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Abstract

Thymus. 1986;8(6):331-9.

A double-blind clinical trial for the evaluation of the therapeutical effectiveness of a calf thymus derivative (Thymomodulin) in children with recurrent respiratory infections.

Fiocchi A, Borella E, Riva E, Arensi D, Travaglini P, Cazzola P, Giovannini M.

Abstract

The effectiveness of an orally administrable thymic derivative (Thymomodulin) for the treatment of the recurrent respiratory infections (RRI) in children has been studied in a double-blind clinical trial with historical comparison. In the Thymomodulin treated group a significant decrease of the monthly frequency of RRI has been observed in comparison with the previous year (P less than 0.05) and with the placebo treated group (P less than 0.002). The evaluation of the laboratory data at the beginning of the study didn't show in the two groups typical alterations of the common hematological and immunological parameters, but at the end of the trial a statistically significant increase of the levels of salivary IgA has been noticed only in the Thymomodulin treated group (P less than 0.02).

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