primary studies - published RCT

Placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized study of aerosolized tobramycin for early treatment of Pseudomonas aeruginosa colonization in cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM9516091 **Year:** 1998 **Date:** 1998 **Author:** Wiesemann HG

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

prospective placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized multicenter study

Participants

22 CF patients (13 male). Age > 4 years, mean 11.4 and 9.8 in 2 groups.

Interventions

Tobramycin 80 mg or placebo (saline with same preservatives) twice daily for 12 months shortly after the onset of P. aeruginosa pulmonary colonization

Outcome measures

Eradication of P. aeruginosa, lung function, inflammatory parameters.

Main results

2 patients in the tobramycin and 6 patients in the placebo group stopped inhalation before the 12 month treatment period. Using life table analysis, the time to conversion from a P. aeruginosa-positive to a P. aeruginosa-negative respiratory culture was significantly shorter in the tobramycin-treated group than in the placebo group (P

Authors' conclusions

The results of this study suggest that early tobramycin inhalation may prevent and/or delay P. aeruginosa pulmonary infection in CF patients.

3.0.CO;2-J" target="_blank">http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0496(199802)25:2<88::AID-PPUL3>3.0.CO;2-J

See also

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Keywords

Anti-Bacterial Agents; Bacterial Infections; Child; Infection; Inhalation OR nebulised; pharmacological_intervention; placebo; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Tobramycin; Colonization; Aminoglycosides;