primary studies - published RCT

Efficacy and safety of short-term administration of aerosolized recombinant human deoxyribonuclease in patients with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM8317790 **Year:** 1993 **Date:** 1993 **Author:** Ramsey BW

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

randomized, placebo-controlled parallel design

Participants

children and adults with CF, 181 outpatients

Interventions

10-day administration of three doses of aerosolized rhDNase (0.6, 2.5, or 10.0 mg twice daily)

Outcome measures

efficacy and safety. Forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1)

Main results

Forced vital capacity (FVC) improved 10 to 12% (p

Authors' conclusions

Administration for 10 days of aerosolized rhDNase to pediatric and adult outpatients with CF improves lung function and is well tolerated. Although all three doses were efficacious, the greatest improvement in FEV1 and FEV1/FVC ratio was demonstrated in the 2.5 and 10.0 mg rhDNase treatment groups.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=Efficacy%20and%20safety%20of%20short-term%20administration%20of%20aerosolized%20recombinant%2

See also

Am Rev Respir Dis. 1993 Jul;148(1):145-51.

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Child; Deoxyribonuclease; Airway clearance drugs -expectorants- mucolytic- mucociliary-; pharmacological_intervention; Recombinant Proteins; Respiratory System Agents; Dornase alpha; Pulmozyme; Inhalation OR nebulised; nebuliser;