

---

primary studies - published RCT

## Is anti-Pseudomonas therapy warranted in acute respiratory exacerbations in children with cystic fibrosis?.

**Code:** PM7381634

**Year:** 1980 **Date:** 1980

**Author:** Beaudry PH

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

controlled study

### Participants

22 children with severe CF hospitalized with respiratory exacerbations

### Interventions

cloxacillin or carbenicillin plus gentamicin administered intravenously for ten days

### Outcome measures

sputum coulture, clinical outcome, chest scores

### Main results

Other aspects of therapy were constant. The groups were comparable in all respects and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was the predominant sputum pathogen in most patients. Clinical improvement, chest radiograph changes, evidence of airway obstruction, and bacteriologic flora of sputum were no different regardless of the regimen used.

### Authors' conclusions

These results suggest that the use of anti-Pseudomonas medication in these children may not always be necessary. These observations need to be confirmed by blind-controlled studies in larger numbers of patients with mild as well as severe respiratory involvement.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3476\(80\)80155-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3476(80)80155-7)

### See also

The Journal of pediatrics YR: 1980 VL: 97 NO: 1

### Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; carbenicillin; Child; Cloxacillin; Combined Modality Therapy; Gentamicin; Infection; pharmacological\_intervention; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas*; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Exacerbation; Intravenous; Penicillins; Aminoglycosides;