primary studies - published RCT

Evaluation of tolerance and efficacy of pefloxacin in the treatment and prevention of severe infections in children with mucoviscidosis and aplastic anemia.

Code: PM10989721 **Year:** 2000 **Date:** 2000 **Author:** Postnikov SS

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

randomized trial

Participants

21 children (7-16 years old) randomized in 2 groups: children with mucoviscidosis and children with aplastic anemia.

Interventions

The drug was used at the dose 15-20 mg/kg per day bid for 14-28 days. Pefloxacin was used in combination with ceftazidime and amikacin.

Outcome measures

efficacy and safety

Main results

Combined therapy demonstrated good clinical efficacy. Bacteriological efficacy was not uniform: staphylococci were not isolated from sputum since the 7th day of treatment, but pseudomonads were cultured even on the 14th day of the treatment (the sensitivity to pefloxacin remained). The only but frequent side-effect was arthropathy. The background and some peculiarities of arthropathy development were analyzed. This phenomenon is called quinolone-induced synovitis. The risk group for quinolone-induced synovitis was estimated--children elder than 10 years with allergic anamnesis.

Authors' conclusions

Good clinical efficacy and tolerability of pefloxacin at the children with mucoviscidosis or aplastic anemia is a reason and base to cancel the limits to its use in pediatrics.

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/408/CN-00372408/frame.html

See also

Antibiot Khimioter. 2000;45(8):25-30.

Keywords

Adolescent; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Child; Infection; Pefloxacin; pharmacological_intervention; prevention; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Amikacin; Ceftazidime; Aminoglycosides; Cephalosporins; Quinolones;