ment in weight gain, FEV., and QOL. Hospital treatment showed a higher improvement in QoL, compared to home treatment. Change in clinical outcome after iv treatment Group A Group B Group A

Table 2: Change in clinical outcome (weight gain and FEV₁) and quality of life (QoL) score after intravenous antibiotic treatment of the 35 stable pediatric patients with cystic fibrosis that participated in this prospective study. Both groups show significant improve-

n =35		(Home care) n =20		(Hospital) n =15		vs Group B	
hange fter iv	p value whole study group	Change after iv	p value Group A	Change after iv	p value Group B	p value Group A vs Group B	

Values are given as mean (± standard deviation in brackets), IV: intravenous, QoL: quality of life, ΔWeight: weight gain, ΔFEV.: % change of

0.001†

0.001 †

0.001 †

 $1.5 (\pm 0.7)$

 $9.0 (\pm 5.4)$

 $3.8 (\pm 2.6)$

0.001 †

0.001 †

0.07

0.608

0.606

0.04*

 $1.1 (\pm 0.8)$

 $7.0 (\pm 6.0)$

 $7.4 (\pm 3.7)$

group **ΔWeight**, kg $1.2 (\pm 0.8)$ 0.001†

 $7.7 (\pm 6.1)$

 $6.1 (\pm 3.9)$

 ΔFEV_{1} (%)

∆QoL score

Whole study group

0.001 †

0.001†

the Forced Expiratory Volume in one second, $\triangle QoL$: change in total QoL score, \dagger : p ≤ 0.001 , *: p ≤ 0.05 .