

SAVREMENI PRISTUP U LEĆENJU CISTIČNE FIBROZE MODERN APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF CYSTIC FIBROSIS

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SAŽETAK

Cistična fibroza (CF) je autosomno recesivna nasledna bolest koja pogada više organskih sistema, uključujući respiratori i gastrointestinalni trakt. Nastaje kao posledica mutacija CFTR gena koji kodira transmembranski regulator provodljivosti hloridnih jona. Klinička slika obuhvata hronične plućne bolesti, egzokrinu insuficijenciju pankreasa, malapsorpciju, CF dijabetes, hepatobilijarne poremećaje i visoke koncentracije elektrolita u znoju. Dijagnoza se postavlja na osnovu znojnog testa i/ili genetske analize, dok je uvodenjem neonatalnog skrininga omogućeno ranije otkrivanje i započinjanje terapije.

Lečenje CF zahteva multidisciplinarni pristup i obuhvata fizioterapiju, inhalacione lekove, antibiotike, nutritivnu podršku i vitaminske suplemente. U poslednjoj deceniji postignut je značajan napredak uvedenjem CFTR modulatora - kombinacija korektora i potencijatora, koji omogućavaju ciljani tretman kod pacijenata sa specifičnim mutacijama.

Cilj rada: Procena efekata savremene modulatorne terapije kod pacijenata sa cističnom fibrozom u Crnoj Gori.

Materijal i metode: U istraživanje su uključeni svi pacijenti iz Crne Gore registrovani u Evropskom registru za CF. Analizirani su demografski podaci, genotip, znojni test, nutritivni status, plućna funkcija (FEV1), mikrobiološki nalazi, primenjena terapija i komplikacije bolesti. Istraživanje je sprovedeno uz saglasnost Etičke komisije KCCG i informisani pristanak pacijenata ili njihovih staratelja.

Rezultati: U Crnoj Gori je kod 42 pacijenta (incidenca 1:4500) dijagnostikovana CF, od kojih je 30,9% odraslih. Najveća učestalost registrovana je u severnom regionu (9,9/100.000). Genetskom analizom identifikovano je 7 mutacija, pri čemu je najčešća F508del (77,38%).

Terapija modulatorima uvedena je kod 39 pacijenata (92,8%), s primenom trostrukе kombinacije elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor (ETI) od marta 2023. godine za uzrast ≥6 godina, a od jula 2024. i za uzrast 2-5 godina. Nakon godinu dana terapije zabeleženo je prosečno poboljšanje FEV1 od +26%, a nakon dve godine +25,5%. BMI je porastao za +0,72 nakon prve, odnosno +0,81 nakon druge godine terapije. Prosečna koncentracija hlorida u znoju smanjena je na 33,5 mmol/L nakon jedne, odnosno 35,1 mmol/L nakon dve godine.

Zaključak: Primena savremenih CFTR modulatora, uz standardni multidisciplinarni pristup, značajno poboljšava respiratornu funkciju i nutritivni status pacijenata sa CF u Crnoj Gori. Nastavak razvoja terapijskih opcija otvara mogućnost za produženje životnog veka i unapređenje kvaliteta života obolelih, s težnjom ka postizanju „neograničenog životnog veka“.

Ključne reči: Cistična fibroza, CFTR modulatori, elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor, terapijski efekti

ABSTRACT

Cystic fibrosis (CF) is an autosomal recessive hereditary disease that affects multiple organ systems, including the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. It results from mutations in the CFTR gene, which encodes the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator responsible for chloride ion transport. The clinical presentation includes chronic lung disease, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, malabsorption, CF-related diabetes, hepatobiliary disorders, and elevated sweat electrolyte concentrations. Diagnosis is based on sweat chloride testing and/or genetic analysis. The introduction of neonatal screening has enabled earlier detection and treatment initiation.

Treatment requires a multidisciplinary approach involving physiotherapy, inhalation therapy, antibiotics, nutritional support, and vitamin supplementation. In the past decade, significant progress has been made with the introduction of CFTR modulators—a combination of correctors and potentiators—allowing targeted therapy in patients with specific mutations.

Objective: To evaluate the effects of modern CFTR modulator therapy in patients with cystic fibrosis in Montenegro.

Materials and Methods: The study included all patients from Montenegro registered in the European Cystic Fibrosis Society Patient Registry. Data analyzed included demographics, genotype, sweat chloride concentration, nutritional status, lung function (FEV1), microbiology, applied therapy, and disease complications. The study was conducted with the approval of the Clinical Center of Montenegro's Ethics Committee and informed consent from patients or their legal guardians.

Results: Cystic fibrosis has been diagnosed in 42 patients in Montenegro (incidence 1:4500), of whom 30.9% are adults. The highest prevalence was noted in the northern region (9.9/100,000). Genetic testing identified 7 mutations, with F508del being the most frequent (77.38%).

Modulator therapy was initiated in 39 patients (92.8%), with the triple combination elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor (ETI) introduced in March 2023 for patients aged ≥6 years and in July 2024 for those aged 2-5 years. After one year of therapy, FEV1 improved by an average of +26%, and after two years by +25.5%. BMI increased by +0.72 in the first year and +0.81 in the second. Average sweat chloride concentration decreased to 33.5 mmol/L after one year and 35.1 mmol/L after two.

Conclusion: The use of modern CFTR modulators alongside a standard multidisciplinary approach significantly improves pulmonary function and nutritional status in CF patients in Montenegro. Continued therapeutic development offers the potential for extended life expectancy and improved quality of life, aiming toward an "unlimited life span."