primary studies - published RCT

The effect of ipratropium bromide on lung function in patients with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM2142293 **Year:** 1990 **Date:** 1990 **Author:** Wiebicke W

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

Randomised, single-blind, placebo-controlled cross over

Participants

11 participants (8 males), age range 8 - 29 years, mean (SEM) age 18.1 (2.0) years. Normal nutritional status. Schwachman score ranged from 53 to 97. Other medication discontinued before study commenced

Interventions

2 ml placebo (0.9 % hypertonic saline solution) or 2 ml ipratropium bromide solution (AtroventÂ® = 250 Î¼g in 1 ml hypertonic saline solution) on different days in the space of 2 weeks

Outcome measures

Lung function (FEV1, FEF25-75%, RV, TLC) measured before, then 30, 60 and 120 min after inhalation

Main results

The mean figures for the changes in FEV1.0, FEF25-75%, RV and TLC after inhalation of IB and placebo did not differ significantly. However, FEV1.0 and FEF25-75% after administration of IB increased in 4 out of 11 patients, and decreased in one. The lung volumes changed significantly in only a single case.

Authors' conclusions

This variable effect of inhaled IB in CF patients is in agreement with findings that have been observed for other substances with a "bronchodilatory" effect in patients with CF.

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/807/CN-00068807/frame.html

See also

Pneumologie (Stuttgart, Germany) YR: 1990 VL: 44 Suppl 1

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Anticholinergic Agents; Atropine; Biomarker; Bronchodilator Agents; Child; Inhalation OR nebulised; Ipratropium; non pharmacological intervention - diagn; pharmacological_intervention; Respiratory System Agents;