primary studies - published RCT

Azlocillin compared with carbenicillin in the treatment of bronchopulmonary infection due to Pseudomonas aeruginosa in cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM6426075 **Year:** 1984 **Date:** 1984 **Author:** Penketh ARL

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

randomised controlled open trial

Participants

patients with cystic fibrosis who were chronically infected with Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The two groups of 10 patients were similar in terms of age, sex, and pulmonary function at entry to the trial.

Interventions

azlocillin and gentamicin versus carbenicillin and gentamiciN

Outcome measures

The clinical response was assessed by measurements of pulmonary function and the patients' feelings of wellbeing scored on a visual analogue scale. The sputum penetration of the antibiotics used was also studied.

Main results

Both regimens produced significant improvement in pulmonary function over 10 days. The mean FEVsub 1 in the azlocillin group increased from 1206 to 1760 ml (p

http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/thx.39.4.299

See also

Thorax. 1984 Apr;39(4):299-304.

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Azlocillin; Bacterial Infections; carbenicillin; Food; Gentamicin; Infection; pharmacological_intervention; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Penicillins; Aminoglycosides;