primary studies - published RCT

Clinical and microbiological monitoring of Cystic Fibrosis patients, three years of follow-up via Tele-Medicine: an empirical research.

Code: PM32901778 **Year:** 2020 **Date:** 1986 **Author:** De Biase RV

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.

http://dx.doi.org/10.7417/CT.2020.2244

See also

Clin Ter. 2020 Sep-Oct;171(5):e381-e384. doi: 10.7417/CT.2020.2244.

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;