

primary studies - published RCT

## **Long-term oral beta-carotene supplementation in patients with cystic fibrosis - effects on antioxidative status and pulmonary function.**

**Code:** PM10838464

**Year:** 2000 **Date:** 2004

**Author:** Rust P

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

randomized crossover trial

### **Participants**

48 CF children were allocated consecutively

### **Interventions**

12 weeks of once-daily 2.5-mg rhDNase, alternate-day 2.5-mg rhDNase, and twice-daily 5 ml of 7% HS

### **Outcome measures**

Forced expiratory volume in 1 sec (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC) were measured at baseline and then at 6 and 12 weeks into each treatment period.

### **Main results**

Lung function response to the drugs at 6 weeks was highly predictive of response at 3 months. There was some evidence that response to HS was worse in patients with lower baseline lung function. However, there was no association between response to alternate-day or daily rhDNase and baseline characteristics.

### **Authors' conclusions**

Response to rhDNase and HS at 6 weeks was highly predictive of response at 3 months. For daily and alternate-day rhDNase, at least, the drug needs to be administered for at most 6 weeks initially to assess long-term response to treatment. Response to treatment could not be reliably predicted from baseline characteristics.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000012818>

### **See also**

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### **Keywords**

Adolescent; Child; Deoxyribonuclease; Drug Administration Schedule; Airway clearance drugs -expectorants- mucolytic- mucociliary-; hydration; Hypertonic Solutions; Inhalation OR nebulised; nebuliser; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy; pharmacological\_intervention; Recombinant Proteins; Respiratory System Agents; Dornase alpha; Pulmozyme;