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primary studies - published RCT

## Inhaled aztreonam for chronic Burkholderia infection in cystic fibrosis: A placebo-controlled trial.

**Code:** PM24176390

**Year:** 2013 **Date:** 2013

**Author:** Tullis DE

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

Double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

### Participants

Individuals with cystic fibrosis (CF) and chronic Burkholderia spp. infection.

### Interventions

24-week of continuous AZLI/placebo treatment

### Outcome measures

FEV1% predicted, number of respiratory exacerbations requiring systemic/inhaled antibiotics, or hospitalizations.

### Main results

Baseline FEV1% predicted values ranged from 15.8% to 114.6%. No significant treatment differences (AZLI vs. placebo) were observed at week 24 for any endpoints, including FEV1% predicted, number of respiratory exacerbations requiring systemic/inhaled antibiotics, or hospitalizations. Continuous AZLI administration was well tolerated. Burkholderia spp. susceptibility to antibiotics commonly used in CF therapy showed little change.

### Authors' conclusions

continuous AZLI treatment did not significantly improve lung function in CF subjects with chronic Burkholderia spp. infection. Non-study antibiotic use may have confounded any potential AZLI effects.

[http://www.cysticfibrosisjournal.com/article/S1569-1993\(13\)00148-3/fulltext](http://www.cysticfibrosisjournal.com/article/S1569-1993(13)00148-3/fulltext)

### See also

J Cyst Fibros. 2013 Oct 28. pii: S1569-1993(13)00148-3. doi: 10.1016/j.jcf.2013.08.011.

### Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Aged; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Aztreonam; Bacterial Infections; Child; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Supplementation; Monobactams; pharmacological\_intervention; Burkholderia cepacia;