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primary studies - published RCT

## **Colistin inhalation therapy in cystic fibrosis patients with chronic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* lung infection.**

**Code:** PM3301785

**Year:** 1987 **Date:** 1987

**Author:** Jensen T

### **Study design (if review, criteria of inclusion for studies)**

prospective double-blind placebo-controlled study

### **Participants**

40 patients with cystic fibrosis and chronic broncho-pulmonary *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection

### **Interventions**

Active treatment consisted of inhalation of colistin one million units twice daily for three months and was compared to placebo inhalations of isotonic saline.

### **Outcome measures**

clinical symptom score, maintenance of pulmonary function and inflammatory parameters.

### **Main results**

Significantly more patients in the colistin inhalation group completed the study as compared to the placebo group (18 versus 11). Colistin treatment was superior to placebo treatment in terms of a significantly better clinical symptom score, maintenance of pulmonary function and inflammatory parameters.

### **Authors' conclusions**

Colistin inhalation therapy for cystic fibrosis patients with chronic *P. aeruginosa* lung infection can be a supplementary treatment to frequent courses of intravenous anti-pseudomonas chemotherapy.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jac/19.6.831>

### **See also**

J Antimicrob Chemother. 1987 Jun;19(6):831-8.

### **Keywords**

Adolescent; Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Child; Colistin; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological\_intervention; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas*; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; other anti-bacterial agents;