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Title: The evaluation of epidemiological data and etiological reasons of bronchiectasis patients

Dr. Sermin 3305 Borekci serminborekci@yahoo.com.tr MD ¹, Dr. Deniz 3306 Demir deniz@mynet.com MD ¹, Dr. Cigdem 3307 Zuhur cigdem@yahoo.com MD ¹ and Prof. Dr Benan 3308 Musellim benan@mynet.com MD ¹. ¹ Pulmonology Department, Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey .

Body: Aim: We aimed to research the etiological factors of bronchiectasis patients. Methods: Between 1996-2013 years, data of all patients who admitted to bronchiectasis clinic of Cerrahpasa medical school pulmonology department, and diagnosed with high resolution computed tomography or multislice computed tomography were evaluated retrospectively. Statical analysis was performed by using SPSS 15.0 programs. Results: 128 (55.2%) of 232 cases were female, 104 (44.8%) were male .mean age was 49±17. 59.5%were nonsmoker, 23.3% were exsmokers, 10.8% were active smokers. Mean duration of illness were 16±14 years. The etihological factors of bronchiectasis were in order to; tuberculosis (24.1%), pneumonia (20.7%), measles (10.8%), asthma (4.7%), other lower respiratory tract infections(3.9%), pertussis (2.6%),COPD (2.6%), rheumatoid arthritis (2.2%), immunoglobulin deficiency (1.7%), cystic fibrosis(1.3%), alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency (1.3%), Cartagener Syndrome (0.9%), CLL (0.4%), Fibrous tumor (0.4%), McLoad Syndrome (0.4%), Sjögren's syndrome (0.4%), ankylosing spondylitis (0.4%), etiological factors were not detected in 32,4% cases. Most commonly presenting symptoms were cough (75%), sputum (75%), dyspnea (65.5%), hemoptysis (35.8%) and chest pain (18.1%). Conclusion: In Turkey, the most common etiologic factors in patients with bronchiectasis was tuberculosis.