

primary studies - published RCT

## **Low-dose versus high-dose ursodeoxycholic acid in cystic fibrosis-related cholestatic liver disease. Results of a randomized study with 1-year follow-up.**

**Code:** PM9140160

**Year:** 1997 **Date:** 2001

**Author:** van de Meeberg PC

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

Compare effectiveness of an educational programme with standard care for knowledge about nutrition. Sequence of randomisation used a random number table. Parallel RCT.

### **Participants**

Number randomised N = 59 (30 in intervention group and 29 in the control group). One family dropped out in each group. Sample analysed comprised : 21 children aged 6 - 11 years and 28 carers in control group and 21 children aged 6 - 11 years and 27 carers in intervention group. Included children aged 2 - 11 years with pancreatic insufficiency. Excluded children with liver disease requiring drug therapy, short gut syndrome, enteral tube feeding, marked language delay in children aged 6 - 11 years. Population of interest N = 70.

### **Interventions**

1. Go and Grow with CF education programme a. introductory workshop b. home-based course c. concluding workshop. Over 4-month period.

### **Outcome measures**

1. Nutrition and enzyme knowledge score plus appropriate and inappropriate self-management scores - children. 2. Nutrition and enzyme knowledge score plus appropriate and inappropriate self-management scores - carers. Measurements taken at baseline, immediately post-intervention and 12 months post-intervention.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/00365529709007686>

### **See also**

Scand J Gastroenterol. 1997 Apr;32(4):369-73.

### **Keywords**

Child; pharmacological\_intervention; Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement Therapy; Pancreas insufficiency; Pancreatic Diseases; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Malabsorption; Nutrition Disorders; Home; non pharmacological intervention - psycho-soc-edu-org; Gastrointestinal Agents;