

primary studies - published RCT

Acapella vs. PEP mask therapy: a randomised trial in children with cystic fibrosis during respiratory exacerbation.

Code: PM20331370

Year: 2010 Date: 2013

Author: West K

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

AB - PURPOSE: To assess efficacy and safety of a new dry powder formulation of inhaled colistimethate sodium in patients with cystic fibrosis (CF) aged ≥ 6 years with chronic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* lung infection. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: A prospective, centrally randomised, phase III, open-label study in patients with stable CF aged ≥ 6 years with chronic *P. aeruginosa* lung infection. Patients were randomised to Colobreathe dry powder for inhalation (CDPI, one capsule containing colistimethate sodium 1 662 500 IU, twice daily) or three 28-day cycles with twice-daily 300 mg/5 ml tobramycin inhaler solution (TIS). Study duration was 24 weeks. RESULTS: 380 patients were randomised. After logarithmic transformation of data due to a non-normal distribution, adjusted mean difference between treatment groups (CDPI vs TIS) in change in forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1% predicted) at week 24 was -0.98% (95% CI -2.74% to 0.86%) in the intention-to-treat population (n=373) and -0.56% (95% CI -2.71% to 1.70%) in the per protocol population (n=261). The proportion of colistin-resistant isolates in both groups was

Participants

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Interventions

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Outcome measures

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Main results

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Authors' conclusions

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See also

Physiother Theory Pract. 2010 Apr 22;26(3):143-9.

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; colistimethate; Colistin; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; nebuliser; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy; pharmacological_intervention; Powders; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas*; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; other anti-bacterial agents;