primary studies - published RCT

Colistin inhalation therapy in cystic fibrosis patients with chronic Pseudomonas aeruginosa lung infection.

Code: PM3301785 **Year:** 1987 **Date:** 1987 **Author:** Jensen T

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

prospective double-blind placebo-controlled study

Participants

40 patients with cystic fibrosis and chronic broncho-pulmonary Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection

Interventions

Active treatment consisted of inhalation of colistin one million units twice daily for three months and was compared to placebo inhalations of isotonic saline.

Outcome measures

clinical symptom score, maintenance of pulmonary function and inflammatory parameters.

Main results

Significantly more patients in the colistin inhalation group completed the study as compared to the placebo group (18 versus 11). Colistin treatment was superior to placebo treatment in terms of a significantly better clinical symptom score, maintenance of pulmonary function and inflammatory parameters.

Authors' conclusions

Colistin inhalation therapy for cystic fibrosis patients with chronic P. aeruginosa lung infection can be a supplementary treatment to frequent courses of intravenous anti-pseudomonas chemotherapy.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jac/19.6.831

See also

J Antimicrob Chemother. 1987 Jun;19(6):831-8.

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Child; Colistin; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological_intervention; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; other anti-bacterial agents;