*primary studies - published RCT*

# Early antibiotic treatment for Pseudomonas aeruginosa eradication in patients with cystic fibrosis: a randomised multicentre study comparing two different protocols.

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

randomised, open-label, parallel-group study

### Participants

13 centres. Patients were eligible if they were older than 1 year with first or new P aeruginosa isolation.

### Interventions

inhaled tobramycin/oral ciprofloxacin compared with inhaled colistin/oral ciprofloxacin (reference treatment) over 28 days

### Outcome measures

The primary endpoint was P aeruginosa eradication, defined as three successive negative cultures in 6 months. Analysis was by intention to treat.

### Main results

105 patients were assigned to inhaled colistin/oral ciprofloxacin (arm A) and 118 to inhaled tobramycin/oral ciprofloxacin (arm B). All patients were analysed. P aeruginosa was eradicated in 66 (62.8%) patients in arm A and in 77 (65.2%) in arm B (OR 0.90, 95% CI 0.52 to 1.55, p=0.81). Following treatment, an increase in Stenotrophomonas maltophilia was noted (OR 3.97, 95% CI 2.27 to 6.94, p=0.001) with no differences between the two arms (OR 0.89, 95% CI 0.44 to 1.78, p=0.88).

### Authors' conclusions

No superiority of treatment under study was demonstrated in comparison to the reference treatment. Early eradication treatment was associated with an increase in S maltophilia.

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### See also

Thorax. 2012 Oct;67(10):853-9. Epub 2012 Feb 29.

### Keywords

Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Child; Ciprofloxacin; Colistin; Infection; pharmacological_intervention; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Tobramycin; Inhalation OR nebulised; Oral; Quinolones; other anti-bacterial agents; Aminoglycosides;