
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: Wieseemann 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.

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See also

Pediatric pulmonology YR: 1998 VL: 25 NO: 2

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;