primary studies - published, non RCT

Mycoserological study of the treatment of paediatric cystic fibrosis patients with Saccharomyces boulardii (Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hansen CBS 5926).

Code: PM7477086 **Year:** 1995 **Date:** 1995 **Author:** Müller J

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

double-blind trial

Participants

patients suffering from cystic fibrosis receiving long-term treatment with cephalosporins or cotrimoxazole. To be selected for the study patients had to present C. albicans in their intestinal flora. None of the patients enrolled exhibited clinical symptoms of candidosis.

Interventions

Saccharomyces boulardii (SB) (Saccharomces cerevisiae Hansen CBS 5926) as an oral therapeutic. A daily dose of 750 mg (250 mg t.i.d.) of lyophilized SB given for 21 days

Outcome measures

C. albicans counts in the intestine. Extensive mycoserological examinations for drug safety evaluation were also performed.

Main results

the dose treatment did not affect the number of C. albicans commensals in those patients. However, the mycoserological data confirmed the safety of SB treatment with respect to a hypothetically possible SB fungaemia and a possible falsification of Candida serology

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/614/CN-00119614/frame.html

See also

Mycoses. 1995 Mar-Apr;38(3-4):119-23.

Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Candida albicans; Cephalosporins; Child; Fungi; Hansen; Infection; pharmacological_intervention; Cotrimoxazole; Bacterial Infections; Respiratory Tract Infections; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Antifungal Agents; Oral; Sulfonamides;