

primary studies - published RCT

## Pilot study of amiloride inhalation in children with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM1614182

Year: 1992 Date: 1992

Author: Riedler J

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

controlled, double blind crossover study

### Participants

9 CF children

### Interventions

twice daily inhaled amiloride (10(-3)M). Each treatment period (amiloride versus 0.9% saline) lasted for two months.

### Outcome measures

sputum weight, consistency of sputum and lung function (FEF1, FVC, FEF50, FEF25, PEF)

### Main results

Inhaled amiloride was able to increase mean sputum weight per day from 11.75 g (+/- 5.96) up to 18.5 g (+/- 10.34). This was equal to an increase of 57%. Some children felt that sputum expectoration lasted longer while using amiloride and that even for some hours after inhalation they expectorated a sputum-like fluid. We were able to detect, at least in some patients, that their sputum consisted of two parts, one showing more solid contents, the other more fluid-like contents. This was, however, not a consistent feature. No significant or clinically important differences were found for pulmonary function test data. There were no pulmonary or extra pulmonary side effects from treatment with amiloride.

### Authors' conclusions

Further studies should be undertaken to assess the efficacy of longer lasting amiloride inhalation on the course of the disease in CF patients.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-2007-1025343>

### See also

Klinische Pädiatrie YR: 1992 VL: 204 NO: 3

### Keywords

Adolescent; Amiloride; Child; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological\_intervention; Airway clearance drugs -expectorants- mucolytic-mucociliary-; ENaC antagonists - Sodium Channel Blockers; Respiratory System Agents;