

primary studies - published RCT

## **Cystic fibrosis-related deaths in infancy and the effect of newborn screening.**

**Code:** PM11340682

**Year:** 2001 **Date:** 2005

**Author:** Doull IJ

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

RCT

### **Participants**

14 patients (3 girls), mean age 5.7 +/- 3.2 years (range, 1.9 to 13.4 years)

### **Interventions**

2 consecutive, 2-week phases; ECM alone, and ECM plus unprotected powder enzymes

### **Outcome measures**

Fecal fat, energy, and nitrogen output were compared with intake at the end of each phase. Two-tailed, paired t tests were performed to compare outcomes

### **Main results**

The mean age of the 14 patients (3 girls) was 5.7 +/- 3.2 years (range, 1.9 to 13.4 years). There was no significant difference in percent malabsorption of fat (15.6% vs 18.2%), energy (13.3% vs 13.4%), or nitrogen (11.8% vs 11.3%) between phases.

### **Authors' conclusions**

The addition of powder enzymes to ECM did not improve nutrient maldigestion compared with ECM alone.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ppul.1059>

### **See also**

Pediatr Pulmonol. 2001 May;31(5):363-6.

### **Keywords**

Adolescent; Child; Enteric-Coated; Gastrointestinal Agents; Infant; Microspheres; pharmacological\_intervention; Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement Therapy; Pancreas insufficiency; Pancreatic Diseases; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Malabsorption; Nutrition Disorders; Powders;