Wasting as predictor of survival in CF

Sharma and colleagues report the survival of 584 patients with cystic fibrosis (CF) attending the Royal Brompton Hospital between 1985 and 1996. They report that body wasting, as represented by % ideal weight, was a significant predictor of survival before and after correction for age, sex, % predicted FEV1, Pao2, and Paco2.

In 1997 Hayllar and colleagues reported the survival of 303 patients with CF attending the Royal Brompton Hospital between 1969 and 1993. They found that low blood haemoglobin concentration (HB), low plasma albumin concentration, and short stature were significant predictors of survival although, of these, only height was included in their final predictive model. Other recent reports have shown both weight and height to be significantly associated with survival in CF.

We recently reported the survival of 181 children with CF referred to the paediatric lung transplantation programme at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children (GOSH). Following Hayllar’s report, we opted to study a wide range of variables including Hb, albumin, and % ideal weight as markers of nutritional status. All three variables were correlated in our population, but Hb and albumin were clearly better predictors of survival than % ideal weight, both before and after correction for age, sex, resting (age corrected) heart rate, and markers of lung function and exercise tolerance. Hayllar and colleagues speculated that failure of statural growth probably reflects a degree of malnutrition. This may explain our findings, as stunting of growth could result in % ideal weight giving an underestimate of malnutrition.

Given the previous report from their centre, it is regrettable that Sharma and colleagues did not include albumin, Hb, and height in their prognostic modelling as they may have discovered a more complex picture. They conclude that % ideal weight should be considered an independent risk factor for prognosis in CF. We welcome and support their conclusion, but suggest that poor nutritional status in general should be considered a risk factor, and that a patient with anaemia, hypoalbuminaemia, and/or growth failure should be considered at risk, even if they are not wasted.

On a separate point, we were unable to include Pao2 and Paco2 in our survival analyses. In common with many paediatric centres, GOSH does not routinely perform arterial blood gas analysis in children, even in those referred for transplantation assessment. Although the value of these measures is accepted in adult patients, data from children are scanty and paediatricians are reluctant to subject children to arterial blood sampling unless there are clear indications of value. Sharma and colleagues appear to have studied these data in a large number of children, and we ask that they present the paediatric data as a subset. In particular, in how many children were arterial blood gas analyses performed, what were the Pao2 and Paco2 values obtained, and did these results provide predictive information that was additive to that obtained less invasively? We encourage the authors to publish these data as they could change practice in other centres.

The extensive literature in this area indicates that numerous variables can be considered predictors of survival in CF. We suggest that any assessment of prognosis should include spirometric measurements, blood gas analysis in adults, and assessments of nutritional status, exercise tolerance, rate of decline, and possibly some measurement of resting energy expenditure or metabolic rate. Furthermore, in children at least, it appears that young age and female sex result in a poorer prognosis. Basing prognosis upon FEV1 and % ideal weight alone is unlikely to be sufficient.

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References

Authors’ reply
We welcome the response of Drs Aurora and Wade to our article on the prognostic value of wasting in patients with cystic fibrosis (CF). They suggest that poor nutritional status in general should be considered a risk factor for mortality with particular emphasis on anaemia and hypoalbuminaemia. While we accept that nutritional status is likely to relate strongly to mortality in CF, we disagree that haemoglobin and albumin should be considered more accurate markers of prognosis than % ideal weight. There have been relatively few studies evaluating the prognostic value of haemoglobin and albumin in CF, none of which have shown these variables to be independent predictors of mortality. Furthermore, we note that in the study by Aurora and colleagues on 181 children with severe CF, neither haemoglobin nor albumin were found to be significant prognostic markers in multivariate survival analysis (table 3).

In our paper we demonstrate that, in a stable outpatient CF population, % ideal weight represents an accurate predictor of survival which is independent of other established prognostic markers such as lung function and arterial blood gas tensions. The addition of % predicted FEV1, % ideal weight provides an even stronger model with which to predict survival. We do not propose that these two variables should be the only ones considered when evaluating patients, but that they represent simple and accurate prognostic parameters which can be easily assessed in the outpatient clinic.

With regards to blood gas analysis, in our study this was performed in 58 children (age < 18 years). We found the arterial oxygen tension but not carbon dioxide tension to be a significant predictor of survival in this age group (unpublished data). Furthermore, % ideal weight continued to be a strong and independent predictor of survival in children as well as in adults with CF.

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References

Pulmonary rehabilitation
In their paper the members of the BTS Standards Committee have commented on Pulmonary Rehabilitation. Pulmonary Rehabilitation provide a clear statement on the current status of pulmonary rehabilitation in the UK. Funding for pulmonary rehabilitation has lagged behind cardiac rehabilitation even though the evidence base is stronger and patients are usually more disabled. Let us
may also have some resource and cost implications to the community. Over 50 patients have enrolled so far. The original Dutch experience quoted by Dr Jones is questionable. When the original papers are read carefully, it is clear that two supervised exercise sessions per week are conducted within the physiotherapist's home rather than the patient's own home. In fact, other authors have reported that home-based rehabilitation in patients with severe COPD have not been so successful. It is possible that there is inadequate evidence to support the effectiveness of once weekly supervised exercise programmes. One further difficulty associated with poor service provision is that many research projects are conducted from a background of clinical inexperience because of the necessity to obtain research funding to start a programme.

Finally, we would support Dr Jones in his plea for standardisation of process and outcomes. We believe that the BTS statement did not give a clear indication as to what outcomes of functional performance and health status might be sensitive and appropriate. The British Thoracic Society and the British Lung Foundation have plans to set up a register of rehabilitation programmes in the UK to assist with this process.

Respiratory disease and proximity to coke works

With reference to the paper by Aylin et al published in the March 2001 issue of Thorax, we would like to raise the following points.

Previous studies have concentrated on acute ill health due to particulate emissions but chronic effects have been neglected. This paper aimed to address this issue, with consideration being given to "at risk" groups. However, only acute events requiring hospital admission were included, with no consideration being given to those patients in the community with established cardiorespiratory disease. All studies have limitations but these have not been so significant as to bias the outcome. The authors recognised many of their limitations, such as socioeconomic factors and hospital variation, but others such as occupational exposure of the older population and emission differences between the sites and their surrounding industries were not considered. In addition, the authors failed to address major limitations from previous studies, such as the opportunities presented by such a large study were wasted because previous mistakes were repeated. Overall, these influences are so significant that any outcome cannot be considered valid, and hence no conclusion can be drawn.

We suggest that any follow up studies should take advantage of the effective population criteria used in this study and should include a more concise explanation of study design, time scale, statistical protocol, and emission data.

K Amos, M Carson, S Goodfellow, P Homan, G Phull

Embolisation in Behçet's disease

I read with interest the excellent review of Behçet's disease by Erkan et al and wish to comment on the treatment of pulmonary artery aneurysms (PAA) with embolisation. Durieux et al reported the first case in 1981, and a further four successfully treated cases have been reported since 1985. As reported by others, we have found that surgical treatment of PAA in Behçet's disease is associated with a high rate of mortality so we have started to use embolisation as the first line of treatment for massive haemoptysis in patients with Behçet's disease (B) with operation.

References


endovascular access is not available. Preferred for life-threatening haemoptysis if a well-known problem and surgery should be a possibility. Thrombosis of the great veins is a rare event that has been observed so far, although it is a potential complication. Pulmonary infarction has not been observed specifically in hemoptysis patients, although any recurrence may be related to embolization. Pulmonary infarction has not been observed so far, although it is a possibility. Thrombosis of the great veins is a rare event that has been observed so far, although it is a potential complication. Pulmonary infarction has not been observed specifically in hemoptysis patients, although any recurrence may be related to embolization. Pulmonary infarction has not been observed so far, although it is a possibility. Thrombosis of the great veins is a rare event that has been observed so far, although it is a potential complication. Pulmonary infarction has not been observed specifically in hemoptysis patients, although any recurrence may be related to embolization.

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References

BOOK REVIEWS

Non-Invasive Respiratory Support

The second edition of Dr Simonds' book gives a comprehensive up to date review of the rapidly expanding field of non-invasive respiratory support. The material covers acute and chronic applications of non-invasive ventilation (NIV), giving an overview of NIV in these settings followed by discussions on specific disease applications. Chapters cover topics such as paediatric NIV, CPAP, medical implications and physical therapy, nursing, and other treatment during NIV. This book will be of use to all those wishing to practise an evidence-based service, and the evidence is clearly presented and well argued. In line with the significant focus on the practical aspects of running a service, the book deals well with the more widespread issues involved in using NIV.

I particularly liked the practical slant to much of the book, especially the focus on problem solving and application in the acute setting or during procedures. Many colleagues, like myself, will find the answers to most of their (and their patients') questions here. Having had some insight into the problems involved in setting up an NIV service, I would expect physicians establishing a service to find the initial chapters—detailing equipment, service requirements, and cost implications—informative and constructive.

This readable book gives an excellent overview of the subject, is well referenced, and supported with good illustrations. I would highly recommend it as a basic reference and a practical guide for all respiratory trainees and physicians using an NIV service.

L Turner

Practical Paediatric Respiratory Medicine

It is always pleasing when a new publication devoted to respiratory disease in childhood is published. This text appears to be aimed at children’s respiratory nurses and paediatric trainees, providing a grounding in many facets of paediatric respiratory medicine. The book does not aim to be comprehensive but rather aims to be an aid to those during training. The authors, largely drawn from Leicester, bring their practical as well as their theoretical expertise with a view to producing a pragmatic text that will support those faced with children in a variety of settings. Perhaps the most valuable aspect of this book are the case studies included in each chapter. These are a useful and instructive means of bringing the information within the text to life and highlighting “real” life management issues.

While, in the main, chapters start from the basics and provide a good introduction to those with relatively little experience, a number of chapters go beyond clinical practice into more theoretical areas, reflecting the author’s particular interest.

The book will be a useful addition to the library shelves, complementing existing paediatric respiratory texts.

M Everard

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