We study the role that Zollner and colleagues published recently in Thorax about the level-ling of asthma and allergies among children in Germany between 1992 and 2001. We have published a study looking at the same issue and using a similar protocol (ISAAc) to assess the symptoms, diagnosis, and severity of asthma and allergies in more than 15 000 children aged 6–7 and 13–14 years between 1995 and 2000 in Munich, Germany. We found a tendency towards an increase in current symptoms of asthma and allergies in both age groups, but more so among girls.

Indices of diagnosis either remained the same or increased in parallel with the increase in symptoms, arguing against a change in diagnostic behaviour as an explanation for our results. Indices of severity also showed a homogenous increase in the 5 year study period, pointing towards an increase in the overall burden of asthma and allergies within the society. Regrettably, these results, coming from Germany, were not considered in either the discussion of Zöllner’s report or in the affirmative title that no increase in asthma and allergies occurred in Germany in the 1990s. Even more regrettable is the fact that when our study was alluded to in the discussion and conclusion of the paper by Zöllner et al, it was cited—contrary to our results—as one of the studies showing a decrease or levelling off of asthma and allergies among children.

In the paper entitled “No increase in the prevalence of asthma, allergies, and atopic sensitisation among children in Germany: 1992–2001” by K Zöllner et al which appeared in the July 2005 issue of Thorax (2005;60:545–8), the authors apologise for a mistake which occurred in the reference list. Reference number 18 should be number 21 and references 19–21 should be listed as 18–20.

In the paper entitled “Anticholinergics in the treatment of children and adults with acute asthma: a systematic review with meta-analysis” by G J Rodrigo and J A Castro-Rodriguez (10.1136/thx.2005.040444) has been published previously on 17 June 2005 as a Thorax Online First article but under the incorrect DOI (10.1136/thx.2005.047803). The publishers apologise for this error. The definitive version of the article can be found at the following citation: Thorax 2005;60:545–8.

In the paper entitled “Hormone replacement therapy, body mass index and asthma in perimenopausal women: a cross sectional survey” by F Gómez Real et al published in the January 2006 issue of Thorax (2006;61:34–40), the fourth author should be K A Franklin, not K Franklin.

In their investigation Maziak et al did not find a significant increase in the lifetime prevalence of asthma and hay fever, except in one subgroup. The effect found in 13–14 year old girls could also be due to a former underdiagnosis of asthma in girls, as discussed in their paper.

Since our results are based on six cross sectional surveys, we consider the title and the conclusion—that we did not see an increase in asthma and allergies from 1992 to 2001—to be appropriate.

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Competing interests: none.

References

Table 1: Statistical analysis of the case-control study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Co-dominant</th>
<th>Dominant (AA/AG v GG)</th>
<th>Recessive (AA v AG/GG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>GG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controls</td>
<td>84 (41%)</td>
<td>82 (41%)</td>
<td>36 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>99 (47%)</td>
<td>93 (44%)</td>
<td>18 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>30 (42%)</td>
<td>32 (45%)</td>
<td>9 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>59 (52%)</td>
<td>47 (41%)</td>
<td>8 (7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant associations are shown in bold.

(95% CI 1.29 to 6.42), p<0.0069; table 1) with a PAR for AA homozygotes and AG heterozygotes of 50%.

This study underlines the importance of the association of BTNL2 rs2076530 variant with the susceptibility to develop sarcoidosis in a German population. Furthermore, our data suggest that susceptibility is preferentially towards the chronic forms of the disease.

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