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primary studies - published RCT

## **Clinical evaluation of meropenem versus ceftazidime for the treatment of *Pseudomonas* spp. infections in cystic fibrosis patients.**

**Code:** PM8543489

**Year:** 1995 **Date:** 1995

**Author:** Byrne S

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

RCT

### **Participants**

Cystic fibrosis patients (children and young adults) with *Pseudomonas* spp. chest infections

### **Interventions**

meropenem or ceftazidime

### **Outcome measures**

safety and efficacy of meropenem

### **Main results**

Meropenem was well tolerated with only transient elevations of serum transaminases. No patient experienced nausea and vomiting, even when meropenem was administered as a bolus injection. This allowed home therapy to be used. Meropenem appeared to be at least as active as ceftazidime even at the low doses used. Patients showed a greater improvement in respiratory function on meropenem than ceftazidime. Only one patient (out of 60 courses) failed to respond to meropenem (98% success rate) compared with two failures out of 21 episodes with ceftazidime (90% success rate).

### **Authors' conclusions**

There was little emergence of resistance to meropenem even though some patients were treated up to eight times over a 2 year period.

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/821/CN-00119821/frame.html>

### **See also**

J Antimicrob Chemother. 1995 Jul;36 Suppl A:135-43.

### **Keywords**

Adolescent; Adult; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Carbapenems; Ceftazidime; Cephalosporins; Child; Infection; Meropenem; pharmacological\_intervention; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas*; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Thienamycin;