

primary studies - published RCT

## **Ticarcillin compared with carbenicillin in the treatment of exacerbations of bronchopulmonary infection in cystic fibrosis.**

**Code:** PM6871085

**Year:** 1983 **Date:** 1991

**Author:** Penketh AR

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

Randomised, cross-over study.

### **Participants**

8 patients with cystic fibrosis

### **Interventions**

nebulised amiloride (1 mg in 3 ml saline) given via a jet (System 22 with CR 60 compressor) and an ultrasonic (Fisoneb) nebuliser

### **Outcome measures**

Pulmonary amiloride deposition Oropharangeal and gastrointestinal deposition of amiloride FEV1, FVC and PEF Adverse events Patient preference

### **Main results**

Amiloride inhalation caused no side effects or changes in spirometric indices. The mean (SD) total pulmonary amiloride deposition was 57 (24) micrograms with the System 22 and 103 (53) micrograms with the Fisoneb nebuliser. Pulmonary deposition was completed more rapidly with the Fisoneb (4-5 minutes) than with the System 22 nebuliser (7-8 minutes) and the Fisoneb was preferred by the patients.

### **Authors' conclusions**

Both nebulisers appeared to deliver adequate amounts of amiloride to the lungs, but treatment with the Fisoneb nebuliser was quicker, more efficient, and more acceptable to the patients. Of the two nebulisers assessed, the Fisoneb would be preferred for clinical trials.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0007-0971\(83\)90025-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0007-0971(83)90025-6)

### **See also**

Br J Dis Chest. 1983 Apr;77(2):179-84.

### **Keywords**

Adult; Amiloride; Inhalation OR nebulised; nebuliser; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy; pharmacological\_intervention; Airway clearance drugs -expectorants- mucolytic- mucociliary-; ENaC antagonists - Sodium Channel Blockers; Respiratory System Agents;