primary studies - published RCT

The effect of high doses of inhaled salbutamol and ipratropium bromide in patients with stable cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM8365299 **Year:** 1993 **Date:** 1993 **Author:** Sanchez I

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

Dual intervention cross-over trial over 2 days

Participants

Only those with previous positive response to salbutamol SK score 35 - 90 9 participants (4 males), age range 6 - 22 years

Interventions

Sequence A: salbutamol 200 mcg, salbutamol 400 mcg and ipratropium 80 mcg by MDI and aerochamber separated by 45 minutes; or Sequence B: ipratropium 80 mcg, salbutamol 200 mcg, salbutamol 400 mcg Randomised to:

Outcome measures

Only 4 hour data used Changes in spirometry (FVC, FEV1, FEF25-75, FEF50, PEFR, FRC, RV, Raw) measured at baseline, before each drug in the sequence and at 4 hours and 8 hours from baseline

Main results

The FEV1 and Raw improved from baseline after each inhalation, and at 4 and 8 h during both days (p

Authors' conclusions

These results indicate that both single and sequential therapy have a similar acute bronchodilator effect provided that large doses are used. We speculate that adrenergic and muscarinic pathways are equally important in airflow obstruction in patients with CF.

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/525/CN-00095525/frame.html

See also

Chest. 1993 Sep;104(3):842-6.

Keywords

Adolescent; Adult; Albuterol; Biomarker; Bronchodilator Agents; Child; Combined Modality Therapy; Inhalation OR nebulised; Ipratropium; non pharmacological intervention - diagn; pharmacological_intervention; Salbutamol; High-Dose; Adrenergic beta-Agonists; Respiratory System Agents; Anticholinergic Agents;