one percent of the patients had pancreatic exocrine insufficiency, with p < 0.01 as a predictor variable for survival. Forty-four percent of patients had suboptimal values for FEV_1, and 26% patients had suboptimal values for FVC. Major effect on survival within 7 years were detected in patients with positive *P. aeuroginosa* and those with undernutrition. Sixty-one percent did not have government coverage of treatment, which had a clear effect on survival (Figure 1).

Conclusions: To our knowledge, this is the first report of survival in people with CF in Latin America. Median survival was 43.6 years in 2017 and 46.2 years in 2019 in the United States and 47 years in the United Kingdom in 2019, a difference of more than 2 decades from survival reported in our study. The predictor variables affecting survival are consistent those previously reported in the literature but not with diagnosis before 2 years old. There are two possible reasons for this: CF diagnosis based on newborn screening started in 2015, so it might be that the effect on survival was not yet evident, and patients with early diagnosis did not have full treatment coverage. Many interventions have been performed since the beginning of the cohort. We want to highlight the treatment coverage for the government from 2015 and the intervention of the nutrition team from 2006. The nutrition team was integrated full time into the CF clinic— counting fat grams, dynamically managing pancreatic enzymes, increasing energy density, providing recipes for a homemade elemental diet, and managing food portions, so we expect to see a greater effect on survival in the coming years. Treatment with CFTR modulators is not available in Mexico, so the survival results of this study are strongly associated with the multidisciplinary approach and continuous education of patients and parents, which has made an important difference in the quality of life of patients.

45

Impact of early growth trajectories and cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator modulator therapy on puberty in cystic fibrosis

R. Patil[1,2], A. Magaret[3,4], R. Jain[5], J. Taylor-Cousar[6,7], M. Stalvey[8], T. Kazmerski[9,10]. [1]*Pediatrics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA;* [2]*Division of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition, UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA;* [3]*Biostatistics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA;* [4]*Seattle Children's Hospital, Seattle, WA;* [5]*Internal Medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX;* [6]*Division of Pulmonary, Critical Care and Sleep Medicine, National Jewish Health, Denver, CO;* [7]*Division of Pediatric Pulmonary Medicine, National Jewish Health, Denver, CO;* [8]*Pediatrics, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL;* [9]*Center for Innovative Research on Gender Health Equity, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA;* [10]*Pediatrics, UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA*

Background: The advent of cystic fibrosis (CF) transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) modulators has led to a rapidly changing landscape in CF outcomes. It remains unclear to what degree puberty is affected in children with CF in this new era. Historically, children with CF experienced a 2- to 4-year delay in pubertal onset, possibly as a manifestation of poor nutrition or CFTR dysfunction [1,2]. CFTR modulators have the potential to affect pubertal timing by improving nutritional status and normalizing CFTR function in the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis [3]. Pubertal progression in CF has not been explored in the era of CFTR modulators, and the impact of early growth on puberty in CF is unknown.

Methods: Using national data from the U.S. Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Patient Registry (CFFPR), this study aims to analyze associations between early growth trajectories and puberty using peak height velocity (PHV) as a proxy measure. PHV (adolescent growth spurt) is the maximum rate of height increase for an individual. Age at PHV (APHV) is frequently used to approximate the timing of puberty. PHV and APHV will be derived using a shape-invariant mixed model to approximate growth. Individuals aged 18 to 21 between 2010 and 2019 with confirmed CF according to sweat test or genotype analysis were included. We will classify early growth trajectories (aged 0–6) based on weight for length (WFL) or body mass index (BMI) into mutually exclusive categories representing growth patterns that clinicians may seek to encourage (WFL-BMI always >50th percentile, increasing, or stable) or avoid (WFL-BMI decreasing). We will analyze the impact of early growth on APHV (primary endpoint), as well as actual PHV and final adult height (secondary endpoints). We will perform unadjusted analyses using

t-tests or analysis of variance. We will perform adjusted analyses using multivariable linear regression, including various potential confounders and effect modifiers. We will conduct stratified analyses based on sex and modulator use. We will also split analyses according to birth cohort to determine whether pubertal patterns have changed over time. Lastly, we will compare PHV, APHV, and adult height with published North American longitudinal standards to compare pubertal outcomes of individuals with CF with those of the general population.

Results: We secured CFFPR data in late March 2022. Analyses are underway and are expected to be complete in 2 months. The dataset captures 12,615 people with CF: 52.5% male, 91.9% white, 5.2% Black, 0.7% Asian, and 2.2% of another race. Median age at CF diagnosis was 0.5 years. Sixty-three percent are treated with CFTR modulator therapy, although mean age at which therapy was prescribed is 21.7 years (after completion of puberty). Approximately 14% (894 male, 830 female) were started on CFTR modulator therapy before age 18. Mean adult height is at the 36th percentile.

Conclusions: Conclusions are pending analytic results.

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46

Lipid trends on highly effective modulators in cystic fibrosis

K. Despotes[1,2], A. Ceppe[3], S. Donaldson[4,5]. [1]*Internal Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC;* [2]*Pediatrics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC;* [3]*Marsico Lung Institute, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC;* [4]*Pulmonary Diseases and Critical Care Medicine, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC;* [5]*Marsico Clinical and Translational Research Center, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC*

Background: There are few reports of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in people with cystic fibrosis (PwCF), but with advances such as highly effective modulator therapy (HEMT), PwCF are living longer, with increasing exposure to CF-related diabetes (CFRD), and are increasingly overweight or obese. All these factors increase the risk of CVD. Prior studies of serum lipids in PwCF before the advent of HEMT typically demonstrated low total cholesterol (TC), low-density lipoprotein (LDL), and high-density lipoprotein (HDL). It is not known whether HEMT may change serum lipid profiles in PwCF, perhaps because of altered absorption or metabolism.

Methods: We addressed this knowledge gap using the Carolina Data Warehouse to identify PwCF aged 18 and older at the University of North Carolina (UNC) Cystic Fibrosis Center with available lipid panel data within 5 years before starting ivacaftor or elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor and at any timepoint thereafter. Retrospective chart review was performed after obtaining institutional review board approval. Exclusion criteria included solid organ transplantation or type 1 diabetes. The primary endpoint was change in TC; secondary endpoints included changes in HDL, TC/HDL ratio, change in BMI, and a new diagnosis of hypertension. Unadjusted mean changes in TC were assessed using paired t-tests. Available samples were not consistently collected in the fasting state.

Results: We identified 42 patients meeting study criteria; 27 (64%) were female, 24 (57%) had CFRD, 12 (29%) had CF liver disease, and 36 (86%) were pancreatic insufficient. Mean age at HEMT initiation was 40 (range 16–73). On average, there was a 3-year interval between the pre- and post-HEMT lipid panel and 17 months between HEMT initiation and the post-HEMT lipid panel. We noted significant increases in TC, LDL, and TC/HDL ratio after HEMT (Table 1). There was no significant change in HDL. BMI rose significantly. At baseline, nine patients had diagnoses of hypertension; three additional patients were diagnosed after starting HEMT.

Table 1 (abstract 46):
Lipid profile measurements (means) before and after patients were started on highly effective modulator therapy and mean difference. Results of paired t-tests are displayed.

Table 1. Measurements before and after modulator initiation				
	Pre-HEMT[e], mean	Post-HEMT, mean	Difference, mean (95%CI[f])	p value
TC[a] (mg/dL) n = 41	153.1	169.9	16.8 (5.55, 30.0)	0.0043
HDL[b] (mg/dL) n = 39	54	53.2	-0.821(-6.24, 4.61)	0.76
LDL[c] (mg/dL) n = 36	73.4	91.2	17.9 (9.27, 26.5)	0.0002
TC/HDL n = 40	3.07	3.47	0.395 (0.0728, 0.716)	0.016
BMI[d] (kg/m^2) n = 41	25.1	26.1	1.00 (0.460, 1.54)	0.00062

a. TC = total cholesterol, b. HDL = high density lipoprotein, c. LDL = low density lipoprotein d. BMI = body mass index, e. HEMT = highly effective modulator therapy, f. CI = confidence interval

Conclusions: Our results are limited by their retrospective nature, variable time between lipid assessments and exposure to HEMT, but in this small sample, the increases in TC, TC/HDL ratio, and LDL may be clinically meaningful because higher values were associated with greater CVD risk. HDL, a cardioprotective lipid, did not change. If confirmed in larger, more tightly controlled studies, this could mean that long-term exposure to HEMT increases CVD risk. This knowledge may influence health screening practices. When combined with other CVD risk factors, lipid-lowering therapy may be considered for some PwCF on HEMT.

47
Longitudinal assessment of health-related quality of life and clinical outcomes in children and adolescents with cystic fibrosis in Australia

R. Ruseckaite[1], N. Saxby[2,3,4], S. Ahern[5]. [1]*Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia;* [2]*Tasmanian Paediatric Cystic Fibrosis Service, Women and Children's Services, Royal Hobart Hospital, TAS, Australia;* [3]*School of Medicine, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS, Australia;* [4]*College of Medicine and Public Health, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia;* [5]*Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia*

Background: The Australian Cystic Fibrosis Data Registry (ACFDR) collects data from more than 3,500 people with cystic fibrosis (CF). The registry does not capture health-related quality of life (HRQOL) measures. HRQOL is an important outcome, influencing decisions regarding the efficacy and value of health interventions in clinical settings. The aim of this study was to assess and compare child-reported HRQOL and evaluate relationship with clinical outcomes by analyzing 10 years of patient-reported outcome measures collected at one ACFDR contributing center.

Methods: Children and adolescents aged 6 to 18 described their HRQOL using the Cystic Fibrosis Questionnaire-Revised (CFQ-R) between 2010 and 2020. Eight HRQOL domains were assessed: respiratory, physical, emotional, body, digestive, treatment burden, emotion, social. Demographic and diagnostic data, as well as information on body mass index (BMI) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV$_1$), of study participants were extracted from the ACFDR. Descriptive analysis was used to describe the study population. Spearman rank correlation was calculated for CFQ-R domains, BMI, and FEV$_1$. P < 0.05 was considered to be significant.

Results: Forty-seven children and adolescents completed at least one CFQ-R between 2010 and 2020: 23 (48.9%) female; 40 (85%) aged 6 to 13, and 22 (46.8%) F508del homozygous. A Spearman rho correlation test demonstrated a strong relationship between FEV$_1$ and CFQ-R body domain ($r = 0.328$, $p = 0.004$) in girls. A significant negative relationship between FEV$_1$ and CFQ-R treatment body domain ($r = -0.262$, $p = 0.005$) was observed in boys. A strong positive relationship was also observed

between BMI and CFQ-R physical domain ($r = 0.243$, $p = 0.009$ in boys only) and the CFQ-R eating domain ($r = 0.372$, $p < 0.001$ in boys; $r = 0.342$, $p = 0.003$ in girls). Additional analyses and associations between HRQOL scores stratified according to age group and sex will be presented at the conference.

Conclusions: The initial findings of our study are consistent with those in the literature, suggesting that the CFQ-R is a meaningful clinical endpoint to evaluate clinical interventions in children. By incorporating the CFQ-R into the ACFDR, this study will provide a patient perspective for clinicians and policy makers, enhancing the treatment and management of children and adolescents with CF.

48
Longitudinal outcomes of adults and children with cystic fibrosis during the COVID-19 pandemic

M. Doumit[1,2], S. Chuang[2,3], P. Middleton[4], H. Selvadurai[5], S. Sivam[6], R. Ruseckaite[7], S. Ahern[8], K. Mallitt[9], V. Pacey[9], K. Gray[10], A. Jaffe[11]. [1]*Department of Health Sciences, Macquarie University, Macquarie Park, New South Wales, Australia;* [2]*Respiratory Medicine, Sydney Children's Hospital, Randwick, New South Wales, Australia;* [3]*School of Women's and Children's Health, University of New South Wales, Randwick, Australia;* [4]*Respiratory Medicine, Westmead Hospital, Westmead, Australia;* [5]*Respiratory Medicine, The Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, New South Wales, Australia;* [6]*Respiratory Medicine, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia;* [7]*Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia;* [8]*Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia;* [9]*Sydney School of Public Health, University of Sydney, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia;* [10]*Health Sciences, Macquarie University, Macquarie Park, New South Wales, Australia;* [11]*School of Women's and Children's Health, University of New South Wales, Randwick, New South Wales, Australia*

Background: The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic was associated with restricted community movement, including limited access to health care facilities, resulting in a change in clinical service delivery to people with cystic fibrosis (CF). The aim of this study was to determine clinical outcomes of Australian adults and children with CF in the 12 months after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This longitudinal cohort study used prospectively entered national registry data. Primary outcomes were 12-month change in percentage predicted forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV$_1$pp), body mass index (BMI) in adults, and BMI z-scores in children. A piecewise linear mixed-effects model was used to determine trends in outcomes in the 24 months before and 12 months after the onset of the pandemic. Comparative analysis of hospitalization and service delivery data before and after the onset of the pandemic was conducted.

Results: Data were available for 3,662 individuals (median age 19.6, range 0–82). Overall registry data completeness was 95%. When trends in outcomes before and after pandemic onset were compared; FEV$_1$pp went from a mean annual change of −0.13% (95% CI, −0.39 to 0.13) to a mean improvement of 1.73% (95% CI, 1.29–2.17). Annual mean annual change in