primary studies - published RCT

Silastic catheters for antibiotics in cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM3389899 **Year:** 1988 **Date:** 1988 **Author:** Williams J

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

Single-centre randomised comparison

Participants

Median age 13 years (range 5 to 16 years). 20 children with CF attending a UK regional CF centre.

Interventions

Silastic long IV line (0.3 mm internal diameter, Dow Corning) inserted into the brachial vein versus short IV line (20 or 22 Guage, Venflon). All lines had a constant infusion of 1 unit / mL of heparin running at one mL/h.

Outcome measures

Number of procedures. Lifespan of the line (days). Patient satisfaction: arbitrary visual analogue scale (0 = awful; 10 = excellent). Complications of the device.

Main results

Silastic catheters were favoured by the patient, lasted longer, and had fewer complications.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/adc.63.6.658

See also

Arch Dis Child. 1988 Jun;63(6):658-9.

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; pharmacological_intervention; Catheterization- Central Venous; Catheterization- Peripheral; Intravenous; Continuous; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy; Bacterial Infections; Respiratory Tract Infections; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Infection; heparin; Other drugs;