

primary studies - published RCT

## Omeprazole enhances the efficacy of pancreatin (pancrease) in cystic fibrosis.

**Code:** PM1984743

**Year:** 1991 **Date:** 1996

**Author:** Heijerman HG

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

randomized trial

### Participants

29 CF patients (aged 0.7-29.8 y)

### Interventions

400 IU of either RRR-alpha-tocopherol (A: 268 mg, n = 10) or all rac-alpha-tocopheryl acetate as a fat-soluble (B: 400 mg, n = 10) or water-miscible preparation (C: 400 mg, n = 9). patients were followed for 6 wk. Because of differences in body weight, the dose administered ranged from 5.5 to 47.4 IU x kg<sup>-1</sup> x d<sup>-1</sup>;

### Outcome measures

plasma alpha-tocopherol

### Main results

In the whole study group, plasma alpha-tocopherol concentrations increased from baseline (10.5 +/- 4.6 micromol/L) to 3 wk (25.7 +/- 6.5 micromol/L; P

### Authors' conclusions

CF patients can be efficiently supplemented with 400 IU/d of any one of the three vitamin E preparations and plasma values of healthy control subjects can be achieved.

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/045/CN-00072045/frame.html>

### See also

Ann Intern Med. 1991 Feb 1;114(3):200-1.

### Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Antioxidants; Child; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Infant; Liver Diseases; non pharmacological intervention - diet; Oral; pharmacological\_intervention; Supplementation; vitamins; Vitamin E; Vitamins;