hilar lymphadenopathy and pulmonary lesions (figure 1). Pancreas biopsies revealed chronic pancreatitis. Accessory salivary gland and coeliac adenopathy biopsies showed non-caseating giant-cell epithelioid granuloma. The tuberculin purified protein derivative test and the Quantiferon assay were both negative. Laboratory analysis revealed a polyclonal hypergammaglobulinaemia with IgG level at 55 g/l; serum IgG4 level was increased at 6.8 g/l (normal<0.8 g/l), white blood cell count revealed a lymphopenia (1000 mm$^3$/l) and ACE was within the normal range.

Because of the histological picture of non-tuberculonous granulomas, and mediastinal lymph nodes with pulmonary involvement on chest CT, sarcoidosis associated with an IgG4+ MOLPS was diagnosed. Corticosteroids (1 mg/kg/day) led to a dramatic improvement in the general and digestive manifestations within a 1-year follow-up.

AIP is a form of chronic pancreatitis characterized by a high serum IgG4 concentration and abundant IgG4-bearing plasma cell infiltration in the pancreatic lesion. This entity has been reported to be associated with a variety of extrapancreatic lesions. It is generally accepted that this form of pancreatitis is a part of a multi-systemic clinical syndrome, and this disease was redefined as ‘IgG4-positive multi-organ lymphoproliferative syndrome’.1

Recently, Tsushima et al$^3$ compared the clinicopathological features of pulmonary lesions in 19 patients with AIP and 8 patients with sarcoidosis; 17 of the 19 patients with AIP showed bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy, while 8 showed pulmonary nodules. IgG4-positive plasma cells were identified in the pulmonary lesions of patients with AIP. Our patient presented an authentic chronic pancreatitis with a significant increase in serum IgG4 level. She fulfilled the revised diagnostic criteria for AIP.$^4$ Because of the presence of pulmonary lesions and hilar lymphadenopathies, salivary gland and coeliac adenopathies were biopsied, and they both revealed non-caseating epithelioid cell granulomas. Although sarcoidosis is uncommon in the elderly, the presence of disseminated granulomatous lesions led us to suspect sarcoidosis. However, it is difficult to determine whether our 80-year-old patient has an IgG4-related disease with systemic granulomatous lesions or an association of AIP with true sarcoidosis.

To our knowledge, such an association of AIP with granulomatous lesions mimicking sarcoidosis has never been reported previously in the literature, and this enlarges the spectrum of IgG4-related disease.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Gender differences in COPD: are women more susceptible to smoking effects than men?

We read the paper by Serheim et al$^5$ with interest since possible clinical bias with regard to sex and disease in terms of diagnosis and treatment is clearly an important issue. The main problem with comparing the effect of a disease such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) between the two sexes is how one expresses the lung function deficit so that the data for the two sexes can be correctly analysed together.

We believe the method used by Serheim et al introduces a sex bias that may be incorrectly influencing their result. The authors used percentage predicted to express the degree of abnormality and, depending on the equations used, this may bias the result with regard to sex and age.2 Using the equations used by Serheim et al,$^5$ the scatter about the predicted value is the same for both sexes although the absolute predicted values for men are higher. This means that a man and a woman with forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV$1$) values at equivalent deviation from predicted in population terms—for example, 1.645 standard deviations below predicted (equivalent to the 5th centile)—will have quite different percentage predicted values. Thus, for men of 1.80 m and women of 1.65 m (average height of the authors’ prediction equations$^5$) at the age of 25 years, the FEV$1$ values at the 5th centile are 86.3% and 83.7% of predicted, respectively, and at the age of 70 they are 81.7% and 76.7% of predicted, respectively. In the paper by Serheim et al the mean height of their subjects is not given but, assuming the above values and using the mean ages of the groups in table 1 in the paper, the 5th centile FEV$1$ values would be at 82.5% and 76.6% predicted for the men and women, respectively, with COPD and 84.2% and 80.9% predicted for those without COPD.

This demonstrates how percentage predicted falsely suggests that subjects with equivalently low FEV$1$ values in population terms appear to be different, with a bias towards women having apparently worse values than men. This bias is greater in older subjects and those with worse lung function. When using the ECCS prediction equations, this effect is still present but is much less than that seen with the equations used by Serheim et al.3 This bias, using percentage predicted with the authors’ prediction equations automatically makes low results for women appear worse than equivalently low results for men. We do not believe the paper by Serheim et al has proved that women are more susceptible to smoking effects and their conclusion could well be an artefact based on the incorrect method used for expressing lung function abnormality. We suggest that the authors should rework their data with statistically valid methodology with their equations, such as using standardised residuals$^6$ or centile values, and perhaps verify this with the generic equations of Stanjevic et al in order to determine if women are truly more susceptible than men to the effects of smoking.

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REFERENCES
Utility of cytopathology in diagnosis and molecular testing of lung cancer

We read with interest the editorial by Booton et al on advances in the treatment and diagnosis of non-small cell lung cancer. Recently published best practice guidelines for pathology recommend the provision of as precise a diagnosis as possible, with optimization of specimen use. We advocate the utility of cytopathology in this regard and share our experience of the diagnostic potential and the range of ancillary tests possible on respiratory-related cytology specimens.

During a 20-month period (1 September 2009 to 30 April 2011), 227 patients were diagnosed with lung cancer at our centre, 162 of whom (264 samples) had malignant cytology from a range of exfoliative (bronchial brushings, washings and lavages; pleural fluid) and fine needle aspiration samples, the latter encompassing transbronchial and transeosophageal ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration of mediastinal lymph nodes and lung. Patients had one to four samples each. Morphological diagnosis of keratinising squamous cell carcinoma could be made with confidence without the need for immunocytochemistry, and in experienced hands, cytological appearances of small cell carcinoma are also characteristic. Subtyping of other carcinomas was undertaken by means of immunocytochemistry performed on agar cell blocks, material permitting (table 1).

A morphological diagnosis of non-small cell carcinoma not otherwise specified, due to insufficient material for immunotyping, may still be clinically useful depending on other clinical and staging information. If required, extra material can be requested for further subtyping.

Epidermal growth factor receptor mutation testing was requested in 36 cases, with mutations identified in six patients. Three tests failed due to insufficient DNA. In some cases where testing was not possible due to insufficient sample, direct communication with the treating clinician was undertaken to request more material, for example, pleural fluid. Testing for ALK-EML4 fusion was performed in one case.

The strategic use and triage of cytopathological material enable the maximum diagnostic and therapeutic information to be obtained. This may entail using all of the material in a sample for ancillary tests without producing traditional diagnostic slides, when the diagnosis has already been established in preceding samples. Close collaboration with

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