



The effect of 3% and 6% hypertonic saline in viral bronchiolitis: a randomised controlled trial

Jasmijn Teunissen¹, Anne H.J. Hochs¹, Anja Vaessen-Verberne², Annemie L.M. Boehmer³, Carien C.J.M. Smeets⁴, Hein Brackel⁵, René van Gent⁶, Judith Wesseling⁷, Danielle Logtens-Stevens¹, Ronald de Moor⁸, Philippe P.R. Rosias⁹, Steph Potgieter¹⁰, Marianne R. Faber¹¹, Han J.E. Hendriks¹², Maryska L.G. Janssen-Heijnen¹³ and Bettina F. Loza¹

Affiliations: ¹Dept of Paediatrics, VieCuri Medical Centre, Venlo, The Netherlands. ²Dept of Paediatrics, Amphia Hospital, Breda, The Netherlands. ³Dept of Paediatrics, Maasstad Hospital, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. ⁴Dept of Paediatrics, Elisabeth Hospital, Tilburg, The Netherlands. ⁵Dept of Paediatrics, Catharina Hospital Eindhoven, The Netherlands. ⁶Dept of Paediatrics, Máxima Medical Centre, Veldhoven, The Netherlands. ⁷Dept of Paediatrics, Rijnstate Hospital, Arnhem, The Netherlands. ⁸Dept of Paediatrics, Twee Steden Hospital, Tilburg, The Netherlands. ⁹Dept of Paediatrics, Orbis Medical Centre, Sittard, The Netherlands. ¹⁰Dept of Paediatrics, Laurentius Hospital, Roermond, The Netherlands. ¹¹Dept of Paediatrics, Elkerliek Hospital, Helmond, The Netherlands. ¹²Dept of Paediatrics, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht. ¹³Dept of Clinical Epidemiology, VieCuri Medical Centre, Venlo, The Netherlands.

Correspondence: Bettina F. Loza, Tegelseweg 210, 5912 BL Venlo, The Netherlands. E-mail: bloza@viecuri.nl

ABSTRACT Bronchiolitis is a common disorder in young children that often results in hospitalisation. Except for a possible effect of nebulised hypertonic saline (sodium chloride), no evidence-based therapy is available. This study investigated the efficacy of nebulised 3% and 6% hypertonic saline compared with 0.9% hypertonic saline in children hospitalised with viral bronchiolitis.

In this multicentre, double-blind, randomised, controlled trial, children hospitalised with acute viral bronchiolitis were randomised to receive either nebulised 3%, 6% hypertonic saline or 0.9% normal saline during their entire hospital stay. Salbutamol was added to counteract possible bronchial constriction. The primary endpoint was the length of hospital stay. Secondary outcomes were need for supplemental oxygen and tube feeding.

From the 292 children included in the study (median age 3.4 months), 247 completed the study. The median length of hospital stay did not differ between the groups: 69 h (interquartile range 57), 70 h (IQR 69) and 53 h (IQR 52), for 3% (n=84) and 6% (n=83) hypertonic saline and 0.9% (n=80) normal saline, respectively, (p=0.29). The need for supplemental oxygen or tube feeding did not differ significantly. Adverse effects were similar in the three groups.

Nebulisation with hypertonic saline (3% or 6% sodium chloride) although safe, did not reduce the length of stay in hospital, duration of supplemental oxygen or tube feeding in children hospitalised with moderate-to-severe viral bronchiolitis.



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Introduction

Acute viral bronchiolitis is a viral infection of the lower respiratory tract in infants [1, 2]. Common viruses that cause bronchiolitis include respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), human metapneumovirus, adenovirus, (para)influenza virus, rhinovirus and coronavirus [3]. Bronchiolitis is the leading cause of infant hospitalisation during the first year of life and impacts millions of infants worldwide [4]. The annual costs due to hospitalisation for bronchiolitis amount to more than \$500 million in the USA alone [5]. So far, potentially therapeutic interventions, like nebulised corticosteroids, epinephrine, beta agonists, antibiotics and recombinant human deoxyribonuclease have been shown not to be effective [6–10]. Therefore, treatment of bronchiolitis remains supportive with supplemental oxygen, maintaining fluid balance and mechanical ventilation, if required [11].

Airway oedema and mucus plugging are the predominant pathological features in infants with acute viral bronchiolitis [12]. Nebulised hypertonic saline (HS), using sodium chloride, may have positive effects on bronchiolitis, as it may reduce submucosal swelling, decrease inflammatory mediators and the viscosity of mucus and improve mucociliary clearance [13–16]. *In vitro*, HS improves mucus rheologic properties (elasticity and viscosity) and accelerates mucus transport rates [17]. Studies in the past decade have suggested that nebulised mildly HS reduced the duration of stay in hospital for infants with mild-to-moderately severe bronchiolitis [4, 18–25]. All but one of these studies included small numbers of patients from single centres and used poorly defined outcomes; study groups were heterogeneous and some were not clearly defined [4, 26–28]. Studies in cystic fibrosis patients have shown that nebulised HS in a concentration of 5–7% is more effective than isotonic saline, and this effect appeared to be dose dependent [29–34]. In infants aged 4 months and older with cystic fibrosis, HS was proven to be safe [35]. Therefore, we performed a randomised, controlled trial of different concentrations of nebulised HS in infants hospitalised for viral bronchiolitis. We hypothesised that nebulisation with HS would dose-dependently reduce the length of hospital stay and the duration of supportive therapy.

Methods and materials

Setting

This double-blind, randomised, controlled trial was conducted in 11 general hospitals and one tertiary medical centre in the Netherlands. The study was approved by the central medical ethics committee of the Netherlands (The Dutch trial register, number: NTR 1494) and the local ethics committees of all participating hospitals. On behalf of each child, at least one legal caregiver signed an informed consent form before study start.

Patients

Children aged 0–24 months were eligible for the study if they were admitted to one of the participating hospitals because of mild-to-severe viral bronchiolitis and had a Wang score ≥ 3 at presentation. The Wang clinical severity scoring consists of four items: respiratory rate, wheezing, retractions and general condition (table 1) [36]. The diagnosis “bronchiolitis” was clinically defined by symptoms of an upper respiratory tract infection with wheezing, tachypnoea and dyspnoea [11]. To reduce the likelihood of including children with atopic wheeze, all children received a single inhalation with 2.5 mg salbutamol before entering the study. Children were excluded if the Wang score improved at least 2 points after inhalation. Further exclusion criteria were haemodynamically important congenital heart disease, chronic pre-existent lung disease, T-cell immunodeficiency, treatment with corticosteroids, and previous wheezing, (food) allergy or eczema.

Study medication

Study medication for all centres was prepared by an internationally certified research pharmacist (Sterop Pharmacobel, Brussels, Belgium). To prevent possible bronchial obstruction, 2.5 mg salbutamol was added to each dose. The saline concentrations were calculated so that the concentration of the definitive solution with salbutamol was 0.9%, 3% or 6% sodium chloride and the total volume was 4 mL per inhalation.

All participants, care givers and medical staff were blinded to the composition of the study solutions, which were identical in vial packaging, colour, smell and other physical characteristics. The vials were used for up to 24 h after opening. The expiry date of all vials was December 31, 2011. The code was deposited at the pharmacist.

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TABLE 1 The Wang clinical severity scoring system for lower respiratory tract infections in infants

	Wang score			
	0	1	2	3
Respiratory rate breaths·min⁻¹	<30	31–45	46–60	>60
Wheezing	None	Terminal expiration or only with stethoscope	Entire expiration or audible on expiration without stethoscope	Inspiration and expiration without stethoscope
Retractions	None	Intercostal only	Tracheosternal	Severe with nasal flaring
General condition	Normal			Irritable, lethargic, poor feeding

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Study design

The patients were recruited between November 2009 and May 2011, during the bronchiolitis season. On admission the clinical history of the patient was recorded, which included duration of symptoms prior to admission, use of medication and the patient and family history of atopy. A nasopharyngeal swab was obtained for viral analysis. If a child fulfilled the inclusion criteria and parental consent was obtained, nebulisation with the study medication was started within 12 h of admission.

All selected patients were randomly assigned to one of the two intervention groups or to the control group. Randomisation was done per centre and clustered in blocks of six patients. Each patient received a consecutively randomised number that corresponded to identical 20 mL vials, which contained the different sodium chloride solutions. The intervention groups received inhalations with 3% or 6% HS, and the control group received inhalations with 0.9% sodium chloride (normal saline (NS)).

The solutions were nebulised every 8 h with a constant oxygen flow of 6–8 L·min⁻¹ from a wall outlet in combination with a HOT Top Plus Nebuliser (Intersurgical, Uden, The Netherlands), Mass Median Aerodynamic Diameter (MMAD) 4 µm, via a tight-fitting face mask and were administered until empty. Nebulisations were continued until discharge.

All children were evaluated twice a day, which was based on physical examination, the Wang score, heart rate, saturation, respiratory rate, need for supplemental oxygen and tube feeding. The evaluations were done by the paediatrician on duty. Before the start of the study all participating medical staff were trained how to evaluate the patients and classify the Wang clinical severity scoring system in order to improve inter-observer agreement.

According to predefined criteria, supplemental oxygen was started in infants with a room air saturation of 93%, or lower, during >10 min or acute deoxygenation of <85%. This was stopped when saturation was consistently >93%. The indication for starting and stopping tube feeding was a minimal intake calculated as 75% of normal intake. Fluid loss because of dehydration or diarrhoea was compensated by the addition of lost fluid to the minimal intake. Additional medication and other supportive care were given according to hospital guidelines.

All additional medication, time and quantity of supplemental oxygen and tube feeding were recorded in the case record form, as were heart rate, oxygen saturation, temperature and adverse events. Adverse reactions were defined as any undesirable effect observed, irrespective of whether it was considered related to the medication being investigated or not. Possible known side-effects of inhalation with HS included rhinorrhoea, restlessness, coughing and bronchial obstruction [4, 34, 37].

The primary outcome was duration of hospital stay, which was calculated as the number of hours between the first dose of study medication and the clinical decision to discharge. In this way, the primary endpoint was not influenced by additional hospital stay due to social or administrative factors. Protocol-defined discharge criteria included no need for supplemental oxygen, tube-feeding or intravenous fluids, according to the responsible paediatrician. Secondary outcomes were transfer to a Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) because of respiratory insufficiency, need and duration of supplemental oxygen or tube feeding. The safety of the treatments was measured by registration of adverse events.

Statistical methods

Previous studies showed a decrease in the length of stay in hospital from 4 days to 3 days, after the inhalation of 3% HS [18]. Based on this 25% reduction of hospital stay, a sample size of 65 patients per trial

arm was required for the current study to achieve a power of 90% with a p-value <0.05. All data were anonymously recorded, entered into an Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft Corp, Redmond, WA) and imported into SPSS version 19.0 software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL) for analysis. Analyses were done according to the intention-to-treat and per protocol principles. Differences between included and excluded patients, with respect to patient characteristics, were evaluated by means of independent t-test (age) and Chi-squared test (sex and intervention). All continuous variables (duration of hospital stay, hours of supplemental oxygen and tube feeding) were tested for normality. In case of normal distribution, differences between the three groups were tested with ANOVA and in case of not-normal distribution, the Kruskal-Wallis test was used. For categorical variables differences in distribution between intervention groups were tested with the Chi-squared test. Univariate differences in time until hospital discharge between intervention groups were tested with the Log-rank test.

Results

Between November 2009 and May 2011, 292 previously healthy children with moderate-to-severe viral bronchiolitis were included in the study and randomised (fig 1). Prior to enrolment, most patients received nasal-decongestants: 21 received salbutamol (by spacer), 10 paracetamol, four amoxicillin, three omeprazol, three nystatine, and one received valproinic acid.

Two patients were discharged due to rapid clinical amelioration and were, therefore, withdrawn from the study before the first dose of the trial medication was given. A total of 290 infants (median age 3.4 months, range 10 days to 23 months) were enrolled in the study and analysed in the intention-to-treat analysis. 43 (15%) patients were excluded for the per-protocol analysis and 18 (6.2%) patients did not complete the treatment because of adverse events. Of these, nine patients left due to coughing or agitation during and after nebulisation and nine others because of clinical deterioration, such as increased need for oxygen, effort of breathing or progressive airway obstruction. Withdrawal of informed consent led to the withdrawal of a further nine (3.1%) patients. Thirteen infants were excluded from the study due to protocol deviation. Three patients (1.2%) required mechanical ventilation at a PICU during the course of disease: one patient

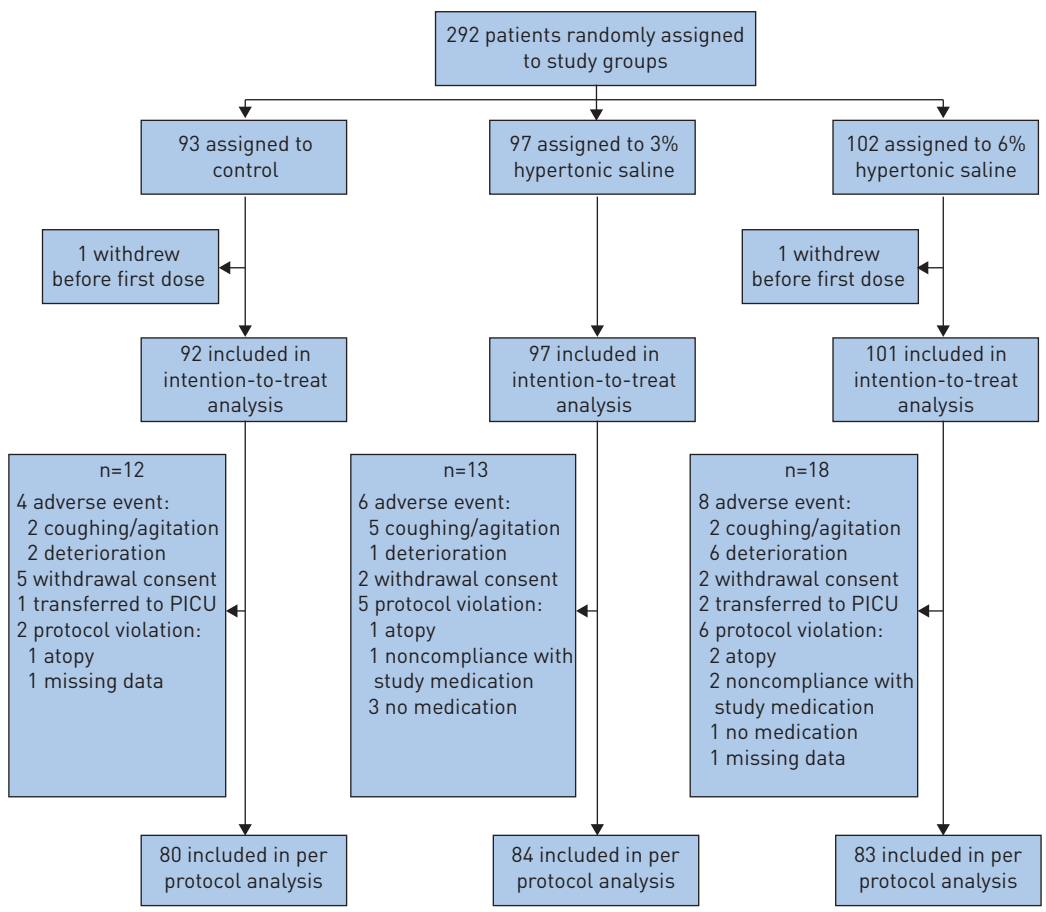


FIGURE 1 Enrolment of patients to the study and the follow-up and analyses procedures.

deteriorated 5 h after the first inhalation with the 6% HS; the clinical condition of one patient, randomised to the 6% group, worsened after 6 days of treatment and required intensive care admission; and one patient, receiving NS, had been respiratory insufficient on admission and this clinical condition did not change after receiving one dose of the study medication while awaiting transfer to the PICU (fig. 1). The number of withdrawals (per reason) did not significantly differ between intervention groups ($p=0.47$).

In total, 247 infants completed the study and were analysed in the per-protocol analysis; 84 received 3% HS, 83 received 6% HS and 80 received NS (fig. 1). Patient baseline characteristics did not significantly differ between the three groups (table 2). Results of the intention-to-treat and per-protocol analyses did not differ for baseline characteristics or for any primary or secondary outcomes (data not shown). Besides the study medication, patients received: nasal-decongestants $n=161$, paracetamol $n=30$, antibiotics $n=11$, salbutamol $n=6$, ibuprofen $n=1$, nystatine $n=1$, and ranitidine $n=1$. The use of nasal decongestant (xylo-methazoline and sodium chloride) was equally distributed among the study groups (data not shown).

The median duration of hospital stay was 69 h in the 3% HS group, 70 h in the 6% HS group and 53 h in the NS group ($p=0.29$) (table 3). Differences in time to discharge between the three groups were not statistically significant ($p=0.26$) (fig. 2).

Supplemental oxygen was needed in 50 (59.5%) infants in the 3% HS group, 53 (63.9%) infants in the 6% HS group, and 51 (63.8%) infants in the 0.9% NS group ($p=0.70$), with a median duration of 54, 54 and 40 h, respectively, ($p=0.14$).

Additional tube feeding was required by 29 (34.5%) infants in the 3% HS group, 31 (37.3%) infants in the 6% HS group and 22 (27.5%) infants in the 0.9% NS group ($p=0.39$), with a median duration of 62, 52 and 54 h, respectively, ($p=0.87$) (table 3).

The median Wang score at discharge was 2.0 in the NS group and in the 3% HS group and 1.0 in the 6% HS group ($p=0.53$). The Wang score at discharge improved regardless of the treatment regimens (tables 3 and 4), without significant differences between the groups ($p=0.80$).

A substantial number of adverse effects were noted in all treatment groups (table 5). Except for cough, which occurred significantly more often in the HS groups ($p=0.03$), no differences were found between groups. Withdrawals because of adverse events did not differ between groups ($p=0.59$). Most adverse events were likely to be related to the underlying viral bronchiolitis.

Discussion

In this double-blind, randomised, multicentre trial we compared 3% and 6% HS with NS in children hospitalised with viral bronchiolitis. Neither the 3% HS nor the 6% HS reduced the duration of stay in hospital, the Wang clinical severity score at discharge, the duration of supplemental oxygen or tube feeding compared to NS. These results are in contrast with results published in the literature [18–22]. Pooled results from three small studies [18–20] demonstrated a reduction in the duration of hospitalisation by 0.9 days in favour of the 3% HS group when compared with the NS group, whereas LUO and colleagues [21, 22] found a reduction by 1.4 and 1.6 days, respectively, in their studies in mild-to-moderate and moderate-to-severe bronchiolitis. However, AL-ANSARI *et al.* [24] compared nebulisation of 3% HS and 5% HS to NS in relatively mild bronchiolitis in infants staying at a short-stay unit and did not show an effect on duration of stay at hospital, which he described as affected by medical and social factors.

Although criteria for diagnosis of viral bronchiolitis were less well defined in most of these studies except in the study of KUZIK *et al.* [20], differences in study populations between our study and previous studies are unlikely to explain the differences between the different results. Our study population was comparable with respect to age, clinical severity, duration of illness before admission and predominantly RSV-positive infants. Additionally to the exclusion criterion of previous wheezing, atopic manifestations, such as eczema or food allergy, we tried to avoid inclusion of infants who might benefit from salbutamol. Indeed, a recent study showed that in children with bronchiolitis, the Wang score improved significantly more in atopic children than in nonatopic children when salbutamol was added to the medication [23], which supports our approach. Taking into account the possible rapid responders to a single dose of salbutamol [12], it could be argued that our study protocol led to the exclusion of rapid responders, possibly influencing the results. In total, 14% of all children screened for inclusion had to be excluded because of a positive reaction to salbutamol. However, even if these infants had been included and randomly assigned to the study groups, the number would have been too small to influence the results significantly.

A meta-analysis suggested an inverse relationship between severity of disease and effect of nebulised HS [4]. Hence, differences in severity of bronchiolitis between the studied populations could explain the different findings. However, this does not seem to have been the case, as at baseline the Wang scores in our study

TABLE 2 Baseline characteristics of enrolled infants

Characteristics	3% hypertonic saline	6% hypertonic saline	0.9% normal saline
Patients n	84	83	80
Age months (IQR)	3.6 [5.2]	3.4 [3.8]	3.6 [5.0]
Males	44 [52.4]	48 [57.8]	49 [61.3]
Baseline clinical severity score	6.2 ± 1.9	6.2 ± 2.2	6.2 ± 2.1
Baseline oxygen saturation on room air %	95.4 ± 3.6	95.4 ± 3.4	95.5 ± 3.4
Days of illness before admission median (IQR)	4.0 [3.0]	4.0 [3.0]	4.0 [3.5]
Number of infants tested positive for RSV n/N	67/80	75/82	70/79
Supplemental oxygen at study entry	34 [40.5]	36 [43.4]	36 [45]
Tube feeding at study entry	18 [21.4]	20 [24.1]	13 [16.3]
Positive family history of atopy	33 [39]	31 [37]	29 [36]

Data are presented as n (%) or mean ± SD, unless otherwise stated. IQR: interquartile range; RSV: respiratory syncytial virus.

were 6.2 compared to 5.8 in the study accounting for half the weight of the meta-analysis [21], while the other studies of the meta analysis included patients with higher Wang scores [18–20]. Our study was not designed to examine subgroups with different disease severity, and further studies should elucidate if HS might be specifically useful in subgroups of infants with more severe disease.

We cannot rule out that differences in type of nebulisers and frequency of nebulisation played a role. We used the same nebuliser with a MMAD of 4 µm in all study patients, leading to a deposition mainly in the lower airways [38]. Potentially, a nebuliser with smaller MMAD and another lung deposition might be of influence [39]. The type of nebuliser and MMAD were not described in the other studies, therefore, subsequent comparison is not possible. Only two previous studies contained participants who had been nebulised more frequently than in our study [20, 22]. However, there was no kinetic data on the half-life of the effect of HS and frequent nebulisation is not advised [20]. Hence, it is unlikely that differences in type of nebulisation and frequency of nebulisation could explain our findings.

Most previously published studies were single centre studies. It is possible that differences like local habits of diagnosis and treatment may have influenced the results. The current study was a multicentre study, which

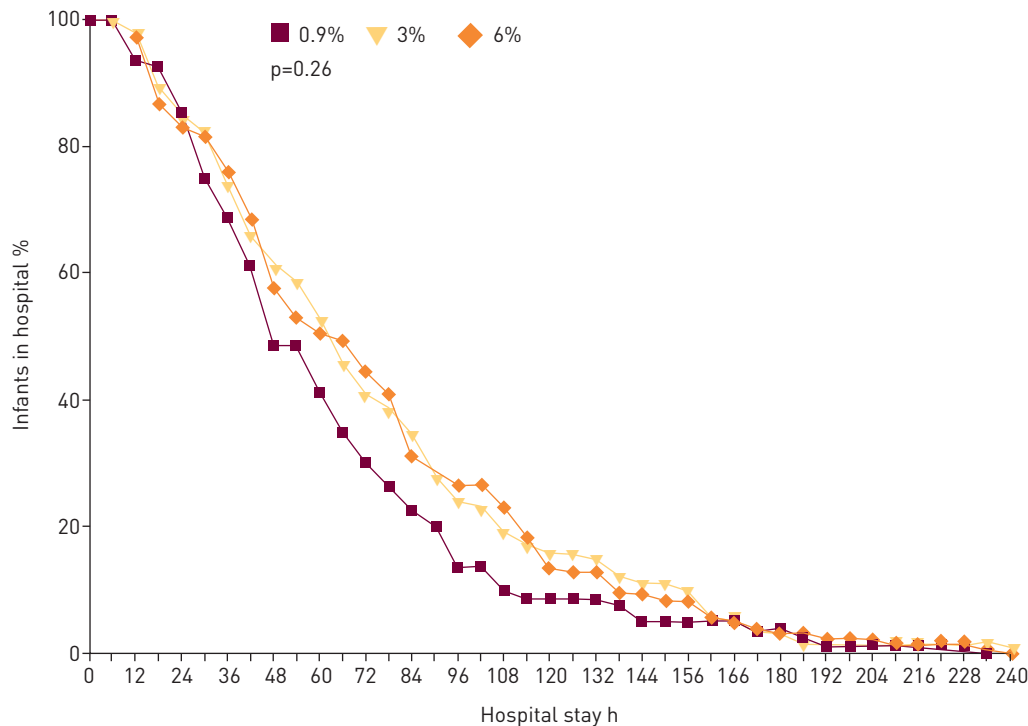


FIGURE 2 The percentage of infants remaining in hospital displayed against time until discharge, according to intervention.

TABLE 3 Primary and secondary outcomes for the three intervention groups

	3% hypertonic saline	6% hypertonic saline	0.9% normal saline	p-value
Patients n	84	83	80	
Length of hospital stay h median (IQR)	69 (57)	70 (69)	53 (52)	0.29
Supplemental Oxygen				
Patients n (%)	50 (60)	53 (64)	51 (64)	0.81
Duration [#] h median (IQR)	54 (48)	54 (61)	40 (41)	0.14
Tube feeding				
Patients n (%)	29 (35)	31 (37)	22 (28)	0.39
Duration [#] h median (IQR)	62 (58)	52 (55)	54 (83)	0.87
Median Wang score at discharge	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.53
Mean improvement of Wang score at discharge	-4.55	-4.54	-4.33	0.80

[#]: patients without oxygen, respectively tube fed, were excluded for analyses; IQR: interquartile range.

could possibly reduce these factors. Randomisation was undertaken for each centre and, therefore, allowed an analysis per centre; but we found no significant differences between the centres.

The strengths of our study include the use of strict inclusion and discharge criteria. We used a strict, clinically relevant definition for time of discharge, which was not influenced by social or administrative factors [24]. Hence, we confined the length of stay in hospital to the time in hospital due to medical need. This might explain our relatively short durations for hospital stay (53, 69 and 70 h for NS, 3% HS and 6% HS, respectively), compared with 2.6–6.0 days for 3% HS and 3.0–7.4 days for NS in previous studies [18–22]. None of these studies took care of potentially influencing social and administrative factors; most studies only used physician-based clinical decisions.

A possible explanation why this study did not find a difference between the intervention groups and the control group could be that NS may not be a true placebo. However, the design of our study cannot rule out a positive effect of NS nebulisation in infants with viral bronchiolitis. This question could be addressed by a noninferiority trial comparing NS and HS. Physiologically, an adequate quantity of airway lining fluid is crucial for normal functioning of airway mucociliary clearance. Bronchiolitis is known to deplete water content of the airway lining fluid, causing a reduction of mucociliary clearance [12]. *In vivo*, the change in airway surface liquid and the improvement in mucus clearance after NS or HS inhalation is probably a direct effect of the total mass of sodium chloride added to the airway surface [13]. In ambulatory bronchiolitis patients, nebulisation with a high volume of NS was as effective as that of a lower volume of 3% HS [40]. So far, this has not been shown for more severe illnesses. Earlier studies that showed a positive effect of 3% HS also performed nebulisation three times a day, which resulted in the same total dose [18, 19, 21]. Consequently, although a higher dose of total sodium chloride may have influence, it is unlikely to explain the different study results. Our findings were supported by a recent study comparing NS to 7% HS and using an inhalation frequency of four times a day that did not show a positive effect of HS, even with a higher total dose of sodium chloride [41]. IPEK *et al.* [23] compared the effect of nebulised NS and HS with and without salbutamol in outpatients with mild bronchiolitis. All study groups showed a significant decrease in clinical severity

TABLE 4 Median Wang score after 24, 48 and 72 h for the three intervention groups

	3% hypertonic saline	6% hypertonic saline	0.9% normal saline
Patients n	84	83	80
24 h			
Patients n (%)	80 (95)	78 (94)	75 (94)
Wang score median (IQR)	4.0 (3)	4.0 (3)	4.0 (4)
48 h			
Patients n (%)	66 (79)	62 (75)	60 (75)
Wang score median (IQR)	3.0 (3)	3.0 (3)	3.0 (3)
72 h			
Patients n (%)	42 (50)	41 (49)	35 (44)
Wang score median (IQR)	3.0 (3)	4.0 (4)	3.0 (4)

IQR: interquartile range.

TABLE 5 Adverse events recorded in the enrolled infants

	3% hypertonic saline	6% hypertonic saline	0.9% normal saline	p-value
Patients	84	83	80	
Coughing	20 (33.8)	24 (28.9)	10 (12.5)	0.035
Bronchial obstruction	2 (2.4)	5 (6.0)	3 (3.8)	#
Agitation	33 (39.3)	37 (44.6)	23 (28.8)	0.106
Rhinorrhea	27 (32.1)	27 (32.5)	26 (32.5)	0.998
Dry mucosae	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3.6)	#
Resistance	11 (13.1)	20 (24.1)	11 (13.8)	0.107
Vomiting	1 (1.2)	1 (1.2)	1 (1.3)	#
Saturation dips	1 (1.2)	2 (2.4)	1 (1.3)	#
Tachycardia >200·min⁻¹	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.3)	#
Total adverse effects	95	119	76	0.07
Withdrawal because of adverse effects	4 (4.3)	6 (6.1)	8 (7.9)	0.59

Data are presented as n or n (%) unless otherwise stated. #: no Chi-squared test was performed because of the small numbers. Bold text means statistically significant.

score, without differences between the groups, suggesting that NS might have some therapeutic effect as well in non-atopic patients. This supports our findings that no significant differences could be found between the use of HS and NS in bronchiolitis patients.

Although no serious adverse effects were observed in the current study, a considerable number of children showed adverse effects (table 5), which largely may have been due to bronchiolitis itself. In 6.2% of all included patients, adverse effects were the reason for withdrawal. Moreover, coughing was more prevalent in both HS groups. This requires further attention, since previous studies did not include exact descriptions of adverse effects.

In conclusion, we showed that nebulised 3% HS or 6% HS did not reduce the duration of hospital stay, the Wang clinical severity score at discharge, the need for supplemental oxygen or the need for tube feeding in children aged up to 2 years who are hospitalised with viral bronchiolitis, when compared with the use of NS. Our results do not support the routine use of HS in infants with bronchiolitis.

The participating centres were VieCuri Medical Centre, Venlo; Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht; Orbis Medical Centre, Sittard; Catharina Hospital, Eindhoven; Máxima Medical Centre, Veldhoven; Laurentius Hospital, Roermond; Elkerliek Hospital, Helmond; Rijnstate Hospital, Arnhem; Maasstad Hospital, Rotterdam; Amphibia Hospital, Breda; Twee Steden Hospital, Tilburg; and St. Elisabeth Hospital, Tilburg, The Netherlands.

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