primary studies - published RCT

Aztreonam for inhalation solution (AZLI) in patients with cystic fibrosis, mild lung impairment, and P. aeruginosa.

Code: PM21441078 **Year:** 2011 **Date:** 2011 **Author:** Wainwright CE

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

double-blind, multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled trial

Participants

CF patients (â‰¥6 years) with FEV(1)>75% predicted.

Interventions

AZLI 75 mg (n=76) or placebo (n=81) was administered 3-times daily for 28days with a 14-day follow-up.

Outcome measures

CFQ-R-Respiratory Symptoms Scale (primary endpoint); sputum PA colony-forming units, FEV(1)% predicted

Main results

Day 28 treatment effects were 1.8points for CFQ-R-Respiratory Symptoms Scale (95%CI: -2.8, 6.4; p=0.443; primary endpoint); -1.2 for log(10) sputum PA colony-forming units (p=0.016; favoring AZLI), and 2.7% for relative FEV(1)% predicted (p=0.021; favoring AZLI). Treatment effects favoring AZLI were larger for patients with baseline FEV(1)

Authors' conclusions

Effects on respiratory symptoms were modest; however, FEV(1) improvements and bacterial density reductions support a possible role for AZLI in these relatively healthy patients.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcf.2011.02.007

See also

J Cyst Fibros. 2011 Jul;10(4):234-42. Epub 2011 Mar 26.

Keywords

Adult; Aged; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Aztreonam; Bacterial Infections; Child; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological_intervention; placebo; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Monobactams;