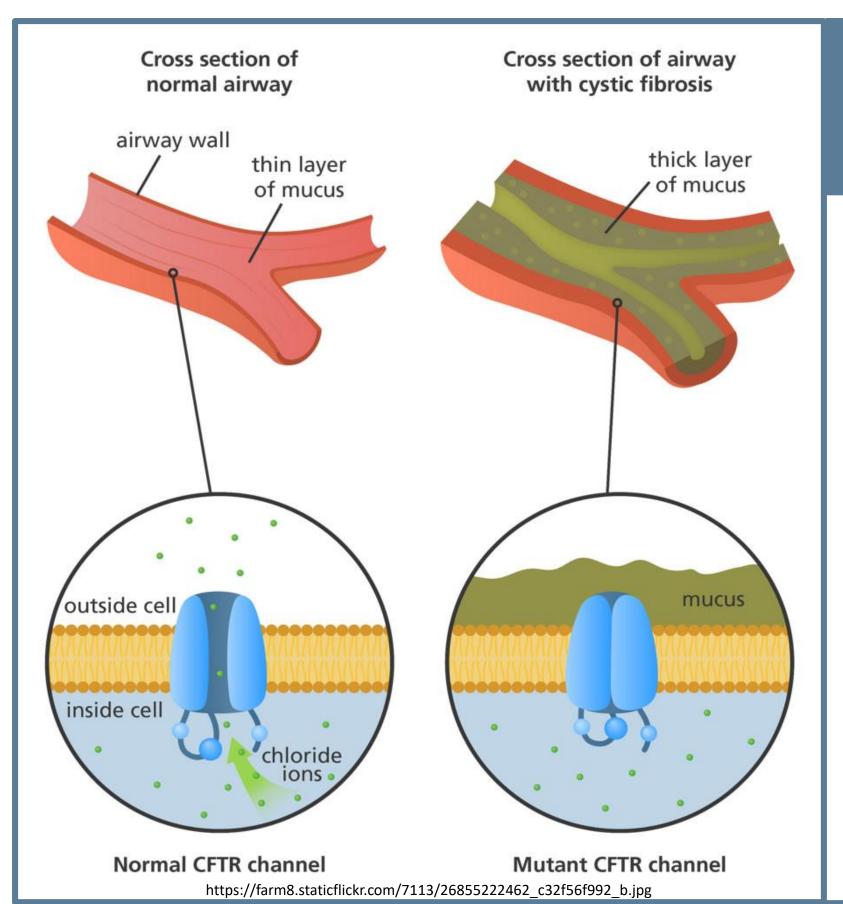
Identifying Cystic Fibrosis (CF) Skeletally: A Proposed Differential Diagnosis

Clare K. Remy and Melanie M. Beasley, Ph.D. (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)



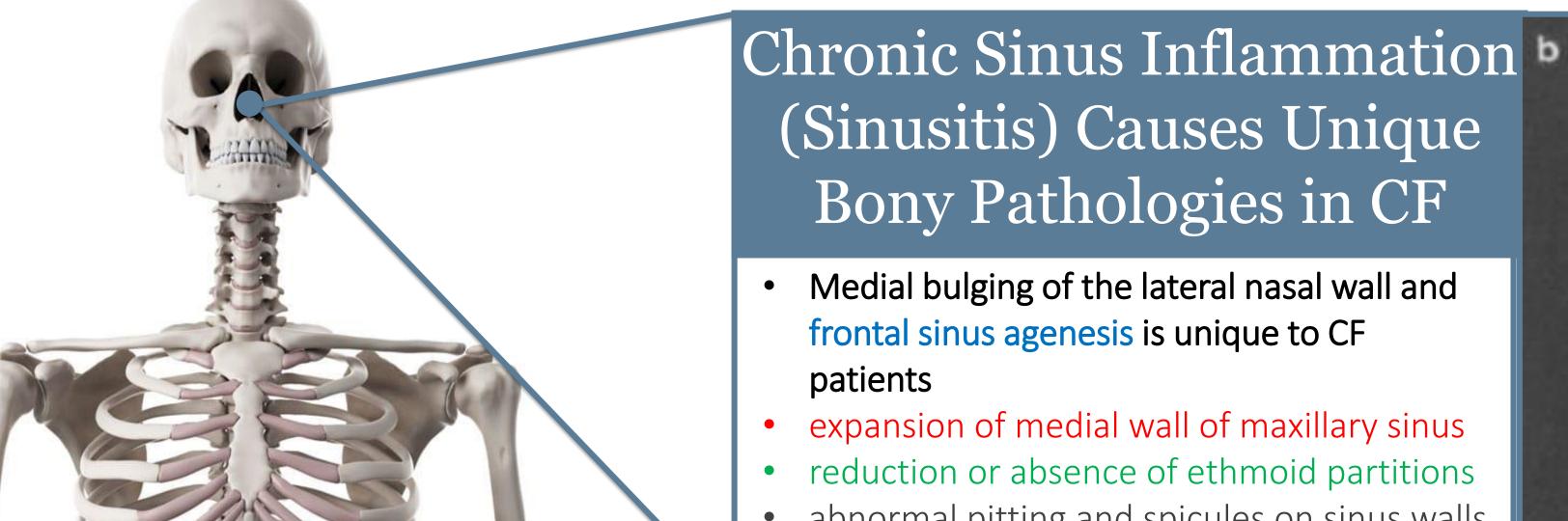
What is Cystic Fibrosis?

- A common genetic disorder in people of European descent
- Linked to over 2,000 different mutations
- Affects approximately 70,000 individuals
- Mutant CFTR channel fails to regulate salt diffusion in and out cells (Farrell et al., 2017)
- Passageways of lungs and digestive tract blocked by mucus
- With treatment, CF patients can survive into their 50s

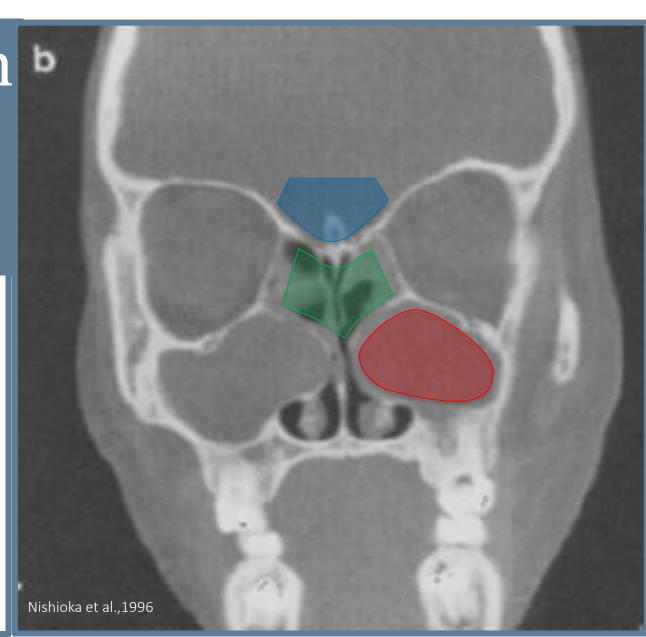
Why is Skeletal Diagnosis Important?

- Forensics as life expectancy increases, CF may become more relevant in forensic casework for identification of unknown remains
- Bioarchaeology in coastal populations of European ancestry, an individual with a less-severe gene mutation might have survived into early adulthood
- Paleopathology to add to the field of understanding bone diseases

Signs and Symptoms	Skeletal Indicator	Prevalence CF (non-CF)
Chronic Sinusitis	Irregular bony growths	74-100% (14%)
Frontal Sinus	Agenesis	More research needed
Maxillary Sinus	Medial bulging of lateral nasal wall	More research needed
Digital Clubbing	Need skeletal quantification method	15% (1%)
Kyphosis	Vertebral fractures, compression and abnormal curvature	17-51% (12%)
Bone density loss	Early onset osteopenia/osteoporosis	50-70% (25%)
Stature	Shorter by ~6 cm	Need population specific data
Chest Diameter	Need skeletal quantification method	More research needed
Rib Fracture	Microcracking of ribs and delayed healing of fractures	More research needed

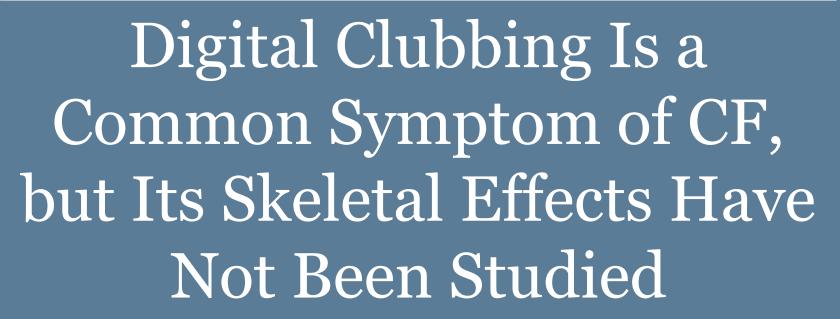


• abnormal pitting and spicules on sinus walls (Nishioka et al.,1996) (Cauwenberge and Watelet 2000; Ramsey and Richardson, 1992; Schraven et al., 2011; Wang et al., 2005; Gentile and Isaacson, 1996)

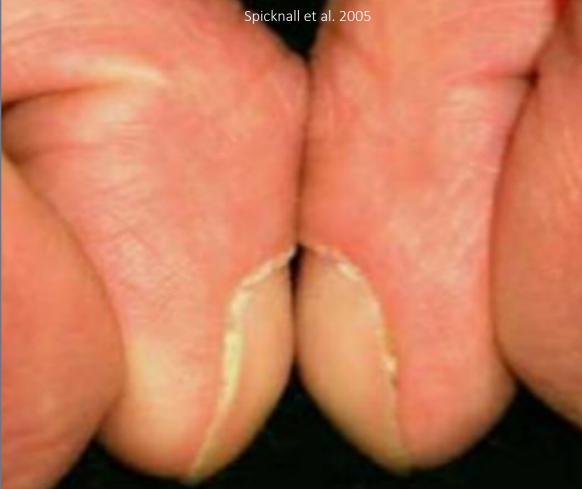




- Young CF patients have kyphotic angles higher than 60year-old controls and decades earlier (Aris et al., 1998)
- Spinal deterioration accelerated by three decades (Aris et al.,
- Atraumatic vertebral deformity present in 17-51% of CF patients
- 12% prevalence in non-CF 50- to 79-year-old Europeans (Elkin et al., 2001; Garcia et al., 2011)



• Clubbing presents in 15% of all CF patients, and is correlated with disease severity (Cohen et al., 1986; Lemen et al., 1978; Pitts-Tucker et al., 1986)



Low Bone Density and Poor Nutrient Uptake Lead to Decreased Stature in CF Individuals

- Shorter stature by about 6 cm (Aris et al., 1998)
- Early onset osteopenia and osteoporosis (Henderson and Madsen, 1996)
- 40% of CF children below the fifth percentile in height (Landon et al., 1984, Aris et al., 1998)

While low bone density, fractures, and short stature can co-occur due to other etiologies, we feel the combination of the above factors with evidence of chronic sinusitis and digital clubbing makes a strong case for the considering a skeletal diagnosis of CF. Future work is needed to quantify the certainty of diagnosis using these criteria.

ate on diagnosis, differential diagnosis, pathophysiology, and clinical revelance, Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, 52(6), 1020-1028. // Vandemergel, X., Renneboog, B., 2008. Prevalence, aetiologies, and significance of clubbing in a department of general internal medicine. European Journal of Internal Medicine, Volume 19, 325-329. doi: 10.1016/ejim.2007.05.015