*primary studies - published, non RCT*

# Acceptance of home and clinic-based cystic fibrosis carrier education and testing by first, second, and third degree relatives of cystic fibrosis patients.

**Code:** PM9128929 **Year:** 1997 **Date:** 2018 **Author:** Sorenson JR

### Study design (if review, criteria of inclusion for studies)

Retrospective case-control study

### Participants

CF patients

### Interventions

CF patients received Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) (n = 20) and controls did not (n = 40).

### Outcome measures

Body mass index (BMI) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second percent predicted (FEV1 )

### Main results

After adjusting for mutation class and baseline BMI, BMI percentile increased per month for those with PEG (0.51, 95% confidence interval (CI) = -0.05-1.08, P = .08), but decreased for those without PEG (-0.03, 95% CI = -0.33-0.28, P = .86); however, the difference (0.54; 95% CI = -0.10-1.18, P = .10) was not statistically significant. FEV1 change with time showed a decrease for patients with PEG (-0.04; 95% CI = -0.30-0.22, P = .74) and those without PEG (-.22; 95% CI = -0.45-0.01, P = .06). Although the decrease for those without PEG was higher than those with PEG, the difference between the groups was not statistically significant (0.18; 95% CI = -0.17-0.52, P = .32)

### Authors' conclusions

Lung function trajectory showed a trend towards preservation among patients with CF who receive PEG despite lack of significant difference in BMI. There may be a favorable effect of PEG on lung function independent of changes in BMI.

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/936/CN-00451936/frame.html

### See also

American Journal of Medical Genetics YR: 1997 VL: 70 DE: RCT NO: 2

### Keywords

non pharmacological intervention - surg; Caloric Intake; non pharmacological intervention - diet; Nutrition Disorders; Malnutrition; Supplementation; Continuous; Enteral Nutrition; Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG);