

IV Aminophylline Vs. IV Salbutamol/Terbutaline Table of Results

Key to methodological quality section of table:

RQ = randomisation quality, AC = Allocation Concealment, B = Blinding, MD = Missing Data, SOR = Selective Outcome Reporting.
L= low risk of bias, H = high risk of bias, U = Unclear from published information.

Trial	Population Intervention and Comparison Outcomes	Results	Methodological quality
Hambleton 1979	<p>18 children, aged 1-7 years, requiring intensive hospital treatment for acute asthma</p> <p>2 groups; IV salbutamol 4 mcg/kg bolus then 0.6mcg/kg/hr for 24 hours; IV aminophylline 4mg/kg immediately then 0.6mg/kg/hr for 24 hours</p> <p>Primary Outcome: A modified clinical severity scoring system</p>	<p>Clinical Severity Score: No significant difference between groups</p> <p>Lung function: Not assessed</p> <p>Admission to PICU: Not reported</p> <p>Time to discharge: Not reported</p> <p>Adverse Effects: A significant trend towards higher heart rates in the salbutamol group</p>	<p>Risk of Bias: Unclear</p> <p>-RQ: L -AC: U -B: U -MD: L -SOR: L</p> <p>Precision: No clear evidence of use of a validated clinical severity scoring system.</p> <p>Sample Size: Data regarding sample size calculations not provided</p> <p>Adverse Effects: Very limited data regarding the methodology of assessment for adverse effects</p>

Trial	Population Intervention and Comparison Outcomes	Results	Methodological quality
Roberts 2003	<p>44 patients, aged 1-16, acute, severe exacerbation of asthma, refractory to combined nebulisers as measured by a limited change in asthma severity score, presenting to district hospitals in the UK</p> <p>2 groups; IV salbutamol (n=18) received 15mcg/kg bolus; IV aminophylline (n=26) 5mg/kg bolus then 0.9mg/kg/hr</p> <p>Outcomes: Primary Outcome - Change in asthma Severity Score (ASS). Secondary Outcomes - Requirement for supplemental oxygen, time to discharge from hospital, adverse effects.</p>	<p>Clinical Severity Score: There were no significant differences between groups in the clinical severity score (ASS) during the study.</p> <p>Lung Function: Not recorded</p> <p>Admission to PICU: 2 subjects in the salbutamol group and 1 in the aminophylline group required intubation and ventilation.</p> <p>Time to Discharge: The duration of inpatient treatment for the salbutamol group was 1.49 times longer (95% CI 1.06 to 2.10, p=0.02) than the aminophylline group.</p> <p>Adverse Effects: There were no significant differences in the number of adverse events reported in the two groups (22.2% v 36%, p=0.50, Fisher's exact test)</p>	<p>Risk of Bias: Low -RQ: L -AC: L -B: L -MD: L -SOR: L</p> <p>Precision: Clinical severity scoring was assessed using the ASS scoring system. The ASS has been found to have reasonable sensitivity as a tool for predicting the severity of an exacerbation of asthma.</p> <p>Sample Size: Sample size calculated and required numbers of patients recruited</p> <p>Adverse Effects: Limited details regarding the methodology for assessing the presence adverse effects</p>

Trial	Population Intervention and Comparison Outcomes	Results	Methodological quality
<p>Singhi 2011 (Data from table published in Cochrane review)</p>	<p>100 patients, severe, acute asthma.</p> <p>3 groups: IV magnesium (n=34) 50mg/kg over 20 mins; IV terbutaline (n=33) 10 µg/kg over 30 minutes then 0.1 µg/kg/min for 1 h, IV aminophylline (n=33) 5 mg/kg bolus then 0.9 mg/kg/min for 1 h.</p> <p>Outcomes: Primary Outcome - Clinical asthma severity score (ASS) at 1 h. Secondary Outcomes - Adverse effects</p>	<p>Clinical Severity Score: (Treatment success defined as clinical ASS \geq 4 at 1 h.) Treatment success was noted in 33/34 in magnesium group, 23/33 in terbutaline group and 23/33 in aminophylline group (P < 0.001).</p> <p>Lung Function: Data not available</p> <p>Admission to PICU: Data not available</p> <p>Time to Discharge: Data not available</p> <p>Adverse Effects: 0/34 side effects in magnesium group vs. 2/33 in terbutaline group (symptomatic hypokalaemia) vs. 9/33 in aminophylline group (nausea/vomiting) (P < 0.001).</p>	<p>Unclear from available data</p>
<p>Wheeler 2005 (Data from abstract only)</p>	<p>40 patients, 3-15 years, impending respiratory failure secondary to status asthmaticus</p> <p>3 groups; IV aminophylline + placebo; IV terbutaline + placebo; IV theophylline and terbutaline combined</p> <p>Outcomes: Change in clinical asthma score, length of stay in PICU, adverse effects</p>	<p>Clinical Severity Score: No significant differences</p> <p>Lung Function:</p> <p>Time to discharge: No significant difference in length of PICU stay.</p> <p>Adverse Effects: Children who received both IV treatments had a higher incidence of nausea</p>	<p>Unclear from available data</p>