

LETTER

Macrolide antibiotics in diffuse panbronchiolitis and in cystic fibrosis

To the Editor:

I share the interest shown by EVERARD *et al.* [1] in the use of macrolide antibiotics in cystic fibrosis (CF). Some patients with chronic *Pseudomonas* colonization do appear to improve when given prolonged courses of azithromycin, and the possibility that this is due to an anti-inflammatory rather than an antibacterial effect is supported by the findings of MOLINARI *et al.* [2] that subinhibitory concentrations of this antibiotic inhibit pseudomonal virulence factors *in vitro*. Unfortunately, Everard's preliminary findings of a fall in sputum interleukin (IL)-8 levels with erythromycin treatment would appear to be nonsignificant given that a large study has demonstrated that sputum IL-8 levels in CF patients are log-normally distributed [3] rather than normally distributed as suggested by the figure in Everard's letter.

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References

1. Everard ML, Sly P, Brenan S, *et al.* Macrolide antibiotics in diffuse panbronchiolitis and in cystic fibrosis. *Eur Respir J* 1997; 10: 2926.
2. Molinari C, Guzmán CA, Pesce A, Schito GC. Inhibition of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* virulence factors by subinhibitory concentrations of azithromycin and other macrolide antibiotics. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 1993; 31: 681–688.
3. Dean TP, Dai Y, Shute JK, Church MK, Warner JO. Interleukin-8 concentrations are elevated in bronchoalveolar lavage, sputum, and sera of children with cystic fibrosis. *Pediatr Res* 1993; 34: 159–161.