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primary studies - published RCT

## The long-term use of inhaled tobramycin in patients with cystic fibrosis.

**Code:** PM15463834

**Year:** 2002 **Date:** 2002

**Author:** Bowman CM

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

open-label extension phase of a large, placebo-controlled study

### Participants

Patients from both treatment arms (n=396)

### Interventions

Patients from both treatment arms received up to nine 28-day on, 28-day off cycles of TNS 300 mg by aerosol twice daily (b.i.d.).

### Outcome measures

lung function and adverse events

### Main results

Mean lung function in patients who had received placebo during the double-blind phase improved during the first three cycles of the open-label treatment. However, lung function in these patients did not recover to the levels seen in those patients who had received TNS throughout the double-blind and open-label phases. In both groups of patients, improvement was maintained during the study. Greater improvements were seen in adolescents compared with older patients. Adverse events were generally uncommon, with a notably lower incidence of fever, anorexia, abdominal pain and vomiting than was observed in the double-blind phase among patients who received placebo, and a generally low incidence of tinnitus.

### Authors' conclusions

long-term TNS administration is safe and effective.

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-cystic-fibrosis/>

### See also

J Cyst Fibros. 2002 Dec;1(Suppl 2):194-8.

### Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Child; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological\_intervention; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Tobramycin; Aminoglycosides;