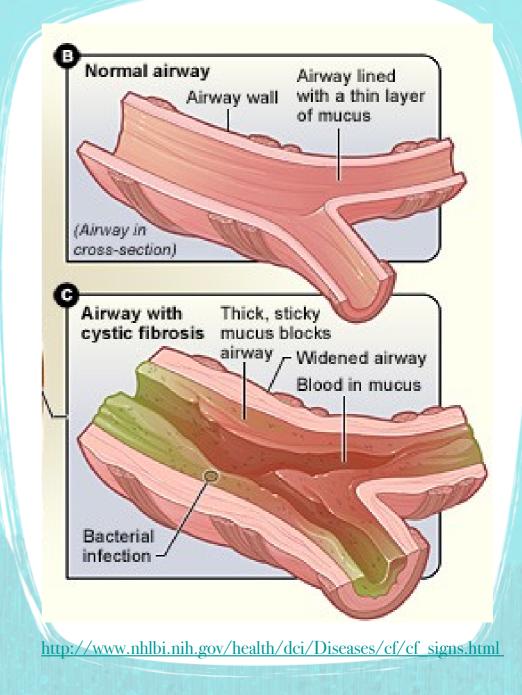
# Cystic Fibrosis

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## About Cystic Fibrosis (CF)

- Considered a common genetic disorder (1:3500)
- \* Most common in Caucasians
- \* Inherited disease of the mucus glands
- Body produces abnormally thick and sticky mucus





- \* Damage to respiratory system
  - Breathing problems
  - Bacterial infections in the lungs
  - Coughing/ wheezing
  - Inflammation
- \* Digestive problems
  - Diarrhea
  - Malnutrition
- \* Salty sweat
  - Dehydration
- \* Infertility



- \* Newborn screening: genetic or blood tests
  \* "Salty baby"
- \* Sweat test is the most useful diagnostic test
- \* Chest X-ray, lung function test, sputum culture
- Prenatal testing: amniocentesis or chorionic villus sampling
   (CVS)
- \* Genetic tests for carriers



#### \* No cure

\* Until 1980's, most CF patients died in childhood or teenage years; now most live to over 35 years old.

\* Goals:

- Prevent and control lung infections
- Remove mucus from lungs
- Provide nutrition
- Prevent dehydration

## Treatment Continued

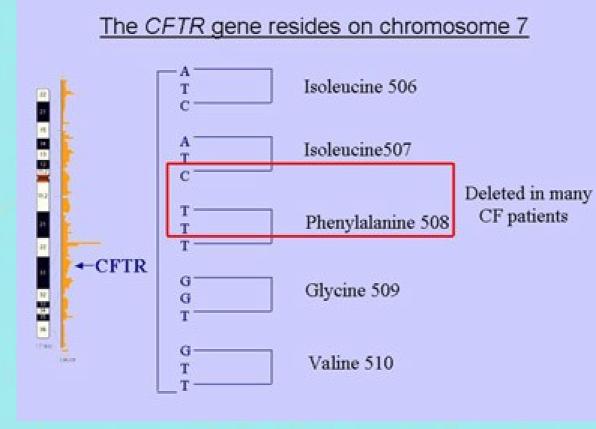
- \* Chest physical therapy (CPT)
- \* Aerobic exercise
- Medicines: antibiotics, anti-inflammatory, bronchodilator, mucus thinners
- \* Diet rich in salt, calories, fat, protein
- \* Check-ups every 3 months

### **Molecular Genetics**

#### \* Autosomal recessive

- \* Caused by mutations on CFTR gene (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene)
- \* Can't regulate flow across chloride channels
- \* Causes thick, sticky mucus which clogs airways and glands
- \* Other unknown genes may affect severity of CF

## Affect of Knowing Genetics



http://www.mcgill.ca/hostres/diseases/cystic/

Has helped diagnostics (genetic tests of CFTR gene)
 Has not helped development of treatment



- \* <u>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/cysticfibrosis.html</u>
- \* <u>http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/dci/Diseases/cf/cf\_what.htn</u>
- \* <u>http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/cystic-fibrosis</u>
- \* http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/219700
- \* http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/602421