

primary studies - published, non RCT

Glycemic response to dietary supplements in cystic fibrosis is dependent on the carbohydrate content of the formula.

Code: PM8776690

Year: 1996 **Date:** 2017

Author: Milla C

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

Data summarized from a placebo-controlled trial

Participants

161 cystic fibrosis patients ≥ 12 years old with the G551D-CFTR mutation

Interventions

Ivacaftor vs placebo.

Outcome measures

Pulmonary exacerbations (PEX). Short-term recovery was measured 2 to 8 weeks after treatment, and long-term recovery was determined at the end-of-study, both compared with baseline measured just prior to the PEX.

Main results

Fewer patients receiving ivacaftor experienced a PEX than patients receiving placebo (33.7% vs. 56.4%; $P=0.004$) and had a lower adjusted incidence rate of PEX (0.589 vs. 1.382; P

Authors' conclusions

Ivacaftor treatment reduces the frequency of PEX but does not improve on the rate of complete lung function recovery after PEX when compared with placebo.

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/226/CN-00129226/frame.html>

See also

JPEN. Journal of parenteral and enteral nutrition YR: 1996 VL: 20 NO: 3

Keywords

Aminophenols; CFTR Modulators; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; pharmacological_intervention; VX-770; ivacaftor; G551D-CFTR;