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 aproach 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;