

primary studies - published RCT

Efficacy of oral fluoroquinolones versus conventional intravenous antipseudomonal chemotherapy in treatment of cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM3326741

Year: 1987 **Date:** 1993

Author: Jensen T

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

randomized crossover study.

Participants

71 patients with CF and *P. aeruginosa* infections in stable pulmonary status were recruited

Interventions

7 U.S. centers for the treatment of cystic fibrosis. patients were randomly assigned to one of two crossover regimens. Group 1 received 600 mg of aerosolized tobramycin for 28 days, followed by half-strength physiologic saline (placebo) for two 28-day period. Group 2 received placebo for 28 days, followed by tobramycin for two 28-day periods.

Outcome measures

Pulmonary function, the density of *P. aeruginosa* in sputum, ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity, and the emergence of tobramycin-resistant *P. aeruginosa* were monitored.

Main results

In the first 28-day period, treatment with tobramycin was associated with an increase in the percentage of the value predicted for forced expiratory volume in one second (9.7 percentage points higher than the value for placebo; P

Authors' conclusions

The short-term aerosol administration of a high dose of tobramycin in patients with clinically stable cystic fibrosis is an efficacious and safe treatment for endobronchial infection with *P. aeruginosa*.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02013055>

See also

Eur J Clin Microbiol. 1987 Dec;6(6):618-22.

Keywords

Adolescent; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Artificial Ventilation; Bacterial Infections; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy; pharmacological_intervention; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas*; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Tobramycin; Ventilators; Aminoglycosides;