in rural hospitals. Thus we are confident that our proposals can be implemented in the more advanced centres in the places that have been specifically set up for the treatment of MDR-TB. There can be nothing special about achieving the same individualisation in the treatment for MDR-TB, as long as clinicians in those places are trained for the Bayesian-dose optimisation process. Indeed, we consider this approach less costly than losing patients to MDR and XDR-TB, and the cost of secondary cases.

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Bayesian-dose optimisation for better and cost effective treatment of multi- and extremely drug resistant tuberculosis http://ow.ly/pN6KC

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MicroRNAs and pulmonary hypertension

To the Editor:

MicroRNAs have emerged as important posttranscriptional regulators of gene transcription. The interesting review by Rupani *et al.* [1] on microRNAs in respiratory diseases is, thus, accurately timed. We use this opportunity to additionally mention the role of microRNAs in pulmonary hypertension, which has been investigated both in experimental models and in human disease and, as recently reviewed in the *European Respiratory Journal* [2], might be of pathogenetic relevance for pulmonary hypertension. Caruso *et al.* [3], for example, described alterations in the expression of dicer, which is one of the most important microRNA processing enzymes, probably explaining the reduced expression levels of several microRNAs in patients with pulmonary hypertension. Some of these, such as miR-150 [4], have been described as independent predictors for an adverse outcome. Others, including miR-204 [5] have been linked to important signalling pathways in pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells. Finally, our own work, has identified the microRNA cluster 17/92 as directly targeting the bone morphogenetic protein receptor type II [6], which, as shown by successful inhibition by antagomirs *in vivo* [7, 8], could be a causative therapeutic approach for the vascular remodelling of pulmonary arteries.

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The importance of microRNAs in respiratory diseases includes their pathogenetic role and the use as biomarkers in PH http://ow.ly/o3S8c

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