CHEST Congress 2019 | Thailand Bangkok | 10-12 April

Diffuse Lung Disease

A ONE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF PATIENTS WITH IDIOPATHIC INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE IN A TERTIARY CARE SETTING OF SRI LANKA

A. SIRIBADDANA*[1] D. DASSANAYAKE[1] S. PATHIRATHNE[1] L. GAMAGE[2] AND P. RATHNAYAKE[3] [1]TEACHING HOSPITAL KANDY, SRI LANKA, RESPIRATORY MEDICINE, KANDY, SRI LANKA [2]TEACHING HOSPITAL KANDY, SRI LANKA, RADIOLOGY, KANDY, SRI LANKA [3]TEACHING HOSPITAL KANDY, SRI LANKA, PATHOLOGY, KANDY, SRI LANKA

PURPOSE: The idiopathic interstitial lung diseases are sub-categorized into six major and two minor types. Identification of the subcategories is mandatory as therapy and prognosis differ vastly. We describe the types of IIP in Sri lanka and the prognosis of patients after one year of follow up.

METHODS: All the patients with interstitial lung diseases during the year 2015 managed at respiratory unit Kandy Srilanka were recruited. The diagnosis and classification in to different types and treatment was made according to the American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society (ATS/ERS) International Multidisciplinary Consensus Classification of the Idiopathic Interstitial Pneumonias in 2012. The MMRC dyspnoea score, spirometry and the HRCT findings were recorded initially and after one year.

RESULTS: Out of the total number of twelve, major fibrotic interstitial lung disease was diagnosed in nine patients. Out of them 5 had IPF and 4 patients had NSIP. Three patients were diagnosed each with LIP, AIP and RBILD. All the patients with IPF were commenced on the novel therapy Pifenidone . One patient could not tolerate pirfinidone and died after 9 months of follow up. Three out of the four patients on pirfenidone showed clinical improvement. Of the NSIP group two patients improved clinically and two had static lung functions. Follow up. All 3 patients of the non-fibrotic group showed remarkable response to therapy.

CONCLUSIONS: This study highlights the heterogeneous nature of IIP.

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS: Sub categorization of IIP is important to initiate target therapy. Pirfenidone therapy is promising in treatment of IPF.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chest.2019.02.125