Unusual lung consolidation in SLE

Pulmonary manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) include acute lupus pneumonitis, chronic interstitial pneumonitis, diaphragmatic dysfunction, atelectasis, pulmonary vascular disease, upper airway dysfunction, and bronchiolitis obliterans. Pneumonia due to infection also develops as a complication of SLE, and a surgical intervention should be considered to diagnose and treat the disease.

A Nomura, Y Morishita, T Iijima, Y Ishii, H Satoh, T Sakamoto, Y Uchida, T Homma, M Ohtsuka, K Sekizawa

Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan

Correspondence to: Dr K Sekizawa, Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennoudai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8575, Japan; kyo-sei@md.tsukuba.ac.jp

References

Atypical mycobacterial infection, starvation and effect of BCG vaccination on tuberculin skin test

Wang et al are right when they underline the need to adjust for confounding variables when analysing the results of a tuberculin skin test (TST) survey, but they are oversimplistic when, using surveys done in many countries worldwide, they study only the effect of the BCG vaccination on the TST results. The authors did not discuss the rate of atypical mycobacterial infection in a population, an important confounding factor that drives up the rate of tuberculous infection, because atypical mycobacteria cross-react with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Unlike Wang et al, at least one TST survey included in the meta-analysis, done in Kenya, adjusted for the rate of atypical mycobacterial infection. A study performed in the Netherlands on army recruits which double tested for both M tuberculosis and atypical mycobacteria showed that 48% of the reactors with indurations in the range 10–15 mm and 16% with indurations ≥10 mm were classified as false positive. There was no interaction between BCG and TST as long as the recruits were not BCG-vaccinated. False positives were then excluded from the latent tuberculosis infection treatment.

The rate of atypical mycobacterial infection might therefore have been confused for the TST positivity due to BCG vaccination, while the effect of BCG vaccination on the rate of TST positivity was underestimated in starving populations.

The author did not need financial support to write this letter and does not have any material interest in the subject.

M-S Jallo
Public Health Epidemiologist, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Tuberculosis Control Program

Correspondence to: Dr M-S Jallo, 17–15 Woodbine Street, Apartment 31, Ridgewood, New York 11385, USA; msj@bouit.com
non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) from In 1998 the Papworth Thoracic Oncology Unit two stop service rates in lung cancer without a information on nutrition was not systematically routinely for such infections. Similarly, information on nutrition was not systematically viewed both BCG and non-BCG groups are likely to have similar exposures to atypical infection, and clinicians would not be able to assess to have similar exposures to atypical infection, into our analysis. From a practical point of views we reviewed, we could not integrate this prevalence of atypical mycobacterial infection thoughtfully comments on our paper. As the We would like to thank Dr Jalba for the

References

Authors’ reply
We would like to thank Dr Jalba for the thoughtful comments on our paper. As the prevalence of atypical mycobacterial infection was not systematically evaluated in the studies we reviewed, we could not integrate this into our analysis. From a practical point of view both BCG and non-BCG groups are likely to have similar exposures to atypical infection, and clinicians would not be able to assess to have similar exposures to atypical infection, into our analysis. From a practical point of views we reviewed, we could not integrate this prevalence of atypical mycobacterial infection thoughtfully comments on our paper. As the We would like to thank Dr Jalba for the

References

Successful treatment of BALT lymphoma with combined chemotherapy
Primary pulmonary lymphoma arising from mucosa- or bronchus-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT or BALT) is very rare. We report a 30 year old man with low grade B cell BALT lymphoma who presented with a bulky mass in the lung and was treated successfully with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone (CHOP) combined chemotherapy.

References

Publication of complex dataset
In the April 2002 issue of Thorax we published a paper on airway inflammation, basement membrane thickening and bronchial hyperresponsiveness in asthma.1 In this study we examined the effects over 2 months of inhaled corticosteroid therapy on reticular basement membrane thickening in asthmatic airways and how this might influence airway distensibility. Shortly before, at the end of 2001, we also published a paper in the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine2 which dealt with the baseline data on reticular basement membrane thickening for the same group of patients. The analysis dealt with the relationship between reticular basement membrane thickness, fixed airflow limitation, and a novel test of airway distensibility. The existence of the respective papers was made clear to and discussed with the respective editors during each editorial process. The review process was long and exhaustive, continuing over many months. Maintaining the complete temporal overlap of the two review processes, the paper in the American journal is not referenced in the Thorax paper. Because of the increased sensitivity about potential for duplicate publication,3,4 we wish to make clear to the Thorax readership the existence of the two papers from the same study, although the overlap between them is small and explicit, and the analyses contained within each quite distinct. With hindsight, the joint source of these data should have been acknowledged in the published paper.

E H Walters
Department of Clinical Sciences, University of Tasmania Medical School, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia; haydn.walters@utas.edu.au

References

Improving surgical resection rates in lung cancer without a two stop service
In 1998 the Papworth Thoracic Oncology Unit published their data from the first year of a two stop clinic. By this means they improved their surgical resection rates for patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) from 10% to 25%. This paper is quoted as the benchmark for surgical resection in the UK. In 1998 the surgical resection rate for patients with NSCLC in Hammersmith Hospitals Trust was 4.7% (three of 64 patients).

Patients were seen (118 men). In 100 patients cancer was the most likely diagnosis (56 men and 44 women, mean age 67 years, range 26–95). Six patients declined further investigation. 94 (95%) patients had a finite histological diagnosis: 84 primary lung cancers, three secondary lung cancers, two carcinoid tumours, two Hodgkin’s disease, and three mesothelioma.

Of the 84 patients with lung cancer, 14 had had small cell carcinoma and 70 had NSCLC. Of the 70 patients with NSCLC, 20 (28.5%) were referred for thoracotomy (11 men, mean age 64 years, range 48–81). Nineteen patients (27% of NSCLC; 23% of the whole cohort) had a successful resection, 17 lobectomies (stages IIIa, 3IB, 3IIa, 3IB and 3IIa) and two pneumonectomies (stages IIIb and Ia). One patient (5%) had a failed thoracotomy due to a cardiac event. In five cases (all Ia) the chest radiograph had been taken routinely before another operative procedure and three (1a and IIIa) were routine outpatient radiographs in asymptomatic patients. There were no postoperative deaths. Two patients (pIIa) subsequently died at 9 and 11 months, respectively. Currently, the 3 year survival rate for the whole cohort of patients with proven lung cancer is 46%.

With no additional resources we have successfully implemented the lung cancer NSF and have significantly improved our surgical resection rates from 4.7% in 1998 to 27% of patients with NSCLC and 23% of our whole lung cancer cohort. This is equivalent to the benchmark series for surgical resection in the UK but, unlike that series, none of our patients were tertiary referrals.5,6 Our large increase in resection rate was not due to a more aggressive surgical approach as 80% of the cases were stage IIB or better, and our failed thoracotomy rate of 5% is similar to other series.7,8 We have shown, that without the resources to establish a two stop service we have still established a rapid and effective patient pathway culminating in MDTM and joint clinic. This has produced resection rates considerably better than those previously achieved and a 1 year survival rate that compares very favourably with published UK survival figures.9

E F Bowen, J R Anderson, M E Roddie
Hammersmith & Charing Cross Hospitals NHS Trust, Du Cane Road, London W12 0BN, UK. fbowen@hhnt.org

References

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PostScript

www.thoraxjnl.com
Obstructive sleep apnoea can directly cause death

A 52 year old woman was referred for investigation of daytime somnolence. She complained of heavy snoring, unrefreshed disturbed sleep, and had fallen asleep while driving. She had an Epworth score of 24/24, a history of hypertension controlled on losartan, had never smoked, and only took occasional alcohol. She had limited mobility as a result of her extreme obesity (168 kg) with a height of 1.58 m (BMI 67.3 kg/m²). Her chest was clinically clear (FEV₁, 1.8 l, FVC 2.3 l) and her serum bicarbonatate level was 31 mmol/l, implying a degree of hypercapnia. She had a trace of oedema but no evidence of cardiac failure.

She was admitted 1 month later for a sleep study. Data collection included pulse rate, movement and sound (SSI Visilab). At 04.30 hours the nurses staff found her lying dead across the bed. The oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry was 91% at the start of the night in a sitting position. Good data were obtained for the first 25 minutes of the study, the remainder being highly fragmented with values fluctuating between 90% and the instrument cut off level of 25%. The video showed a repeated but irregular pattern of apnoea, snoring, arousal, sitting up, falling asleep, and lying back into the supine position. From one such apnoea she failed to rouse sufficiently to resume breathing and suffered a cardiorespiratory arrest. Post mortem examination showed some coronary atheroma but, crucially, no occlusion, leading to the conclusion that the death was directly attributable to obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA).

Lungs, liver and spleen showed some congestion consistent with the post mortem diagnosis of acute cardiorespiratory failure.

The coroner initially expressed concern that the patient was not being directly observed. After discussion it was accepted that a sleep test is not monitoring in the usual sense but is an exercise in data collection performed either in hospital or at home for reasons of organisational convenience.

This recorded death directly resulting from OSA in combination with severe obesity is unlikely to be unique and may be unusual only in that it was captured on the video recording. In such extreme cases recognising the component of OSA may be difficult as the oximetry recording is erratic rather than the familiar “saw tooth” waveform. A number of mechanisms associating OSA with increased morbidity and mortality have been proposed, significantly obesity and ventilatory failure¹ and vascular disease.² However, this case demonstrates a causal connection.

Attributing unexpected deaths to cardiac events rather than to OSA may conceal a number of deaths directly caused by OSA.

S Pearce
University Hospital of North Durham, Durham DH1 5TW, UK; sarah.pearce@ndhcnt.northy.nhs.uk

P Sounders
Regional Medical Physics Department, University Hospital of North Durham, Durham DH1 5TW, UK

References
Infections, lymphomas, and metastases are unique causes of Pancoast's syndrome. The most common aetiological factor is non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Pancoast's syndrome resulting from metastatic renal cell carcinoma (RCC) has not previously been reported. We present the case of a metastatic Pancoast tumour in the left lung in a patient who had previously undergone resection for RCC.

A 49-year-old woman was admitted with a pain in the left shoulder radiating to the arm, which had been present for several months, eight years after excision of the left kidney for clear cell RCC. Computed tomographic scans of the chest and abdomen revealed a solitary irregular mass (4.5 cm) in the apical segment of the left lung adhering to the thoracic inlet with no evidence of local recurrence in the abdomen.

Extrapleural resection of the tumour with the apical segment of the lung was performed. Histological examination proved the metastatic origin of the tumour from RCC. Nine months after resection of the metastatic tumour the patient had a relapse in the left thoracic inlet. Residual left upper lobectomy with excision of ribs 1–4 and the infiltrated part of the brachial plexus was performed. Seven months later the patient underwent radiation therapy to the tumour bed and supraclavicular region because of metastases in the scalene nodes (total dose 60 Gy in 27 fractions over 41 days).

Twenty-five months after the first metastatic resection the patient's general condition deteriorated due to dissemination of the disease. Radiological examination showed several new foci in both lungs and a metastatic tumour in the brain. The patient died 31 months after the first thoracotomy and 11 years after nephrectomy.

We conclude that metastatic RCC should be considered as a possible cause of Pancoast's syndrome. The resection should be as radical as in NSCLC—if necessary involving the adjacent structures—which should have been done in our first operation.

T W Marjanski, W Rzyman, J Skokowski
Thoracic Surgery Department, Medical University of Gdansk, Poland; wrzyman@amg.gda.pl

References

BOOK REVIEW

The Clinician's Guide to Asthma

This is an easy to read and thorough guide to asthma which covers a wide range of topics from prevalence to treatment, pharmacology to pathology. The text is engaging and interesting. It is well illustrated with numerous pictures and diagrams that enhance its readability. The strength of this book lies in its clarity. Even the chapter on the pathophysiology of asthma can be read and understood by those who feel weak at the very mention of cytokines! It is also a contemporary text and provides a useful insight into emerging ideas and novel treatments in this field. The book is suited to those who wish to obtain a broad overview of the subject and would suit medical and MRCP students, respiratory trainees, and other health professionals involved in the care of the asthmatic patient.

Although the management of the asthmatic patient is covered in detail, this is not a handbook to guide individual patient care but is, instead, a concise and thoughtful review of the disease.

In summary, if asthma is not your primary field of interest and you were asked to give a talk on the subject tomorrow, you would be well advised to hunt out this book.

C M Richardson
Department of Respiratory Medicine, Glenfield Hospital, Groby Road, Leicester LE3 9QP, UK; catherine.richardson@tyne007.freeserve.co.uk

CORRECTION

Montelukast and inhaled budesonide in mild to moderate asthma

In the paper entitled “Effect of montelukast added to inhaled budesonide on control of mild to moderate asthma” by MJ Vaquerizo et al which appeared in the March issue of Thorax (2003;58:204–11), there is an error in the first sentence of the abstract which should read “Proinflammatory leukotrienes, which are not completely inhibited by inhaled corticosteroids, may contribute to asthmatic problems”. The publishers apologise for this error.
Publication of complex dataset

E H Walters

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