primary studies - published RCT

Immediate and prolonged clinical efficacy of ceftazidime versus ceftazidime plus tobramycin in chronic Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection in cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM3518048 **Year:** 1986 **Date:** 1986 **Author:** Stenvang Pedersen S

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

randomized cross-over study

Participants

20 patients with cystic fibrosis and chronic bronchopulmonary infection due to Pseudomonas aeruginosa. 17 patients completed the study

Interventions

ceftazidime (150 mg/kg body weight/24 h) plus tobramycin (10 mg/kg body weight/24 h) to ceftazidime alone (150 mg/kg body weight/24 h), both given intravenously for 2 weeks.

Outcome measures

lung function, WBC count, clinical efficacy, MIC, adverse events

Main results

both treatment regimens improved lung function and decreased the WBC count. No difference in clinical efficacy was found between the treatments. Pulmonary function returned to pre-treatment levels 3 months later with no difference between the treatments. No changes were seen in minimal inhibitory concentrations during treatment. None of the patients developed hypersensitivity or experienced serious adverse reactions to the drugs.

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See also

Scand J Infect Dis. 1986;18(2):133-7.

Keywords

Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Ceftazidime; Child; Combined Modality Therapy; Infection; pharmacological_intervention; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Tobramycin; Intravenous; Cephalosporins; Aminoglycosides;