primary studies - published RCT

Efficacy and safety of PANCREAZE(R) for treatment of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency due to cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM21632288 **Year:** 2011 **Date:** 2014 **Author:** Trapnell BC

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

randomized controlled trial

Participants

Nine CF patients

Interventions

Patients were randomized to inhalation of tobramycin (80 mg/2 mL) or placebo (2 mL isotonic saline) once daily (4 minutes/nostril) with the PARI Sinus nebulizer over 28 days, with all patients eligible for a subsequent course of open-label inhalation of tobramycin for 28 days.

Outcome measures

Nasal lavage was obtained before starting and 2 days after the end of each treatment period by rinsing each nostril with 10 mL of isotonic saline. P. aeruginosa quantity. SNOT-20 score

Main results

Nine patients participated, six initially receiving tobramycin and three placebo. Sinonasal inhalation was well tolerated, with serum tobramycin

Authors' conclusions

Sinonasal inhalation of vibrating antibiotic aerosols appears promising for reducing pathogen colonization of paranasal sinuses and for control of symptoms in patients with CF.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcf.2011.04.005

See also

J Cyst Fibros. 2011 Sep;10(5):350-6. Epub 2011 May 31.

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Tobramycin; Bacterial Infections; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; nebuliser; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy; pharmacological_intervention; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Airway clearance technique; Vibration; Aminoglycosides;