primary studies - published RCT

Preventing early, prolonged vitamin E deficiency: an opportunity for better cognitive outcomes via early diagnosis through neonatal screening.

Code: PM16202783 **Year:** 2005 **Date:** 2008 **Author:** Koscik RL

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

randomized cross-over study

Participants

19 CFRD patients.

Interventions

12 weeks each of bedtime NPH or glargine

Outcome measures

fasting plasma glucose with glargine, weight gain

Main results

There was significantly greater reduction in fasting plasma glucose with glargine (P=0.03), and participants showed a non-significant trend towards weight gain with this insulin (P=0.07). No serious hypoglycemia occurred. At study end, all patients chose to continue glargine.

Authors' conclusions

A study of longer duration is needed to determine whether insulin glargine impacts protein catabolism and overall clinical status in CF patients, but these initial data suggest that this is a promising therapy in CFRD.

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See also

J Pediatr. 2005 Sep;147(3 Suppl):S51-6.

Keywords

Adult; Diabetes Mellitus; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Glargine; Hypoglycemic Agents; Insulin; Pancreatic Diseases; pharmacological_intervention;