

primary studies - published RCT

## Comparison of drug delivery from conventional versus "Venturi" nebulizers.

**Code:** CN-00146588    **Year:** 1997    **Date:** 2001

**Author:** Devadason SG

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

RCT between 1985--1989; intention to treat analysis

### Participants

infants, born in Wales and the West Midlands. Eligible children with CF who died in the first 5 years of life were identified from the local pediatricians and from the National UK CF Survey. In all, 230,076 infants were randomized to be screened, while 234,510 were unscreened

### Interventions

newborn CF screening by heel-prick immunoreactive trypsin (IRT) measurement or diagnosis by clinical presentation.

### Outcome measures

death prevalence, causes of death, median age of diagnosis, clinical presentation

### Main results

176 CF children were identified, of whom 7 died in the first 5 years of life, 3 having presented with meconium ileus. Median age of diagnosis in the screened group was 8 weeks. On an intention to treat analysis, all 4 nonmeconium ileus-related deaths occurred in the unscreened group (Fisher's exact test, P

### Authors' conclusions

newborn screening has the potential to decrease infant CF deaths, but if it is to be successful, identification and treatment must occur as soon as possible after birth

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/588/CN-00146588/frame.html>

### See also

The European respiratory journal : official journal of the European Society for Clinical Respiratory Physiology YR: 1997 VL: 10 NO: 11

### Keywords

Gastrointestinal Diseases; Infant; Intestinal Obstruction; Neonatal Screening; Newborn; non pharmacological intervention - diagn; screening; Meconium ileus; diagnostic procedures;