

primary studies - published RCT

Sequential analysis of surfactant, lung function and inflammation in cystic fibrosis patients.

Code: PM16274485

Year: 2005 **Date:** 2009

Author: Griese M

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

This was a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, two-period crossover study

Participants

subjects > or =12 years with EPI. N=32

Interventions

Patients were randomised to one of two 5-day sequences, Creon/placebo or placebo/Creon (target dose, 4000 lipase units/g fat)

Outcome measures

Primary outcome was the coefficient of fat absorption (CFA); secondary outcomes were coefficient of nitrogen absorption (CNA), symptoms, and safety.

Main results

32 subjects were randomised. Mean CFA and CNA were significantly greater with Creon than placebo (CFA, 88.6% vs. 49.6%; CNA, 85.1% vs. 49.9%; p

Authors' conclusions

This study demonstrated Creon was effective in treating EPI due to CF and was safe and well tolerated.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1465-9921-6-133>

See also

Respiratory research YR: 2005 VL: 6

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Child; Creon; Gastrointestinal Agents; Gastrointestinal Diseases; pharmacological_intervention; Pancreas insufficiency; Pancreatic Diseases; Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement Therapy; placebo; Supplementation; Malabsorption; Nutrition Disorders;