primary studies - published RCT

Sequential magnetic resonance imaging analysis of the maxillary sinuses: implications for a model of gene therapy in cystic fibrosis.

Code: CN-00270272 **Year:** 1999 **Date:** 1999 **Author:** Graham SM

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

randomized trial

Participants

5 CF subjects

Interventions

Serial maxillary sinus lavage, in accordance with published protocols, using tobramycin. Lavage was performed for up to 10 days

Outcome measures

sequential magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans were taken at zero, 10, 30, 60, 120 and 180 days. The 30 MRI scans were blindly scored by two examiners on the parameters of maxillary sinus aeration, averaged over the five time intervals, was significantly improved (p

Main results

This study provides the first systematic image-based measure of efficacy of maxillary sinus aminoglycoside lavage, a major element of a number of clinical protocols used in the treatment of CF.

Authors' conclusions

The prolonged increase in aeration after lavage suggests that any further improvement potentially achievable after gene transfer would be difficult to detect, limiting the value of this system as a model of clinical efficacy of gene transfer in CF.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0022215100143907

See also

Journal of Laryngology and Otology YR: 1999 VL: 113 NO: 4

Keywords

Adult; Aminoglycosides; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Infection; Irrigation; non pharmacological intervention - diagn; non pharmacological intervention - genetic& reprod; pharmacological_intervention; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Tobramycin;