

# Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction (Review)

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[Intervention Review]

# Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

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**Editorial group:** Cochrane Airways Group.

**Publication status and date:** Edited (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 4, 2008.

**Review content assessed as up-to-date:** 30 September 2007.

**Citation:** Kelly KD, Spooner C, Rowe BH. Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2000, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD002731. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002731.

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## ABSTRACT

### Background

Nedocromil sodium and sodium cromoglycate inhaled shortly before exercise appear to reduce the severity of exercise-induced bronchoconstriction. There is some debate over which drug may be more effective.

### Objectives

The objective of this review was to compare the effects on post-exercise lung function between prophylactic doses of nedocromil sodium (NSG) and sodium cromoglycate (SCG) in persons diagnosed with exercise-induced bronchoconstriction.

### Search methods

Randomized controlled trials were identified from the Cochrane Airways Review Group Asthma Register. Bibliographies of relevant studies and review articles were searched and primary authors, content experts and manufacturers of drugs were contacted for additional relevant studies. No language restrictions were applied. Searches were current as of December 2007.

### Selection criteria

Randomized controlled trials comparing NCS to SCG in prophylactic treatment of exercise-induced bronchoconstriction were eligible. Studies were included if: the participants, aged 6 or over, had a confirmed diagnosis of asthma with exercise-induced bronchoconstriction, were subjected to an exercise challenge sufficient to trigger bronchoconstriction, and the measures of lung function were reported as either changes in forced expiratory volume in one second or peak expiratory flow rate.

### Data collection and analysis

Data extraction and methodological quality assessments were conducted independently by two reviewers using standard forms and validated assessment criteria. In some cases results were extrapolated from graphs. Results from similar studies were pooled and reported as the weighted mean difference (WMD) or odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) using the random effects model.

## Main results

Nine studies (162 participants) are included in this review. No significant difference was noted between NCS and SCG with respect to the maximum percent decrease in FEV1 (WMD = -0.88; 95% CI: -4.50, 2.74), complete protection (i.e. maximum % fall FEV1 still = >10%); OR = 0.95; 95% CI: 0.50 to 1.8, clinical protection (i.e. < 50% improvement over placebo); OR = 0.71; 95% CI: 0.36 to 1.39; unpleasant taste (OR = 6.85; 95% CI: 0.77, 60.73), or sore throat (OR = 3.46; 95% CI: 0.32, 37.48). For these pooled comparisons, no statistically significant heterogeneity was identified. Subgroup analyses based on age, dosage of medications and timing of exercise post-inhalation were consistent with the overall pooled analyses.

## Authors' conclusions

No significant differences were evident between the effect of NCS and SCG during the immediate post-exercise period in adults and children with EIB with regards to pulmonary function - specifically maximum percent decrease in FEV1, complete protection, clinical protection, or side effects.

## PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

### Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Exercise-induced asthma can limit people's endurance, prolong recovery time after exercise, and lead to people avoiding exercise. The episode involves symptoms such as coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness. Two drugs, nedocromil sodium (Tilade) and sodium cromoglycate are sometimes used before exercise to prevent asthma. The review of trials found that both were similarly effective in relieving exercise-induced asthma for both children and adults. More people have sore throats and an unpleasant after-taste after using nedocromil sodium.

## BACKGROUND

Airway hyper-reactivity that leads to airway narrowing following an exercise challenge is a phenomenon known as exercise induced bronchoconstriction (EIB) or exercise-induced asthma (EIA). It occurs in 70% - 80% of people with asthma (Anderson 1985) and an estimated 12% -15% of the general population (Spector 1993).

EIB is characterized by a transient decrease in the forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) or in the peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) provoked by 6 to 15 minutes of continuous, strenuous exercise (Bar-Yishay 1984). By consensus, post-exercise decreases of 10% to 20% in FEV1 or PEFR indicate mild EIB; falls of 20% - 40% represent moderate EIB, and > 40% represents severe EIB. (Eggleston 1984). The airflow obstruction causes dyspnea, cough, wheeze, premature fatigue, and prolonged recovery times. Maximum broncho-constriction typically occurs 5 to 15 minutes following exercise and usually subsides spontaneously within 20 to 60 minutes (Virant 1992). The severity and impact of symptoms is dependent on several factors: concomitant asthma therapy, intensity and duration of activity, environmental conditions, degree of underlying bronchial hyper-reactivity, level of physical conditioning, and the time interval since previous exercise (Rupp 1996).

Management of EIB has been the focus of intense pharmacotherapeutic research and the emphasis has been on prophylactic therapy. Different drugs have proven useful; however, there remains considerable debate regarding the merits, the optimal dose and the best delivery method for each treatment. Traditionally, inhaled beta-agonists and other bronchodilating agents have been the drugs of choice (Virant 1992; Sly 1984). Recently, the anti-inflammatory agents nedocromil sodium (NCS), sodium cromoglycate (SCG), and inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) have been evaluated (Spooner 2002). SCG inhibits mast cell degranulation, and can prevent or attenuate bronchospasm induced by exercise or cold air, particularly in children. NCS is a chemically unrelated drug with similar effects (Anon 1999). Nedocromil has been reported to be effective against bronchospasm induced by antigens, fog, cold air, sulfur dioxide and exercise (Holgate 1986). Individual randomized, controlled trials (RCTs) have been conducted to compare NCS with SCG, but to date no systematic overview that combines all trials to obtain a pooled estimate of the difference in the magnitude of effect between these drugs has been published.

This systematic review examines the available evidence from RCTs comparing the prophylactic efficacy of NCS and SCG in prevent-

ing or attenuating EIB.

## OBJECTIVES

The objective of this review was to quantitatively compare the effects of NCS and SCG administered by a pressurized aerosol or metered dose inhaler (MDI) prior to a strenuous exercise challenge in subjects who suffer from EIB.

## METHODS

### Criteria for considering studies for this review

#### Types of studies

To be considered for inclusion, clinical studies had to be randomized, placebo-controlled, double blind trials.

#### Types of participants

Prior to entry into the trial, participants had to have a diagnosis of EIB. This meant they had to demonstrate a reproducible fall in FEV1 of >10% post exercise on a control challenge with no pretreatment. FEV1 or PEFr post-exercise criteria were used to define EIB severity: 10% to 20% - mild, 20% to 40% - moderate, and > 40% - severe (Anderson 1985; Virant 1992; Eggleston 1984). Studies which did not state specific criteria for EIB or that included people with impairment < 10% were excluded. Studies recruiting children (6 to 17 years.), and adults (=> 18 years.) were included and these age designations formed subgroup analyses.

#### Types of interventions

Studies reporting results from participants who were randomized to receive a single prophylactic dose of either inhaled NCS or SCG prior to a standardized exercise challenge were included. Studies that had additional drug arms were considered, but only results pertaining to NCS and SCG are included in the present review. Studies that involved delivery using nasal sprays were not included.

#### Types of outcome measures

Outcomes: All patient outcomes, both subjective and objective, were considered. The primary outcomes of interest were continuous data from pulmonary function measures (FEV1 and PEFr). The conventional method to quantify EIB is to measure the maximum reduction in FEV1 or PEFr and to express it as a percent (%) fall index, that is, to express the reduction in lung function

after exercise as a percent of the pre-exercise value, b) the number of patients who received clinical protection from EIB, c) the number and nature of adverse effects experienced.

Complete protection was not obtained if the percentage drop in FEV1 post exercise was greater than the normal range (>10%), some trialists use > 15%, the diagnostic cut-point. Clinical protection was not obtained if the percentage fall after receiving the active drug was < 50% of the drop after receiving the placebo (de Benedictis 1994a).

Subgroup analyses was conducted for children and adults; exercise timing, and dosages of NCS and SCG.

### Search methods for identification of studies

Trials were identified using the Cochrane Airways Group Specialised Register of trials, which is derived from systematic searches of bibliographic databases including the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, AMED and PsycINFO, and handsearching of respiratory journals and meeting abstracts. All records in the Specialised Register coded as 'asthma' were searched using the following terms:

:  
(bronchoconstrict\* or bronchospas\* or exercis\* or physical or train\* or EIB or EIA) AND (nedocromil\* OR "Nedocromil Sodium\*" OR Tilade OR NS\*) AND ("Cromolyn Sodium\*" OR "Sodium Cromoglycate\*" OR SCG\* OR CS\* OR CR\*)

Reference lists of each primary study and review article were checked to identify additional potentially relevant citations. Inquires regarding other published or unpublished studies known and/or supported by the authors of the primary studies were made and results included in this review. Personal contact with colleagues, collaborators and other investigators working in the field of asthma was made to identify potentially relevant studies and the drug company that manufacturers NSC and SCG (Rhone-Poulenc Rorer) was contacted.

We did not exclude trials on the basis of language. When necessary, attempts were made to translate the articles from the foreign language literature.

The most recent literature search was conducted in December 2007.

### Data collection and analysis

#### Selection of studies

From the title, abstract, or descriptors, two reviewers (CS, BR) independently reviewed literature searches to identify potentially relevant trials for full review. From the full text, using specific criteria, two reviewers (KK, BR) independently selected trials for inclusion in this review. Agreement was measured using kappa

statistics. Disagreement was resolved by consensus or third party adjudication (CS).

### Data extraction and management

Two reviewers (KK, CS) extracted data on study characteristics and outcome measures of efficiency and safety. Primary study authors were requested to confirm data extraction and provide additional clarification and information. Most authors could not access their original data to perform supplemental analyses. In some cases, expansion of graphic representations of data from the manuscripts were used to obtain estimates of outcomes.

### Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Assessment of methodological quality: two reviewers working independently performed quality assessment. Two methods of assessment were used. First, using the Cochrane approach to assessment of allocation concealment, all trials were scored using the following principles:

Grade A: Adequate concealment

Grade B: Uncertain

Grade C: Clearly inadequate concealment

And second, each study was assessed using a 0-5 scale (Jadad 1996), summarized as follows:

- 1) Was the study described as randomized (1=yes; 0=no)
- 2) Was the study described as double-blind (1=yes; 0=no)
- 3) Was there a description of withdrawals and dropouts (1=yes; 0=no)
- 4) Was the method of randomization well described and appropriate (1=yes; 0=no)
- 5) Was the method of double blinding well described and appropriate (1=yes; 0=no)

### Data synthesis

Data for NCS were entered as the experimental group and SCG was entered as the control group. In the graphs, the results that favour NCS are on the left and those for SCG are on the right. Subgroup comparisons are identified in the Comparisons section. For dichotomous variables, individual and pooled statistics were calculated as odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs); a random effects model was used. For continuous outcomes, individual and pooled statistics were calculated as weighted mean differences (WMD) and 95% CIs using a random effects model. Two specific subgroup analyses were planned a priori. One was to compare adults (>18 years) with children (< 18 years). The other was to compare the various doses of NCS and SCG. Other sensitivity analyses were conducted on fixed versus random effects and methodological quality (high versus low).

## RESULTS

### Description of studies

See: [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

### Results of the search

A search of the Cochrane Airways Group trials register yielded 106 references of which 92 (87%) were original publications. Search of the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (CCTR) resulted in five additional references. An update search conducted in December 2007 identified an additional included study (Cekic 2002).

Independent review of the abstracts and titles of these publications identified 14 potentially relevant studies. The simple agreement for relevance was 99% with a kappa of 0.90. Three potentially relevant citations were added from bibliographic searching of relevant articles and overviews. Independent review of these 17 potentially relevant articles determined that eight trials met the inclusion criteria for this meta-analysis. One further study was included in the 2007 update of the review. The poor reporting of data from the conference abstract did not enable us to extract and use numerical outcome data.

### Included studies

Nine studies are included in the review. With the exception of one study published in 1987, the studies were published after 1990. Five were from centres in Italy, and one each from Australia, UK, the former Yugoslavia and USA.

Method: All studies incorporated a randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover study design. One study was single-blind (Cekic 2002), and the remainder were double-blind trials. A pharmacologic "carryover" effect was unlikely, since both NCS and SCG are topical, short-acting agents that do not accumulate and both medications are rapidly cleared from the body (CPS 1999). In all studies, the challenges were conducted with a minimum of a 24 hour elapsed time, to ensure drug clearance.

Participants: There were five studies conducted on children (Comis 1993; de Benedictis 1994a; de Benedictis 1994b; de Benedictis 1995; Novembre 1994) three studies involving adults (Cekic 2002; Konig 1987; Sinclair 1990) and one study that combined the age groups (Morton 1992). The majority of studies recruited stable asthmatics with a post exercise fall in FEV1 of at least 15%. One study recruited EIB patients with a fall in FEV1 of at least 20% (Konig 1987). Cekic 2002 was a conference abstract and provided scant details of the eligibility criteria.

Interventions: Trials evaluated a range of doses of both NCS and SCG. The doses for NCS ranged from 4 mg (Comis 1993; de Benedictis 1994a; de Benedictis 1994b; de Benedictis 1995; Konig 1987; Novembre 1994; Sinclair 1990) and 8 mg (Morton 1992).

The doses for SCG were 4 mg (Morton 1992), 10 mg (Comis 1993, de Benedictis 1994a, de Benedictis 1994b, de Benedictis 1995, Novembre 1994, Sinclair 1990) and 20 mg (Konig 1987). Cekic 2002 did not provide details of the dose of the drugs assessed. Timings of administration were 15 minutes (Morton 1992), 20 minutes (de Benedictis 1994a; de Benedictis 1994b; de Benedictis 1995; Konig 1987; Novembre 1994) 30 minutes (Comis 1993; Sinclair 1990), 120 minutes (Konig 1987), 140 minutes (de Benedictis 1995), and 240 minutes (Konig 1987) before a standardized exercise challenge of sufficient intensity and duration to induce EIB. All studies conducted the exercise challenge on different days, at the same time of day, and all challenges were conducted indoors, in controlled environments.

Outcomes: The most common outcomes reported were pulmonary functions. Maximum percent fall in FEV1 ((pre-exercise baseline value - lowest post-exercise value / pre-exercise baseline value) x 100%) was the most common outcome reported. If the maximum % fall in FEV1 after treatment was <15% (Morton 1992; Novembre 1994) or > 10% (de Benedictis 1994a; de Benedictis 1994b; de Benedictis 1995; Konig 1987) complete protection was inferred. If percentage fall after receiving the active drug was less than half the percentage drop after receiving placebo, clinical protection was achieved. Side effects were reported (Morton 1992; Novembre 1994). Other outcomes included: percent fall in FEV1 at various time intervals, maximum percent decrease in FEV1, percent decrease in FEV1 multiplied by minutes (area under the curve), and maximum percent decrease in PEF. However, the number of studies reporting each of these measures was insufficient for pooling and these outcomes were not included in this review. One study (Sinclair 1990), which analyzed only the change in mean percent FEV1 at different time points, was not included in the meta-analysis, but the findings are reported separately.

### Risk of bias in included studies

Overall, the methodological quality of the included trials was rated as "moderate". All studies were randomized and double blind. Only one study gave a description of withdrawals (Morton 1992), otherwise there were no dropouts. Only one study described the method of randomization or the method of double blinding (Sinclair 1990). Using Jadad's 5 point validity scale, one study scored 5 (Sinclair 1990), one scored 4 (Morton 1992) and the rest scored 3.

Using the Cochrane criteria to assess allocation concealment, one study was rated as having adequate concealment (Sinclair 1990), and the remaining were rated as "uncertain".

### Effects of interventions

The results are reported by outcome. The main results were reported as the weighted mean difference (WMD) in the maximum percent fall in FEV1 between inhaled NCS and SCG. Subgroup analyses are reported on adult versus children, doses of NCS and SCG, and timing of exercise post inhalation.

**Pulmonary Function Results:** A wide variety of pulmonary function measures were reported in the included trials, but the most common measure was maximum percent fall in FEV1 post exercise. Seven trials reported maximum percent fall in FEV1 as an outcome measure. No significant difference between NCS and SCG with respect to the maximum percent decrease in FEV1 was noted (WMD = -0.88; CI: -4.50 to 2.74), when all studies were pooled. No statistically significant heterogeneity was identified ( $X^2 = 3.80$ ;  $df = 6$ ;  $p > 0.10$ ).

**Complete Protection:** Seven trials reported complete protection as an outcome measure. No significant difference between NCS and SCG with respect to complete protection existed (OR = 0.74; CI: 0.40 to 1.37) during the study period. With the pooling of all studies, no statistically significant heterogeneity was noted ( $X^2 = 6.80$ ;  $df = 6$ ;  $p > 0.10$ ).

**Clinical Protection:** Five trials ( $n=4$  children,  $n=1$  adult) reported clinical protection as an outcome measure. There was no significant difference between NCS and SCG with respect to clinical protection (OR = 0.80; CI: 0.38,1.72). When these studies were pooled, no statistically significant heterogeneity was demonstrated ( $X^2 = .59$ ;  $df = 4$ ;  $p > .10$ ). Cekic 2002 reported that 39/45 in nedocromil sodium treated participants and 34/45 participants in the sodium cromoglycate treated group obtaining protection. No details on threshold FEV1 fall criteria were available.

**Side Effects:** Two trials reported side effects as an outcome measure. NCS was reported to cause unpleasant taste significantly more often (OR = 6.85; CI: 20.77, 17.05). In the one study that reported sore throat, there was no significant difference between NCS and SCG (OR = 3.03; CI: 0.38, 23.79).

**Subgroup/Sensitivity Analyses:** Subgroup analyses were conducted by age, group with children and adults analyzed separately. The results were similar to the pooled analyses for maximum percent decrease in FEV1, complete protection and clinical protection.

Sensitivity analysis was performed using various dosages of both NCS and SCG, and timing of exercising post inhalation. The results were consistent with the pooled analyses. No statistically significant effect of drug dosages was identified (NCS 4 mg or 8 mg, and SCG 4 mg, 10 mg or 20 mg), in terms of maximum percent decrease in FEV1, complete protection and clinical protection. Timing of exercise post inhalation (30 minutes, 31 - 140 minutes, or > 140 minutes) did not affect the difference between the two medications with regard to maximum percent decrease in FEV1, complete protection or clinical protection.

The results are presented using random effects modelling, however analyses using fixed effects modelling yielded similar results. Fixed effects models generated narrower confidence intervals. Since all studies rated moderate quality (Jadad score = 3 - 4) sensitivity

analysis based on quality rating was not conducted.

## DISCUSSION

This systematic review compared the effects of NCS and SCG administered by a pressurized aerosol prior to a strenuous exercise challenge in participants with EIB. The pooled result failed to demonstrate any significant difference between the effect of these two medications on pulmonary function - specifically maximum percent decrease in FEV1, the drugs' ability to provide complete protection or clinical protection, or side effects. No significant heterogeneity was evident among the pooled trials. Similarly, subgroup analyses based on age and sensitivity analyses taking into consideration various dosages of the two medications and timing of exercise post inhalation, consistently found a non-significant difference between these two medications.

One study (Sinclair 1990) that was not included in the pooled result because it reported only the percent fall in FEV1 from baseline as an outcome measure, had similar findings. The results of this study indicated that 4 mg of NCS was equivalent to 10 mg of SCG in preventing exercise induced asthma.

Results of recent meta-analyses showed NCS to be better than placebo in EIB treatment (Spooner 2002). This review failed to demonstrate any differences between NCS and SCG, however additional research is still needed as the confidence intervals are wide and the number of studies is small.

This analysis was carried out to compare the relative efficacy of these two drugs. Strictly speaking, we should have stated at the outset, whether we were testing for equivalence or superiority. By default, the method that we used was that used for superiority of one drug over another. Studies that set out to test equivalence require much larger patient numbers and a statement concerning the limits of equivalence. These are conventionally set at +/- 50% of the treatment effect for one of the drugs against an inactive control. These limits are rarely set, however, since they have not been established. In this context, we do have an estimate of efficacy, because in these studies a fall in FEV1 less than 10-15% was judged to provide complete protection. Thus it might be reasonable to set limits of +/- 7.5 %. In only one study (Morton), was the mean effect outside these limits and the pooled effect size lay well within them.

As with any meta-analysis, certain limitations of the review may exist, and the possibility of publication and selection biases should be

addressed. A comprehensive search of published literature for potentially relevant studies was conducted, and attempts were made to contact corresponding and first authors to identify unpublished work. Often publication bias exists when negative trials, indicating no significant differences between drugs, are not published so not included in a review. Considering that the results of all the trials in this review independently illustrated no significant difference between the two medications, the identification of further negative trials should not alter this conclusion. Though it is possible that a selection bias occurred, we employed two independent reviewers for the selection process, and we are confident that the studies excluded were done so for appropriate reasons and in a consistent manner.

## AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

### Implications for practice

Nedocromil and cromoglycate are equally effective in reducing or preventing exercise induced broncho-constriction for up to 2 hours post inhalation. Beyond this time, neither drug offers significant therapeutic value. All doses of both drugs appear to be equally effective, so there is no advantage to the use of higher doses. Nedocromil seems to cause more bad taste. All participants in the studies had stable asthma, and experienced a wide range of severity of EIB on control and placebo runs, so the results of this review may be generalized to all stable asthmatics with exercise-induced bronchoconstriction.

### Implications for research

Further research should focus on comparing these agents to other EIB medications (such as salbutamol, leukotriene modifier, ICS, and long acting bronchodilators.).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance of Stephen Milan, Anna Bara and Jane Dennis of the Cochrane Airways Review Group. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the following corresponding authors: Dr. F. de Benedictis, Sinclair and Comis. Finally, the assistance of the reviewer and Professor Paul Jones (ARG Editor) in the reviewing the manuscript was greatly appreciated.



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#### Bar-Yishay 1984

Bar-Yishay E, Godfrey S. Mechanisms of exercise-induced asthma. *Lung* 1984;**162**(195):851–5.

#### CPS 1999

CPS. *Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties*. 34. Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, 1999.

#### Eggleston 1984

Eggleston PA. Methods of exercise challenge. *Journal of Allergy & Clinical Immunology* 1984;**73**:666–9.

**Holgate 1986**

Holgate ST. Clinical evaluation of nedocromil sodium in asthma. *European Journal of Respiratory Diseases* 1986;**69** (Suppl 147):149–59.

**Jadad 1996**

Jadad AR, Moore RA, Carrol D, et al. Assessing the quality of reports of randomized clinical trials: Is blinding necessary?. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1996;**17**:1–12.

**Rupp 1996**

Rupp NT. Diagnosis and management of exercise-induced asthma. *Physician & Sportsmedicine* 1996;**24**(1):77–7.

**Selcow 1989**

Selcow JE, Mendelson LM, Rosen JP. Clinical benefits of cromolyn sodium aerosol (MDI) in the treatment of asthma in children. *Annals of Allergy* 1989;**62**:195–9.

**Sly 1984**

Sly RM. Beta-adrenergic drugs in the management of

asthma in athletes. *Journal of Allergy & Clinical Immunology* 1984;**73**:680–5.

**Spector 1993**

Spector SL. Update on exercise-induced asthma. *Annals of Allergy* 1993;**71**:571–7.

**Spooner 2002**

Spooner CH, Saunders LD, Rowe BH. Nedocromil sodium for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction (Cochrane Review). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2002, Issue 1. [Art. No.: CD001183. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001183]

**Virant 1992**

Virant FS. Exercise-induced bronchospasm: epidemiology, pathophysiology, and therapy. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise* 1992;**24**:851–5.

\* Indicates the major publication for the study

## CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

### Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

#### Cekic 2002

Methods	Design: randomized, single-blind, placebo-controlled crossover study x 4 study days. Method of randomization not described. Withdrawals: none	
Participants	Yugoslavia. Recruitment: unclear. N=45, gender not reported. Mean age 28 years. Inclusion: EIB, no other entry criterion described. Withheld: not described	
Interventions	Randomised to: NCS, SCG, placebo via MDI 20 mins prior to exercise test. Exercise test: cycle ergometer	
Outcomes	Protection (given as number of participants who had protection against fall in FEV1, threshold not given)	
Notes	Conference abstract	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

#### Comis 1993

Methods	Design: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover study x 7 study days. Tests performed at same time daily (each patient completed within 10 days). Method of randomization not described. Withdrawals: none	
Participants	Italy. Recruitment: residential school for asthmatics. N= 12: 7 m, 5 f. Age: 6.5 - 13.5 (mean 11 yrs) Inclusion: Asthmatic (ATS def), atopic, history of EIA (fall in FEV1 > 15%) Withheld: Inhaled steroids, and SCG x 1 wk., B2 Agonists x 12 h	
Interventions	Randomized to: NCS 4 mg, SCG 10 mg, or placebo via MDI alone or with a 700 ml spacer 30 min. pre test. Placebo = propellant only. Inhalation technique supervised. Exercise test: inclined treadmill, 6 min. Pulse = 180	
Outcomes	Used a Vitalograph compact spirometer. Measured FEV1 before Tx, 30 min after Tx and at end exercise, then 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 30 min. post test. Calculated max % fall in FEV1 (labelled as % fall in FEV1), % protection. Side effects: not mentioned. Outcomes separately for MDI and Spacer	
Notes	Jadad score = 3 Author confirmed data extraction within limits, could not access old data	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Item	Authors' judgement	Description

Comis 1993 (Continued)

Allocation concealment?	Unclear	Information not available
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**de Benedictis 1994a**

Methods	Design: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover study. 3 tests at same time on separate days, completed within 10 days. Method of randomization not clearly described. Withdrawals: not mentioned	
Participants	Italy. Recruitment: pediatric asthma clinic. N=17: 11 m, 6 f. Age: 7-15 mean 10.2 +/- 2.2 yr. Inclusion: asthma (ATS criteria), reproducible EIA (fall in FEV1 > 15%). Baseline FEV1 must be > 70% predicted normal and vary < 10% from previous study day. Excluded: patients with URI in previous 4 wks, no patients were taking oral steroids. Withheld: sustained-release theophylline x 24 hr., all drugs x 12 hr	
Interventions	Random, blinded order: NCS 4 mg or SCG 10 mg or placebo via MDI (2 used a spacer) using closed lip technique 20 min. pre exercise test. Exercise test: inclined treadmill x 6 min. HR = 85%	
Outcomes	Used: turbine spirometer, & Knudson's predicted values. Measured: FEV1 pre Tx, pre-exercise then 3, 5, 10, 15, 30 min. post exercise. Calculated: Max % fall in FEV1, % protection, complete protection (% decr. FEV1 < 10%), clinical protection. Time course estimated from graph. Side effects: not mentioned	
Notes	Jadad score = 3 Author contacted and confirmed data extraction.	

**Risk of bias**

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	Information not available

**de Benedictis 1994b**

Methods	Design: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover study. 3 test days at same time on separate days, completed within 10 days. Method of randomization not clearly described. Withdrawals: not mentioned	
Participants	Italy. Recruitment: pediatric asthma clinic. N=8 children, 5 m, 3 f. Age: 7-11 (mean 8.7) Inclusion: asthmatic (ATS criteria), reproducible EIA (fall in FEV1 > 15%), baseline FEV1 must be > 70% predicted normal and vary < 10% from previous study day. Excluded: patients with URI in past 4 wks, no patients on oral steroids. Withheld: sustained-release theophylline x 24 hr. other drugs x 12 hr	
Interventions	Randomized order to: NCS 4 mg or SCG 10 mg or placebo via MDI with Aerochamber spacer 20 min. pre-exercise test. Inhalation technique monitored. Exercise test: inclined treadmill, 6 min., pulse=85% of max predicted for age	
Outcomes	Used turbine spirometer & Knudson's predicted values. Measured: FEV1 pre Tx, pre-exercise then 3, 5, 10, 15, 30 min. post exercise. Calculated: Max % fall in FEV1, % protection, complete protection (% decr. FEV1<10%), clinical protection. Side effects: not mentioned	

**de Benedictis 1994b** (Continued)

Notes	Jadad score = 3 Author contacted and confirmed data extraction.	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	Information not available

**de Benedictis 1995**

Methods	Design: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study. 3 test days at same time each day, completed within 10 days. Method of randomization not clearly described. Withdrawals: not mentioned	
Participants	Italy. Recruitment: pediatric asthma clinic. N=13: 9 m, 4 f. Age: 7-15 (mean 10 sd 2.3) Inclusion: asthmatic (ATS criteria), reproducible EIA (fall in FEV1 at least 15%), baseline FEV1 must be > 70% predicted normal and varied < 10% from previous study day. Excluded: No URI in previous 4 wks, no patients on oral steroids. Withheld: sustained-release theophylline x 24 hr, other drugs x 12 hrs	
Interventions	Random, blinded order: NCS 4 mg or SCG 10 mg or placebo via MDI using closed lip technique 20 min. & 140 min. pre exercise test. Technique monitored. Exercise test: inclined treadmill, 6 min., pulse= 85% of max predicted for age	
Outcomes	Used: turbine spirometer & Knudson's predicted values. Measured: FEV1 pre Tx, pre-exercise then 3, 5, 10, 15, 30 min. post exercise. Calculated: Max % fall in FEV1, % protection., complete protection (% dec. FEV1<10%), clinical protection. Side effects: not mentioned	
Notes	Jadad score = 3 Author stated that subjects in these three studies were discrete individuals	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	Information not available

**Konig 1987**

Methods	Design: randomized, double blind, double-dummy, placebo-controlled, crossover study. 3 test days at same time of day, completed in 10 days. Participant performed 3 exercise tests on each study day. Method of randomization not described. Withdrawals: not mentioned	
Participants	USA. N = 12 m. Age: 21-38 (mean 27.3) Inclusion: asthmatic (ATS criteria), reproducible EIA (fall in FEV1 at least 20%), baseline FEV1 > 70% normal, no URI's in last 3 wks. Excluded: if on SCG or oral steroids in last month. FEV1 varied <15% between test days. Withheld: sustained-release theophylline x 48 hrs, bronchodilators x 12 hrs	

**Konig 1987** (Continued)

Interventions	In random order: 1) NCS 4 mg MDI plus placebo spinhaler capsule. 2) placebo MDI plus SCG 20 mg spinhaler capsule or 3) placebo MDI plus placebo spinhaler capsule 20 min. pre exercise test. Technique monitored. Test repeated at 2 & 4 hrs. post Tx. Exercise test: Inclined treadmill, 6 min., HR = 90% max predicted for age	
Outcomes	Used a wedge spirometer & Knudson predicted values. Measured: FEV1, FVC, FEF 25-75. pre Tx, 20 min. post Tx, then 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 min. post exercise. Exercise test repeated without additional medication at 120 & 240 min. post Tx. Calculated: Max % fall FEV1, % protection, complete protection (% dec FEV1 <10%), clinical protection. Side effects: none from either drug. Statistics: Anova	
Notes	Jadad score = 3 No author contact to date.	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	Information not available

**Morton 1992**

Methods	Design: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study. 4 study days at same time of day, completed in 11 days. Method of randomization not described. Withdrawals: described	
Participants	Australia. N = 16, 10 m, 6 f. Age: 13-30 (mean 20, sd 4.84) Inclusion: asthmatic (ATS criteria), non-smokers, history of EIA ( at least a 15% fall in FEV1) FEV1 > 75% of baseline) 2 m & 1 f excluded on this basis - 16 patients analyzed. Excluded if on oral steroids in last 4 wks. Withheld: short & long acting B agonists x 4 & 12 hrs. SCG, slow-release methyl xanthines and H1 antagonists x 24 hrs. Must be on current ICS dose x 4 wks. No food or fluid 2 h. pre-test, allowed only 1 cup of caffeinated fluid or 1 chocolate bar on test day, avoided vigorous exercise for 24 h and total abstinence from exercise for 4 h. pre-test	
Interventions	Random assignment to NCS 8 mg, SCG 4 mg, placebo (propellant gas & sorbitan trioleate) or no TX via identical MDI's 15 min. pre-exercise test. Technique monitored. Exercise test: Inclined treadmill, 8 min, VO2 must be >= 70% max	
Outcomes	Used a single wedge dry spirometer (highest of 2 trials). Measured: FEV1 pre-Tx, pre-exercise and immediately then 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 & 30 min. post exercise. Calculated: % of premed FEV1, max % dec FEV1, Complete protection (% dec FEV1 <15%) for mild, moderate and severe asthmatics. 2 trials performed and highest value recorded. Time course estimated from graph. Side effects: unpleasant taste, throat irritation	
Notes	Jadad score = 4 No author contact to date.	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		

**Morton 1992** (Continued)

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	Information not available

**Novembre 1994**

Methods	Design: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover study. 3 test days at same time of day. Method of randomization not described. Withdrawals: not mentioned	
Participants	Italy. Recruitment: not described. N = 19. 13 m, 6 f. Age: 6-15. Inclusion: asthmatic (all relieved with antiasthmatic drugs), atopic, history of EIA (Fall in FEV1 at least 15 %), Excluded: SCG or inhaled steroids in past month, no URI in past 3 wks, Withheld: bronchodilators and long acting inhaled B-2 agonists x 12 hr, short acting inhaled bronchodilators x 6 hrs. Concomittant meds: All on inhaled B-2 agonists, 6 on SCG, 3 on theophylline, 2 on beclomethasone. Baseline FEV1 > 92% predicted normal at time of testing	
Interventions	In random order: NCS 4 mg or SCG 10 mg or placebo via MDI plus large volume spacer 20 min pre-exercise test. Placebo= propellant only. Technique monitored. Exercise test: Inclined treadmill x 6 min., HR = 170-180	
Outcomes	Measured with pneumotachograph. Measured: FEV1, PEFR, FEF 25-75 pre-Tx, pre-exercise test, then 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 min post ex. Calculated: max % fall FEV1, PEFR and FEF25-75, mean % fall FEV1 at time points, % predicted normal, % protection, complete protection (% dec FEV1 <15%) Side effects: unpleasant taste	
Notes	Jadad score = 3 No author contact to date.	

**Risk of bias**

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	Information not available

**Sinclair 1990**

Methods	Design: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, cross over study. Method of randomization not described. Tests on 3 successive days between 9:30 - 11:30 AM. Withdrawals: not mentioned	
Participants	UK. Recruitment: not described. N=20. 18 m, 2 f Age: mean=20.7; range=17-28. Inclusion: reproducible EIA (EIA not defined). Excluded: patients taking inhaled or oral steroids, NCS or SCG. Withheld: bronchodilators x 24 hrs.	
Interventions	Randomized to: NCS 4 mg, SCG 10 mg or placebo via coded MDI's 30 min. pre exercise. Exercise test: inclined treadmill, 6 min, 10% incline	

**Sinclair 1990** (Continued)

Outcomes	Used Vitalograph. Measured: FEV1 pre exercise then 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 min. post exercise. Calculated: mean % fall FEV1 at time points- values approximated from graph	
Notes	Jadad score = 5 Author contacted. Confirmed >= 15% fall in FEV1 for diagnosis of EIB	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Yes	Coded in pharmacy, code blind until end of study

**Characteristics of excluded studies** [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Debelic 1986	Compared NSC and placebo.
deBenedictis 1998	Compared salbutamol and salbutamol/nedocromil.
Hoffmeister 1995	No comparison of NCS and SCG.
Magnussen 1986	Not a RCT.
Shaw 1986	No SCG group
Todaro 1993	Compared NSC and placebo only.



## DATA AND ANALYSES

### Comparison 1. Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-1	7	194	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.88 [-4.49, 2.74]
1.1 children	5	138	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.18 [-4.38, 4.01]
1.2 adults/combined	2	56	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-2.96 [-13.21, 7.29]
2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%	6	156	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.50, 1.81]
2.1 Children	4	100	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.85 [0.39, 1.88]
2.2 Adults/combo	2	56	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.17 [0.38, 3.63]
3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%	6	170	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.69 [0.33, 1.47]
3.1 Children	5	138	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.89 [0.44, 1.81]
3.2 Adults/combo	1	32	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.2 [0.04, 0.91]
4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo	6	156	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.71 [0.36, 1.39]
4.1 Children	4	100	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.76 [0.32, 1.79]
4.2 Adults/combo	2	56	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.65 [0.22, 1.88]
5 Side Effects	3		Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 unpleasant taste	3	94	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	6.85 [0.77, 60.73]
5.2 sore throat	2	56	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	3.46 [0.32, 37.47]

### Comparison 2. Dosages

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-1	7	194	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-0.88 [-4.49, 2.74]
1.1 NCS 4 mg. vs SCG 10 mg.	5	138	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-0.18 [-4.38, 4.01]
1.2 NCS 4 mg. vs SCG 20 mg.	1	24	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.20 [-7.78, 12.18]
1.3 NCS 8 mg. vs SCG 4 mg.	1	32	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-8.26 [-18.52, 2.00]
2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%	6	156	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.50, 1.81]
2.1 NCS 4 mg. vs SCG 10 mg.	4	100	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.85 [0.39, 1.88]

2.2 NCS 4 mg. vs SCG 20 mg.	1	24	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.0 [0.38, 10.41]
2.3 NCS 8 mg. vs SCG 4 mg.	1	32	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.73 [0.16, 3.45]
3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%	6	170	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.69 [0.33, 1.47]
3.1 NCS 4 mg. vs SCG 10 mg.	5	138	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.89 [0.44, 1.81]
3.2 NCS 4 mg. vs SCG 20 mg.	0	0	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable
3.3 NCS 8 mg. vs SCG 4 mg.	1	32	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.2 [0.04, 0.91]
4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo	6	156	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.71 [0.36, 1.39]
4.1 NCS 4 mg. vs SCG 10 mg.	4	100	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.76 [0.32, 1.79]
4.2 NCS 4 mg. vs SCG 20 mg.	1	24	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.20, 5.07]
4.3 NCS 8 mg. vs SCG 4 mg.	1	32	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.47 [0.11, 1.92]

### Comparison 3. Timing of Exercise - post inhalation

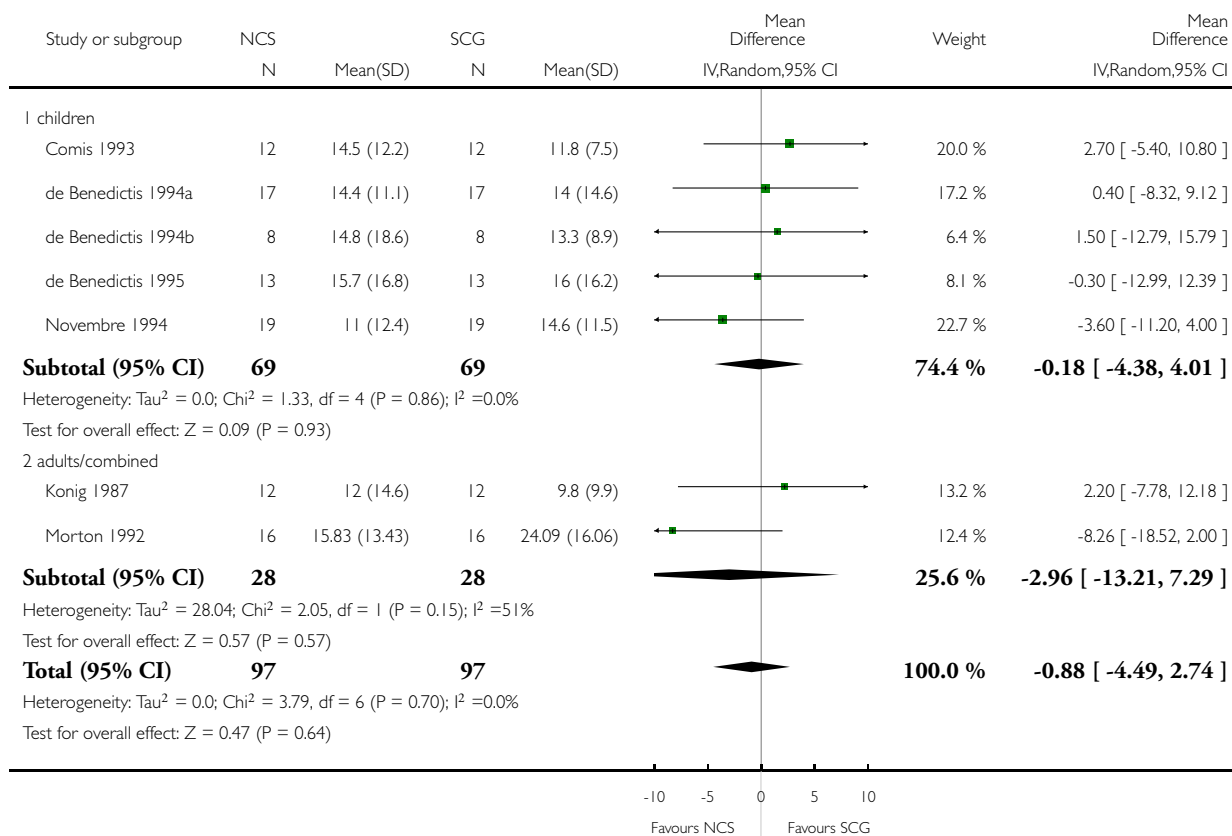
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-1	7		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 exercise <= 30 min.	7	194	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-0.88 [-4.49, 2.74]
1.2 exercise 120 - 140 min.	2	50	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	5.00 [-3.01, 13.01]
1.3 exercise 240 min.	1	24	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.20 [-10.42, 12.82]
2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%	6		Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 exercise <= 30 min.	6	156	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.50, 1.81]
2.2 exercise 120 - 140 min.	2	50	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.78 [0.52, 6.09]
2.3 exercise 240 min.	1	24	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.67 [0.22, 12.35]
3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%	6		Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 exercise <= 30 min.	6	170	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.72 [0.35, 1.48]
3.2 exercise 120 - 140 min.	1	26	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.87 [0.39, 8.89]
3.3 exercise 240 min.	0	0	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable
4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo	6		Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 exercise <= 30 min.	6	156	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.71 [0.36, 1.39]
4.2 exercise 120 - 140 min.	2	50	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	3.30 [0.83, 13.11]
4.3 exercise 240 min.	1	24	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.5 [0.36, 17.32]

### Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium, Outcome 1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-1.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium

Outcome: 1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-1

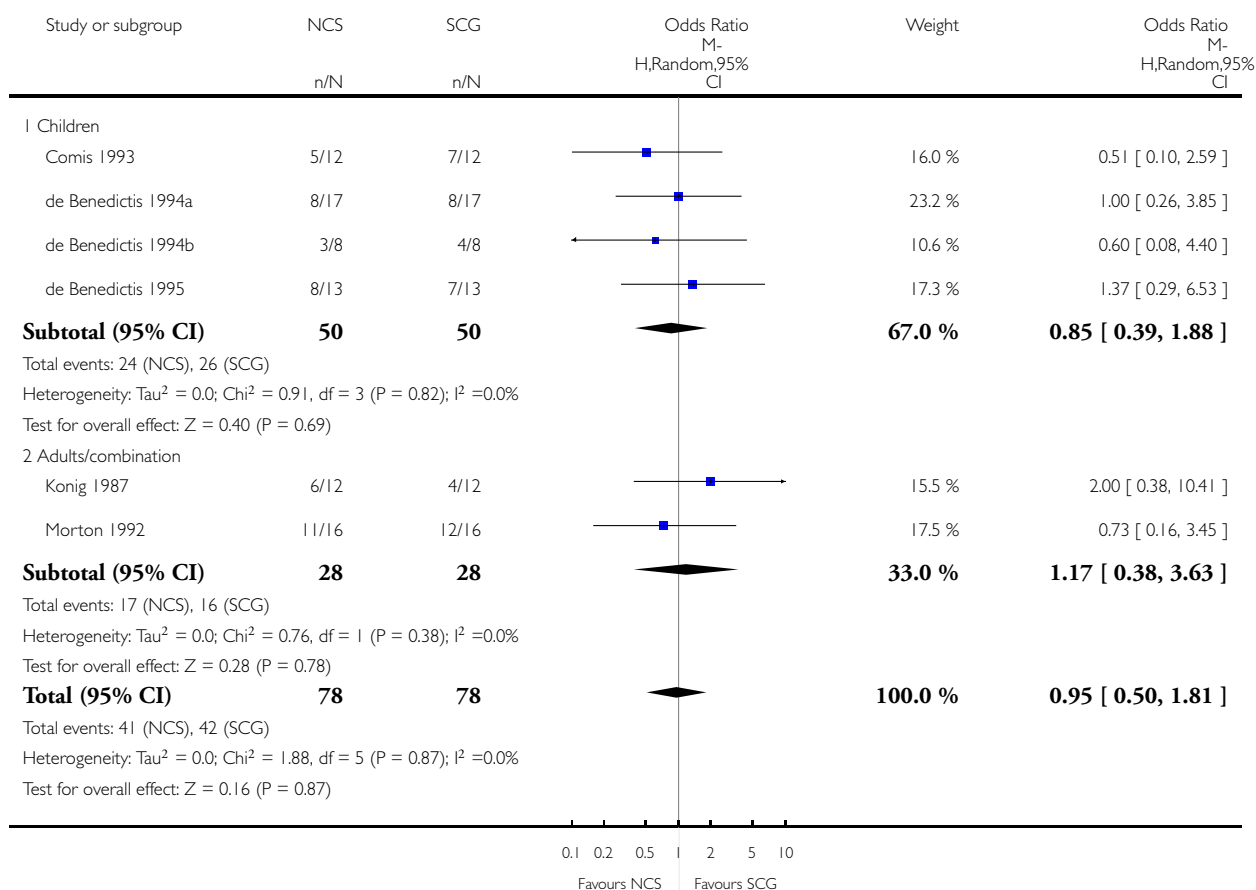


## Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium, Outcome 2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium

Outcome: 2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%

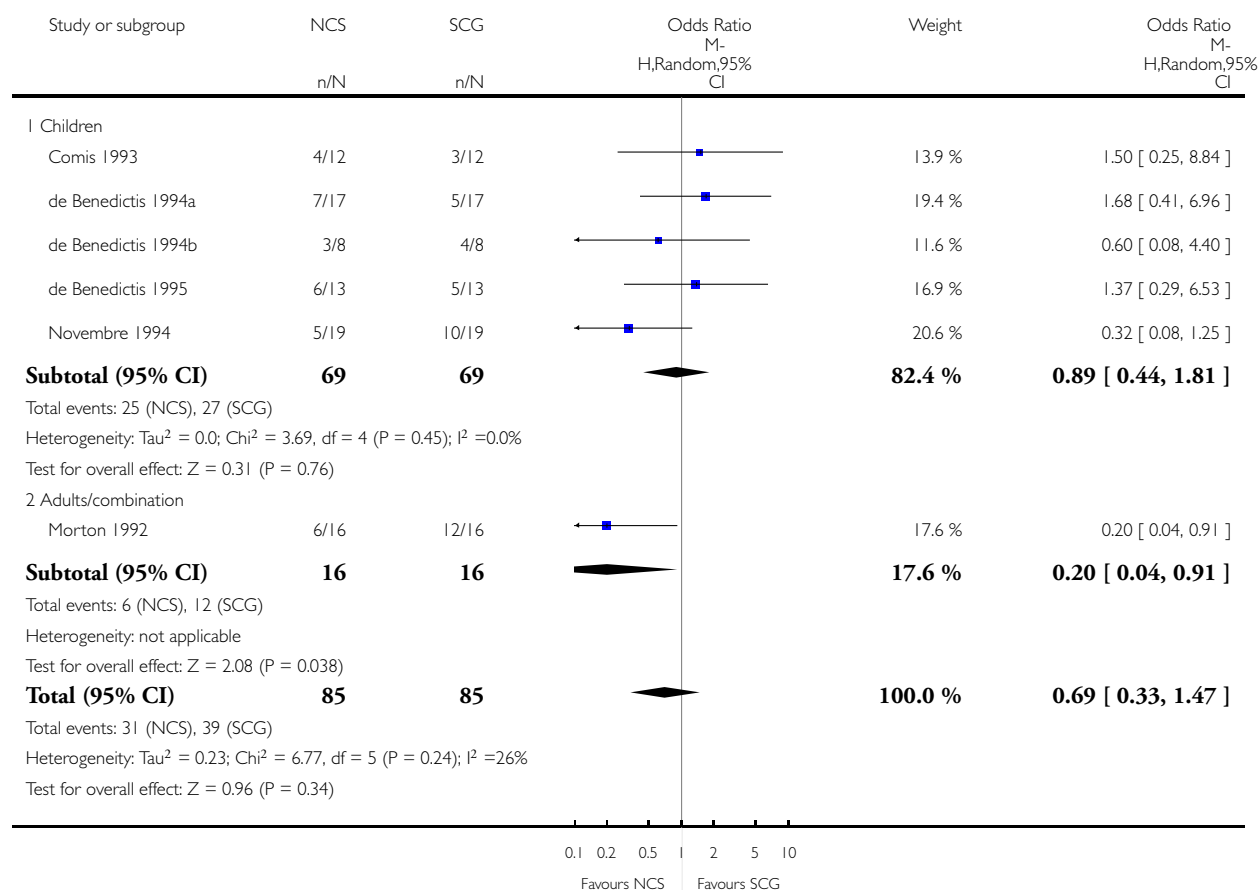


### Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium, Outcome 3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium

Outcome: 3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%

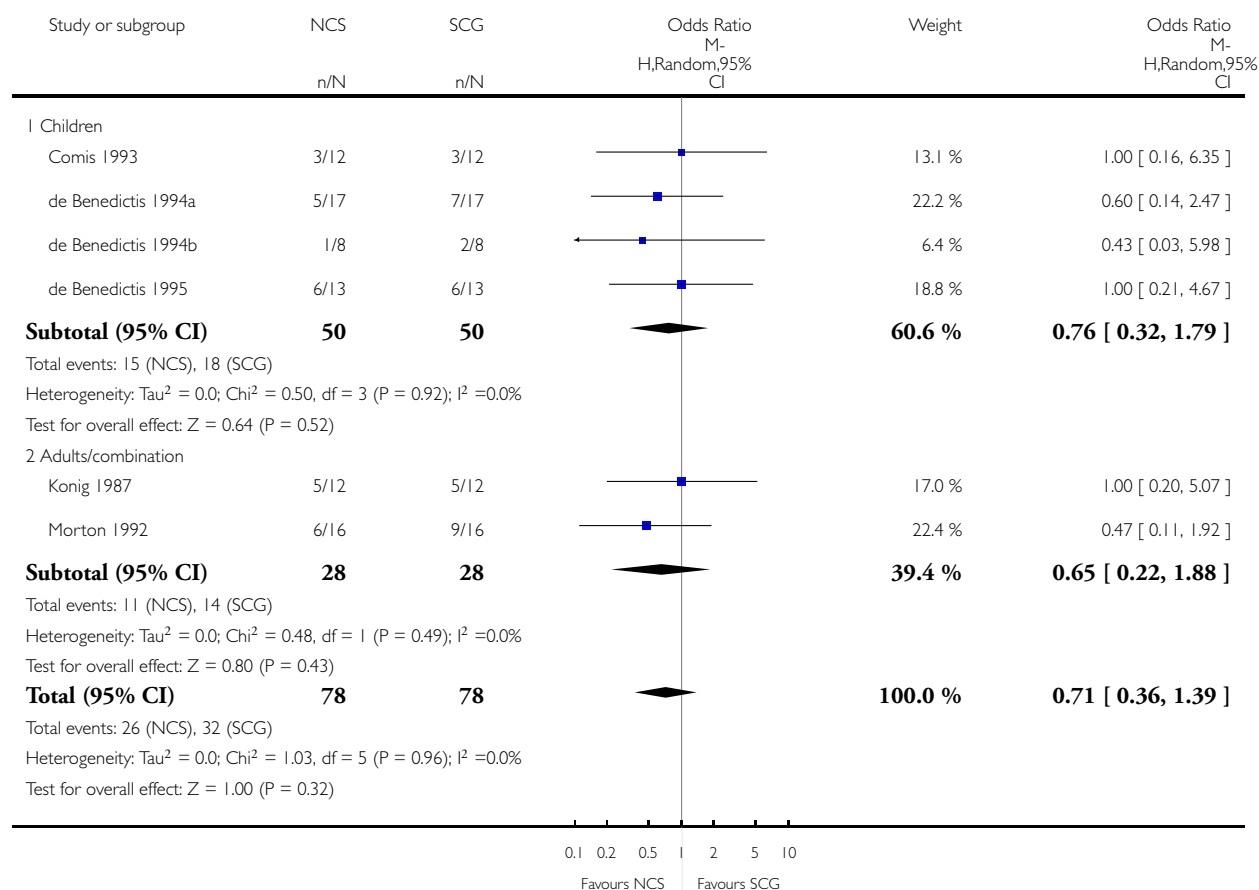


### Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium, Outcome 4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium

Outcome: 4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo

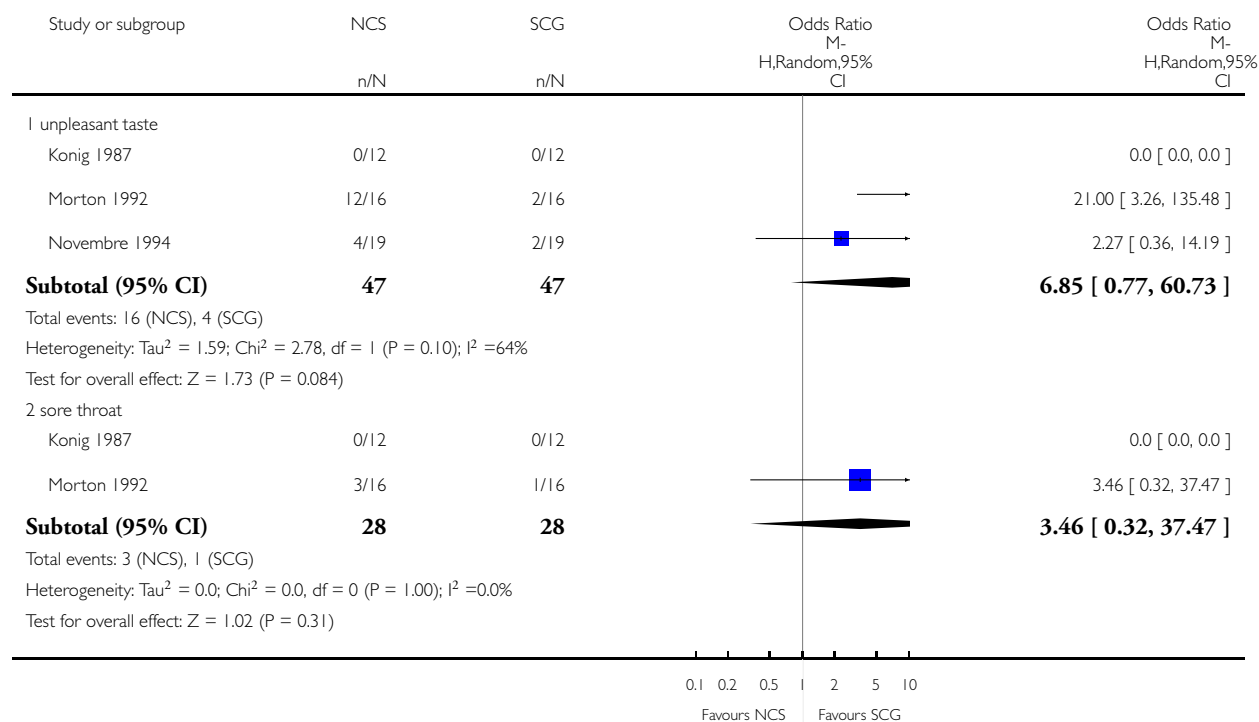


### Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium, Outcome 5 Side Effects.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 1 Nedocromil Sodium vs Cromolyn Sodium

Outcome: 5 Side Effects

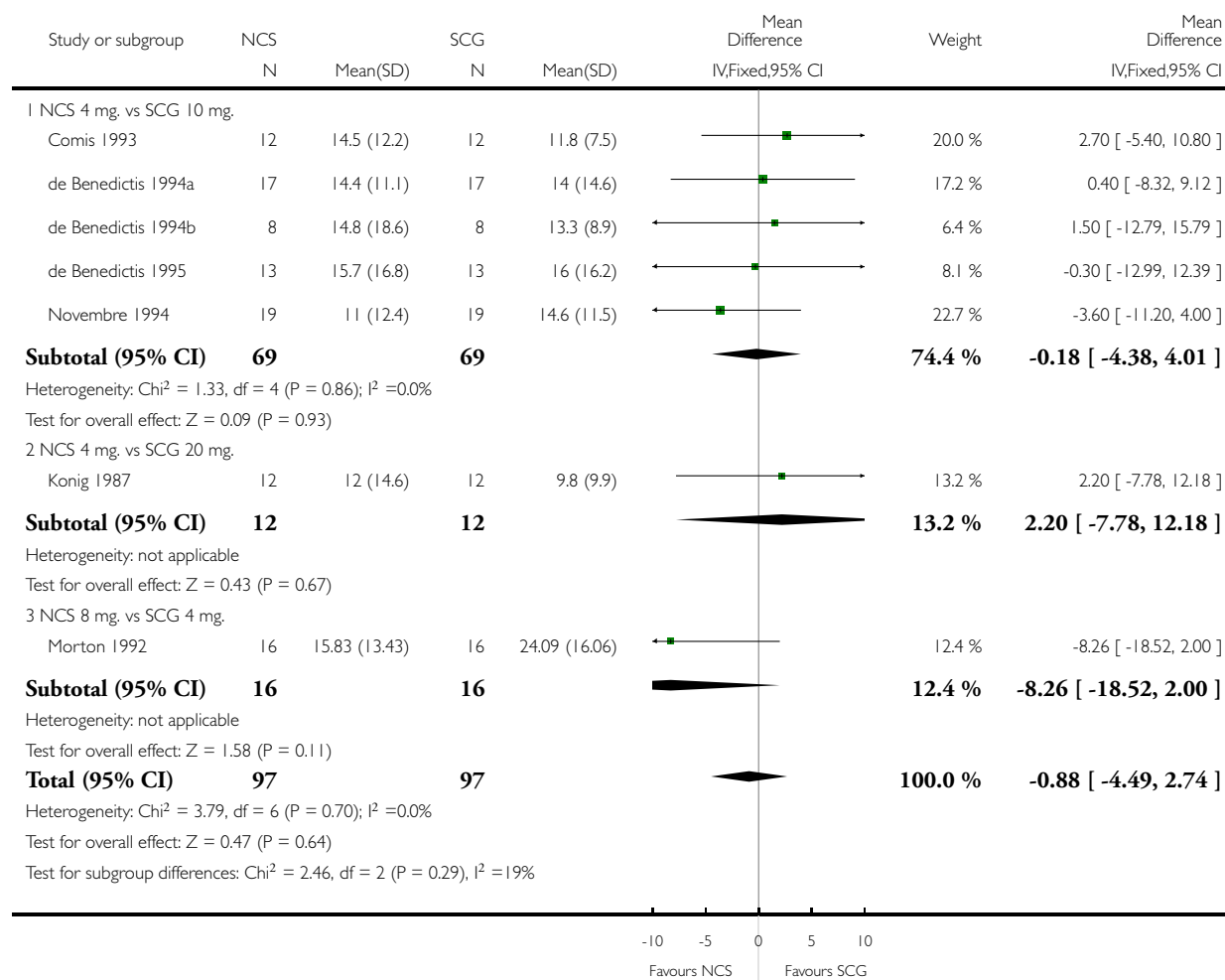


## Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Dosages, Outcome 1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-1.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 2 Dosages

Outcome: 1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-1



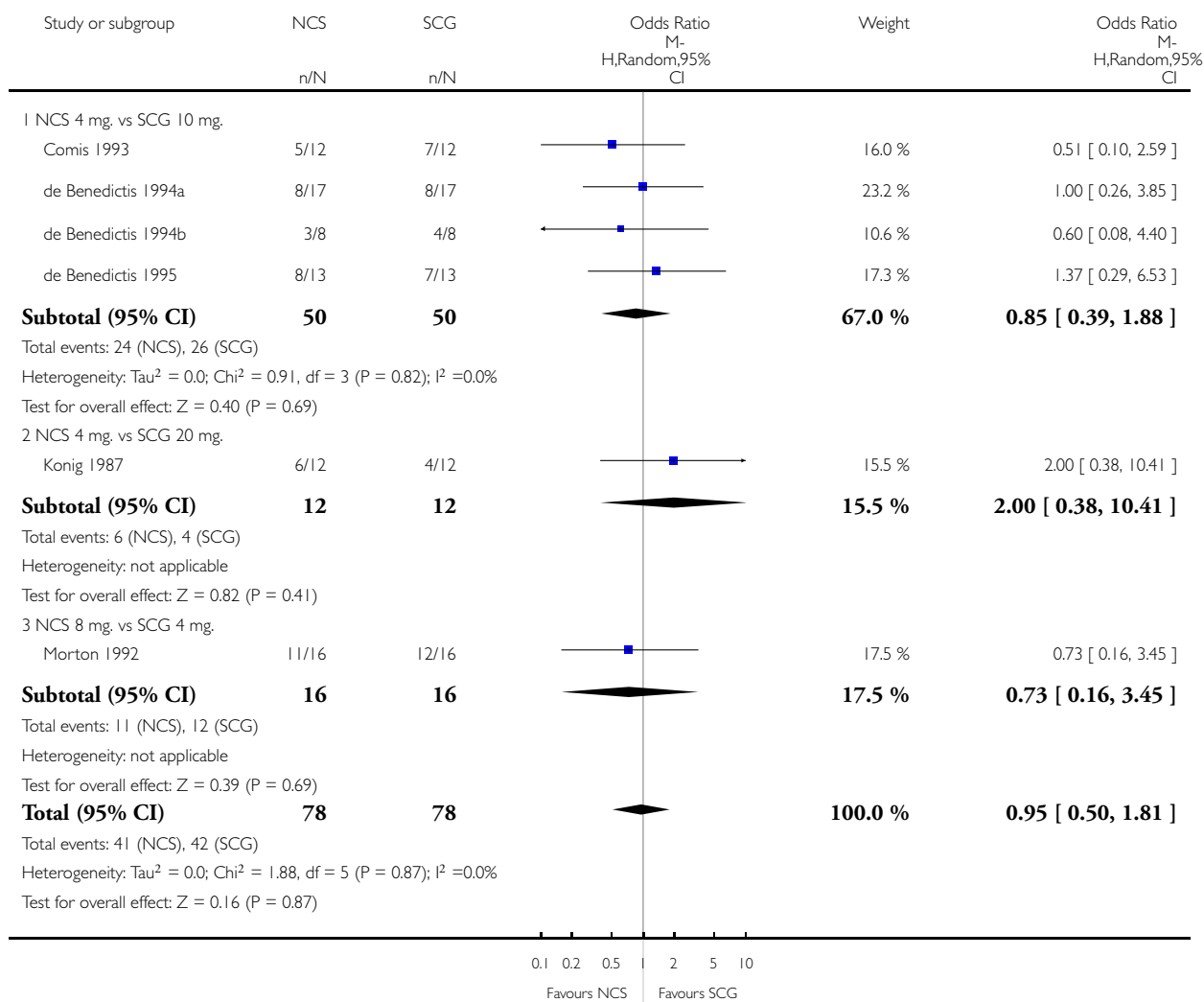


## Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Dosages, Outcome 2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 2 Dosages

Outcome: 2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%

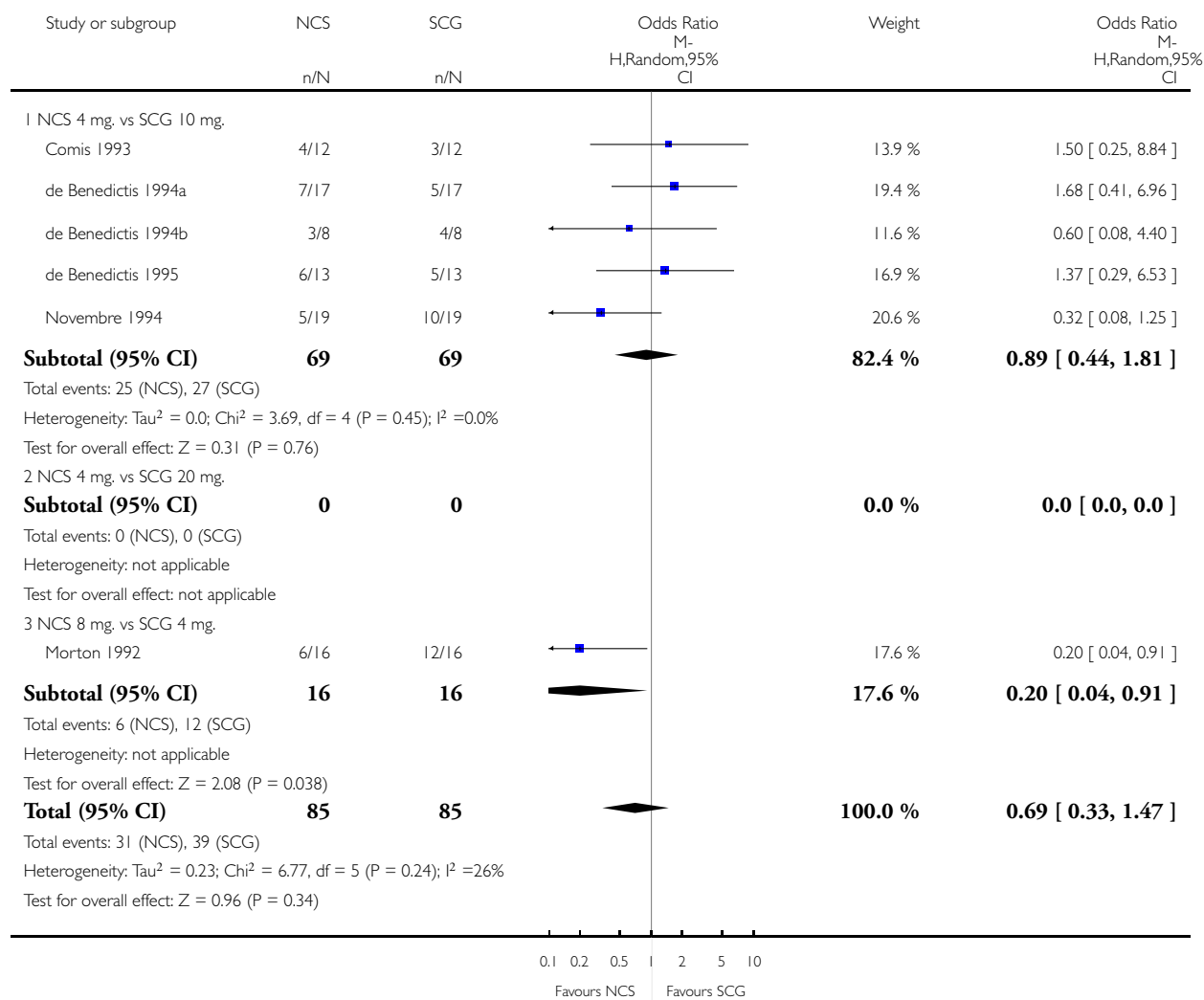


### Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Dosages, Outcome 3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 2 Dosages

Outcome: 3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%

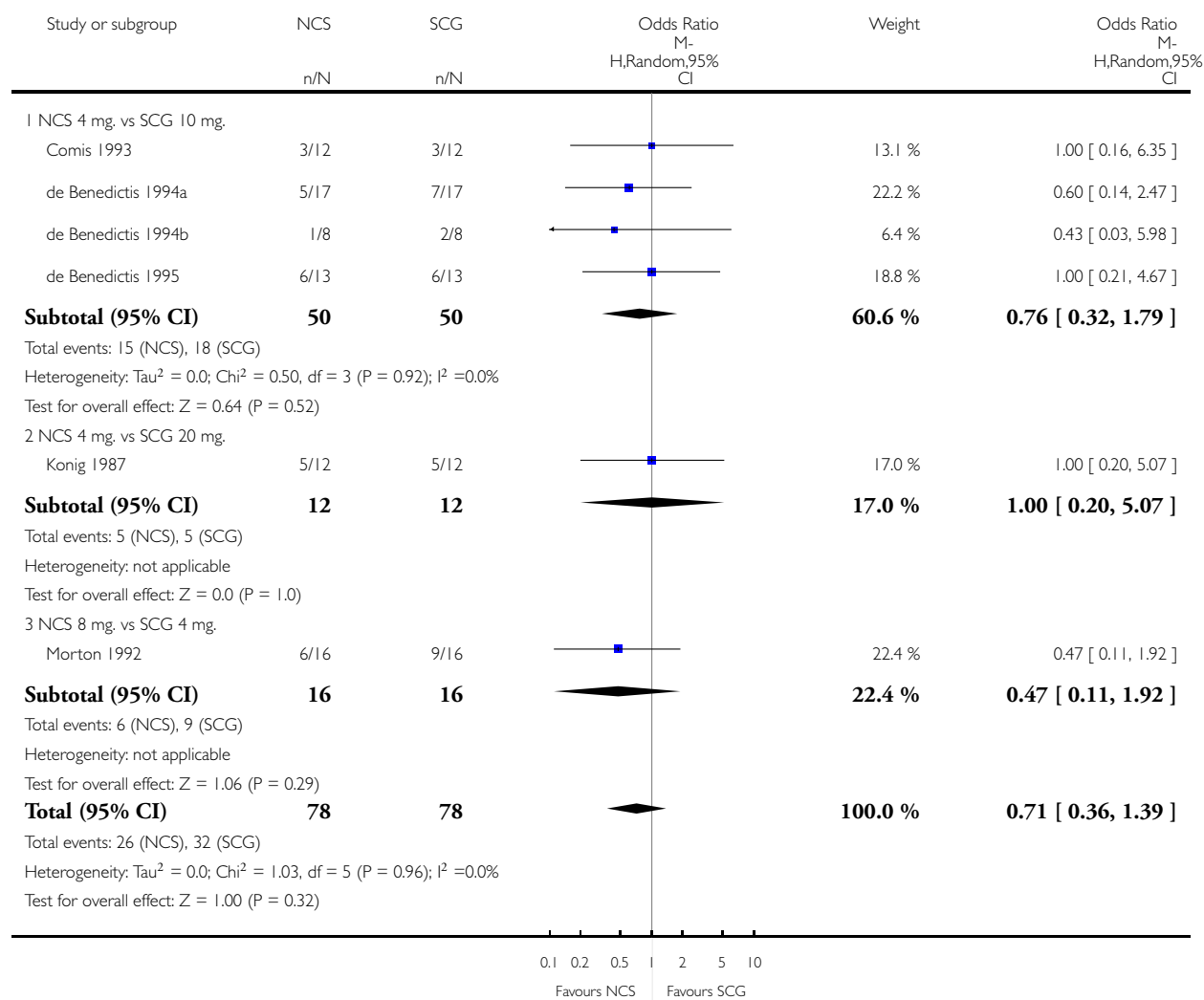


## Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Dosages, Outcome 4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 2 Dosages

Outcome: 4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo

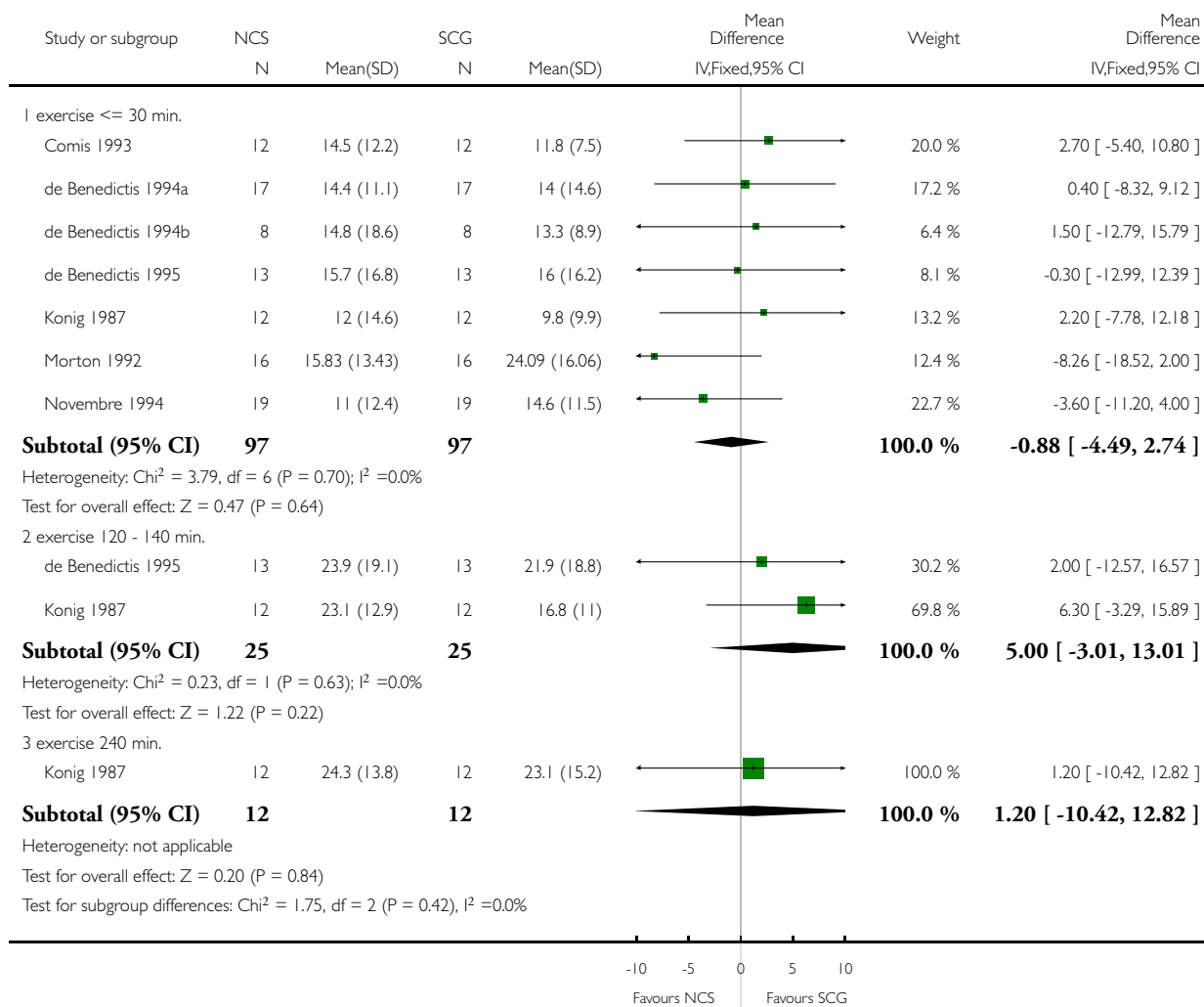


### Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Timing of Exercise - post inhalation, Outcome 1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-I.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 3 Timing of Exercise - post inhalation

Outcome: 1 Maximum percent decrease in FEV-I

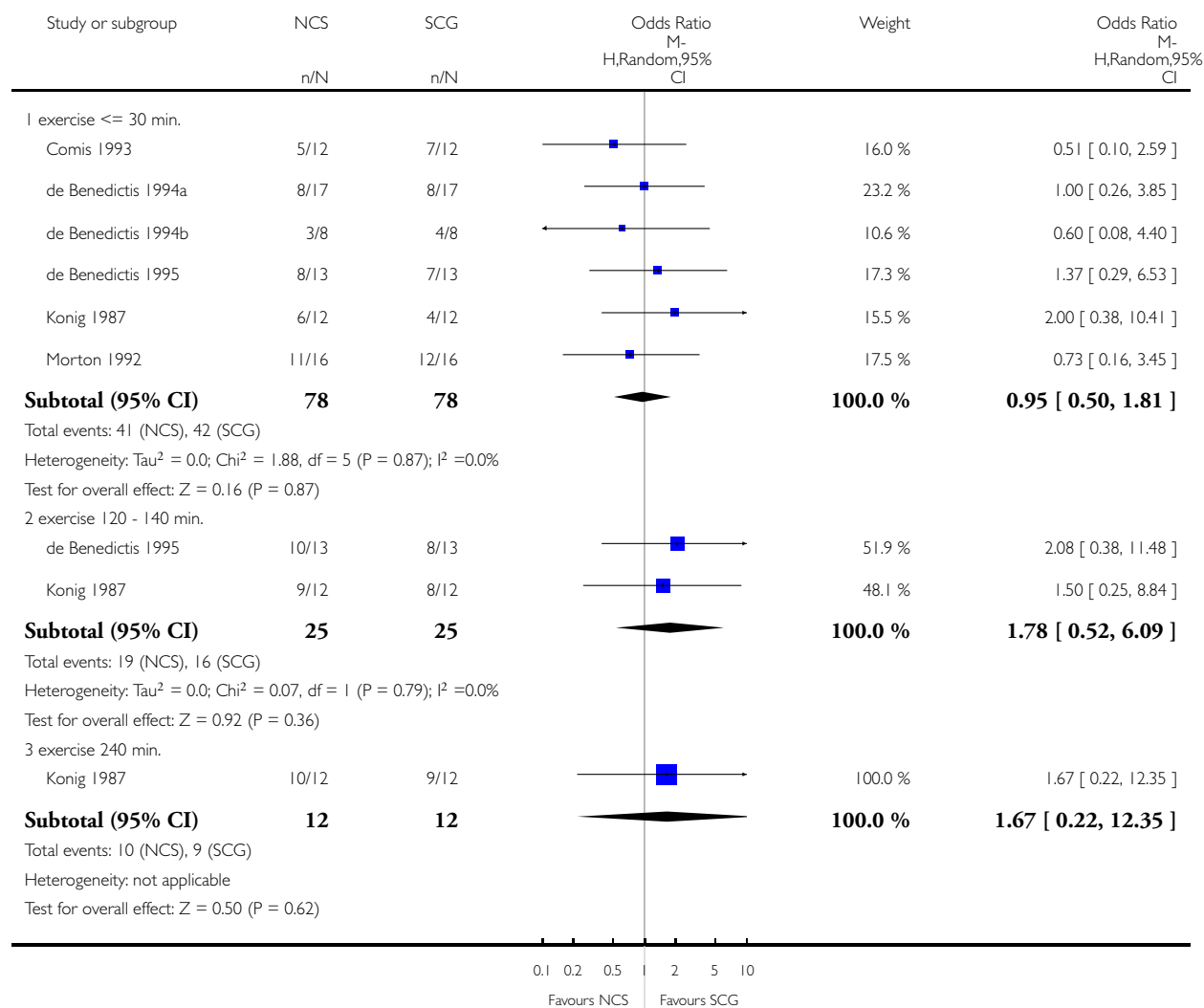


### Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Timing of Exercise - post inhalation, Outcome 2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 3 Timing of Exercise - post inhalation

Outcome: 2 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >10%

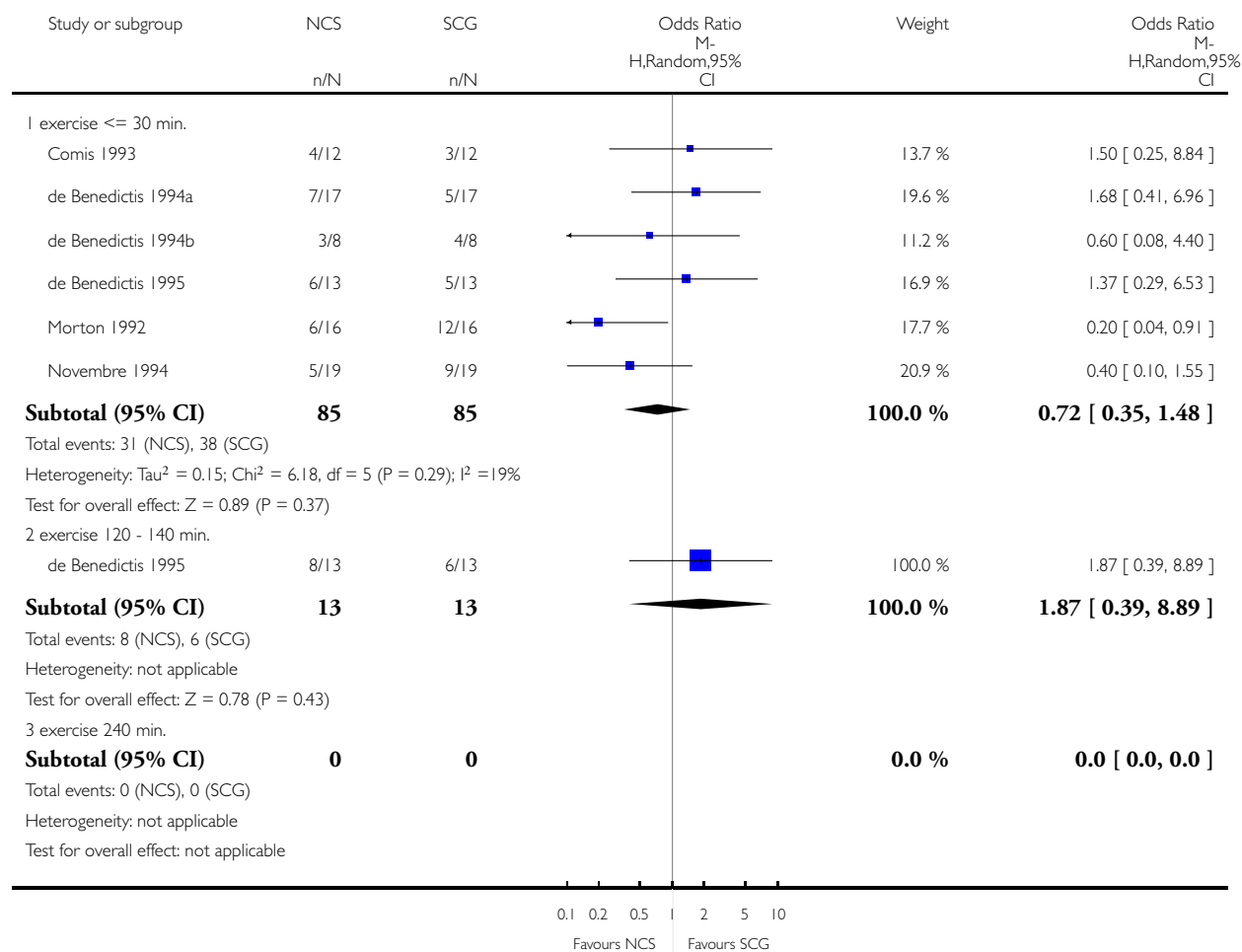


### Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Timing of Exercise - post inhalation, Outcome 3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 3 Timing of Exercise - post inhalation

Outcome: 3 Failure to achieve Complete Protection: Maximum % fall >15%

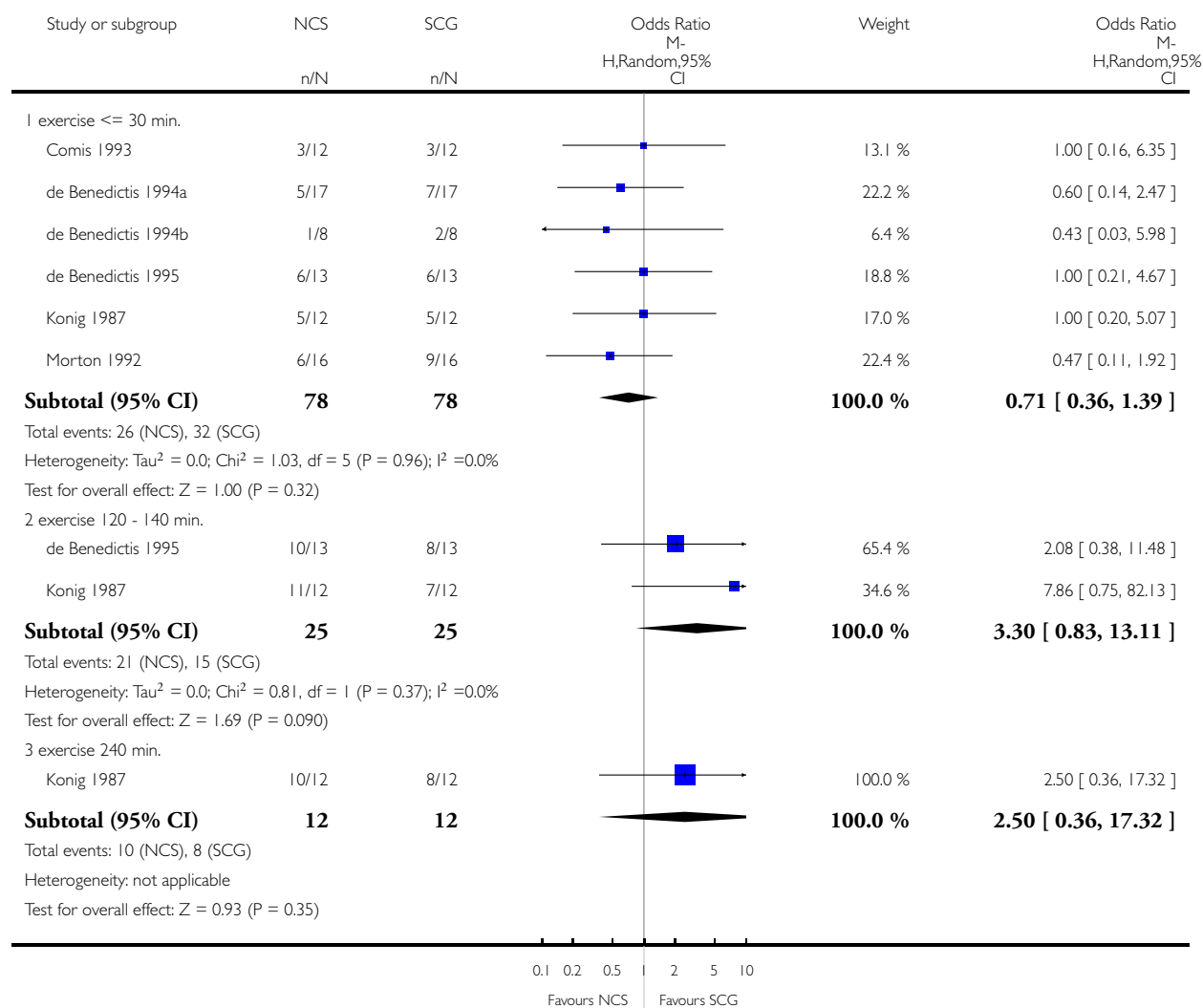


### Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Timing of Exercise - post inhalation, Outcome 4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo.

Review: Nedocromil sodium versus sodium cromoglycate for preventing exercise-induced bronchoconstriction

Comparison: 3 Timing of Exercise - post inhalation

Outcome: 4 Failure to achieve Clinical Protection: <50% improvement over placebo



## WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 30 September 2007.

Date	Event	Description
13 August 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format.

## HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 1, 1999

Review first published: Issue 2, 2000

Date	Event	Description
1 December 2007	New search has been performed	One study met the eligibility criteria of the review. This study reported as a conference abstract did not report data that we could use in the meta-analysis of our review
28 March 2000	New citation required and conclusions have changed	Substantive amendment

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Karen Kelly: Project coordinator, initial searches & screening, study selection, quality assessments, form design, author correspondence, statistics, data extraction & entry, primary author.

Carol Spooner: study selection, quality assessments, data extraction & entry, editorial review. Converted to RevMan4.

BH Rowe: study selection, quality assessments, editorial review, ARG assigned editor.

## DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The authors who are involved in this review have done so without any known conflict of interest. They are neither involved with the primary studies nor affiliated with any pharmaceutical company that produces NCS or SCG.



## **SOURCES OF SUPPORT**

### **Internal sources**

- Division of Emergency Medicine, University of Alberta, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, Edmonton, AB, Canada.
- NHS Research and Development, UK.

### **External sources**

- No sources of support supplied

## **INDEX TERMS**

### **Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)**

Administration, Inhalation; Anti-Asthmatic Agents [\*therapeutic use]; Asthma, Exercise-Induced [\*drug therapy]; Cromolyn Sodium [\*therapeutic use]; Nebulizers and Vaporizers; Nedocromil [\*therapeutic use]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

### **MeSH check words**

Child; Humans