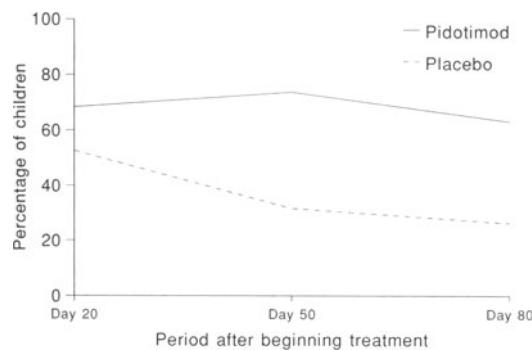


Pidotimod a new and useful immunomodulator

Pidotimod [PGT/1A; Poli Industria Chimica; pre-registration] had such excellent activity in an Italian study that the researchers concluded that '*pidotimod can . . . be considered a new immunomodulator that is useful in the therapy and prophylaxis of recurrent respiratory infections*'.

38 children, aged 2-14 years, with recurrent acute tonsillitis received either the synthetic biological response modifier, pidotimod, or placebo for 20 days. The proportion of patients with cough or dysphagia significantly decreased in pidotimod, compared with placebo, recipients. Symptoms of tonsillar hypertrophy, pharyngeal hyperaemia and nasal obstruction also occurred less frequently in pidotimod recipients.

Percentage of children with no recurrent episodes of acute tonsillitis



The number of tonsillitis episodes significantly decreased during and after treatment with pidotimod compared with placebo [see figure]; this was reflected in a reduced number of days of absence from nursery or school among pidotimod recipients.

Antibacterial requirements were significantly reduced in pidotimod, compared with placebo, recipients and both parents and physicians expressed a preference for pidotimod over placebo therapy.

Carredu P, Alfano S, Zavattini G. Pidotimod in the prophylaxis of recurrent acute tonsillitis in childhood. Advances in Therapy 9: 174-183, May-Jun 1992

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