

primary studies - published RCT

Omeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor, improves residual steatorrhoea in cystic fibrosis patients treated with high dose pancreatic enzymes.

Code: PM13680386

Year: 2003 **Date:** 2006

Author: Proesmans M

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

RCT

Participants

116 children with CF (8-12 years of age)

Interventions

psychosocial adjustment, functional health, and physiologic health in children (8-12 years of age) with CF by teaching them life skills for managing their chronic illness in their everyday lives

Outcome measures

Perceived Illness Experience Scale, Self-Perception Profile for Children, Social Support Scale for Children, and Children's Loneliness Scale. Functional health status was measured with the Functional Disability Inventory for Children. Physiologic status was assessed as pulmonary function (FEV1%) and physical growth.

Main results

Compared with children in the usual care group, the participants demonstrated decreased perceived impact of illness (p

Authors' conclusions

This developmentally appropriate, problem-solving, and social skills intervention has promise for decreasing the social consequences of chronic illness (CF) in children's lives.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00431-003-1309-5>

See also

Eur J Pediatr. 2003 Nov;162(11):760-3. Epub 2003 Sep 17.

Keywords

Child; non pharmacological intervention - psycho-soc-edu-org; Self-Management; Behavioural interventions;