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primary studies - published RCT

## **A double-blind controlled trial of anti-Pseudomonas chemotherapy of acute respiratory exacerbations in patients with cystic fibrosis.**

**Code:** PM7019407

**Year:** 1981 **Date:** 1981

**Author:** Hyatt AC

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

double-blind controlled trail

### **Participants**

24 exacerbations of pulmonary disease in patients with cystic fibrosis

### **Interventions**

Fifteen exacerbations were treated with oxacillin plus sisomicin and carbenicillin (treatment group); nine were treated with oxacillin alone (control group). The planned length of treatment was 14 days.

### **Outcome measures**

failure rate, FEV1, sputum culture

### **Main results**

The difference between the failure rate in the treatment group (3/15) and the control group (7/9) was statistically significant (P less than 0.015). The difference in improvement of forced expiratory volume in 1 second was also significant (P less than 0.025). At the end of the study, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was still present in the sputum of all nine patients in the control group, but was not isolated from six of the 15 patients in the treatment group.

### **Authors' conclusions**

The data suggest a beneficial role for anti-Pseudomonas chemotherapy in the treatment of acute pulmonary exacerbations in patients with cystic fibrosis.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3476\(81\)80486-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3476(81)80486-6)

### **See also**

J Pediatr. 1981 Aug;99(2):307-14.

### **Keywords**

Adolescent; Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; carbenicillin; Child; Infection; Oxacillin; pharmacological\_intervention; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas*; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Sisomicin; Exacerbation; Penicillins; Aminoglycosides;