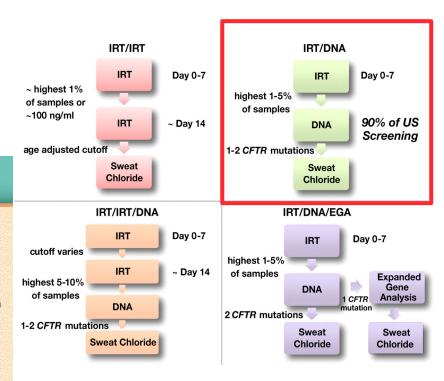
Making the Diagnosis

Reabsorptive

- Newborn Screening (NBS)
 - Colorado was first state to include CF in NBS in 1982
 - All 50 states included CF in NBS since 2010
- Genetic testing
- Sweat testing: first introduced in 1959 and
 - remains the gold standard
 - >60 mmol/L: CF
 - 30-59 mmol/L : Indeterminate
 - <30 mmol/L : Normal</p>

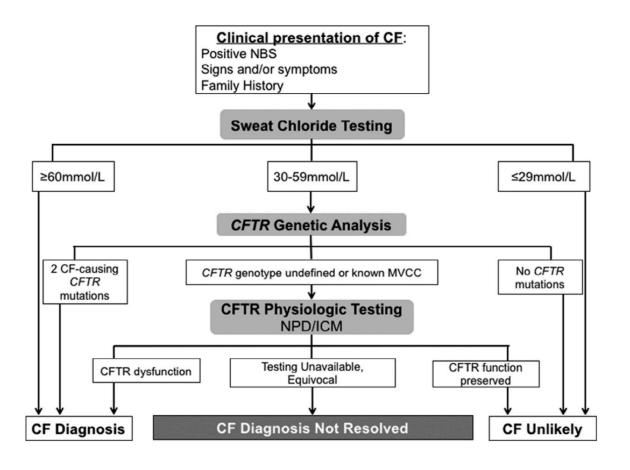


NBS Algorithms



Making the Diagnosis

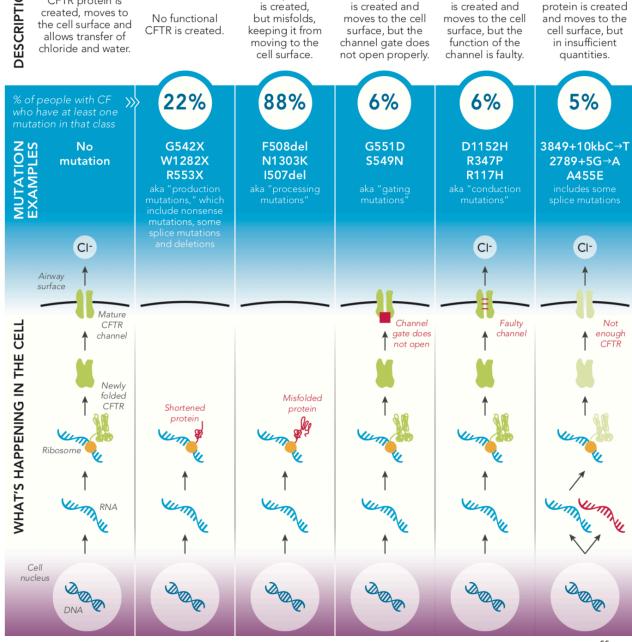
2017 CF Foundation Guidelines





CFTR Gene Mutations

- >1,700 mutations identified
- Resources for information on effects of CFTR mutations:
 - www.cftr2.org
 - www.genet.sickkids.on.ca
- New therapies are mutation-specific, so important to know genetics



Normal

CFTR protein is

Class I

Class II

CFTR protein

Class III

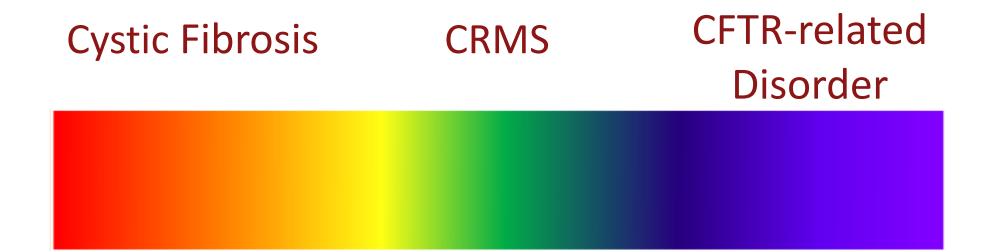
CFTR protein

Class IV

CFTR protein

Class V

Normal CFTR

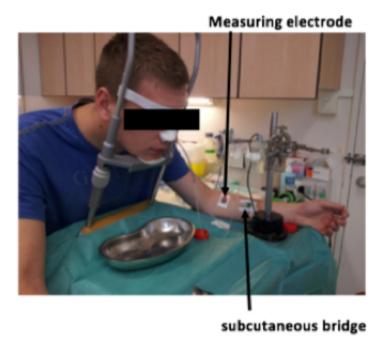


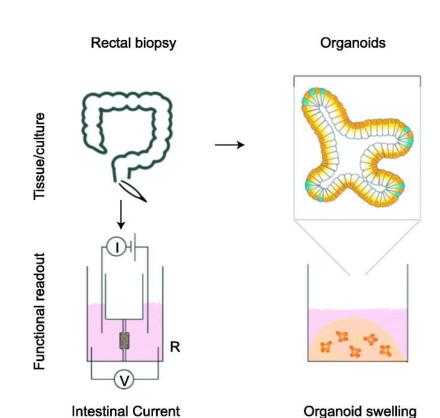
- Definition of CRMS (CFTR-related metabolic syndrome):
 - Sweat Cl <30 mmol/L + 2 CFTR mutations (one is not disease-causing)
 - Sweat Cl 30-59 mmol/L + 1 or no disease-causing CFTR mutations
- Definition of CFTR-Related Disorder:
 - A clinical entity associated with CFTR dysfunction that does not fulfill diagnostic criteria for CF (e.g. chronic pancreatitis, congenital bilateral absence of vas deferens)



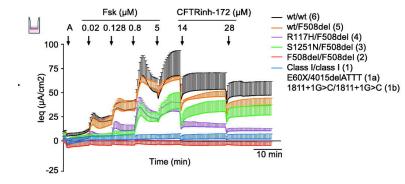
Making the Diagnosis – Functional Testing

Nasal Potential Difference

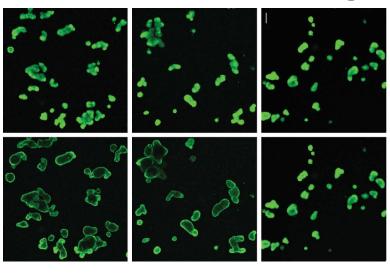




Intestinal Current Measurement



Forskolin-Induced Swelling

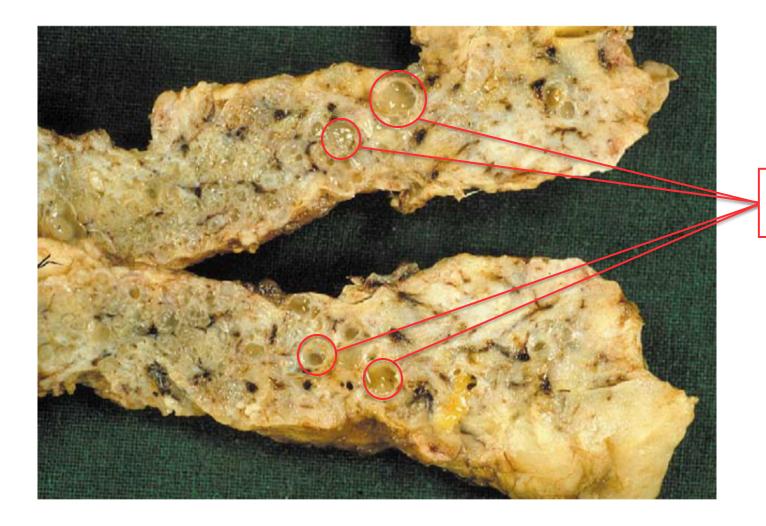


12

assay

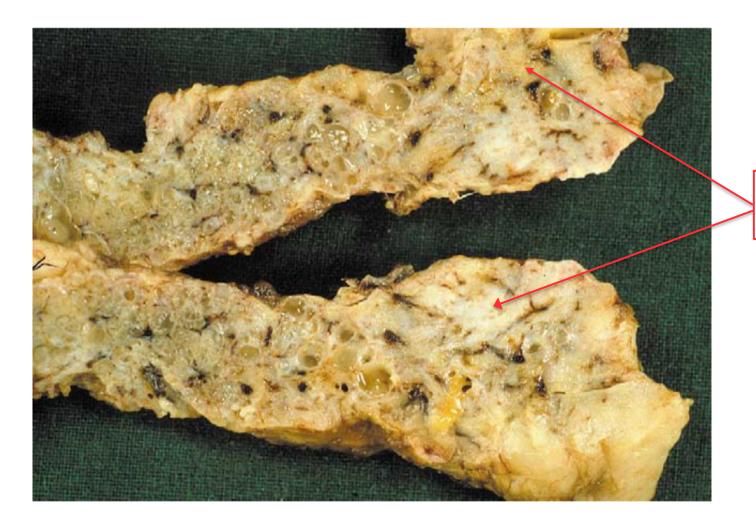
Measurement (ICM)

Classic Gross Abnormalities in the Pancreas



Dilated ducts with gelatinous material

Classic Gross Abnormalities in the Pancreas

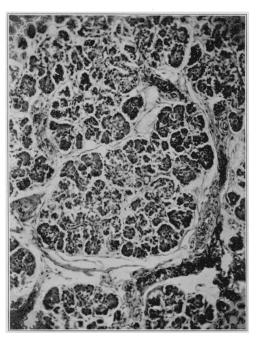


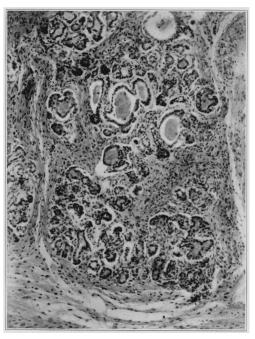
Fibrosis and fatty replacement

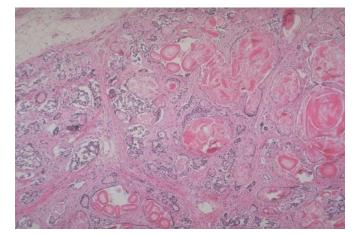
Classic Microscopic Findings

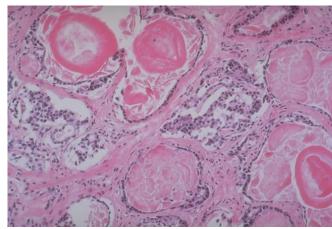
Normal (3 days old)

CF (6 days old)









Obstructed and distended pancreatic ducts with increased eosinophils

Classic Imaging Findings

Fatty replacement, atrophy, sometimes calcifications



Axial portal venous phase CT scan in a 29 year-old with CF



Axial non-enhanced CT scan in a 28 year-old with CF



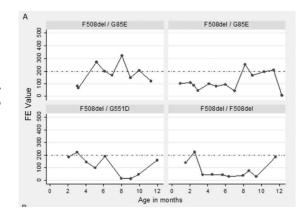
Pancreatic Complications in CF

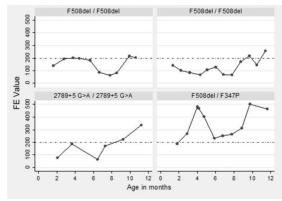
Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency

- Incidence: ~85% of CF children have EPI (may be less for adults)
- Diagnosis:
 - Practice: **fecal elastase**, endoscopic pancreatic function testing
 - Research: quantification of secretin-MRCP, secretin-stimulated transabdominal US or endoscopic US



- Pancreatic enzymes (~1,000-2,500 lipase units/kg/meal)
 - Work with your CF dietician!
- Concomitant gastric acid suppression?

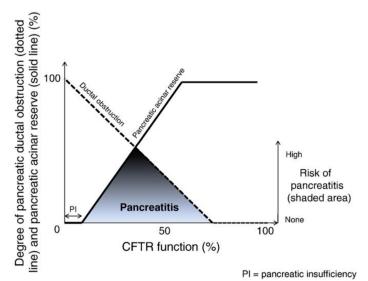


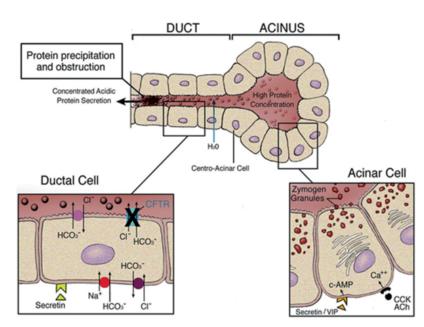


Pancreatic Complications in CF

- Incidence: ~10% of CF-PS patients will develop pancreatitis
- Pathophysiology: Pancreatic ductal flow becomes blocked → premature enzyme activation → inflammation and damage
- Caused by altered CFTR-dependent ion transport in pancreas

Degree of CFTR dysfunction determines risk

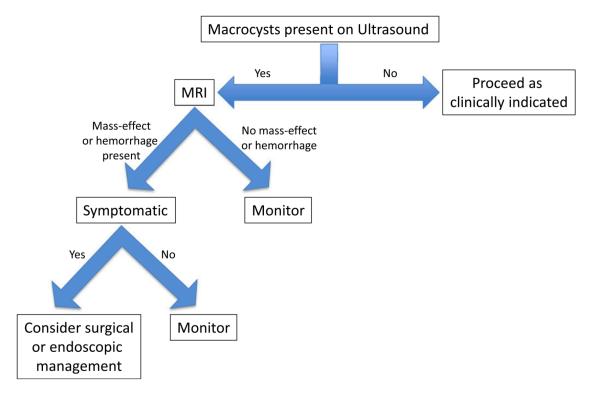




Pancreatic Complications in CF

Pancreatic Cystosis

- Pancreatic parenchyma is replaced by multiple cysts of various sizes
 - Occurs in ~8% of CF patients
 - Usually identified incidentally



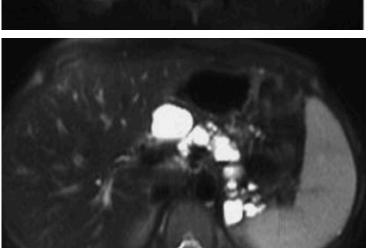


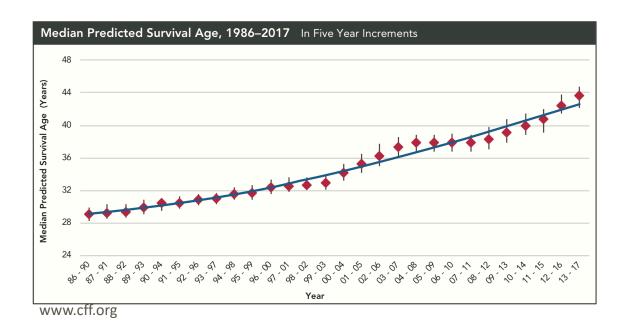
Fig. 4. Proposed decision making algorithm for pancreatic cystosis.

Case Rep Pediatr. 2016; 2016: 5321785.

J Cyst Fibros. 2017; 16:S79-86

Future for CF is bright

- CFTR Modulators:
 - Ivacaftor (Kalydeco) FDA approved in 2012
 - Lumacaftor/Ivacaftor (Orkambi) 2015
 - Tezacaftor/Lumacaftor/Ivacaftor (Elexacaftor) –
 July 22, 2019 application submitted
 - Other modulators in development



Increasing incidence of CFTR-related disorders (e.g., pancreatitis)?

