

primary studies - published RCT

Novel strategies in newborn screening for cystic fibrosis: A prospective controlled study.

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Year: 2012 **Date:** 1980

Author: Vernooij-Van Langen AMM

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

controlled study

Participants

22 children with severe CF hospitalized with respiratory exacerbations

Interventions

cloxacillin or carbenicillin plus gentamicin administered intravenously for ten days

Outcome measures

sputum culture, clinical outcome, chest scores

Main results

Other aspects of therapy were constant. The groups were comparable in all respects and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was the predominant sputum pathogen in most patients. Clinical improvement, chest radiograph changes, evidence of airway obstruction, and bacteriologic flora of sputum were no different regardless of the regimen used.

Authors' conclusions

These results suggest that the use of anti-*Pseudomonas* medication in these children may not always be necessary. These observations need to be confirmed by blind-controlled studies in larger numbers of patients with mild as well as severe respiratory involvement.

<http://thorax.bmj.com/content/67/4/289.long>

See also

Thorax. 2012 Apr;67(4):289-95

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; carbenicillin; Child; Cloxacillin; Combined Modality Therapy; Gentamicin; Infection; pharmacological_intervention; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas*; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Exacerbation; Intravenous; Penicillins; Aminoglycosides;