
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews - - Cochrane Review

Newborn screening for cystic fibrosis: a review of the clinical and cost-effectiveness.

Code: HTA-32012000676 **Year:** 2012 **Date:** 2014 - updated: 12 MAR 2019

Author: CADTH

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

Randomised or quasi-randomised studies

Participants

Patients with initial acquisition of BCC infections; people with chronic BCC infection

Interventions

antibiotics used alone or in combination, using any method of delivery and any treatment duration, to eradicate *Burkholderia cepacia* complex infections compared to another antibiotic, placebo or no treatment

Outcome measures

eradication after initial acquisition or prevention or delay onset of chronic infection; lung function, nutritional status, clinical scores and mortality; microbiological outcomes; adverse effects; cost-effectiveness

Main results

No studies looking at the eradication of *Burkholderia cepacia* complex species were identified.

Authors' conclusions

The authors have concluded that there was an extreme lack of evidence in this area of treatment management for people with cystic fibrosis. Without further comprehensive studies, it is difficult to draw conclusions about a safe and effective management strategy for *Burkholderia cepacia* complex eradication in cystic fibrosis. Thus, while the review could not offer clinicians evidence of an effective eradication protocol for *Burkholderia cepacia* complex, it has highlighted an urgent need for exploration and research in this area, specifically the need for well-designed multicentre randomised controlled studies of a variety of (novel) antibiotic agents.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hta.10006>

See also

Health Technology Assessment Database YR: 2012 NO: 1

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; pharmacological_intervention; *Burkholderia cepacia*; Respiratory Tract Infections; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Infection; Bacterial Infections; Exacerbation;