primary studies - published RCT

Do inhaled corticosteroids impair long-term growth in prepubertal cystic fibrosis patients?

Code: PM16799799 **Year:** 2007 **Date:** 2007 **Author:** De Boeck K

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

prospective double-blind case-controlled study

Participants

27 prepubertal CF children with mild to moderate lung disease

Interventions

fluticasone propionate 500 microg or placebo were administered twice daily during 12 months

Outcome measures

FEV1 (% pred), n° respiratory exacerbations, height

Main results

The mean (standard error of the mean, SEM) patient age was 8.2 (0.6) years in the placebo group and 9.0 (0.5) years in the fluticasone group. The mean (SEM) forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV(1)) was 91% (4%) in the placebo group and 86% (4%) in the fluticasone group. There was no statistically significant difference in the evolution of lung function and the number of respiratory exacerbations between groups. However, longitudinal growth in fluticasone patients was significantly slower than in placebo patients: 3.96 (0.29) cm versus 5.49 (0.38) cm [p

Authors' conclusions

The use of high-dose ICS in CF patients with mild lung disease may lead to persistent growth impairment.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00431-006-0198-9

See also

European journal of pediatrics YR: 2007 VL: 166 NO: 1

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Budesonide; Hormones; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological_intervention; Pregnenediones; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Steroids; Anti-Inflammatory Agents;