

primary studies - published RCT

Efficacy of inhaled tobramycin in the treatment of pulmonary exacerbations in children with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM6408619

Year: 1983 **Date:** 1983

Author: Stephens D

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

RCT

Participants

16 CF patients in the intravenous plus inhaled tobramycin group were similar to the 12 control patients in age, sex, Schwachman scores, pulmonary function and pretreatment colony counts of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in sputum.

Interventions

intravenous ticarcillin (300 mg drug per kg per day) and tobramycin (10 mg drug per kg per day) versus the same intravenous antibiotic therapy plus inhaled tobramycin (80 mg three times per day).

Outcome measures

clinical status and pulmonary function without, eradication of *P. aeruginosa*, renal toxicity, elevations of serum tobramycin

Main results

Treatment resulted in significant improvement in clinical status and pulmonary function without any apparent differences in the two groups. However, intravenous plus inhaled tobramycin resulted in temporary eradication of *P. aeruginosa* in 63% of the patients compared to 25% in the intravenous only group ($P = 0.03$). Suppression of *P. aeruginosa* in sputum cultures did not correlate with clinical response to treatment. No renal toxicity or elevations of serum tobramycin were observed in the intravenous plus inhaled tobramycin group.

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/144/CN-00208144/frame.html>

See also

Pediatric Infectious Disease YR: 1983 VL: 2 DE: RCT NO: 3

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Child; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological_intervention; Tobramycin; Bacterial Infections; Respiratory Tract Infections; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Infection; Exacerbation; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas*; Intravenous; Ticarcillin; Penicillins; Aminoglycosides;