DOT for all patients with smear-positive pulmonary TB in London?

Supervised drug taking is frequently seen as the answer to rising levels of tuberculosis. Djuretic et al advocate directly observed therapy (DOT) for all patients with smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis in London. At first sight, the evidence of instituting DOT in New York City appears especially impressive, with a 21% reduction in case rates and 39% decrease in drug resistant isolates. However, these reductions occurred at the same time, as close attention was paid to drug regimens, the use of drug combinations, increased staffing levels, and the payment of incentives combined with the threat of imprisonment for persistent defaulter.

The proportion of cases of tuberculosis in London that have recently been transmitted has been estimated at 14.4%. This is very low compared with 46% in New York City. The decreased incidence of tuberculosis in New York City was achieved entirely within groups where recent transmission was suspected. Over the same time period there was a 22% increased incidence among foreign born persons. Such people have contributed most to the recent increased incidence of tuberculosis in London.

Randomised controlled trials have shown that direct observation either by a healthcare worker or family member does not improve treatment completion rates when compared with self-administered treatment. Furthermore, even with supervised drug taking, patients can still fail to complete treatment. In one study in Denver, 18% missed two consecutive weeks of treatment, continued treatment for more than 30 days beyond the expected date of completion because of defaulting, or were imprisoned as a threat to public health. In a review of randomised controlled trials to promote adherence to tuberculosis treatment, observed therapy and treatment adherence. Selective DOT is a part of this programme, but we would emphasise that each patient should be treated as an individual and treatment should be tailored to his or her needs.

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Guidelines on prevention of venous thromboembolism during long haul flights

The guidelines’ drawn up on prevention of venous thromboembolism and long haul flights should be welcomed, though seen in the light of incomplete evidence. We would like to draw attention to several points.

Scurr et al looked prospectively at a group aged over 50 years undergoing long haul travel from which anyone with recognised risk factors was excluded, putting such individuals into a low risk group for venous thromboembolism. Twelve of 116 people who were randomised to the “no stocking” group were diagnosed with symptomatic calf deep vein thrombosis after their long haul travel. None of the group randomised to wear compression stockings developed deep vein thrombosis. Even if we take this surprising finding at face value, we are left with the
question: what is the clinical significance of asymptomatic calf deep vein thrombosis in a low risk population? It is far from clear in such a low risk group that we need to treat such events, which weakens any guideline aimed at prevention. Unlike a postoperative patient, the traveler is mobile before and after flight as well as potentially during it.

Furthermore, considering the uncertainty of the evidence, it would be wise to advise passengers of potential side effects from our recommendations. We are not aware that calf deep vein thrombosis occurred in four individuals (3%) wearing support tights recommended for low risk passengers. It is also a shame that no study has looked at the effect of lifestyle measures such as mobility and hydration, and for this reason we avoided didactic advice while awaiting further evidence. Our recommendations were that physicians may wish to recommend stockings or non-elasticated long socks in patients at increased risk of venous thromboembolism. The physician’s decision will depend on individual circumstances, including patient preference.

Secondly, Drs Campbell and Rayner raise the issue of superficial thromboembolitis which developed in 3% of passengers who wore below knee elastic compression stockings. The significance of this result, as indicated by the confidence intervals, is unclear, and our recommendations did not include such stockings. Rather, we suggested the possible use of non-elasticated long socks which are less likely to compress varicose veins in the knee region.

Thirdly, we agree that further studies are required to examine the effects of lifestyle measures such as mobility and hydration, and our guidelines recommended further research into this area. With regard to the possible morbidity associated with a single tablet of low dose aspirin, we consider that this is likely to be very small. Finally, regarding passengers on oral contraception, we have made it clear that the risk is not equal with all forms of contraception, and physicians and passengers will have to make their own decisions in the light of available evidence and individual circumstances.

The process of producing these guidelines was aimed at prevention. Unlike a postoperative patient, the traveler is mobile before and after flight as well as potentially during it. Furthermore, considering the uncertainty of the evidence, it would be wise to advise passengers of potential side effects from our recommendations. It is also a shame that no study has looked at the effect of lifestyle measures such as mobility and hydration, and for this reason we avoided didactic advice while awaiting further evidence. Our recommendations were that physicians may wish to recommend stockings or non-elasticated long socks in patients at increased risk of venous thromboembolism. The physician’s decision will depend on individual circumstances, including patient preference.

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We are not aware of any factor that could account for the increased incidence of CF in the population studied. There is no evidence to suggest the selection of CFTR mutation carriers among Albanian immigrants to our region. We did not note any selection bias in the cases we observed. While in the parentage and geographical provenance of immigrants from Albania, since couples were unrelated and came from different regions of the country. The suggestion that parents of Albanian newborn infants with CF emigrated because of the knowledge of being a carrier or because of a prenatal diagnosis can be excluded both on the basis of patients’ anamnesis and considering the poor status of the Albanian health system.

Available publications on Albanian emigration following the political and social upheaval of the early 1990s do not provide any information relating to migratory patterns based on certain geographical zones, familial origins, or cultural level, and show a weak correlation between intention to emigrate and income. The absence of factors which could have biased the results of our study allow us to hypothesise that there is a high incidence of CF in Albanian people. For a long time, Albania had no external migratory fluctuations and had closed social structures with a high prevalence of carriers of the CFTR gene in the Albanian population.

Our data call attention to the necessity of studying the incidence of CF among Albanian newborns in the Albanian community residing in Tuscany. We analysed the records for the period from 1 July 1991 to 31 December 2001 contained in the database of 36,379 infants born in the last 10 years followed up in 1/3419 in the USA to 1/2500 in the UK and 1/4700 in Italy. According to Lewis, the highest incidence of CF can vary from 1/450 (95% confidence intervals 95% CI) 1.76 to 1.653) (95% CI) 1.534 to 1.977) point estimate ratio 10.12 (95% CI 2.67 to 3.78: p=0.0009). The four Albanian infants with CF were born to parents who were unrelated and who came from different geographical zones of Albania.

To define the incidence of CF correctly it is important that the study is based on a well defined, large population belonging to a precise geographical area and that it covers a sufficiently long period of time. We are confident that we have analysed an entire population of immigrants in a well defined geographical zone over a period of 10 years. The CF cases were diagnosed using an appropriate screening programme with good sensitivity.

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video assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) will have a role in a limited number of patients with empyema, but do not consider it first line treatment. The major limitation of VATS is that it is highly dependent on the skill of the operator and poor results in some centres were reported at the recent American Thoracic Society meeting. Good paediatric practitioners will be limited to a few major centres in the UK.

One of the strengths of our study was that we obtained excellent results using urokinase in a multicentre trial with very variable previous experience of the technique. Sit and colleagues should note that, of the five patients who had surgery in our study, three were in the control group; the need for surgery in the urokinase group was therefore only 6.6%. Our single centre experience (Oxford) of 69 consecutive patients with empyema treated with urokinase is a median post intervention length of hospital stay of 3 days (range 3–13) with only one patient needing surgical intervention (1.5%). These data should be useful in the power calculations needed before a comparative randomised trial of VATS versus urokinase is commenced.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Childhood Respiratory Infections


When opening a new book, a logical first place to start is the Table of Contents. Here one is immediately struck by the lack of logical order of the chapters. The topics covered suggest they were chosen by the authors to match their interests rather than in a concerted effort to cover subjects of importance or of recent interest in the field. Some newer topics appear to be missing—for example, there is no obvious treatment of metapneumovirus. Some “specialist” areas are covered—for example, “Respiratory infections following haematopoietic stem cell transplantation in children”—whereas others that might be expected such as mycobacterial infections appear to be missing. In fact, most of the important areas in childhood respiratory infections are covered in this book; it is just a challenge to find some of them.

The chapters themselves are generally easy to read and informative. I particularly liked the simple and separate descriptions of the roles of the innate and adaptive immune systems, together with non-immune factors in host defence that were included in the early chapters. The “Key points for clinical practice” included at the end of each chapter are likely to be particularly useful for most readers. The information in the chapters is up to date and strikes a nice balance between providing sufficiently detailed information to satisfy the informed reader and presenting important concepts simply enough to be understandable to the less well informed. The references are extensive and up to date.

Overall, this is an easy to read and informative book that should be of great interest to practising physicians, paediatricians, respiratory trainees, and medical undergraduates.

P D Sly

Clinicians’ Guide to Sleep Medicine


Those unfamiliar with the subject might be forgiven for thinking that sleep medicine is synonymous with obstructive sleep apnoea. However, in his excellent new book Professor Douglas demonstrates that disordered sleep can be caused by a surprisingly diverse range of diseases and environmental factors.

The book is well laid out, attractive, and not too thick! The material is covered comprehensively, in a style that is easily readable, using language that is clear and concise. The text is broken up into “bite size” chunks with numerous figures and illustrations interspersed throughout. Each topic is extensively referenced and suggestions for further reading have been included at various points for those interested in delving deeper.

Broadly speaking, the book is divided into two main sections. The first half concentrates on the causes of excessive daytime sleepiness with OSA and narcolepsy being addressed in great detail. The chapter on investigation of the sleepy patient is very useful and examines the role and scope of different tests. Management protocols are suggested and the author includes tips from his own clinical practice.

The second part of the book looks at many disparate issues in sleep. Topics discussed in this section include insomnia, circadian rhythms disorders (including jet lag and shift work), snoring, and miscellaneous causes of sleep disturbance. There is a particular emphasis on COPD and nocturnal asthma. The final chapter briefly reviews a selection of other medical conditions, the more noteworthy ones being neuromuscular disease, obesity hypoventilation syndrome, and Cheyne-Stokes respiration in heart failure.

I enjoyed reading this book and wholeheartedly recommend it to anyone (especially respiratory trainees) wishing to acquire a practical up to date understanding of the rapidly developing specialty of sleep medicine. Even those with years of experience in the field are likely to derive benefit and the later sections are relevant to all doctors.

M Chandri