LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Medical restrictions to driving: the awareness of patients and doctors

EDITOR—Kelly et al’s study of knowledge of medical restrictions on driving reveals worrying deficits in doctors’ knowledge.1 This accords with results of previous studies concerning knowledge of psychiatrists, but contrasts with a comparable study of knowledge2 after dissemination of the Driving Vehicle Licence Authority’s (DVLA) “at a glance guide to the current medical standards of fitness to drive.” However, only 32% of the sample of 89 psychiatrists were aware of DVLA regulations on late dementia, suggesting that ignorance can be countered by educational campaigns. However, even this study revealed inadequate knowledge of GMC guidelines. We believe that junior trainees have least knowledge of guidelines, and it is important that doctors consider whether any of the patient’s medical conditions impact on their fitness to drive.

We would agree with Dr Morgan that making driving regulations a specific topic for examination in Membership curricula may increase doctors’ awareness. However, undergraduate education should be the main priority. That way all doctors will learn to ask about driving as part of the routine social history and, as a result, consider whether any of the patient’s medical conditions impact on their fitness to drive.

2 Medical Advisory Branch of the DVLA. At a glance guide to the current medical standards of fitness to drive. Swansea: DVLA, 1993.

Fish odour syndrome

EDITOR—We read with interest the excellent review article on fish odour syndrome (trimethylaminuria) by Rehman.2 However the author does not address the clinical relevance of trimethylaminuria (TMA-uria) well beyond the intermittent unpalatable body odour. TMA-uria is caused by the deficiency of the flavin-containing mono-oxygenase isofrom 3 (FMO3).3 The FMO3 gene has been described, and disease causing mutations have been reported.4 In addition to TMA this enzyme is required for detoxification of many substances including endogenous amines, trypaneres, nicotine, and drugs (for example, tricyclic antidepressants, rani-tidine).5 Zschocke et al have followed up patients with mild TMA-uria, and have examined the FMO3 gene in them.6 The molecular analysis revealed compound heterozygosity for missense mutations on one chromosome and a variant allele with two amino acid polymorphisms (E158K, E308G) on the other chromosome. E158K (allele frequency 48% and 43% in German (n=230) and Turkish (n=68) control chromosomes, respectively) has been reported to reduce enzyme activity in an in vitro assay, whereas E308G, which is apparently always homozygous, is associated with E158K, has been reported without functional data. The variant allele (E158K, E308G) is very common in the white population, with reported frequencies of 20% and 6% in German and Turkish controls respectively. Studies have shown that the variant allele is associated with markedly reduced FMO3 enzyme activity in vivo. Individuals homozygous for the wildtype sequence or compound heterozygous for wildtype/E158K showed normal TMAO (trimethylamine N-oxide)/total ratios in the same range as controls (94%). Individuals with mild TMA-uria showed very low TMAO/total ratios of about 50%. Homozygosity for [E308G, E308G], as found in 4% of controls, resulted in decreased TMA oxidation capacity (50%), also indicative of mild TMA-uria.

Thus FMO3 deficiency is not merely a rare recessive disorder but rather a spectrum of phenotypes of transient or mild malodour depending on environmental exposures. In view of its other physiologic functions mild FMO3 deficiency may lead to an abnormal metabolism of drugs, hypertension, or increased cardiovascular risk. Two adults with mild TMA-uria (one homozygous for [E158K, E308G], one compound heterozygous for a severe mutation and the variant allele, E158K, E308G) presented with hypertension.7 Population studies are required to analyse the spectrum of molecular variation at the FMO3 locus, and to evaluate the clinical relevance of mild, normally unrecognised FMO3 deficiency.


The authors respond:

I agree with Kashyap and Kashyap that TMA is required for detoxification of many substances including the ones mentioned by them in addition to TMA, amphetamine, metamphetamime, clozapine, chlorproammine, and mithemazul. The FMO gene family has been localised to chromosome 1q and various mutations have been described to cause the metabolic defect. Individuals with these FMO3 gene mutations may have defective metabolic activity for many clinically used drugs. The human flavin-containing mono-oxygenase (FMO) gene family comprises at least five distinct members (FMO1 to FMO5) that code for enzymes responsible for the oxidation of a wide variety of soft nucleophile substrates, including drugs and environmental pollutants.

Apart from the two adults with mild TMA-uria and hypertension described by Zschocke et al,1 I am not aware of any other related literature either to this particular...
Drug induced syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion

EDITOR—We read with interest the excellent adverse drug reaction report by Belton and Thomson.1 They state “Treatment of severe or persistent hyponatraemia is controversial” and highlight the danger of central pontine myelinolysis due to sodium infusion, particularly in patients with chronic hyponatraemia. In the learning points they mention “Sodium infusion is controversial and should only be considered in severe cases”. We do not agree. Earlier it has been suggested that much of the brain damage associated with chronic hyponatraemia may be a consequence of improper treatment rather than hyponatraemic encephalopathy.2 In general, studies of patients suffering from chronic hyponatraemia lack information regarding whether the patients were symptomatic.3

Recent studies have demonstrated that the major criterion for use of intravenous sodium chloride treatment in patients with acute symptomatic hyponatraemia is the presence of central nervous system symptoms, regardless of the concentration of plasma sodium.4 It has been suggested that treatment with sodium chloride in patients with chronic hyponatraemia lack information regarding whether the patients were symptomatic.1

The presence of cerebral oedema on cerebral imaging before treatment in six of 11 patients treated with saline implies that cerebral adaptation to hypotonicity does not always occur.5 Furthermore, this justifies the use of hypertonic saline solution. The outcome was universally tragic in patients treated with simple water deprivation and indicates that this treatment should be abandoned.6

Elderly patients with chronic hyponatraemia have a very high mortality rate: among 295 such patients, the mortality rate was 25%. Of these, the percentage of those with encephalopathy or who died of hyponatraemia could be ascertained, but at least part of this total appears to be associated with reluctance to treat chronic hyponatraemic patients with intravenous sodium chloride.7

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The authors respond: We are grateful to Kashyap and Kashyap for their remarks on our paper and for allowing us to comment on the report of Ayus and Arrief, which was published after our adverse drug reaction report was accepted for publication.1

This study compared outcomes in postmenopausal hyponatraemic women treated in three different ways. Hyponatraemia was of mixed aetiology and only five of the 53 patients had inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion. Other causes were polydipsia (21), thiazide diuretics (17), and being postoperative (15). Group 1 (17 patients) were treated with intravenous sodium chloride before the onset of respiratory insufficiency. Group 2 (n = 22) received intravenous saline at the onset of respiratory insufficiency and group 3 (14 patients) were treated with fluid restriction only. All patients had neurological features. Outcome in group 1 was good for the nine patients successfully followed up but eight patients were lost to follow up. For group 2, two patients recovered completely, six recovered partially and were able to live independently, but 14 either died or developed neurological impairment severe enough to require institutionalisation. For group 3 all 14 patients either died or experienced permanent neurological damage and 10 died within 24 hours.

As Drs A and S Kashyap suggest, cerebral oedema was commonly present on cranial imaging before saline infusion was given, and no evidence of central pontine myelinolysis was found in the 18 patients who were evaluated at least four months after recovery. At face value these results do suggest a very poor outcome for patients treated with fluid restriction alone. However, outcome was also poor in group 2 with only two of 22 patients recovering completely in spite of saline infusion. Furthermore, it is important to appreciate that this was not a randomised comparison group, but preselected as patients who had not responded to conservative treatment and were referred to a specialist team by the general physician. We do not know how many patients who would meet entry criteria for group 3 actually recovered with simple fluid replacement and as a result were not referred for more intensive treatment. It is also important to note that there was no relationship between the rate of correction of plasma sodium and the outcome. Furthermore, as Ayus and Arrief point out, over-rapid correction of plasma sodium also contributes to brain injury.

We accept that the data of Ayus and Arrief indicate that in severe hyponatraemia associated with neurological symptoms the benefits of sodium infusion at an appropriate rate are likely to outweigh the potential risks. However, as we suggested in our original paper, sodium infusion should only be advocated for patients with severe symptoms associated with hyponatraemia. All patients with neurological features would fall into this category. Drs A and S Kashyap’s implication that sodium infusion should be considered in non-severe cases in not something that we would agree with. Under these circumstances the risks of sodium infusion are likely to outweigh benefits in this group of patients who often do well with conservative treatment.2

3rd European Conference on Psychosomatic Research
17–21 June 2000: Oslo, Norway
Details: Congress–Conference AS - CONGREX, Thomas Heftyes gt. 2, PO Box 2694 Solli, N-0204 Oslo, Norway (tel: + 47 (0) 2256 1930, fax: + 47 (0) 2256 0541, e-mail: ecpr2000@congrex.no).

Falk Symposia
9/10 June 2000: Cholestasis and gallstones (Cluj Napoca, Romania)
1/2 October 2000: Non-neoplastic diseases of the anorectum—an interdisciplinary approach (Freiburg, Germany)
3/4 October 2000: Immunosuppression in inflammatory bowel diseases—standards, news, and future trends (Freiburg, Germany)

Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York
28–31 July 2000: 10th Annual Course. A comprehensive review of movement disorders for the clinical practitioner
30 July–5 August 2000: 5th Annual Course. Update and intensive review in internal medicine
Details: Center for Continuing Education, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 630 West 168th Street, Unit 39, New York, NY10032, USA (tel + 1 212 781 5990, fax: + 1 212 781 6047, e-mail: cme@columbia.edu).

Ninth International Symposium on Celiac Disease
10–13 August 2000: Hunt Valley, MD, USA
Details: Althea Pusateri, Program Coordinator, University of Maryland School of Medicine, 655 W Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21201, USA (tel: +1 410 706 3957, fax: +1 410 706 3103, http://www.celiaccenter.org).

30th Annual Congress on Neonatology for the Non-specialist: Teaching, Training, and Continuing Education
14/15 September 2000: Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London, UK (congress conducted in both French and English)
Details: Secretariat APEE 2000, PO Box 3219 Barnes, London SW13 9XR, UK (tel: +44 (0)20 8741 1311, fax: +44 (0)20 8741 0611, e-mail: CourseRegs@aol.com).