primary studies - published RCT

The clinical effect and the effect on the ciliary motility of oral N-acetylcysteine in patients with cystic fibrosis and primary ciliary dyskinesia.

Code: PM3282911 **Year:** 1988 **Date:** 1993 **Author:** Stafanger G

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

randomised, controlled double-blind parallel group study

Participants

15 children (mean age 12 years) with proven cystic fibrosis and a lipid absorption coefficient (LAC)

Interventions

Panzytrat (R) 25 000 (n = 7) or placebo (n = 7) orally during meals, in an age-adjusted dosage of 2 (

Outcome measures

efficacy

Main results

After treatment, the mean LAC was 80.5% in the Panzytrat (R) 25 000 group compared with 55.6% in the placebo group. In the Panzytrat (R) 25 000 group there was an improvement in LAC (+25%), stool weight (-46%), and in nondigested (-38%) and nonabsorbed (-47%) faecal fat. In contrast, in the placebo group there was a worsening of all 4 of these parameters with changes of -10% for LAC, +32% for stool weight, +36% for nondigested fat, and +46% for nonabsorbed fat. The difference between the Panzytrat (R) 25 000 and the placebo groups was statistically significant (p

Authors' conclusions

Tolerability was 'good' or 'excellent' in all patients except one placebo recipient who complained of digestive upset.

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/364/CN-00053364/frame.html

See also

The European respiratory journal : official journal of the European Society for Clinical Respiratory Physiology YR: 1988 VL: 1 NO: 2

Keywords

Adolescent; Child; Infant; Oral; Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement Therapy; Panzytrat; placebo; Supplementation; Pancreas insufficiency; Pancreatic Diseases; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Malabsorption; Nutrition Disorders; Capsules; Powders; pharmacological_intervention; Gastrointestinal Agents;