

primary studies - published RCT

## Influenza immunization in children with cystic fibrosis.

**Code:** PM3325317

**Year:** 1987 **Date:** 1993

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

prospective randomized study

### Participants

26 patients with cystic fibrosis and pulmonary exacerbations

### Interventions

aminoglycosides (tobramycin or netilmicin) administered once daily (21 episodes, 5 with netilmicin, 16 with tobramycin) and thrice daily (23 episodes, 2 with netilmicin, 21 with tobramycin), respectively. In addition, the patients received an anti-pseudomonal beta-lactam antibiotic. In the single-dose group the total daily dosage was 4.97 +/- 1.12 mg/kg (total dosage per exacerbation: 74.55 mg/kg), compared to 9.60 +/- 2.70 mg/kg in the triple-dose group (total dosage per exacerbation: 165.12 mg/kg).

### Outcome measures

serum levels of the aminoglycoside, leucocyte counts, CRP-values, number of days in hospital and interval until next admission to hospital

### Main results

The mean peak and trough serum levels of the aminoglycoside were 8.31 +/- 1.76 mg/l and 0.18 +/- 0.10 mg/l, respectively in the single dose group compared to 6.12 +/- 1.30 mg/l and 0.58 +/- 0.31 mg/l in the triple dose group. Success of treatment, defined as decrease in leucocyte counts, normalization of elevated CRP-values, number of days in hospital and interval until next admission to hospital, was not different between both groups

### Authors' conclusions

single daily dose of aminoglycosides was as efficacious as triple dose in our patients.

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/350/CN-00052350/frame.html>

### See also

J Int Med Res. 1987 Nov-Dec;15(6):344-51.

### Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Aminoglycosides; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Drug Administration Schedule; Infection; Netilmicin; pharmacological\_intervention; Pneumonia; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Tobramycin; Exacerbation;