

AUTHOR'S REPLY Dr Trevisani and colleagues suggest that the routine washings taken at fiberoptic bronchoscopy is not worthwhile in the diagnosis of lung cancer. In his results he cites that seven out of 32 patients (22%) in the group without endoscopic evidence of malignancy (group B) had positive washings when biopsy gave negative results. This would mean that these seven patients would have undergone a further investigation for a diagnosis. Also washings actually gave a higher yield in their group B than did biopsy (59% compared with 53%). They go on to state that post-bronchoscopy sputum may be useful because it gave the only positive result in 10 out of 47 patients (21%), six of whom were in group B, and that this was statistically significant. According to these figures, washings are slightly superior to both post-bronchoscopy sputum and biopsy specimens in terms of percentage yield in group B, and far less time consuming given that 109 sputum samples had to be examined in 47 patients to provide 57 positive results. We believe that these results support our view that washings should be done routinely.

We are not surprised that the improvement in yield with washings does not reach statistical significance because the numbers concerned are small (in fact, the yield from washings reported by Dr Trevisani and colleagues is better than ours). Our point, however, was that for maximum diagnostic yield during bronchoscopy all three procedures should be performed.

The results reported by Dr Semple also show that, even though tumours were seen bronchoscopically, cytology gave the only positive result in a proportion of cases. One of the reasons why our study was initiated was the diversity of cytological techniques being used by different bronchoscopists in the same district who sent samples to the same laboratory. Our aim was to determine the best combination of techniques to produce a standardised protocol throughout the district so that future analysis could be simplified. We would certainly welcome collaboration or comparison with other respiratory units—especially, as Dr Semple suggests, with regard to audit.

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Transcarinal needle aspiration in the diagnosis of mediastinal adenitis in a patient infected with the human immunodeficiency virus

Dr G J Serda and colleagues report that transcarinal needle aspiration is useful in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in a patient with HIV infection (May 1990;45:414-5). Needle aspiration of cervical lymph nodes has also been found to be useful in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in populations with a high incidence of tuberculosis, with or without³ HIV infection. We have found needle aspiration of cervical lymph nodes to be useful in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in two patients with HIV infection.

A 26 year old male intravenous drug user, known to be infected with HIV, presented with a two week history of cough, fever, and rapidly enlarging bilateral cervical lymphadenopathy. There was no past history of

tuberculosis. His sputum was smear positive for acid fast bacilli. Needle aspiration of 0.1 ml of pus from a cervical lymph node showed acid fast bacilli on the smear and grew *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

A 43 year old man presented with a three month history of fever and weight loss. There was extensive cervical, axillary, and paraortic lymphadenopathy. A clinical diagnosis of lymphoma was considered. A cervical lymph node biopsy and aspiration were performed. Smears of the needle aspirate showed acid fast bacilli, identified on culture as *M tuberculosis*. A subsequent test for HIV gave a positive result, though he was not in any high risk group.

In both cases a drop of needle aspirate was used to prepare smears for Ziehl-Nielsen staining and cytological examination. The aspirate was inoculated directly on to Lowenstein-Jensen medium and the syringe and needle were flushed out with Kirschner's medium.

Lymph node aspiration is less invasive for the patient than open lung biopsy and safer for the surgeon. It is a simple and quick investigation which may provide a rapid diagnosis of infection with acid fast bacilli in HIV patients with lymphadenopathy.

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- 1 Dominguez A, Pena JM, Gonzalez JJ, et al. The spectrum of lymphadenopathy in HIV-positive patients. Prospective analysis of 45 cases. *Rev Clin Esp* 1989;184:57-60.
- 2 Lau SK, Wei WJ, Hsu C, Engzell UCG. Fine needle aspiration biopsy of tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy. *Aust NZ J Surg* 1988;58:947-50.
- 3 Singh JP, Chaturvedi NK, Das A. Role of fine needle aspiration cytology in the diagnosis of tubercular lymphadenitis. *Indian J Pathol Microbiol* 1989;32:100-4.

AUTHOR'S REPLY We thank Dr Sheldon and colleagues for their interest in our paper. They report the diagnosis of tuberculous infection of cervical lymph nodes by means of percutaneous fine needle aspiration in two patients infected with HIV.

During the last 24 months we have studied 17 patients with tuberculous cervical adenitis. Material from percutaneous fine needle aspiration provided the diagnosis in five patients, none of whom was infected with HIV. Despite this low sensitivity we believe that this procedure is an important first step that may allow a rapid diagnosis in patients with suspected tuberculosis and enlarged peripheral lymphadenopathy. It is important, however, to be aware of the reduced specificity of smears from needle aspirates in children and HIV positive patients, in whom infection of lymph nodes with non-tuberculous mycobacteria is more frequent than in HIV negative adults.^{1,2} A definite diagnosis of tuberculous adenitis is only provided by identification of *M tuberculosis* on culture, and this may take several weeks.

We agree that peripheral lymph node aspiration may overcome the need for a surgical approach in the management of superficial tuberculous lymphadenitis.³

Our report was intended to illustrate the use of a flexible transbronchial needle passed through a fiberoptic bronchoscope to sample deep mediastinal nodes for the diagnosis of

tuberculous adenitis. This removed the need for surgery.

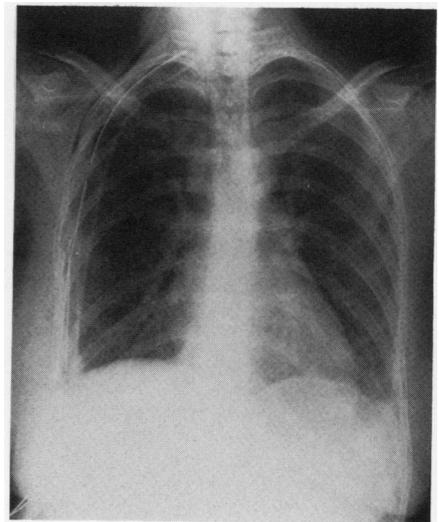
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- 1 Anonymous. Scrofula today [editorial]. *Lancet* 1983;i:335-6.
- 2 American Thoracic Society. Mycobacterioses and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1987;136:492-6.
- 3 Campbell IA. The treatment of superficial tuberculous lymphadenitis. *Tubercle* 1990; 71:1-3.

Horner's syndrome occurring as a complication of pleurectomy

There have been six recorded cases of Horner's syndrome following insertion of an intercostal chest drain (the latest having been reported by Campbell and colleagues in *Thorax*¹). I have recently seen a 19 year old woman complaining of a small right pupil and drooping of the right eyelid.

Nine months previously, while 16 weeks' pregnant, she had undergone right parietal pleurectomy under general anaesthesia for recurrent right pneumothorax with the insertion of both apical and basal chest drains. Afterwards she complained of mild drooping of her right eyelid and a small right pupil but was told that this was likely to be due to the anaesthetic. These eye problems persisted after the birth of her baby and she was referred to the neurology clinic. On examination she had a meiotic right pupil that was reactive to light, a very mild ptosis on the right, but no discernible enophthalmos. The diagnosis of Horner's syndrome was made. The postoperative apical chest drain had been placed at the level of the right first rib where the sympathetic chain is separated from the parietal pleura by a thin fascial layer called the endothoracic fascia (figure).² This woman's Horner's syndrome was presumably caused by the apical drain pressing on the sympathetic chain and made more likely by the absence of the cushioning effect of the parietal pleura. We suggest that apical drains should be placed no higher than the third rib



Chest radiograph showing the postoperative apical chest drain at the level of the right first rib.

posteriorly as the lowest fibres of the sympathetic tract exit with the second thoracic nerve.³

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- 1 Campbell P, Neil T, Wake PN. Horner's syndrome caused by an intercostal chest drain. *Thorax* 1989;44:305-6.
- 2 Fleischman JA, Bullock JD, Rosset JS, Beck RW. Iatrogenic Horner's syndrome secondary to chest tube thoracostomy. *J Clin Neuro-ophthamol* 1983;3:205-10.
- 3 Bertino RE, Wesbey GE, Johnson RJ. Horner syndrome occurring as a complication of chest tube placement. *Radiology* 1987;164:745.

Malignant carcinoid tumour of the oesophagus

Dr AR Ready and colleagues (July 1989;44:594-6) review the seven patients with malignant carcinoid tumours of the oesophagus reported since 1969, almost all of whom rapidly died with widespread metastases. Our case was the only one of this series to show a "benign" course.¹ The tumour was located in the middle and lower part of the oesophagus, measured 7 × 2 cm, and had with a local lymph node metastasis at the time of resection. Numerous mitoses were seen (10-20/10 high power fields) and the cells had abundant dense core, membrane bound granules.

It is now five years since a subtotal oesophagectomy and upper gastrectomy with gastro-oesophageal anastomosis was carried out in this patient. He received no additional treatment and repeated oesophagoscopy and computed tomography have shown no recurrence or metastases. A renal cell carcinoma (5 cm diameter, clear cell type) was discovered two years ago incidentally and a left nephrectomy performed. The patient, now 81 years old, is alive and well. He illustrates the unexpected behaviour of carcinoid tumours, for which there is no reliable prognostic criteria. Tumours in the oesophagus, as in this case, may have a relatively indolent course, supporting an aggressive surgical policy as with gastric carcinoid tumours.² Carcinoid tumours are, however, often associated with malignant neoplasia at other sites.

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- 1 Siegal A, Swartz A. Malignant carcinoid of oesophagus. *Histopathology* 1986;10:761-5.
- 2 Day DW. *Biopsy pathology of the oesophagus, stomach and duodenum*. London: Chapman and Hall, 1986:142-5.
- 3 Moertel CG, Dockerty MB, Judd ES. Carcinoid tumors of the vermiform appendix. *Cancer* 1968;21:270-8.

BOOK NOTICE

Thoracic Surgical Techniques. Edited by F Wells and BB Milstein. (Pp 280; £80.) East Kilbride: Harcourt, 1990. ISBN 0 7020 1239 4.

In the small world of general thoracic surgery, operative techniques are often handed from generation to generation, and rarely appear in print. This beautifully illustrated book describes the surgical traditions in one highly respected centre as they have evolved and are now practised. It covers chest wall, tracheal, and pulmonary surgery and a full range of oesophageal procedures. As well as the common operations, the latter includes treatment of leiomyoma, management of perforation, and the use of the colon in oesophageal replacement. The descriptions of lung resections, particularly segmentectomies, are classics of their type, and would reward study by surgeons of any level of experience. There are good chapters on decortication, thoracoplasty, and bronchopleural fistula. Operations are discussed in a very clear, step by step fashion. There is a heartening emphasis on sound technique; stapling devices are largely eschewed, for which the authors are to be congratulated. The authors readily admit that they have described the practice at a single centre, and therein lies the major weakness—this is a very "traditional" book. The usual thoracotomy incisions are covered, but do not include the currently popular muscle sparing techniques. There is no mention of jet ventilation in tracheal surgery or of cricopharyngeal myotomy after excision of a pharyngeal pouch. The absence of references to further reading worsens the effect of the single minded approach. Despite these criticisms, because of the quality of the step by step descriptions and the excellent illustrations, this book can be recommended to anyone training in or practising thoracic surgery. It should be regarded as an accompaniment to an up to date textbook or to a thorough familiarity with the current publications.—JHD

Other book notices appear on page 45.

NOTICES

Course on asthma treatment

A NATO-ASI course entitled "Asthma treatment: a multidisciplinary approach" will be held on 19-29 May 1991 at the Centro Ettore Majorana, Erice-Trapani, Italy. For information please contact Professor Dario Olivieri, Department of Respiratory Disease, University of Parma School of Medicine, Ospedale Rasori, 43100 Parma, Italy.

British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology

The British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology will be holding its annual meeting at Regent's College, London, on 4-6 September 1991. Further information may be obtained from Miss Sharon Pidgeon, Conference Associates and Services BSACI, Congress House, 55 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 7RE (tel 071 486 0531, fax 071 935 7559).

Workshop on hypertrophic osteoarthropathy

The first international workshop on hypertrophic osteoarthropathy will be held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, on 8-11 September 1991 (deadline for abstracts 15 May). For further details contact Dr Marco Matucci-Cerinic, Istituto di Clinica Medica IV, Università di Firenze, Viale Pieraccini 18, 50139 Florence, Italy.