

primary studies - published, non RCT

## **Cough versus chest physiotherapy. A comparison of the acute effects on pulmonary function in patients with cystic fibrosis.**

**Code:** PM6703478

**Year:** 1984 **Date:** 1987

**Author:** de Boeck C

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

12-mo double-blind crossover trial

### **Participants**

21 preadolescent children with cystic fibrosis (CF)

### **Interventions**

taurine supplementation (30 to 40 mg/kg/24 hr)

### **Outcome measures**

fat absorption, plasma linoleic and arachidonic acid, plasma/serum vitamin A, E, and D, height and weight

### **Main results**

The mean coefficient of fat absorption was unchanged by taurine both in the unselected study group (without taurine, mean +/- SD 84.0% +/- 11.9%; with taurine, 84.4% +/- 11.8%, n = 20) and in a subgroup of seven children with moderately severe fat malabsorption (without taurine, 75.6% +/- 15.6%; with taurine, 74.8% +/- 14.6%). The mean fecal split fat/total fat ratio, which generally reflects bile acid-related fat malabsorption, was also unchanged. Linoleic and arachidonic acid deficiencies noted in plasma before supplementation showed no significant improvement with taurine supplementation. Likewise, plasma/serum vitamin A, E, and D levels were unchanged. Standard scores for height and weight were not affected significantly.

### **Authors' conclusions**

This study does not support the use of taurine supplementation in the nutritional management of CF.

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/131/CN-00208131/frame.html>

### **See also**

American Review of Respiratory Disease YR: 1984 VL: 129 DE: RCT NO: 1

### **Keywords**

Child; non pharmacological intervention - diet; Supplementation; taurine; Vitamins; Malabsorption; Nutrition Disorders; Amino Acids; Proteins;