

primary studies - published RCT

## **Influence exercised on mucociliary and cough clearance by inhalation of aerosolised amiloride in patients with cystic fibrosis lung diseases.**

**Code:** CN-00176918

**Year:** 1985

**Date:** 1985

**Author:** Matthys H

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

randomized trial

### **Participants**

9 patients with mucoviscidosis

### **Interventions**

inhale in randomised sequence physiological saline solution with and without addition of amiloride. Mucociliary clearance was then measured over a period of 60 minutes, followed by active coughing for one minute. Subsequently, physiological saline solution was inhaled for 10 minutes, followed by active coughing-off.

### **Outcome measures**

Mucociliary clearance, cough clearance

### **Main results**

It was shown that mucociliary clearance is significantly accelerated by amiloride administration (approx. 0.07 mg) (p

### **Authors' conclusions**

The results show that in mucoviscidosis cough clearance is significantly restricted, not, however, the mucociliary clearance. Hence, particular emphasis will be placed in future on active coughing-off following inhalation of aerosolised amiloride that did not produce any side effects. Substances related to amiloride, and especially those with longer-lasting action, may therefore bring about a significant improvement of this therapeutic approach to cystic fibrosis.

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/918/CN-00176918/frame.html>

### **See also**

PRAX-KLIN-PNEUMOL YR: 1985 VL: 39 DE: RCT NO: SUPPL. 1

### **Keywords**

Amiloride; exercise; Inhalation OR nebulised; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy; pharmacological\_intervention; Airway clearance drugs -expectorants- mucolytic- mucociliary-; ENaC antagonists - Sodium Channel Blockers; Respiratory System Agents;