primary studies - published RCT

Pulmonary delivery of tobramycin by an investigational EFlow electronic nebulizer saves 50% of the drug, and results in equivalent or improved tobramycin safety levels in plasma and sputum [abstract].

Code: CN-00795343 **Year:** 2009 **Date:** 2009 **Author:** Griese M

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

RCT, parallel group, multicentre.

Participants

78 people with CF; 42 children (8 - 17 yrs) and 36 adults (18 - 42 yrs).

Interventions

1. TOBI® (300 mg/5 ml delivered by PARI LC PLUS); 2. Tobramycin PARI (150 mg/1.5 ml, delivered by an investigational eFlow), twice daily for 28 days.

Outcome measures

Sputum concentration of tobramycin at 7 days of use. Serum levels of tobramycin at 7 days of use. Adverse events. Nebulisation time.

See also

Pediatric Pulmonology 2009;44(S32):300, Abstract no: 252.

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological_intervention; Tobramycin; Bacterial Infections; Respiratory Tract Infections; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Infection; Aminoglycosides; nebuliser; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy;