

ASTHMA

Randomised, double blind, placebo-controlled trial of selenium supplementation in adult asthma

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Background: Epidemiological evidence from observational studies has suggested that blood levels and dietary intake of selenium of adults with asthma are lower than those of controls. The only previous trial of selenium supplementation in adults with asthma found no objective evidence of benefit but involved only 24 participants.

Methods: A randomised, double blind, placebo-controlled trial of selenium supplementation was performed in adults with asthma in London, UK, the majority of whom (75%) reported inhaled steroid use at baseline. 197 participants were randomised to receive either a high-selenium yeast preparation (100 µg daily, n = 99) or placebo (yeast only, n = 98) for 24 weeks. The primary outcome was asthma-related quality of life (QoL) score. Secondary outcomes included lung function, asthma symptom scores, peak flow and bronchodilator usage. Linear regression was used to analyse the change in outcome between the two treatment arms by "intention to treat".

Results: There was a 48% increase in plasma selenium between baseline and end of trial in the active treatment group but no change in the placebo group. While the QoL score improved more in the active treatment group than in the placebo group, the difference in change in score between the two groups was not significant (−0.05 (95% CI −0.19 to 0.09); p = 0.47). Selenium supplementation was not associated with any significant improvement in secondary outcomes compared with placebo.

Conclusions: Selenium supplementation had no clinical benefit in adults with asthma, the majority of whom were taking inhaled steroids.

Oxidative stress has been suggested to play an important role in the pathogenesis of asthma,¹ raising the possibility that dietary antioxidants, by contributing to antioxidant defences in the airways, might limit oxidative stress in the lungs and hence reduce asthma symptoms. A higher intake of selenium could plausibly suppress asthma inflammation by optimising the activity of antioxidant selenoenzymes such as glutathione peroxidase (GPx). This enzyme catalyses reduction of hydrogen peroxide, lipid and phospholipid hydroperoxides by the antioxidant glutathione in airway epithelial lining fluid. Glutathione is thought to play a role in defence against oxidative stress in asthmatic airways.² Furthermore, selenium supplementation, by increasing GPx activity and decreasing oxidative stress, inhibits the activity of nuclear factor-κB, a key transcription factor driving the inflammatory process in asthma.^{3, 4}

It has been suggested that a falling dietary intake of antioxidants may have contributed to the rise in the prevalence of asthma in the UK.⁵ The antioxidant for which we have the clearest evidence of a marked decline in intake in recent decades in the UK is selenium. Intakes are much lower than in the USA and have fallen to levels which are about half of the UK Government's Reference Nutrient Intake (defined as the intake needed to maximise plasma GPx activity).⁶ Intakes in most parts of Europe are also considerably lower than in the USA.⁷

Small hospital-based case-control studies in the UK, New Zealand and Australia have shown that blood levels of selenium and GPx activity were lower in adults with asthma than in controls,^{8–10} and there is also evidence for a positive cross-sectional association between serum blood levels and dietary intake of selenium and adult lung function.¹¹ Although one small study found no relation between dietary selenium intake

and bronchial hyper-responsiveness in adults,¹² in a larger population-based case-control study of adult asthma in London, UK we found that dietary intake was lower in cases than in controls.¹³

Despite the observational data implicating low blood levels and dietary intake of selenium in adult asthma, only one randomised controlled trial of selenium supplementation has been reported.^{14, 15} In that study, participants were randomised to receive either 100 µg sodium selenite or placebo. The authors reported improvement based on a composite clinical evaluation, but there was no improvement in individual objective measures such as lung function and bronchial hyper-responsiveness.¹⁵ However, this trial had a number of limitations. It was very small (only 12 participants in each arm) and therefore lacked statistical power to detect modest effects; only adults with non-atopic asthma were included, which may have limited the generalisability of the findings; and the duration of the trial was only 14 weeks, which may have been too short to achieve maximum benefit. We therefore carried out a much larger randomised controlled trial of selenium supplementation of longer duration in adults with asthma living in London to determine whether supplementation led to improvements in asthma-related quality of life and other measures of asthma severity. While observational studies have demonstrated links between selenium levels and the prevalence of asthma, and data are lacking on selenium and asthma severity, we reasoned that selenium might influence the prevalence of asthma by preventing subclinical disease from manifesting as mild clinical

Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEF, forced expiratory flow; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity; GPx, glutathione peroxidase; PEF, peak expiratory flow; QoL, quality of life; RBC, red blood cell; SELINA, SELEnium IN Asthma

disease. Thus, supplementation in mild to moderate asthma might shift individuals from moderate to mild and from mild to subclinical disease.

METHODS

The study was a randomised, double blind, placebo controlled trial (parallel group) and is registered as an International Standard Randomised Controlled Trial number ISRCTN31432640. Ethics approval was obtained from the Greenwich and Guy's research ethics committees. Participants gave informed written consent.

Participants

Initially we identified potential participants from among adults with asthma (defined by positive responses to questions about asthma attacks in the last 12 months or current asthma treatment) who had taken part either in a case-control study of diet and asthma in the London borough of Greenwich 5 years previously, then aged 16–50 years,¹³ or in a more recent survey of respiratory symptoms in adults aged 18–54 in the London boroughs of Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham. These population-based studies involved adults identified from the registers of general practitioners in these areas. As inadequate numbers of potential participants could be recruited in this way, we amended our protocol to use other methods of recruitment. A few additional potential participants were found through advertisements in local papers and by email circulated at King's College London, but most potential participants were found through 12 general practices in the London boroughs of Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham by identifying all patients aged 18–54 who had received a prescription for inhaled corticosteroids in the previous 6 months.

Potential participants were screened to confirm that they had had asthma symptoms in the last month and were not taking a supplement containing selenium. 849 respondents who fulfilled these initial inclusion criteria were assessed further for eligibility and were excluded if they could not give informed consent, could not swallow tablets, were or intended to become pregnant or were lactating, had a history of renal or liver disease, suffered from yeast intolerance or could not perform spirometric tests satisfactorily.

Treatments

Eligible participants were given placebo treatment containing yeast (one tablet daily) for a 3 week "run-in" period. Those who suffered gastrointestinal side effects or took fewer than 80% of the tablets (missed treatment on more than 4 days out of 21) were excluded from the main trial. The treatment arm (selenium or placebo) was determined by randomisation within blocks of four consecutive participants. Computer-generated random numbers were used to randomise treatments but the allocation of treatments was concealed from the investigators and the codes were not broken until the trial was completed. The treatment suppliers made up two 3-month blister treatment packs, distinguished only by participant number.

Participants enrolled into the main trial were assigned either a yeast preparation of selenium (SelenoPrecise, Pharma Nord, Denmark; 100 µg daily) or placebo (yeast only) for 24 weeks. Active and placebo tablets were indistinguishable in appearance, taste and smell. Unused pills were returned at mid-trial and end of trial and counted. Participants were monitored for adverse events and side effects related to selenium toxicity such as nail splitting and hair loss.

Clinical assessments and outcomes

Assessments were carried out at baseline and end of trial between May 2002 and May 2005. Participants who dropped

out were encouraged to provide outcome measurements at 24 weeks. At baseline, information was collected on socio-demographic characteristics, risk factors for asthma, medications and non-selenium dietary supplements.

Lung function was measured using a portable spirometer (Vitalograph 2120, Vitalograph Ltd, UK) according to ATS guidelines. The highest values of forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁) and forced vital capacity (FVC) and the value of forced expiratory flow (FEF_{25–75}) from the "ATS best test" were used in the analyses.¹⁶ FEV₁ % predicted was calculated using prediction equations for the English population.¹⁷ Participants were asked to avoid taking bronchodilators for 4 h before the test (8 h for long-acting bronchodilators). As far as possible, end of trial lung function was measured at a similar time of day as the baseline assessment.

Asthma-related quality of life was measured using the Marks Asthma Quality of Life (QoL) instrument.¹⁸ This instrument has been used successfully in this population, has been validated against objective measures of asthma severity,^{19, 20} and has been shown to be sensitive to change over periods of 3 weeks²¹ and 4 months.²⁰ A QoL score was derived from Likert scale responses (0–4) to 20 questions about the impact of asthma on activities and quality of life in the previous 4 weeks. A higher score (out of 10) indicates a worse quality of life. To define mild exacerbations,²² participants were asked whether, in the previous 4 weeks, there had been two or more consecutive days when they had had to use their bronchodilator four or more times in addition to their usual usage in 24 h because their asthma/breathing had got worse; and whether they had been woken at night because of asthma/breathing problems on two or more consecutive nights.

For 14 days before the main assessments, participants were asked to record their morning and evening prebronchodilator peak expiratory flow (PEF) using an electronic peak flow meter (One Flow, Clement-Clarke International, UK). This stored the best of three blows with the time and date. We calculated a mean value for best morning PEF and for PEF variability, measured as amplitude % mean ($100 \times (\max - \min)/\text{mean}$) for each day of readings, then averaged over the number of days. Participants recorded nocturnal and daytime severity of asthma symptoms (0–4, higher being worse) in a diary the following morning and evening, respectively, allowing calculation of mean morning and evening scores. They also recorded their asthma drug usage daily, enabling calculation of mean daily short-acting inhaled bronchodilator usage. We excluded PEF data on days when there were not two sets of readings. Individuals who had recorded PEF or diary data (symptoms and drug use) for less than 7 days in total (these did not have to be consecutive days) were regarded as having "missing" data for these outcomes. PEF and symptom data for three individuals who worked night shifts were also regarded as "missing".

Plasma selenium and vitamin E and red cell GPx levels were measured in blood samples from those willing to give them (see supplementary Methods available online at <http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental>).

The primary outcome was asthma-related QoL score (square root transformed, as in previous studies). Secondary outcomes included FEV₁, FEV₁/FVC, FEF_{25–75}, FEF_{25–75}/FVC (associated with bronchial hyper-responsiveness²³), mean morning PEF, PEF variability, mean morning and evening asthma symptom scores, waking at night with asthma, increased bronchodilator use and mean bronchodilator usage.

Sample size estimation

Assuming a standard deviation for the change in square root transformed QoL score of 0.55,²⁴ we estimated that 100

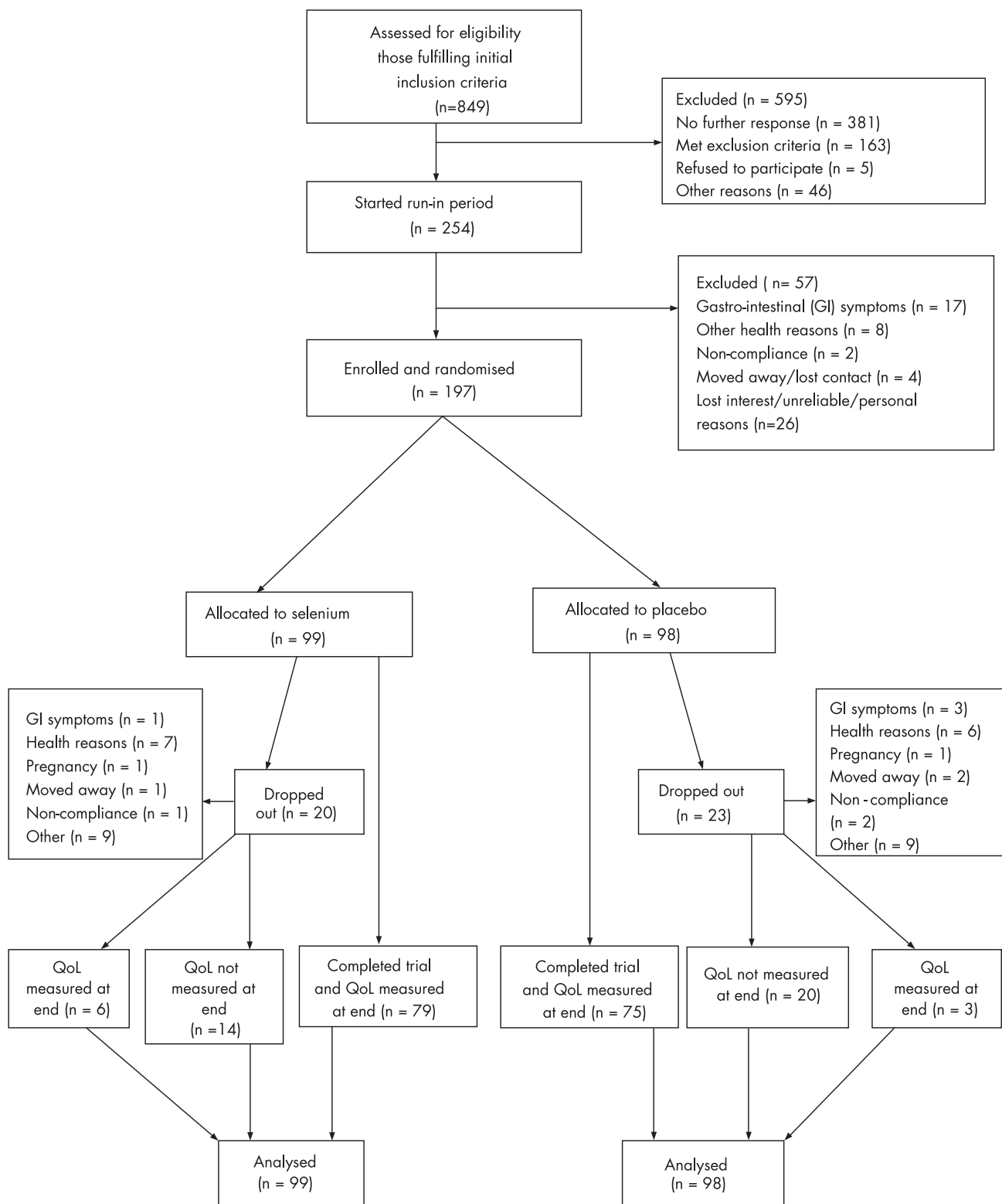


Figure 1 Trial profile. QoL, quality of life.

participants in each treatment arm would give 80% power at the 5% significance level to detect a mean difference in the change in transformed QoL score between baseline and end of trial of 0.22 between active and placebo treatments. (In our case-control study we found that a doubling of selenium intake

in cases in the bottom quintile for selenium was associated with a reduction in transformed score of 0.32; this compares with a reduction of 0.31–0.42 in a trial of high-dose inhaled steroids²⁴). Assuming a SD for within-group change in FEV₁ of 0.41 litres,²⁵ we estimated that 100 participants in each arm would give 80%

Table 1 Distribution of sociodemographic and clinical characteristics at baseline in randomised individuals according to treatment arm

	Placebo		Selenium	
	N	%	N	%
Male	98	44.90	99	30.30
Current cigarette smoker	98	30.61	99	30.30
Rhinitis symptoms	98	64.29	99	63.64
Housing owned/mortgaged	98	50.00	99	55.56
Prescribed inhaled steroids	98	92.86	99	92.93
Taking inhaled steroids	95	75.79	96	73.96
Taking oral steroids	95	3.16	96	1.04
Taking non-selenium supplements	98	28.57	99	32.32
	N	Arithmetic mean	N	Arithmetic mean
Age (years)	98	40.73	99	40.00
BMI (kg/m ²)	98	28.44	99	28.50
QoL score (square root transformed)	98	1.46	99	1.39
FEV ₁ (l)	98	2.64	99	2.66
FEV ₁ (% predicted)	98	76.67	99	79.70
Daytime asthma symptom score	90	1.08	95	0.85
Night-time asthma symptom score	92	0.92	95	0.76
Morning PEF (l/min)	79	369.41	85	383.95
Bronchodilator dose (puffs/day)	95	2.82	96	2.26

BMI, body mass index; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; PEF, peak expiratory flow QoL, quality of life.

power at the 5% significance level to detect a mean difference in the change in FEV₁ between baseline and end of trial of 0.16 litres between active and placebo treatments, which we would regard as clinically important.

Statistical methods

In the primary analyses we analysed 6 month outcomes by ‘intention to treat’. Among the participants who dropped out, outcome data at 24 weeks were available for some individuals. Data on secondary outcomes, especially symptom scores and peak flows, were incomplete for some individuals who completed the trial. We therefore corrected for missing outcome data using sampling probability weighting (see supplementary Methods available online at <http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental>).

In secondary analyses we repeated these analyses, controlling for chance imbalance in potential confounders at baseline (using a propensity score for the event of allocation to selenium treatment), and carried out an unweighted analysis restricted to individuals with complete measured outcome data. (Substraction of ‘n’ in the unweighted analyses (see supplementary tables online at <http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental>) from ‘n’ in the main weighted analyses will clarify, for each outcome, the amount of missing data which had to be corrected

for, using sampling probability weighting in the main analyses).

We also carried out some planned subgroup analyses: (1) we stratified the analyses by tertile of baseline plasma selenium among the 145 individuals who had given blood samples to see if the effects of supplementation were greatest in those with the lowest selenium status; (2) we stratified above and below the median level of baseline plasma α -tocopherol as selenium and vitamin E are thought to act synergistically;²⁶ and (3) we excluded 10% of individuals who had an untransformed QoL score ≤ 0.625 (equivalent to giving a response to 5 questions about how asthma was affecting them of ‘mildly’ and to the remaining 15 questions of ‘not at all’), as they had little scope for improvement in QoL. Post hoc, we also stratified by baseline smoking status (current, yes/no), non-selenium supplement use (yes/no), use of inhaled steroids at baseline (yes/no), and by severity of asthma as defined by FEV₁ % predicted ($<80\%$ vs $\geq 80\%$).

To compare outcomes between treatment arms, logistic regression was used to compare odds for binary outcomes (end of trial measures), linear regression on logs to compare geometric means for PEF variability (log end of trial/baseline ratios), and linear regression to compare arithmetic means for

Table 2 Plasma selenium, red blood cell (RBC) glutathione peroxidase and plasma α - and γ -tocopherol measurements at baseline and end of trial in those from whom blood samples were obtained, according to treatment arm

	Placebo		Selenium	
	N	Geometric mean	N	Geometric mean
Plasma selenium ($\mu\text{g/l}$) at baseline	73	84.05	72	81.54
Plasma selenium ($\mu\text{g/l}$) at end	57	81.99	46	121.02
RBC glutathione peroxidase (units/mg Hb) at baseline	73	28.88	72	28.12
RBC glutathione peroxidase (units/mg Hb) at end	56	28.53	46	29.15
Plasma α -tocopherol (mmol/mol cholesterol) at baseline	72	5.91	67	5.61
Plasma α -tocopherol (mmol/mol cholesterol) at end	55	5.52	46	5.62
Plasma γ -tocopherol (mmol/mol cholesterol) at baseline	72	0.29	67	0.30
Plasma γ -tocopherol (mmol/mol cholesterol) at end	55	0.27	46	0.26

Table 3 Arithmetic mean differences in asthma severity outcomes (end of trial minus baseline)

Outcome	N	Difference (95% CI)	p Value
Square root QoL score			
Placebo	98	-0.17 (-0.27 to -0.06)	0.0025
Selenium	99	-0.22 (-0.31 to -0.13)	4.0×10^{-6}
Selenium-placebo difference	197	-0.05 (-0.19 to 0.09)	0.47
Mean night-time asthma symptom score			
Placebo	98	-0.18 (-0.36 to 0.01)	0.057
Selenium	99	-0.14 (-0.30 to 0.01)	0.067
Selenium-placebo difference	197	0.04 (-0.21 to 0.28)	0.77
Mean daytime asthma symptom score			
Placebo	98	-0.15 (-0.34 to 0.04)	0.13
Selenium	99	-0.12 (-0.29 to 0.05)	0.17
Selenium-placebo difference	197	0.03 (-0.23 to 0.29)	0.83
Mean bronchodilator dosage (puffs/day)			
Placebo	98	-0.60 (-1.23 to 0.02)	0.058
Selenium	99	-0.92 (-1.67 to -0.17)	0.017
Selenium-placebo difference	197	-0.32 (-1.29 to 0.66)	0.52

QoL, quality of life.

other continuous outcomes (end of trial minus baseline differences), using Huber variances and Stata V.9.0.

RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the trial profile and completeness of primary outcome data. Of 254 individuals who began the run-in period, 197 were enrolled and randomised, and allocation of treatments was balanced. Of 157 individuals for whom data on tablet counts were available, 78/80 taking placebo and 75/77 taking selenium had taken 80% or more of the treatment supplied over 24 weeks. Participants who dropped out ($n = 43$) did so before or at mid-trial, and the proportion of drop-outs from the two treatment arms was similar. There were no serious adverse events or side effects in either treatment group. During the run-in period and during the main trial some individuals dropped out because of gastrointestinal symptoms which may have been related to yeast intolerance.

Table 1 shows the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics at baseline in the 197 randomised individuals according to treatment arm. With the exception of sex, the distribution of all variables at baseline was very similar in the active treatment and placebo groups. While 93% of participants had been prescribed inhaled steroids, only 75% reported taking them. Overall, 52% of participants had an FEV₁ % predicted <80%. The median plasma selenium level in all participants with data at baseline was 81.3 µg/l (95% CI 78.8 to 85.4).

Table 2 shows plasma selenium and vitamin E levels and red blood cell (RBC) GPx measurements at baseline and end of trial, according to treatment arm. There was a 48% increase in plasma selenium between baseline and end of trial in the active treatment group, but no change in the placebo group. However, there was only a very small increase in RBC GPx activity between baseline and end of trial in the active treatment group.

α- and γ-tocopherol concentrations did not change in either group.

At baseline, 97% and 90% of participants achieved a difference between the highest and second highest FEV₁ and FVC of ≤0.2 litres, respectively.¹⁶ Tables 3–6 show the results of the main weighted analyses of primary and secondary outcomes. While some indicators of asthma severity improved more in individuals receiving selenium than in those receiving placebo (QoL score, mean bronchodilator use, additional bronchodilator use, waking at night and morning peak flow), this was not the case for other outcomes including asthma symptom scores and lung function. Furthermore, all differences were small and not significant.

These results were very similar when we repeated the analyses controlling for potential confounders at baseline (data not shown), and when we restricted the analysis of each outcome to individuals with complete measured outcome data (see supplementary tables E1–E4 online at <http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental/>).

In planned stratified analyses, no statistically significant effects of selenium treatment were found on any outcome in individuals in the bottom tertile of baseline plasma selenium (range 55.5–76.3 µg/l) or in those with plasma α-tocopherol levels below the median, nor when individuals with very mild asthma (as defined by QoL score) were excluded (data not shown). In post hoc stratified analyses, no statistically significant effects were found in smokers or non-smokers, in those not taking non-selenium supplements or inhaled steroids at baseline, or when stratified by FEV₁ % predicted (data not shown). Unexpectedly, in individuals who were in the highest tertile for selenium at baseline or were taking non-selenium supplements, selenium was associated with a higher night-time asthma symptom score (difference in mean score 0.41 (95% CI

Table 4 Odds and odds ratios for additional bronchodilator use and waking at night with asthma symptoms at end of trial

Outcome	N	Odds/OR (95% CI)	p Value
Additional bronchodilator usage			
Placebo	98	0.37 (0.22 to 0.62)	0.00017
Selenium	99	0.22 (0.13 to 0.39)	1.6×10^{-7}
Selenium/placebo ratio	197	0.61 (0.28 to 1.30)	0.2
Woken at night with asthma symptoms			
Placebo	98	0.39 (0.23 to 0.64)	0.00021
Selenium	99	0.33 (0.20 to 0.55)	0.000013
Selenium/placebo ratio	197	0.86 (0.42 to 1.74)	0.67

Table 5 Arithmetic mean differences in lung function (end of trial minus baseline)

Outcome	N	Difference (95% CI)	p Value
FEV ₁ (l)			
Placebo	98	-0.05 (-0.10 to 0.01)	0.089
Selenium	99	-0.04 (-0.11 to 0.04)	0.36
Selenium-placebo difference	197	0.01 (-0.08 to 0.10)	0.81
FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ (l/s)			
Placebo	98	-0.02 (-0.15 to 0.10)	0.73
Selenium	99	-0.03 (-0.14 to 0.08)	0.59
Selenium-placebo difference	197	-0.01 (-0.18 to 0.16)	0.92
FEV ₁ /FVC ratio			
Placebo	98	0.01 (-0.01 to 0.02)	0.55
Selenium	99	-0.00 (-0.01 to 0.01)	0.95
Selenium-placebo difference	197	-0.01 (-0.03 to 0.01)	0.58
FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ /FVC ratio			
Placebo	98	0.01 (-0.03 to 0.05)	0.67
Selenium	99	-0.00 (-0.03 to 0.03)	0.9
Selenium-placebo difference	197	-0.01 (-0.06 to 0.04)	0.68

FEF, forced expiratory flow; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity.

0.14 to 0.67), p = 0.0033, and 0.54 (95% CI 0.19 to 0.90), p = 0.0038, respectively).

DISCUSSION

In this randomised controlled trial we found no clinical benefit of selenium supplementation in adults with asthma taking inhaled steroids. These negative findings are of interest because, despite a body of observational data implicating low selenium levels in asthma, no supplementation trial of adequate size has previously been carried out. While smokers were not excluded from the trial, the upper age limit of participants was 54 years, making it less likely that they had misdiagnosed smoking-related symptoms or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) rather than asthma. Even if the phenotype did differ between smokers and non-smokers, one might expect benefits of selenium supplementation in smokers too, given that lower selenium levels have been linked to lower lung function, especially in smokers.¹¹ We stratified our analyses by smoking status for a number of reasons. On the one hand, if selenium was more beneficial for asthma than for early COPD, then one might expect to see stronger effects among non-smokers. On the other hand, greater benefits of selenium might be predicted among smokers, either because they have a higher level of oxidative stress or because inhaled steroids, which could potentially mask any beneficial effect of selenium, are ineffective in smokers with mild asthma.²⁷ The results, however, were no different between smokers and non-smokers.

Strengths of the study

The similar distribution of background characteristics and blood variables at baseline between treatment arms suggests that randomisation was effective. The lower proportion of men

in the active treatment group is likely to have arisen by chance. Our trial was substantially larger and of longer duration than the only previous selenium supplementation trial.¹⁵ We aimed to have 200 participants completing this trial, after allowing for drop-outs. While we randomised almost 200 individuals, 43 of these did not complete the trial and their inclusion in the intention-to-treat analysis of the primary outcome may have diluted any beneficial effects of selenium compared with placebo. However, the confidence intervals for the QoL score and FEV₁ effect estimates suggest that the study has excluded beneficial effects of 0.22 in transformed score and 0.16 litres, respectively, as specified in our sample size calculation. Thus, if supplementation is beneficial for asthma, the effects are likely to be smaller and of little clinical significance. Our choice of asthma-related quality of life as the primary outcome was influenced by the observation that clinically important improvements in QoL have been demonstrated previously using a similar instrument when other clinical outcomes more commonly used in asthma treatment trials have not improved.²⁸

As the trial was performed in the same locality where a relation between low dietary intake of selenium and asthma was previously found, we hoped to optimise the chance of detecting any beneficial effect of selenium supplementation. Given that we recruited predominantly through primary care and that baseline selenium status was similar to that of a national sample (see below), we believe that our findings can be generalised to the UK population of adults with mild to moderate asthma. The substantial increase in plasma selenium in the active treatment group, but not in the placebo arm, and the pill count data suggest that poor compliance is unlikely to explain the negative results. The dose and form of selenium and duration of treatment were chosen with careful reference to the published literature.²⁹⁻³⁰ We chose a selenium-yeast preparation

Table 6 Arithmetic mean differences in morning peak expiratory flow (PEF, end of trial minus baseline) and geometric mean end of trial/baseline ratios for PEF variability

Outcome	N	Difference/GM ratio (95% CI)	p Value
Mean morning PEF (l/min)			
Placebo	98	-2.25 (-15.01 to 10.52)	0.73
Selenium	99	5.19 (-9.40 to 19.79)	0.48
Selenium-placebo difference	197	7.44 (-11.95 to 26.83)	0.45
Mean PEF amplitude (% mean)			
Placebo	98	0.97 (0.88 to 1.08)	0.62
Selenium	99	0.92 (0.82 to 1.04)	0.19
Selenium/placebo ratio	197	0.95 (0.81 to 1.11)	0.52

in preference to sodium selenite (used in the previous supplementation trial¹⁵) because of its greater similarity to selenium in food sources³⁰ and its high content of selenomethionine which is much more bioavailable than inorganic selenium.²⁹ Similarly, we reasoned that a daily dose of 100 µg selenium, added to the likely background intake of 30–40 µg selenium/day,^{31–33} would be sufficient to optimise the activity and concentration of all the selenoproteins²⁹ and that treatment for 24 weeks would be sufficient for selenoenzyme activity to plateau³⁴ and translate into potential reductions in airway inflammation and symptomatic improvement. We think it unlikely that our results would have been different with a higher supplement dose given for a longer period.

Possible explanations for negative results

Given the above, there are a number of possible explanations for the negative findings. First, there may be no causal link between selenium and asthma. Negative associations between dietary selenium intake¹³ or blood selenium^{8–10} and prevalence of adult asthma have come from cross-sectional studies and may have arisen through bias or uncontrolled confounding. The latter may also explain why protective associations between antioxidant vitamins and adult asthma suggested by observational studies have not been confirmed in recent supplementation trials,^{35–36} a disparity also seen for antioxidant vitamins in relation to cardiovascular disease and cancer.³⁷

Second, we may be intervening too late in the natural history. We previously considered whether the apparent association between the prevalence of asthma and selenium intake in adults might actually reflect an effect of selenium intake in childhood on the inception of asthma,¹³ especially since lower serum selenium levels have been shown to predict later wheezing in children.³⁸ This has also been put forward as an alternative explanation for the disappointing results of antioxidant vitamin trials in adult asthma.³⁹ However, we now doubt this explanation. Nutrient intake has been shown to “track” in early childhood, with one study reporting that a high proportion of children in the highest or lowest quintile of intake at 3–4 years of age were in the same quintile at 7–8 years of age.⁴⁰ However, another study found that nutrient intake in adolescence is not a good predictor of adult nutrient intake,⁴¹ suggesting that intakes in early childhood are unlikely to be highly correlated with intakes in adulthood.

Third, selenium might be beneficial in severe asthma but not in mild asthma. Our participants were recruited from the community, so the majority had mild to moderate disease. We found no evidence, however, to suggest a stronger effect of selenium when individuals with a very low QoL score or those with an FEV₁ <80% predicted were excluded.

Fourth, clinical benefit may only be derived when selenium levels are lower than in our studied population. The median plasma selenium level of our trial participants at baseline was similar to that of men and women of a similar age in the recent UK National Diet and Nutrition Survey.⁴² This value is arguably sufficient for near-optimal activity of plasma GPx,⁴³ which has been shown to require a plasma concentration of approximately 90 µg/l.⁴⁴ Thus, for a substantial proportion of our trial participants, little benefit may have been derived from selenium supplementation because their selenium status at baseline was adequate for plasma GPx expression. This supposition is substantiated by the finding that there was only a marginal increase in overall RBC GPx activity after 24 weeks in the active treatment group, despite the replacement of all the red blood cells (lifespan 120 days) over the course of the trial. Although our study was not powered to detect significant effects in small subgroups of individuals with blood data and confidence intervals around the effect estimates were wide, we found no

evidence of a beneficial effect, even for individuals in the bottom tertile of plasma selenium.

Finally, the benefits of selenium supplementation might have been limited by the fact that most of the study participants were using inhaled steroids, which will have been suppressing airway inflammation and oxidative stress in those taking them regularly. While we did not find evidence for a statistically significant beneficial effect of selenium in those not taking inhaled steroids at baseline, the statistical power was limited in this small group. With hindsight, it would have been of interest to see whether supplementation could have facilitated greater controlled reduction in steroid dosage in the active treatment group compared with the placebo group.

In conclusion, this randomised clinical trial suggests that, in the UK where the selenium status of the population is lower than in many other countries, the empirical use of selenium supplementation as an adjunct to conventional treatment is unlikely to be a useful public health strategy for the secondary prevention of mild to moderate adult asthma. We cannot rule out the possibility, however, that selenium supplementation might be beneficial in children, in adults with severe asthma and in those with lower selenium levels than in our studied population.

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Further data are available online at <http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental>.

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SS, PB and MR conceived and designed the study; SS supervised and had overall clinical responsibility for the project and drafted the manuscript; JP coordinated the project and was responsible for project documentation; AW and MT carried out all the fieldwork; RN carried out the power calculations and statistical analyses; MR gave advice on selenium measurement and supplementation; FK supervised measurement of vitamin E and GPx; PW gave advice regarding recruitment of participants through local general practices; JP assisted with data management; all authors revised or commented on the draft manuscript.

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