

primary studies - published, non RCT

A Multi-centre, Randomised Trial Comparing a Novel Combination Treatment (Arm D - Intravenous Sulbactam-durlobactam in Combination With Intravenous Ceftriaxone, Oral Amoxicillin, Oral Azithromycin and Oral Clofazimine) Versus Standard of Care Treatments for the Intensive Phase of Treatment for Mycobacterium Abscessus Pulmonary Disease in People With or Without Cystic Fibrosis in the Finding the Optimal Regimen for Mycobacterium Abscessus Treatment (FORMaT) Adaptive Platform Trial - Not yet recruiting

Code: NCT07485010 Year: 2026 Date: 2006

Author: The University of Queensland

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

non randomized trial

Participants

young children with cystic fibrosis

Interventions

The 5-week treatment included nutrition counseling and child behavioral management training for parents

Outcome measures

energy intake measured by diet diaries

Main results

Energy intake changed at each meal, only when treatment was introduced (week 1: snacks, 420 to 691; week 2: breakfast, 325 to 443; week 4: lunch, 350 to 443; and week 5: dinner, 373 to 460 calories per day). Total daily intake increased in a systematic fashion that exceeded the criterion set each week during treatment.

Authors' conclusions

Toddlers and preschoolers with CF meet energy intake recommendations as a result of behavioral intervention. Single-subject research designs are important methodologies for advancing clinical investigation in pediatric psychology.

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07485010>

Keywords

Food; non pharmacological intervention - diet; non pharmacological intervention - psycho-soc-edu-org; Supplementation; Behavioural interventions;