primary studies - published RCT

Antimicrobial therapy of Pseudomonas pulmonary exacerbations in cystic fibrosis. A prospective evaluation of netilmicin plus azlocillin versus netilmicin plus ticarcillin.

Code: PM3082103 **Year:** 1986 **Date:** 1986 **Author:** Schaad UB

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

prospective controlled evaluation

Participants

42 exacerbations. The two therapy groups were comparable in all aspects

Interventions

two weeks with netilmicin combined by randomisation with either azlocillin or ticarcillin.

Outcome measures

clinical, radiological, laboratory, bacteriological and pulmonary function measurements.

Main results

Both regimens produced similar improvements in clinical, radiological, laboratory, bacteriological and pulmonary function measurements. Concentrations of sputum bacteria were significantly reduced; transient eradication was documented in 29% and correlated with antibiotic susceptibility of the initially isolated Pseudomonas strains. The highly dosed antibiotics were well tolerated and emergence of resistance was rarely observed

Authors' conclusions

both antibiotic combinations are beneficial and safe in cystic fibrosis. Monitoring of such intensive hospital treatment must include multiple parameters.

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See also

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Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Azlocillin; Bacterial Infections; Child; Combined Modality Therapy; Infection; Netilmicin; Penicillins; pharmacological_intervention; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Ticarcillin; Exacerbation; Aminoglycosides;