

primary studies - published RCT

Mealtime problems predict outcome in clinical trial to improve nutrition in children with CF.

Code: PM19953660 **Year:** 2010 **Date:** 2013

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

Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled cross-over design.

Participants

Children and adults with cystic fibrosis with exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.

Interventions

Pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy (PERT). Enteric-coated (EC) bicarbonate-buffered PERT product (PERTZYE/PANCRECARB; Digestive Care, Inc., Bethlehem, PA, USA). Subjects were stabilized on EC-bicarbonate-buffered PERT and a high-fat diet. During two treatment periods, subjects were randomized to EC-bicarbonate-buffered PERT or placebo, followed by a 72-h stool collection employing an ingested stool dye marker.

Outcome measures

Mean coefficient of fat absorption; nitrogen absorption were observed; stool frequency and stool weight decreased. Safety

Main results

Mean coefficient of fat absorption with EC-bicarbonate-buffered PERT was 82.5% compared with 46.3% with the placebo (absolute difference 36.2%; p

Authors' conclusions

EC-bicarbonate- buffered PERT is effective in treating cystic fibrosis-associated exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ppul.21147>

See also

Pediatr Pulmonol. 2010 Jan;45(1):78-82.

Keywords

Child; Adolescent; Adult; Antacids; Bicarbonates; Enteric-Coated; Gastrointestinal Agents; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Malabsorption; pharmacological_intervention; Nutrition Disorders; Pancreas insufficiency; Pancreatic Diseases; Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement Therapy;