primary studies - published RCT

Treatment of lower respiratory tract infections due to Pseudomonas aeruginosa in patients with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM6443771 **Year:** 1984 **Date:** 1984 **Author:** Caplan DB

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

randomized multicenter study

Participants

29 patients with cystic fibrosis treated for pulmonary infections associated with Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Patients ranged in age from 12 to 30 years. Their infections were classified as mild (6), moderate (16), or severe (7). Non-randomized patients (n=46)

Interventions

14 patients received cefsulodin, 14 patients were treated with tobramycin, and 1 patient received ticarcillin. Non-randomized patients were treated with cefsulodin.

Outcome measures

clinical outcomes, adverse events, laboratory tests, sputum colture

Main results

Significant clinical improvement was noted in the majority of patients in both groups. Adverse effects and development of laboratory abnormalities were uncommon in both groups. P. aeruginosa was not permanently eradicated from the sputum of any of the patients. Results of the nonrandomized portion of this study were similar to those for the randomized group.

Authors' conclusions

Resistance as measured by disk susceptibility testing may have developed during and immediately after therapy in the cefsulodin group but not in those treated with reference agents. However, this did not appear to affect the clinical outcome. Cefsulodin was shown to be as clinically effective as the reference agents in the treatment of lower respiratory tract infections due to Pseudomonas aeruginosa in patients with cystic fibrosis.

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See also

Rev Infect Dis. 1984 Sep-Oct;6 Suppl 3:S705-10.

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Cefsulodin; Child; Infection; pharmacological_intervention; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Ticarcillin; Tobramycin; Cephalosporins; Penicillins; Aminoglycosides;