cryptorchid testes. Cooke cites demonstrating that the latter category.

Str,-Professor Cooke's assertion that . . . parental lipid emulsions should be restricted to older preterm infants, or to those without respiratory symptoms1 is not warranted by the original data he presents or the published work he cites.

In do dispel that his analyses demonstrate association between chronic lung disease and parental lipid therapy but correlation is a notoriously weak proof of cause. In this case why cannot one contend that the longer a baby is ventilated, the more likely he is to receive parenteral lipid? The conclusions of such an analysis also depend on which variables one includes or, more importantly, ignores. The vitamin E infusion (the cause of early fatal neonatal parenteral nutrition) could exemplify the latter category.

In support of this hypothesis, Professor Cooke reported in earlier work demonstrating that lipid-treated infants . . . showed a significant excess of chronic lung disease . . . though the difference in incidence of bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) between the lipid-treated and control groups was not significant by conventional criteria (lipid group 1/20, control group). Admittedly the duration of respiratory support and supplemental oxygen treatment was greater in the lipid-treated group (p<0.05), but the alveolar–arterial oxygen tension difference was somewhat greater in these infants before randomisation. It is true that a randomised study of vitamin A supplementation demonstrated a reduced incidence of both BPD and retinopathy of prematurity, but avoidance of lipid emulsion could only exacerbate fat soluble vitamin deficiency.

Fat is a major nutrient which provides about half the non-protein energy intake in most parenteral nutrition regimens and it could not be omitted without constraining amino acid intake too. There is a temptation to increase glucose intake to overcome this problem but this increases both oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide production, further stressing a ventilated immature baby. Lipid emulsions also supply essential fatty acids, important for growth of the nervous system and the prevention of prostanoid and leukotrienes. An infant of 26 weeks' gestation (1% fat by weight) would rapidly develop deficiency.

I do not dismiss the possibility that some relationship between chronic lung disease and lipid infusion exists, but would argue that randomised studies of dosage and solution composition are the way forward, not draconian prescription. Neonatal intensive care certainly is a 'continuing experiment' but let us make sure it is adequately controlled.

AF Williams
Department of Child Health, St George's Hospital Medical School, Cranmer Terrace, London SW17 0RE


Str,-We read with interest Professor Cooke's paper on factors associated with chronic lung disease (bronchopulmonary dysplasia, BPD) in preterm infants.1 His retrospective study shows an association between lipid use in the first 21 days of life and the incidence of chronic lung disease. Details of lipid use are scanty—there is no information on total duration of lipid emulsion, time of start of emulsion in other than 10 day bands, whether lipid emulsion was reduced as enteral feeds were increased, how often hypercholesterolaemia or hypertriglyceridaemia occurred and if lipid emulsion was reduced accordingly, how many babies received 4 g/kg/day of lipid emulsion (20 mg/kg/day of 20% Intralipid) and so on. An association was also noted between BPD and both gestational age and sepsicemia. However, association does not imply causation, and can only generate a hypothesis to be tested.

The association noted from this retrospective study should be investigated by a prospective randomised controlled study, comparing the current nutritional package in use in the Mersey unit for babies of 24 to 30 weeks' gestation with an intervention in which lipid is used only in babies of this gestational age range who have no respiratory disease. With the quoted (1988/9) rate of BPD in the unit of 60%, an intervention to reduce the rate to 40% would require a sample size of 126 babies in each group for the study to have a power of 90% and significance level of 0.05. As 40% of babies die or are breathing air by 28 days, the total sample size would need to be 420 babies.

In a single centre study, this would require 10 years to complete at current rates of preterm birth in the Mersey region. If the intervention reduced the rate of BPD to 25%, a total sample size of 123 babies would be required.

Without such a study, we believe that the last paragraph of this paper is invalid. Professor Cooke recommends that parenteral lipid should be restricted to older preterm infants, or those without respiratory symptoms in the belief that the risks of an increased incidence of BPD outweigh 'theoretical gains made from early lipid infusion'. We believe that the balance of risk and benefit should be reversed, and that the harm caused by lipid deprivation may greatly outweigh any theoretical reduction in the incidence of BPD. Undernutrition is a major problem in babies receiving parenteral lipid emulsion and frequent periods of lipid-free alimentation are being among the main reasons. Lipid emulsion is energy rich and thus helps avoid the risk of fluid overload while achieving the desired energy goal. Moreover, essential fatty acid deficiency quickly develops in preterm babies who are deprived of lipid. Fat soluble vitamins are usually supplied in an additive to parenteral lipid emulsion. There is increasing speculation that vitamin A deficiency affects the repair of injured squamous epithelium in preterm lungs, and thus contributes to the development of BPD. We would welcome a multicentre study to test Professor Cooke's hypothesis that lipid emulsion use causes an increased incidence of BPD.

DC WILSON
G MCCLURE
H L HALLIDAY
M MCC REID
J A DODGE
Royal Maternity Hospital
Grenouer Road, Belfast BT12 6JH


Professor Cooke comments: Chronic lung disease (CLD) in preterm infants results from lung damage and abnormally healing caused by a wide variety of factors. My study is aimed to discover the cause of the change in the incidence of CLD in our unit in 1987/8. The only variable examined that satisfactorily explained such a change was the early use of parenteral lipid, no change developed at this time because of concern about poor postnatal weight gain in patients with CLD. It would of course be possible to explore this variable further, and it is reassuring that only some infants, probably the sickest, are adversely affected by very early lipid infusion.