

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews - - Cochrane Protocol (ongoing review)

# Impact of telenursing-based family empowerment program on self-efficacy and treatment adherence in children with cystic fibrosis "telenursing and CF".

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

Randomised controlled trials (RCT) and non-randomised studies of interventions (NRSI) (controlled trials in which allocation was performed by randomisation or a quasi-random rule, e.g. by alternation or Patient ID Number).

## Participants

People with cystic fibrosis (pwCF) over five years of age, who have also been diagnosed with either CF-impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) or CF-related diabetes (CFRD). Pregnant women or pwCF post lung transplant not include.

## Interventions

Any dietary intervention (e.g. low glycaemic index (GI) diet, carbohydrate counting) assigned for a minimum of two months to manage glucose abnormalities in non-hospitalised pwCF, with or without the use of insulin therapy. The comparators are standard CF dietary therapy (energy dense, high-fat, high-salt diet) for individuals with CF-IGT, and standard CF dietary therapy plus insulin therapy for individuals with CFRD.

## Outcome measures

Primary outcomes: Glycaemic control before and after dietary intervention (measured by standard clinical methods: oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT); glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c); percentage of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) time above 7.8 mmol/L (Hameed 2010)). Secondary outcomes. Nutritional status. Lung function FEV<sub>1</sub> (L). Adverse events. Acceptability of dietary intervention. Quality of life (measured by a validated disease-specific tool, e.g. CF Questionnaire-revised (CFQ-R (Quittner 2005)))

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## See also

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## Keywords

Food; non pharmacological intervention - diet; Diabetes Mellitus; Pancreatic Diseases; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Glucose Intolerance;