primary studies - published RCT

Treatment of Pseudomonas aeruginosa lung infection in cystic fibrosis with high or conventional doses of ceftazidime.

Code: PM9578170 **Year:** 1998 **Date:** 1998 **Author:** De Boeck K

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

RCT

Interventions

ceftazidime 150 mg/kg/day was compared with 320 mg/kg/day.

Outcome measures

Changes in clinical findings, laboratory tests, pulmonary function and chest radiographs were evaluated after 14 days of treatment in hospital.

Main results

Both treatments were associated with a significant improvement, but the higher dose did not offer an additional benefit. An increase in alanine aminotransferase (ALT) occurred after both treatments; with a significantly greater increase after the high-dose therapy (mean increase +/- S.E.M. 8% +/- 2% vs 2% +/- 1 %; P

http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jac/41.3.407

See also

J Antimicrob Chemother. 1998 Mar;41(3):407-9.

Keywords

Adolescent; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Artificial Ventilation; Bacterial Infections; Ceftazidime; Cephalosporins; Child; Infection; non pharmacological intervention - devices OR physiotherapy; pharmacological_intervention; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pseudomonas; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Respiratory Tract Infections; Ventilators; Colonization;