primary studies - published RCT

Inhaled aztreonam lysine vs. inhaled tobramycin in cystic fibrosis: A comparative efficacy trial.

Code: PM22985692 **Year:** 2013 **Date:** 2013 **Author:** Assael BM

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

Open-label, parallel-group, international randomized trial

Participants

273 Cystic fibrosis patients with airway Pseudomonas aeruginosa (>/=6years)

Interventions

Patients randomized to three 28-day courses (AZLI 75mg [three-times/day] or TNS 300mg [twice/day]); 28 off-days separated each course.

Outcome measures

FEV(1) changes after 1 course and 3 courses; respiratory hospitalizations and respiratory events requiring additional antipseudomonal antibiotics

Main results

268 patients were treated (AZLI/TNS: 136/132). Mean baseline FEV(1) was 52% predicted. Mean relative changes after 1 course (AZLI: 8.35%; TNS: 0.55%; p

Authors' conclusions

AZLI demonstrated statistical superiority in lung function and a reduction in acute pulmonary exacerbations compared to TNS over 3 treatment courses.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcf.2012.07.006

See also

J Cyst Fibros. 013;12(2):130â€“40

Keywords

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