syndrome in extensive haemangioma of the tongue and lip in a newborn infant.  

Thirdly, the subclinical goitres reported in the literature have not been uniformly defined in relation to the proportion of the thyroid gland within the thorax. Therefore, it is rather difficult to compare the sizes and the results of reproductive function in subclinical goitres. For the last decade, we and others have chosen to refer to any goitre in which more than 50% of its mass is inferior to the thoracic inlet as subclinical.

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Accepted 27 July 1998


Anaphylactoid reaction to hydroxycovalamin with tolerance of cyanocobalamin

Sir,

A patient with an anaphylactoid reaction to hydroxycovalamin but good tolerance of cyanocobalamin is described, which empha-
sizes the usefulness of challenge tests in cases of allergic or pseudoallergic reactions.

A 33-year-old woman with a history of Crohn’s disease developed subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord due to vitamin B12 deficiency. Replacement therapy with hydroxycovalamin was established at a dose of 10 mg intramuscularly every month with no problems for more than a year. In the second year, 2 hours after a dose of the patient developed generalised urticaria and angioedema with involvement of the upper airway. Prick and intradermal tests performed with 5 mg/ml and 100 μg/ml of hydroxycoula-

Salvage angioplasty following failed thrombolysis

Sir,

Dr M. Mahy and Jennings are correct to point out the dilemmas facing physicians responsi-

ble for the further management of patients with acute myocardial infarction and apparent

course to respond to thrombolytic therapy. The lack of evidence supporting any particular management strategy is surprising given that up to 50% of patients fail to respond to thrombolytic therapy in the first few hours and that persistent ST segment elevation following acute myocardial infarc-
tion (AMI) is clearly associated with poor outcome. Purcell et al. demonstrated a mortality of 18.2% in unselected patients with AMI and <50% resolution of ST segment elevation in the worst lead 60 minutes after the initiation of thrombolytic therapy. A study of the patient revealed a mortality of 17.5% in patients with <30% resolution of the summed ST segment elevation in leads reflecting the infarct zone. Even though it is frequently stated that such electrocardiographic (ECC) features are not 100% sensitive or specific for persistent arte-

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Accepted 27 July 1998

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doi: 10.1136/pgmj.74.877.702

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