N-PV053

Topic: *AS03 NUTRITION / AS03b Clinical nutrition*

TROPHOLOGY STATUS OF UKRAINIAN CHILDREN WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF EVOLUTION OF APPROACHES TO NUTRITION

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Objectives and Study: Modern achievements in management of children with CF have contributed to decrease of frequency of severe malabsorption and conception of their nutritional needs. **The aim**. To study peculiarities of nutritional status of children with CF depending on changes in approaches to nutrition.

Methods: Methods. Anthropometric data (weight for age, height for age, BMI) of 94 children with CF (9-18 years), who were observed at the Center for Orphan Diseases in Kyiv, was conducted. I group concluded of 37 children (2000-2012 years); II group - 23 children (2015-2018 years); III group - 25 children (2019-2022 years).

Results: Results. Children of group I were marked with low indices of Wa, Ha, BMI. Stunting indicators evidence malnutrition before 2 years, when genetic growth potential is realized. A third of patients had signs of severe and moderate malnutrition, another 56.5% had a low BMI. The inclusion in the treatment complex isocaloric nutrition based on hydrolyzed protein promoted reduction of proportion of children with stunting and/or low BMI. The part of children with BMI in normal range increased significantly. CFTR modulators/correctors were not registered in Ukraine, dornase alfa available since 2016. Transfer to hypercaloric polymeric formula Food Products for Special Medical Purposes (FSMPs) increased the compliance of children with CF up to including them in their menu, which improved nutritional status. Severe malnutrition wasn't observed, stunting was almost absent, 48.4% of children had BMI in normal range according to z-score. Correlation analysis between dietary pattern and nutritional status and the course of CF revealed a direct strong link with pulmonary function, frequency and duration of pulmonary exacerbations.

DOI 10.1097/MPG.0000000000003823