primary studies - published RCT

Effect of inhaled azlocillin, mistabron and combination therapy in children with cystic fibrosis.

Code: CN-00208369 **Year:** 1985 **Date:** 1985 **Author:** Stroobant J

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

double blind cross over design with random order

Participants

21 children with cystic fibrosis aged 6 to 15 years, chronically infected with Ps. Aeruginosa. 18 patients completed the study.

Interventions

4 month treatment periods separated by 2 month treatment-free periods.

Outcome measures

number of respiratory infections, number of hospital admissions, weight gain. Lung function, chest X-ray scores and ventilation/perfusion lung scan scores, adverse reactions, resistance of Ps. aeruginosa to azlocillin

Main results

The number of respiratory infections during combination therapy was significantly less compared with azlocillin (p

Authors' conclusions

These results support previous invitro findings that inhibition of Ps.aeruginosa by azlocillin is enhanced by mistabron.

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See also

Pediatric Research YR: 1985 VL: 19 DE: RCT

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Azlocillin; Child; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological_intervention; Bacterial Infections; Respiratory Tract Infections; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Infection; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; thiols; Penicillins;