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**Title:** Comparison of the Cystic Fibrosis Questionnaire with the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire in adult patients with cystic fibrosis

Mr. Markus 3825 Hofer mhofer@hispeed.ch MD <sup>1</sup>, Mrs. Astrid 3826 Hirt astrid.hirt@usz.ch <sup>1</sup>, Mr. Thomas 3827 Kurowski thomas.kurowski@usz.ch <sup>1</sup> and Prof. Dr Annette 3828 Boehler capybara@compuserve.com

<sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup> Division of Pulmonary Medicine, University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland, 8091 .

**Body:** Background The Cystic Fibrosis Questionnaire (CFQ-R) is widely use in out-come studies. Nevertheless, correlation with pulmonary function test (PFT) is weak, namely in mild to moderate impairment. Aim To prospective evaluated the accuracy of the CFQ-R with PFT (FEV<sub>1</sub>, obstructive ventilation defined as ratio FEV<sub>1</sub> to vital capacity (FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC), and hyperinflation defined as ratio residual volume to total lung capacity (RV/TLC)) and to compare it with the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ). Methods Clinical data including PFT were collected. CFQ-R and SGRQ were obtained. Spearman correlation was performed. Results 32 patients (13 females) with a mean age of 29±11y, body-mass index (BMI) of 22.3±3.4kg/m<sup>2</sup>, FEV<sub>1</sub> of 67±29%, FEV<sub>1</sub>/VC of 0.67±0.14 and RV/TLC of 0.46±0.15 are evaluated. Results of CFQ-R were: physical well-being 74±25, vitality 59±23, emotion 79±19, eating 93±20, treatment burden 75±19, health perception 72±24, social role 72±18, body image 73±24, role 73±24 weight 77±32, respiration 68±19 and digestion 79±23. Total score of SGQR was 23±17, with following subdomains: symptom 44±25, activity 25±23, impact 15±14. PFT was strongly correlated (p<0.0001) with SGQR activity (FEV<sub>1</sub> rho=-0.67) and total score (-0.68), moderately correlated (p<0.005) with CFQ-R physical (0.63) and SGQR symptom score (-0.59) and weakly correlated (p<0.01) with CFQR treatment burden (0.54), health perception (0.57) and role (0.55). Conclusions In adult CF patients CFQ-R is only moderately correlated with pulmonary function. In contrast, the SGQR, initial developed for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases showed a better correlation with PFT.