

primary studies - published RCT

## Evaluation of bronchial constriction in children with cystic fibrosis after inhaling two different preparations of tobramycin.

Code: PM12226034

Year: 2002 Date: 2006

Author: Alothman GA

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

Randomized double-blind crossover study

### Participants

Twenty-one patients with cystic fibrosis and pancreatic insufficiency (14 female, mean age 20.6 +/- 11.5 years, range 8.8-41.9) completed the study.

### Interventions

subjects were randomly assigned to two consecutive, 2-week phases using an EC buffered PE product and conventional EC-PE product.

### Outcome measures

Seventy-two hour stool collections from each phase were analyzed for energy, fat, and nitrogen content and expressed as percent of estimated intake

### Main results

There was no significant difference in percent malabsorption of energy (19.4% vs. 19.0%), fat (20.7% vs. 20.2%), or nitrogen (10.4% vs. 10.7%) between the EC buffered PE product and the conventional EC-PE product. However, patients taking the EC buffered PE product received less enzyme based on actual enzyme activity measured in vitro (3,468 +/- 1,434 U lipase/g fat vs. 3,978 +/- 1,474 U lipase/g fat, P

### Authors' conclusions

In the doses used, nutrient absorption of patients taking EC buffered PE preparation offers no advantage over a conventional EC-PE preparation.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1378/chest.122.3.930>

### See also

Chest. 2002 Sep;122(3):930-4.

### Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Antacids; Bicarbonates; Child; Enteric-Coated; Gastrointestinal Agents; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Malabsorption; pharmacological\_intervention; Nutrition Disorders; Pancreas insufficiency; Pancreatic Diseases; Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement Therapy; Airway clearance drugs -expectorants- mucolytic- mucociliary-; Respiratory System Agents;