3.20 Prevalence of Dysglycemia in People with Cystic Fibrosis: A Retrospective Analysis St. Vincent's University Hospital

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Background: Cystic fibrosis-related diabetes (CFRD) and dysglycemia are common complications in people with Cystic Fibrosis (CF) [1]. Dysglycemia includes impaired fasting glucose (IFG), impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), reactive hypoglycemia, and new-onset diabetes. This study assesses the prevalence of these conditions in 121 people with CF who underwent oral glucose tolerance testing (OGTT) at the National Referral Centre for Adult CF over the last 12 months. **Methods:** Retrospective analysis conducted on 121 people with CF who underwent OGTT between June 2023 and July 2024. Parameters included fasting glucose, 2-hour post-glucose levels, Hba1C, presence of known and newonset diabetes. IFG, IGT and diabetes were defined using WHO criteria. Isolated IFG was identified as elevated fasting glucose without concurrent IGT, reactive hypoglycemia, or diabetes [2].**Results:** Of 121 people tested, 6 (5%) had isolated IFG, 17 (14%) had IGT, 3 (2.5%) had new diabetes, and 3 (2.5%) had known diabetes, 62 (51%) had normal glucose and 30 (25%) experienced reactive hypoglycemia. Mean fasting glucose was 5.2 mmol/L (SD 0.7), mean 2-hour post-glucose was 5.6 mmol/L (SD 2.2), and mean Hba1C was 36.5 (SD 4.3).**Conclusions:** Dysglycemia is prevalent in people with CF, emphasizing the need for regular monitoring and early intervention. **Disclosures: Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.