

primary studies - published RCT

A placebo-controlled trial of cephalexin therapy in the ambulatory management of patients with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM383934

Year: 1979 **Date:** 1990

Author: Loening-Baucke VA

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

double-blind double-placebo crossover study

Participants

20 children with cystic fibrosis

Interventions

enteric coated microspheres (ECM) with an enteric coated tablet (ECT) pancreatic enzyme preparation

Outcome measures

Stearorrhoea was assessed by 3 day faecal fat analysis and dosage of medication, stool frequency and consistency; abdominal pain and appetite were documented by a patient-kept diary card.

Main results

ECM controlled steatorrhoea (11.8 +/- 9.2 g vs 23.2 +/- 18.9 g, P less than 0.02), stool frequency (1.7 +/- 0.6 vs 2.1 +/- 0.9, P less than 0.01) and abdominal pain (8.8 +/- 13.8 vs 23.4 +/- 24.1, P less than 0.05) significantly better than ECT. Out of 20 patients 17 preferred ECM to ECT (P less than 0.00036).

Authors' conclusions

ECM preparations should allow more satisfactory dietary management of patients with cystic fibrosis with longterm beneficial effect.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3476\(79\)80785-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3476(79)80785-4)

See also

J Pediatr. 1979 Oct;95(4):630-7.

Keywords

Adolescent; Child; Enteric-Coated; Microspheres; pharmacological_intervention; Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement Therapy; Pancreas insufficiency; Pancreatic Diseases; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Malabsorption; Nutrition Disorders; Tablets; Gastrointestinal Agents;