



**ACETYLCYSTEINE AND CARBOCYSTEINE
FOR ACUTE UPPER AND LOWER
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS IN
PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITHOUT CHRONIC
BRONCHO- PULMONARY DISEASE**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

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BACKGROUND

- The most commonly prescribed mucolytic drugs
- No systematic review
- 2013 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons
- Randomised controlled trials (RCTs)

SELECTION CRITERIA

PARTICIPANTS

- < 18 years
- Treated in primary, secondary or tertiary care settings
- Respiratory tract infection, acute pneumonia, acute bronchitis, acute bronchiolitis or acute cough (pertussis)
- Duration of symptoms less than four week

SELECTION CRITERIA

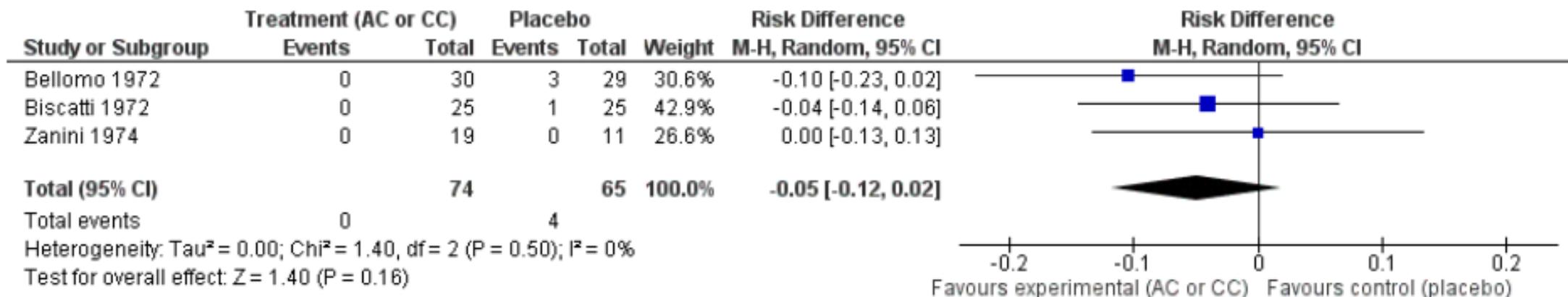
PARTICIPANTS- EXCLUDED TRIALS

- Acetaminophen intoxication
- Bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis or broncho-pulmonary dysplasia
- Underlying immunodeficiency or respiratory tract anatomical defect
- Acute respiratory distress requiring mechanical ventilation

1/ EFFICACY

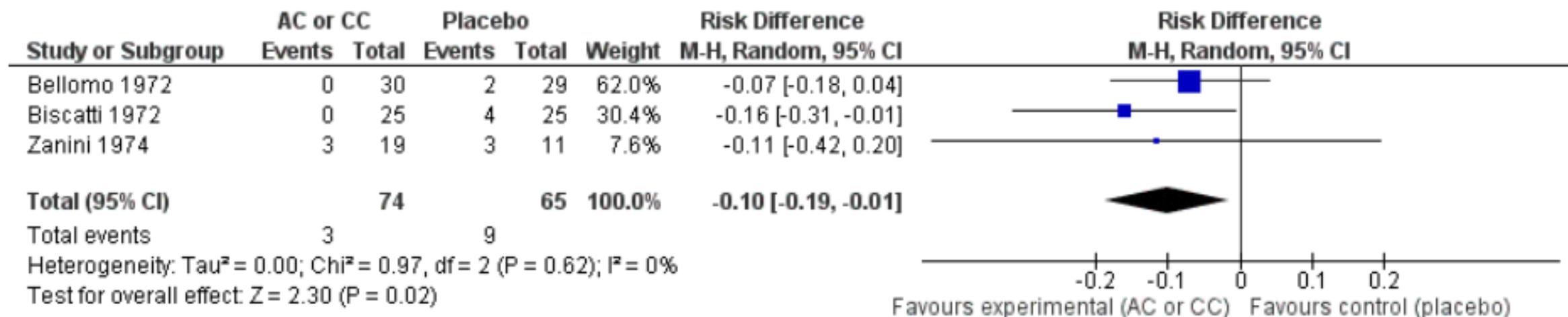
- Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing versus placebo, either alone or as an add-on therapy
- Six trials (497 participants)

Figure 3. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Febrile state (AC vs placebo), outcome: 1.1 Febrile state after 6 days.



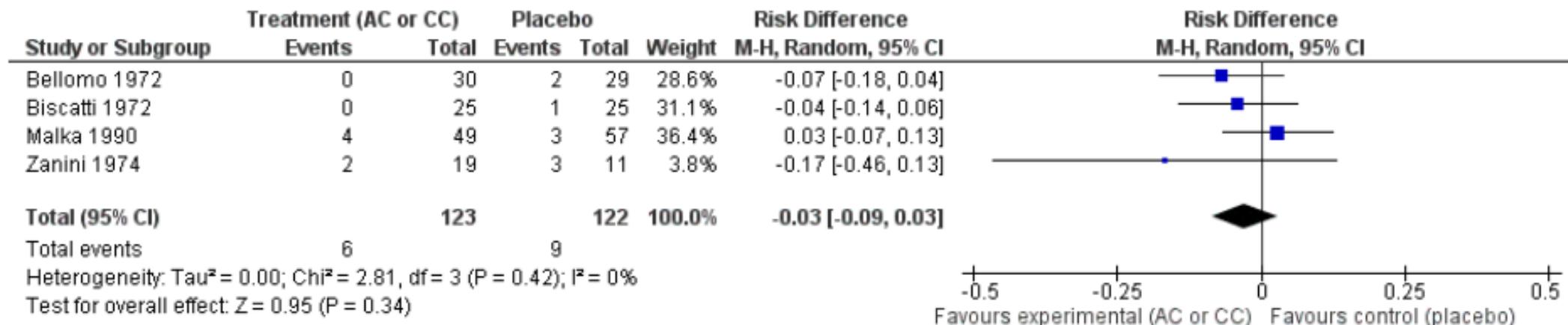
RR: 0,21

Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: 4 Cough (AC vs placebo), outcome: 4.1 Cough after 6 to 7 days.



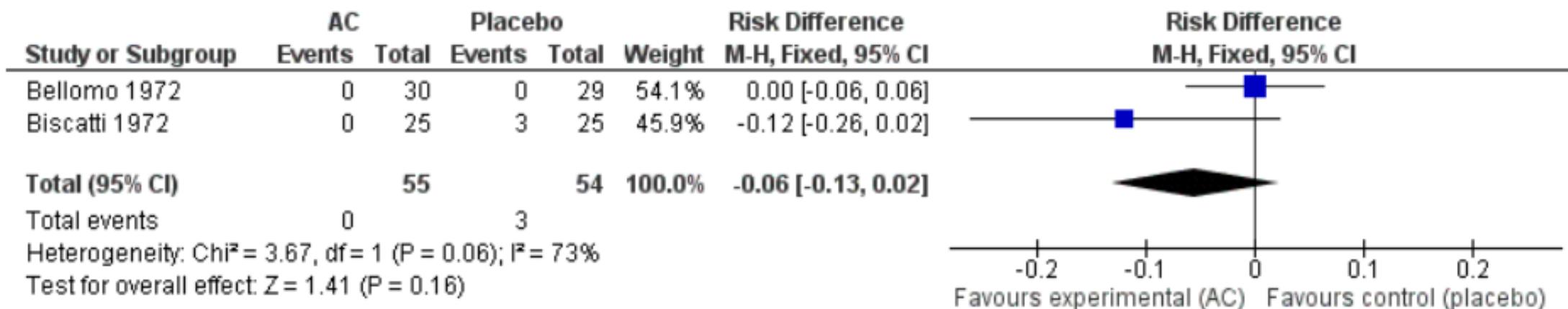
RR: 0,37

Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 3 Dyspnoea (AC or CC versus placebo), outcome: 3.1 Dyspnoea after 6 to 7 days.



RR: 0,66

Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: 3 Thoracic semeiologic alterations (AC vs placebo), outcome: 3.1 Thoracic semeiologic alterations (after 3 days).



CONCLUSION

- Some benefits on frequency, intensity and duration of symptoms
- Differences were sometimes small, not statistically significant and/or of little clinical relevance.
- Not statistically significant except for cough

2/ SAFETY

- Comparing versus active treatment or no treatment and case reports
- Thirty-four studies (2064 children)
 - * 10 studies included participants under 2 years (262 patients)
- Evaluated: clinical, biological, radiographic or pulmonary function test parameters

CONCLUSION

- Good clinical safety
- very few data in infants younger than 2 years
- **Gastrointestinal side effects** (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) (2-13%)
- **Bronchorrhoea** : 59 cases in the French pharmacovigilance system



Thank
You