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;