primary studies - published RCT

Effect of hypertonic saline, amiloride, and cough on mucociliary clearance in patients with cystic fibrosis.

Code: CN-00208563 **Year:** 1996 **Date:** 1996 **Author:** Robinson M

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

Randomised cross-over trial

Participants

Mean age 16.5 years, range 13 years to 20 years n = 10 Males = 3, females = 7 Participants were recruited as they were admitted with exacerbations of their lung disease with cough productive of tenacious sputum Severity of lung disease; median FEV1 as % predicted 72, median FVC % predicted 53.5

Interventions

Cross-over to IS daily for 2 days (control group) Pre-treated with nebulised salbutamol 5 mg HS 6% daily for 2 days (treatment group)

Outcome measures

Sputum weight VAS, feeling of cleared chest

Main results

The percent cleared at 60 and 90 min was significantly increased with HS (%C60 = 26.5%, %C90 = 29.4%) and the combination of AML + HS (%C60 = 23.1%, %C90 = 27.4%) compared with both IS (%C60 = 14.7%, %C90 = 17.5%) and COUGH (%C60 = 18.0%, %C90 = 19.5%), p

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/563/CN-00208563/frame.html

See also

American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine YR: 1996 VL: 153 DE: RCT NO: 5

Keywords

Amiloride; hydration; Hypertonic Solutions; pharmacological_intervention; Airway clearance drugs -expectorants- mucolytic-mucociliary-; ENaC antagonists - Sodium Channel Blockers; Respiratory System Agents;