





I percorsi per affrontare la genitorialità in Fibrosi Cistica

Dr. Barbara Messore AOU San Luigi Gonzaga-Orbassano (TO) SCDO Pneumologia Fibrosi Cistica- settore adulti .

Parma 8 ottobre 2023



forum 2023

disclosure

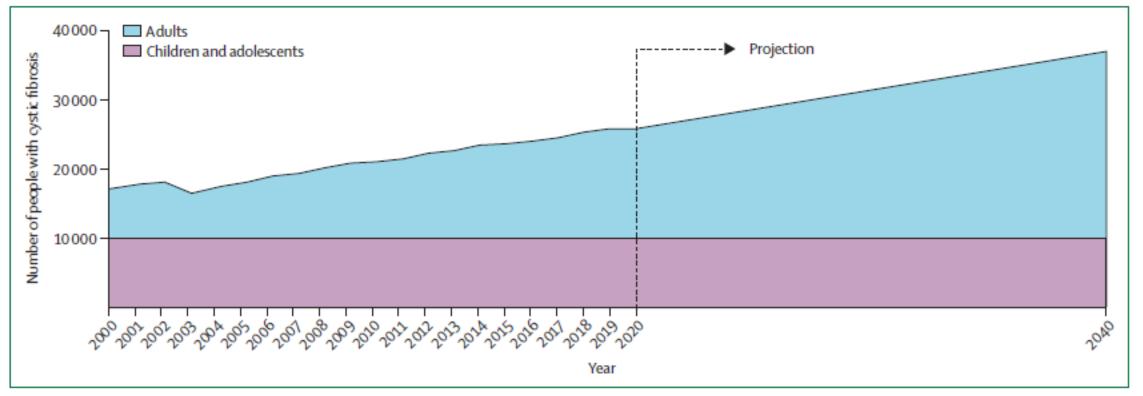
♦ Site PI on clinical studies for Vertex, Zambon, Novartis, Chiesi

♦ Parcipitation in advisory boards for Vertex, Novartis, Chiesi



Understanding and addressing the needs of people with cystic fibrosis in the era of CFTR modulator therapy

Lancet Respir Med 2023; 11: 916–31

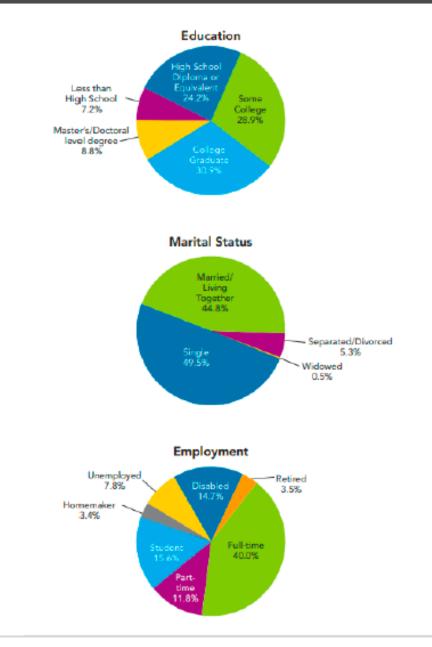


Change in the proportion of children (<18 years) and adults (\geq 18 years) in the cystic fibrosis population in the USA, based on data from the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Patient Registry Annual Data Report 2021,²⁴ with projected change up to 2040. Data presented at the 2022 North American Cystic Fibrosis Conference, Plenary 3.

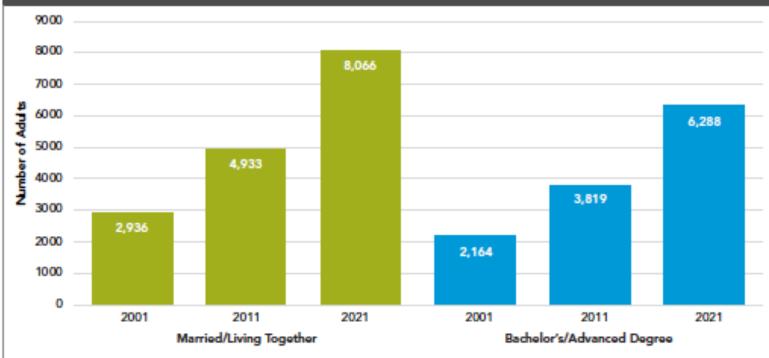
Data presented at the 2022 North American Cystic Fibrosis Conference,



Socioeconomic Characteristics of Adults 18 Years and Older with CF, 2021



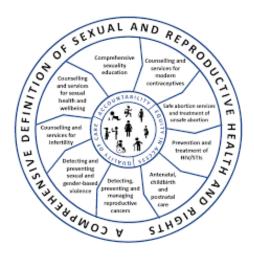
Characteristics of Adults with CF, 2001, 2011, 2021



Reproductive Health (ReH)

- Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social <u>well-being</u> and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes.
- Reproductive health implies that people are <u>able to have a satisfying</u> and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so.

Both man and female with CF face many sexual and reproductive health concerns



OMS



Review

Sexual and reproductive health in cystic fibrosis: a life-course perspective

Katherine B Frayman, Susan M Sawyer

	Infancy (0–1 years)	Early childhood (1–4 years)	Late childhood (5–9 years)	Early adolescence (10–14 years)	Late adolescence (15–19 years)	Young adulthood (20–24 years)	Adulthood (25+ years)	Ageing
Education and employment		Pre-school	Primary schoo	l Seconda	ry school	Tertiary education,	training and employment	
Sexual and reproductive health		Gender identity		Puberty	Sexual debut	Cohabitation	Parenthood	Menopause
Cystic fibrosis	Pancreatio Airway cle Antibiotio			Cystic f	fibrosis-related live fibrosis-related dia erm venous access aneous gastroston	abetes s	Transplant End-of-life	

Figure 1: Developmental milestones

Lancet Respir Med, 2015

Optimizing sexual and reproductive health across the lifespan in people with cystic fibrosis

Pediatric Pulmonology. 2022;57:S89-S100.

proactive approach Sexual and reproductive health model of health assessment over the lifespan for CF care providers and collaborating care TABLE 2 providers

Adolescence	Adulthood	Late adulthood
Assess pubertal developm	ment, hormones, and hypogonadism	
Openly discuss gender id	lentity and sexual preferences	
Discuss fertility and cont	raception	
Counsel on STI prevention	on	
	Discuss sexual functioning; address any concerns	
	Discuss parenthood and reproductive options	
	Evaluate urinary incontinence	
		Evaluate peri-menopause symptoms

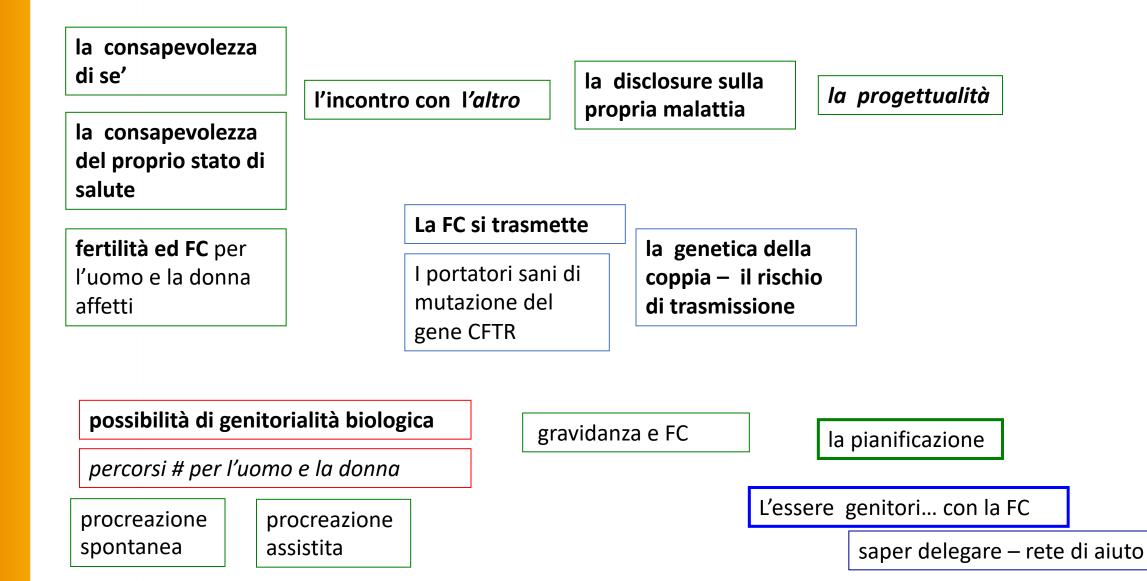
Abbreviation: STI, sexually transmitted infection.



Thinking of starting a family?



genitorialità...percorso... prospettiva







Review Article

How do cystic fibrosis patients experience parenthood? A systematic review Journal of Health Psychology 2021, Vol. 26(1) 60–81 © The Author(s) 2020 Article reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/1359105320916539 Journals.sagepub.com/home/hpq SAGE

Anne Jacob¹, Jonathan Journiac¹, Lotte Fischer^{1,2}, Lisa Astrologo³ and Cécile Flahault^{1,4,5}

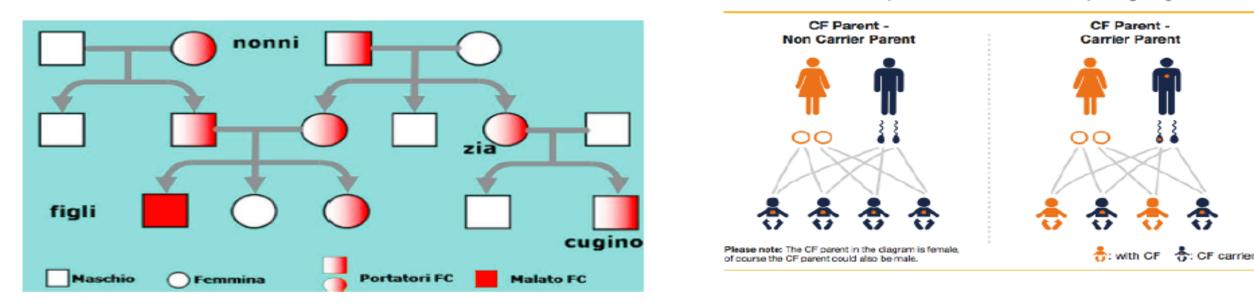
...Parenthood requires an important **reorganisation of daily life in order to remain** capable of self and childcare.

Cystic fibrosis patients have a postive outlook on parenthood. ...

Would our baby have CF?

For some couples, asking this question might be what gets the ball rolling.

To be born with CF, the baby needs to have two copies of the faulty gene that causes cystic fibrosis. The baby will definitely receive one copy from the parent that has cystic fibrosis; whether they inherit a second copy depends on the carrier status of the other parent and the chance of them passing the gene on.



la consapevolezza della propria "genetica" l'analisi genetica nel partner la consulenza genetica di coppia la stima del rischio ... quale rischio

L' iter di procreazione medicalmente assistita (è coinvolta la coppia!) Possibilità di diagnosi prenatale La possibilità diagnosi preimpianto I tempi Lo stress I costi

Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in Male wCF



SRH in Male wCF

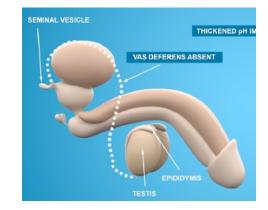
- > 98% infertile because of surgically uncorrectable ostructive azospermia related to CBAVD
- ➢ 2% fertile
- > Men with CF do produce sperm and testicular histology is normal
- ✓ Routine semen analysis recommended for all in late adolescence (*low volume acid ejaculate, azospermia*)

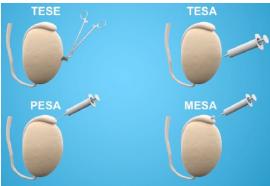
If man choose to pursue biologic parenthood -after confirmation of infertility- <u>sperm extraction</u> (possibility of <u>semen cryopreservation</u>), and subsequent ICSI and IVF (PMA).

. MESA/E or TESA/E with ICSI has been reported to result in pregnancy rates of 30.35% per cycle.

Hormonal ovarian stimulation and ovocytes retrievement needed in female partner (risk for Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome)

Success rate depends also on maternal age (<35 yrs success rate of a live birth 46-48%)





J Cystic Fibr 2019; 18:S105-S100 J Cystic Fibr 2022; 21: 657-661 Curr Opin Pulm Med 2020; 26:685-695

CFTR modulators and fertility in Male wCF

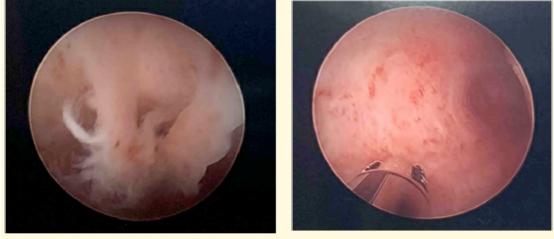
No reports of improved fertility in Male wCF with CFTR modulators	2022; 57;S75-S88
Case reports describe self resolving testicular pain in 7 pts after starting ETI thera	J Cystic Fibr 2020;19; e39-e41
In G551D homozygous ferret exposed in utero throughout pregnancy to ivacaftor has been described rescue of the vas deferens and epididymis	SCI Trans Med 2019; 11 eeau7531
The impact of modulators on fertility rescue or prevention non evaluated in human	Pediatr Pulmonol 2022; 57;S75-S88
	Pediatr

Males who wish to completely avoid exposure of sperm to CFTR modulators must discontinue modulators for the life of an average sperm, approximately <u>80 days before</u> semen extraction

Pediatr Pulmonol 2022; 57;S75-S88

SRH in Female wCF

- ✓ high proportion of FwCF experience multifactorial subfertility/infertility (35% vs 5.15% in general population)
- delayed puberty/increased anovulatory cycles/ reduced ovarian reserve
- nutritional deficiencies
- thick acidic female reproductive tract mucus (physical barrier to sperm entrance into the uterus and impairment sperm capacitation)
- •
- ✓ CFTR modulators improve FwCF fertility → discuss the potential role of modulators on fertility in every FwCF of reproductive age before they begin treatment
- increasing number of pregnancies in last years
- contraception's counseling



. Jem

La gravidanza nella donna con FC

Costruzione di un progetto operativo individualizzato per una adeguata pianificazione

Il bilancio sulla propria salute (FEV1%, PAP, stato nutrizionale, diabete) "criteri di rischio"

La stabilità clinica L'ottimizzazione del trattamento L'adeguamento terapeutico

Intensificazione del follow up e delle cure

L'esclusione-correzione di complicanze

Equipe multidisciplinare esperta



Review Reproductive Counseling and Care in Cystic Fibrosis: A Multidisciplinary Approach for a New Therapeutic Era

Julie McGlynn¹, Joan K. DeCelie-Germana², Catherine Kier³ and Elinor Langfelder-Schwind^{4,*}

Life 2023, 13, 1545



Clinical support and care team for a pregnant woman with CF.

OBSTETRICS Medical and obstetric complications among pregnant women with cystic fibrosis

12. 10. Mothers with CF per 100,000 deliveries 8 6 4 2 2002 2008 2010 2000 2004 2006 Year

1119 deliveries in women with CF mean age at delivery 25.6 <u>+</u> 10

Am J Obstet Gynecol 2015: 212: 98. e 1-9.

TABLE 4

Obstetric events present at time of delivery among women with CF

Condition, n (%) ^a	CF n = 1119	No CF n = 12,627,627	OR (95% CI)	P value
Cesarean delivery	351 (31.4)	4,041,005 (32.0)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	.67
Operative vaginal delivery	100 (8.9)	792,143 (6.3)	1.5 (1.2-1.8)	.0002
Multiple gestation	39 (3.5)	267,193 (2.1)	1.7 (1.2-2.3)	.0013
GDM	148 (13.2)	714,940 (5.7)	2.5 (2.1-3.0)	< .0001
Preeclampsia, eclampsia, gest HTN	76 (6.8)	931,154 (7.4)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	.48
Preterm labor	209 (18.7)	1,051,494 (8.3)	2.5 (2.2-2.9)	< .0001
Abruption	16 (1.4)	136,053 (1.1)	1.3 (0.8-2.2)	.22
Fetal growth restriction	29 (2.6)	271,882 (2.2)	1.2 (0.8-1.8)	.26
Postpartum hemorrhage	15 (1.3)	321,959 (2.5)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	.012
Chorioamnionitis	36 (3.2)	323,531 (2.6)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	.17

CF, cystic fibrosis, Cl, confidence interval; GDM, gestational diabetes; gest HTN, gestational hypertension; NIS, Nationwide Inpatient Sample; OR, odds ratio.

^a The NIS does not allow reporting the number of cases when the cell frequency is less than or equal to 10. There were 10 or fewer cases of fetal demise and placenta previa among women with CF.

Patel. Cystic fibrosis in pregnancy. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2015.

OBSTETRICS

TABLE 3 Medical events present at time of delivery among women with CF

Condition, n (%) ^a	CF n = 1119	No CF n = 12,627,627	OR (95% CI)	P value
Death	11 (1.0)	921 (0.007)	125 (67-233)	< .0001
Mechanical ventilation	25 (2.2)	9003 (0.07)	31.9 (21.4-47.5)	< .0001
Transfusion	20 (1.8)	131,684 (1.0)	1.7 (1.1-2.7)	.01
Pneumonia	75 (6.7)	13,150 (0.1)	68.7 (54.3-86.9)	< .0001
Acute respiratory failure	14 (1.2)	5450 (0.04)	29.6 (16.7-48.0)	< .0001
Acute renal failure	11 (1.0)	7075 (0.06)	16.4 (8.9-30.4)	< .0001
Composite CF outcome ^b	95 (8.5)	33,275 (0.26)	35.3 (28.6-43.5)	< .0001

CF, cystic fibrosis; Cl, confidence interval; N/S, Nationwide Inpatient Sample; OR, odds ratio.

^a The NIS does not allow r fewer cases of myocar syndrome, pulmonary influenza among wome sepsis, pneumonia, acu

Patel. Cystic fibrosis in f

CONCLUSION: Pregnant women with CF are more likely to die, require mechanical ventilation, and have infectious complications compared with women without CF, although the absolute risks are low and these events are relatively rare.

Baseline Cystic fibrosis disease severity has an adverse impact on pregnancy and infant outcomes, but does not impact disease progression*

Malena Cohen-Cymberknoh^{a,1,*}, Bar Gindi Reiss^{b,1}, Joel Reiter^{a,1}, Noah Lechtzin^c, Joel Melo^d, Gema Pérez^d, Hannah Blau^e, Huda Mussaffi^e, Hagit Levine^e, Lea Bentur^f, Michal Gur^f, Galit Livnat^g, Javier Perez Miranda^h, Eva Polverino^h, Francesco Blasiⁱ, Stefano Alibertiⁱ, Micha Aviram^j, Inbal Golan Tripto^j, Elie Picard^k, Michal Novoselsky¹, Hagai Amsalem¹, Drorith Hochner Celnikier¹, Eitan Kerem^a, Michal Shteinberg^g

Journal of Cystic Fibrosis 20 (2021) 388-394

Unplanned pregnancies following the introduction of elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor therapy in women with Cystic Fibrosis

Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics. 2023; 308:1657-9

Association between unplanned pregnancies and maternal exacerbations in Cystic Fibrosis

J Cystic Fibrosis. 2023. doi.org/10.1016/j.jcf.2023.03.020

PEX + 26% in the unplanned group PEX – 16% in the planned group

Impact of CFTR modulators on Female wCF fertility and pregnancy

The Impact of Highly Effective Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator Modulators on the Health of Female Subjects With CF

Accepted for publication January 31, 2023 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clinthera.2023.01.016

Clinical Therapeutics/

the potential effect of HEMT on fertlity should be discussed with every fwCF of reproductive age before they begin therapy

tremendous general and respiratory health benefits with HEMT occurrence of «withdrawal syndrome»

ETI passes the placenta (no teratogenicity or fetal toxicity in animal reproduction models) ETI concentration in cord blood are similar to those of maternal serum

J Pers Med 2012;11:418

-ETI during early pregnacy →
 -ETI throughout pregnancy →
 -ETI during breastfeeding →

J Cyst Fibros 2020;19:521-526 Am J Obst Gynecol 2022;226:S393-4 J Cyst Fibros 2020;19:521-526

neonatal transient transaminitis neonatal cataracts

-CF fetus exposed to ETI during pregnancy and lactation \rightarrow neonatal negative sweat test and pancreatic sufficiency at birth \rightarrow resolution of meconius ileo

CFTR modulators in pregnancy

Modulator	Pregnancies/Modulator Used throughout Preg, (n)	Miscarriage	Prematurity	Fetal Con Related to Modulator *	nplications Unknown/Not Related	Maternal C Related to Modulator *	omplications Unknown/Not Related
IVA	31/15	2	-	0	3	0	16
LUM/IVA	26/16	0	4	0	8	2	17
TEZ/IVA	7/5	1	-	0	2	0	5
ETI **	47/23	4	5	0	20 ^a	1	30 ^b

fetal multiple severe malformation forceps delivery intrauterine groth	cholestasis cholecystitis cholecystectomy	gest gest hem post
retardation		seiz
large for gestational age		nep
Trisomy 16 with		wou
spontaneous miscarriage		necl
		hoa

gestational diabetes gestational hypertension hemoptysys preeclampsia post partum depression seizures nephrolithiasis wound infection neck pain after epidural headache after epidural

expert recommendation on CFTR modulators in pregnancy

ERS/TSANZ Task Force Statement on the management of reproduction and pregnancy in women with airways diseases

tezacaftor/ivacaftor,

lumacaftor/ ivacaftor, elexa-

caftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor)

Eur Respir J 2020; 55:

	_				
CFTR modulators	Pre/T1	T2/T3	Labour	Breastfeeding	Observations/considerations
Ivacaftor (B3) [-] Lumacaftor and ivacaftor (B3) [-] Tezacaftor and ivacaftor (B3) [-] Elexacaftor and tezacaftor and ivacaftor (B3) [-]		Prob	ably safe_		Limited data in humans [56–58]. No evidence of toxicity in animals at usual doses. Modulators are present in breast milk, although potential effects on the fetus are unknown. <u>Maternal benefit</u> may outweigh potential risk during pregnancy and/or breastfeeding, although exact risks are unknown.

The Impact of Highly Effective Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator Modulators on the Health of Female Subjects With CF

the decision to continue versus discontinue HEMT during pregnancy and lactation warrants a clear and comprehensive conversation between provider and mother/partner with informed shared decision-making.

data support the need to consider infant monitoring with routine -liver function testing and -ophthalmologic examinations for cataracts.

... careful in neonatal testing for CF

Use in Lactation

Yes, if necessary for

mother's health

Clinical Therapeutics 2023

Pregnancy in cystic fibrosis: Review of the literature and expert recommendations

individual components given

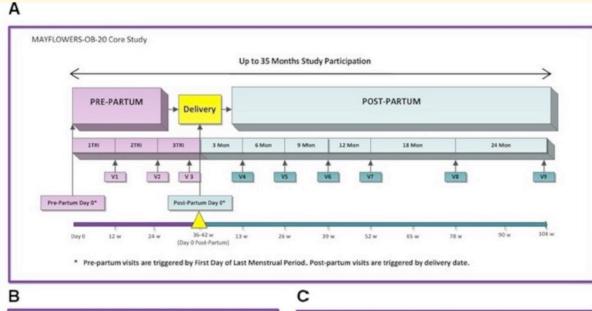
in animal models, but human

data is limited

Most common therapies used in the chronic treatment of CF. Considerations Use in Pregnancy Medication Route of Administration CFTR modulators (ivacaftor, Oral No harm observed of Yes, if necessary for mother's health

Impact of CFTR modulators on pregnancy and infant born to mothers with CF

Open Access	Cystic fibrosis
BMJ Open Respiratory Research	Prospectively evaluating maternal and fetal outcomes in the era of CFTR modulators: the MAYFLOWERS observational clinical trial study design



 longitudinal prospective multicentre observational study
40 US TDN CF centres
CFF sponsorized
2021-2025
aims to entroll 285 fwCF

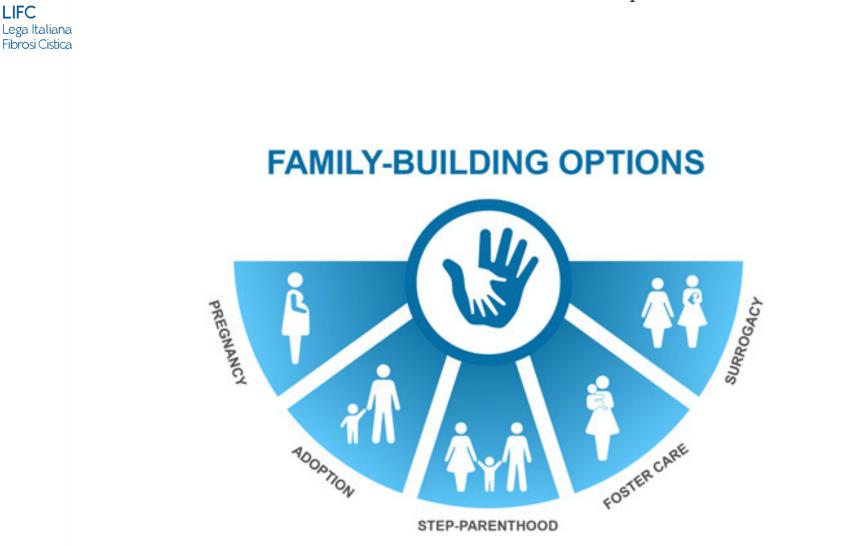
WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

⇒ The Maternal and Fetal Outcomes in the Era of Modulators (MAYFLOWERS) is the first prospective study of pregnancy in CF. It will also provide the first prospectively collected data on infants born to mothers with CF, and include outcome data for mothers and infants for 2 years following pregnancy.

sub studies: infant ETI PK and maternal Continous Glucose Monitoring

forum 2023

Paths to parenthood.



When a Parent has CF: Explaining Your Illness to Your Child



PARENTING WHEN YOU HAVE CYSTIC FIBROSIS

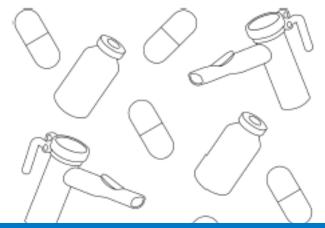
A resource to help you succeed while being a parent and living with cystic fibrosis.



KEEPIN' IT ROSY

WHEN YOUR PARENT HAS CYSTIC FIBROSIS: AN ACTIVITY BOOK

This activity book is part of the resource "Parenting When You Have Cystic Fibrosis"



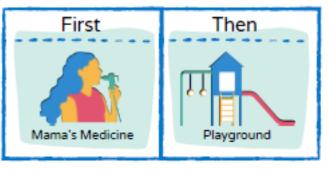
VISUAL SCHEDULES

Parent Instructions: Visual Schedules, or schedules in general, can help children feel more comfortable and safe by helping them know what to expect.

Some example situations where visual schedules might help young children are:

- When helping your children understand the amount of time/effort that is needed to dedicate to your medications and what they can do during this time
- When planning the daily routine when you are in the hospital or away for a day at CF Clinic

Example:



SCIENCE EXPERIMENT FOR PARENTS AND KIDS: HOW DO LUNGS WORK?





Cystic Fibrosis

of local in

Encselostique



LIFC

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grazíe per l'attenzíone

barbara.messsore@gmail.com