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Resumo	Introduction: Children with cystic fibrosis (CF) have a high gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) prevalence. However, the best tool to assess the relationship between GERD and CF is not yet well established. Aims: To evaluate GERD prevalence and compare it with the respiratory symptoms in children with CF. To reach the multi-channel intraluminal impedance associated with pHmetry (MIIpH) and isolated pHmetry to perform the GERD diagnosis. Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional analytical study with children diagnosed with CF who underwent MIIpH. Clinical and laboratory markers, including respiratory and digestive symptoms, were used in comparative analyses. We performed the high-resolution chest computed tomography on those with symptoms of chronic lung disease, and the severity was classified using the Bhalla score. Results: We evaluated 29 children <10 years old, 18 girls, 19 with physiological GER, and 10 with GERD. Of the children with GERD, seven had predominantly acid GER, two acid+non-acid GER, and one non-acid GER. Three patients had the diagnosis of GERD identified only by MIIpH. Bhalla's score ranged from seven to 17.75 with no significant relationship with GERD. The number of pulmonary exacerbations was associated with a decrease in esophageal clearance independently of the position in pHmetry and MIIpH. Conclusions: The GERD prevalence was 34% in children with CF. There was no association between the respiratory disease severity and GER type. MIIpH detected 30% more patients with GERD than pHmetry.
Fomento	