may be to use this as a covariate in case-control studies and examine whether risk is modified. This would require that cases and controls had appropriate genetic material available for analysis and would probably require a prospective study.

Mark Weatherall

Correspondence to Dr Mark Weatherall, Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Department of Medicine, PB 7343, Wellington South, Wellington 6242, New Zealand; mark.weatherall@otago.ac.nz

Competing interests None.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; not externally peer reviewed.

Accepted 24 August 2010
Published Online First 14 October 2010

Thorax 2011;**66**:542–543.
doi:10.1136/thx.2010.149765

REFERENCES

1. **Weatherall M**, Wijesinghe M, Perrin K, *et al*. Meta-analysis of the risk of mortality with salmeterol and the effect of concomitant inhaled corticosteroid therapy. *Thorax* 2010;**65**:39–43.
2. **Williamson PA**, Short PM, McKinlay L, *et al*. β -agonist safety and the elephant in the room? *Thorax* 2011;**66**:542.

Transbronchial needle aspiration in the diagnosis of mediastinal amyloidosis

We read with interest the pulmonary puzzle by Khor *et al*¹ on mediastinal lymph node amyloidosis diagnosed by direct real-time endobronchial ultrasound-guided (EBUS) transbronchial needle aspiration (TBNA). The development of EBUS-TBNA is improving the diagnostic yield of mediastinal lymphadenopathy.² However, we offer some comments about the diagnostic approach used in the case described.

First, in our opinion, conventional TBNA continues to have a significant value in diagnosing mediastinal node involvement, especially in cases of lymph nodes with a short axis >1 cm that are readily accessible.³ The potential advantages of TBNA over EBUS-TBNA are the lower cost, routine availability, ease of mastery, reduced need for patient sedation and the possibility of using histology needles that allow acquisition of a core of tissue, improving diagnostic sensitivity for other lesions such as tuberculosis, lymphoma and sarcoidosis.³ Our group reported the first case of mediastinal amyloidosis diagnosed by TBNA using a histology TBNA needle.⁴ In our opinion, according to the characteristics of the patient described and CT chest images, the safest and most cost-effective probe that was indicated in this case was TBNA using a histology needle. Second, there is a previous report in the literature of mediastinal amyloidosis diagnosis made

with EBUS-TBNA⁵ so the report was not, as the authors stated, the first published case. Finally, we agree with the authors that, although mediastinoscopy is still considered the 'gold standard' diagnostic approach for mediastinal nodal amyloidosis, conventional TBNA sampling has value and should be considered as a less costly alternative that is universal and accessible to any bronchoscopist compared with EBUS-TBNA. In fact, it should be considered the first step in the diagnostic sequence. The debate over the role of conventional TBNA in the era of EBUS remains unresolved.

Virginia Leiro-Fernández, Maribel Botana-Rial, Cristina Represas, Alberto Fernández-Villar

Investigation Group in Respiratory and Infectious diseases, Pulmonary Department, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Vigo (CHUVI), Instituto de investigación Biomédica de Vigo (IBIV), Spain

Correspondence to Virginia Leiro-Fernández, Pulmonary Department, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Vigo c/ Pizarro, n 22. 36204 Vigo, Pontevedra, Spain; virginia.leiro.fernandez@sergas.es

Competing interests None.

Patient consent Obtained.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; not externally peer reviewed.

Accepted 6 May 2010
Published Online First 17 August 2010

Thorax 2011;**66**:543. doi:10.1136/thx.2010.138628

REFERENCES

1. **Khor YH**, Steinfert DP, Buchanan MR, *et al*. A 69-year-old smoker with mediastinal and hilar lymphadenopathy. *Thorax* 2010;**65**:132–8.
2. **Varela-Lema L**, Fernández-Villar A, Ruano-Ravina A. Effectiveness and safety of endobronchial ultrasound-transbronchial needle aspiration: a systematic review. *Eur Respir J* 2009;**33**:1156–64.
3. **Patel NM**, Pohlman A, Husain A, *et al*. Conventional transbronchial needle aspiration decreases the rate of surgical sampling of intrathoracic lymphadenopathy. *Chest* 2007;**131**:773–8.
4. **Leiro V**, Fernández-Villar A, Bandrés R, *et al*. Primary amyloidosis involving mediastinal lymph nodes: diagnosis by transbronchial needle aspiration. *Respiration* 2008;**76**:218–20.
5. **Fujiwara T**, Yasufuku K, Nakajima T, *et al*. Primary amyloidosis involving mediastinal lymph nodes diagnosed by EBUS-TBNA. *Respir Med* 2009;**2**:51–3.

Implementing the change in National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidance on airflow obstruction grading in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

The updated National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) guidelines¹ and the draft national strategy

for COPD² have recommended a change in the classification of airflow obstruction severity to align them with international classifications. NICE's 2004 guidelines recognised that disease severity is not the same as the severity of airflow obstruction and has recommended using other measures such as the Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnoea scale, exacerbation frequency and multicomponent indices.³ However, UK primary care has been encouraged to code disease severity into mild, moderate and severe COPD based on lung function alone in line with NICE's 2004 guidance on airflow obstruction.

The code for COPD is thus H3; H36 is mild COPD; H37 is moderate COPD and H38 is severe COPD.

A person with COPD and an forced expiratory volume in 1 s of 42% of predicted has until now been coded as having moderate COPD; according to NICE 2010 they should now be coded as severe airflow obstruction. However, codes do not exist for mild, moderate, severe and very severe airflow obstruction. Therefore, for both patients and primary clinicians we have a communication problem and a coding problem. Clear guidance is needed on how the disease/airflow obstruction severity should be coded on primary care records without any conflicting or confusing advice.

Perhaps the answer is to abolish the codes for mild moderate and severe COPD and for new codes for airflow obstruction based on GOLD stages 1–4 to be generated. For practical purposes of classifying COPD severity, for example, for deciding the frequency of reviews, the MRC dyspnoea scale could replace H36–8 as markers of disease severity. The MRC scale is already being recorded in primary care. In future, COPD severity codes should be based on multicomponent indices, at present a suitable index for primary care has not been chosen. The NICE guidelines recommend the use of the BODE index when its component items are available, the need for the six minute walking test will make this impractical for routine use in primary care and there is insufficient evidence to approve newer indices such as the ADO⁴ and DOSE.⁵

Action is required now to address both the coding and communication issues so that the sensible advice from NICE can be implemented without causing confusion in primary care and distress to patients.

Rupert C M Jones,¹ Kevin Gruffydd-Jones,² David B Price³

¹Peninsula Medical School, Respiratory Research Unit, Plymouth, UK; ²Box Surgery, London Road, Corsham, UK; ³University of Aberdeen, Department of General Practice and Primary Care, Aberdeen, UK

Correspondence to Dr Rupert C M Jones, Peninsula Medical School, Room N21, 1 Davy Road, Plymouth PL6 8BX, UK; rupert.jones@pms.ac.uk

Competing interests None to declare.