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*primary studies - published RCT*

## **Evaluation of the safety of amantadine-HCl and the role of respiratory viral infections in children with cystic fibrosis.**

**Code:** PM787443

**Year:** 1976 **Date:** 1976

**Author:** Wright PF

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

double-blind trial

### **Participants**

153 children with cystic fibrosis during the initial appearance of influenza A/England/42 virus in the New England area

### **Interventions**

Amantadine-HCl

### **Outcome measures**

symptomatic and biochemical toxicity

### **Main results**

Infection with this variant strain of influenza virus did not reach epidemic proportions during the study, so that the effectiveness of amantadine in this study population could not be fully assessed. However, the potential symptomatic and biochemical toxicity of amantadine was carefully monitored in a pediatric population.

### **Authors' conclusions**

Serologic screening by complement fixation tests indicated that respiratory viruses may be important pathogens in exacerbations of respiratory disease in patients with cystic fibrosis.

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/364/CN-00208364/frame.html>

### **See also**

J Infect Dis. 1976 Aug;134(2):144-9.

### **Keywords**

amantadine; Antiviral Agents; Child; Infection; pharmacological\_intervention; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Virus; Influenza A virus;