



MEDICAL TIPS

AZIBEST SUSPENSION

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Azithromycin to Prevent Recurrent Wheeze Following Severe RSV bronchiolitis: The APWRSV II Clinical Trial

Beigelman A. Journal of Allergy & Clinical Immunology 2022; 149(2): AB152.

- Early life severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) bronchiolitis is a risk factor for childhood asthma.
- As azithromycin may attenuate airway inflammation during RSV bronchiolitis, it was evaluated to observe if it would reduce the occurrence of recurrent wheeze (RW).
- 200 children aged 1-18 months, hospitalized due to RSV bronchiolitis were randomized to receive azithromycin ((10 mg/kg daily for 7 days followed by 5mg/kg daily for 7 days) or placebo and the occurrence of RW during following 2-4 years was monitored.
- The risk for RW did not vary between the two groups, but the IL-8 levels (*marker of neutrophilic airway inflammation*) was lower in the azithromycin treated group.

Oral azithromycin therapy during acute severe RSV bronchiolitis in children reduced upper airway IL-8 levels, a marker of neutrophilic airway inflammation.

