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Abstract Group: 1.5. Diffuse Parenchymal Lung Disease
Keyword 1: Interstitial lung disease **Keyword 2:** Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis **Keyword 3:** Imaging

Title: Combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema syndrome (CFPE)

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Body: Introduction: CPFE is a clinic entity which consists in the coexistence of emphysema of the upper lobes and pulmonary fibrosis of the lower lobes. Method: Retrospective descriptive study of cases diagnosed of CPFE between 2007 and 2012. Results: 44 patients, all of them men, with an average age of 69 years. All were current or ex smokers. 50% had a UIP (usual interstitial pneumonia) pattern at the HRTC, 11.4% possible UIP pattern, and 38.6 % inconsistent UIP pattern. All the patients had emphysema, above all paraseptal and centrilobular. PAH was present in 10 patients. The final diagnosis was: 18 IPF, 1 possible IPF,1 NSIP, 3 possible NSIP, 6 fibrosis associated connective tissue diseases, 1 asbestosis, 1 hypersensitivity pneumonitis, 1 drug associated fibrosis, and 12 non classificable interstitial pneumonias. During follow-up 8 patients died, 6 were diagnosed of lung cancer

Results

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Age	44	69 ± 12 (43 - 88)
men	44	100%
current smokers	15	34.1%
ex-smokers	29	65.9%
PAH	10	22.7%
PAPs	10	56,3 ± 17,1 (36 - 90)
FVC (ml)	38	3514,2 ± 940,9 (1600 – 5820)
FVC (%)	38	101,7 ± 21,3 (47,3 – 152,5)
FEV1 (ml)	38	2517,6 ± 733 (1340 – 4070)
FEV1(%)	38	93,9 ± 21,2 (50,3 – 127,5)

FEV1/FVC (%)	38	72,4 ± 12,5 (45 – 97,8)
TLC (%)	20	89,2 ± 23,1 (45,1 – 139,7)
RV (%)	20	84,3 ± 38,2 (27,4 – 185)
DLCO (%)	34	50,8 ± 22,8 (19,2 – 104,1)
DLCO/VA (%)	34	60,7 ± 24,8 (25,4 – 123,7)

Table 1.

Conclusions: All of the patients from this study are men with smoking history. These patients have, lung volumes preserved with a severe impairment of gas exchange. The high prevalence of PAH and its important role in the prognosis justify echocardiography. As these patients might have a high prevalence of lung cancer, a close follow-up would be advisable.