

European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2012

Abstract Number: 221

Publication Number: P3666

Abstract Group: 1.5. Diffuse Parenchymal Lung Disease

Keyword 1: Interstitial lung disease **Keyword 2:** Smoking **Keyword 3:** No keyword

Title: Analysis of cases from an interstitial lung disease (ILD) MDT in a teaching hospital in the West Midlands: Patients with smoking-related disease comprise 11% of cases and have a median age of 50 years

Dr. Stanley 595 Eji for stanejiofor@yahoo.co.uk¹, Dr. Felix 596 Woodhead felix.woodhead@uhcw.nhs.uk¹ and Dr. Emma 597 Helm emma.helm@uhcw.nhs.uk¹. ¹ Respiratory Medicine, University Hospitals Coventry and Warwick, Coventry, West Midlands, United Kingdom, cv2 2dx .

Body: Introduction University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire is a large acute teaching NHS trust which serves a population of over 1 million. There has been an ILD MDT since 2006. In July 2010 a consultant with an interest in ILD was appointed. The MDT constitutes a thoracic surgeon, pathologist and radiologist with expressed interest in ILD. Aim To describe the spectrum of ILD presenting in secondary care. Method It is departmental policy to discuss all incident cases of ILD in the MDT. Diagnoses were made according to BTS guidelines, and by consensus. Numbers were compared by χ^2 , and ages by Mann-Whitney U-test. Results From September 2010 to July 2011, 89 suspected cases were discussed in the ILD MDT, 10 of whom proved not to have significant ILD. The diagnoses of the remaining 79 are given in table below.

Diagnosis	Number	Median Age	Range
Hypersensitivity Pnuemonitis	2	57.5	46-69
Idiopathic Pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)	12	77	57-81
Occupational	4	81.5	71-88
Other Idiopathic Interstitial Pnuemonia	33	66	44-84
Rheumatological	19	63	40-83
Smoking Related	9	50	35-70

Definite IPF made up 15% of the cohort, with a median age of 77. Smoking related ILD — Respiratory Bronchiolitis associated ILD and Desquamative Interstitial Pneumonia — account for (11%) of cases. The median age of diagnosis is 27 years younger than those with IPF ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion Smoking related ILD makes a significant proportion of cases discussed at the ILD MDT. Patients are significantly younger than those with IPF. This may reflect an increasing awareness of the radiological and pathological

appearance of these diseases.