
primary studies - published RCT

Randomized trial of ceftazidime versus placebo in the management of acute respiratory exacerbations in patients with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM3316565

Year: 1987 **Date:** 1987

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

randomized trial

Participants

Patients 12 years of age or older were included if they had mild to moderately severe illness according to the following criteria: erythrocyte sedimentation rate less than or equal to 50 mm/hr and less than three other abnormalities (leukocyte count greater than or equal to 15,000/microliter, pulse greater than or equal to 100 beats/min, respirations greater than or equal to 30/min, or temperature greater than or equal to 38.5 degrees C).

Interventions

ceftazidime versus placebo

Outcome measures

symptom score, weight gain, pulmonary function

Main results

In all 16 episodes treated with ceftazidime, the patients were rated improved in comparison with 10 of 12 patients treated with placebo. Three placebo-treated patients dropped out of the study within 3 to 5 days because they wanted antibiotic therapy. None of the 15 placebo-treated patients showed clinical deterioration. There were no significant differences in rate of improvement of symptom score, weight gain, or pulmonary function between the two treatment groups. There was no difference in the course during the 6 to 24 months after the study period.

Authors' conclusions

Intravenous antibiotics are not essential in the management of all acute respiratory exacerbations of mild to moderate severity in patients with cystic fibrosis.

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See also

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Keywords

Adolescent; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Ceftazidime; pharmacological_intervention; placebo; Bacterial Infections; Respiratory Tract Infections; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Infection; Exacerbation; Cephalosporins;