LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Management of leg ulcers

EDITOR—I congratulate Sarkar and Ballantyne for their excellent review on the management of leg ulcers. Additional comments regarding investigative methods of peripheral arteriopathy and the management of venous leg ulcers are, however, necessary.

In these patients, the ankle/brachial pressure index (ABI) is not sensitive enough. Falsely raised values are frequent in the case of inaccessible arteries (mediocalcine), especially in diabetics, but they are also found in elderly patients or those with chronic renal failure. An ABI in the normal range is also observed in hypertensive or diabetic subcutaneous microangiopathy. Therefore, an arterial duplex ultrasound is recommended as well as recording the toe blood pressure or the skin perfusion pressure by plethysmography or laser Doppler.

Almost all venous leg ulcers can heal with adequate compression therapy. However, 30% to 40% of patients with venous leg ulcers have an isolated superficial venous incompetence that can be treated with surgery alone, avoiding long term use of compression bandages and reducing recurrence rate. Some degree of superficial reflux in the ulcer area is also found in patients with deep venous incompetence. Treatment of these local haemodynamic abnormalities may be an important factor in the healing of the ulcers and in prevention of their recurrence.

Consequently, surgical treatment is a good alternative for many patients, especially the elderly who have difficulties putting on compression stockings and those with peripheral arteriopathy, which may be aggravated with it. Phlebectomy of saphenous veins and their branches with ligation of incompetent perforating veins can be done under local anaesthetic and are therefore particularly suitable for elderly patients. Preoperative duplex ultrasound is, however, necessary to localise precisely the incompetent venous segments.

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Amiodarone induced hyperthyroidism

EDITOR—It is with great interest that we have read the correspondence between Findlay and Seymour and Bhattacharya and Bhattacharya relating to amiodarone induced hyperthyroidism. We have had a case of a 55 year old man who had amiodarone nodal ablation and pacemaker implantation for refractory atrial fibrillation. He originally presented with atrial arrhythmias in March 1999 and his thyroid function and “atrial fibrillation screen” were all normal including a structurally normal heart on transthoracic echo. He had no symptoms related to thyroidal illness bar palpitations. Despite digoxin, flecainide, and amiodarone (he could not have B-blockers because of (a) asthma) his atrial fibrillation was highly symptomatic and it was increasingly difficult to control his ventricular rate successfully. He was therefore referred for ablation, which took place in January 2000. From March 1999 to January 2000 he had thyroid function tests performed at least four times, all of which were well within normal limits. Amiodarone treatment was stopped in January after his ablation. He was reviewed in September complaining of feeling very hot and sweats and was found to be biochemically hyperthyroid with a thyroid stimulating hormone concentration of 0.01 mU/l, free thyroxine 94.1 pmol/l, and free triiodothyronine 18.5 pmol/l. He has been started on carbimazole.

We are not sure of the aetiology of this man’s thyroid problem and there was no history of pain in the neck area suggesting thyroiditis or a flu-like illness. He had been off amiodarone for nine months but there is a possibility, as mentioned in his original presentation was with refractory AF and subbiochemically hyperthyroid disease. The most likely explanation, however, is that this is amiodarone induced hyperthyroidism as this has been reported to occur up to several months after stopping amiodarone treatment.

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Giant cell (temporal) arteritis and temporal artery biopsy

EDITOR—I have read with interest the article by Dr Karsenas, entitled “Ophthalmology and general medicine”. The author states that “A patient with constitutional malaise, tenderness of temporal arteries, raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and rarely, biopsy will usually exclude this potentially blinding and lethal condition”. I would like to emphasise some salient points particularly regarding the ESR and biopsy. A more specific and accepted description of the disease is “giant cell (temporal) arteritis” to distinguish it from Takayasu’s arteritis. It is important to maintain a high index of suspicion of the disease when seeing patients aged 50 years or older. The condition is an ophthalmic emergency. The condition can cause permanent total blindness unless urgent treatment with corticosteroids is provided. Treatment should not be delayed while awaiting results of the ESR or biopsy. Biopsy can result from optic neuropathy or retinal artery occlusion. Death from myocardial infarction or stroke can occur. The ESR is raised in about 90% of cases. Hence a normal ESR does not exclude the disease.

Most authorities recommend that temporal artery biopsy should be performed in all cases regardless of the presence of a firm clinical diagnosis and raised ESR. Treatment involves the long term use of oral prednisolone. The establishment of a biopsy proved diagnosis can be helpful particularly in cases where significant side effects from prednisolone occur.

The biopsy should be ipsilateral to the side of the visual symptoms or headache. Contralateral biopsy can be considered in cases where the histology of the ipsilateral biopsy is negative. The biopsy should preferably be performed within one week of the start of steroid treatment.

The biopsy is positive in about 70% of cases of giant cell (temporal) arthritis.

Skin lesions may be present along the course of large and medium sized arteries. In addition, vasculitis may affect the ophthalmic artery but not necessarily the temporal artery. Hence negative histology does not necessarily exclude the disease.

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Dr Findlay responds:

I was very interested to read of the case presented by Sinha et al of a patient who had been treated with amiodarone and who developed hyperthyroidism several months after stopping the drug. Before the development of the hyperthyroid state the thyroid function was normal on four occasions while on amiodarone. The diagnosis of amiodarone induced thyrotoxicosis and hyperthyroidism. Am J Med 1991;91:507–11.

Dr Findlay responds:

I thank David Infield for his interest in my article. There is not much in his letter of commentary that I would disagree with. Certainly where there is a high index of suspicion and symptoms fit the clinical picture I would personally start treatment on systemic steroids before the results of the ESR or biopsy. I am not too sure about undertaking a temporal artery biopsy in all cases, regardless of the presence of firm clinical diagnosis. Possible side effects from prednisolone do not seem to

www.postgradmed.com
Foreign bodies in the nasal cavities

Editor,—We read with great interest the Foreign bodies in the nose, but I agree with most of Dr Infeld’s comments. The decision for biopsy is based on clinical acumen and wisdom. Some patients may be treated unnecessarily but others may well be saved from the blindness that can come on so quickly and bilaterally. I am pleased to see that Dr Infeld recognises the presence of difficult cases, which can still have dramatic consequences despite a normal ESR and biopsy. I suppose 40 years of personal clinical experience of the occasional case of temporal arteritis gives one the confidence to advocate “better safe than sorry” and accept it is better to have some side effects, which may be unnecessary, rather than some irreversible loss of sight. But I agree with most of Dr Infeld’s comments.

BOOK RECEIVED

The receipt of these books is acknowledged and this listing must be regarded as sufficient return for the space given in this journal. Books that appear to be of particular interest will be reviewed, space permitting. The journal does not publish unsolicited reviews.

SCHIZOPHRENIA & MOOD DISORDERS


ATLAS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY


EPIDEMIOLOGY OF WORK RELATED DISEASES


BOOK REVIEWS

The reviewers have been asked to rate these books in terms of four items: readability, how up to date they are, accuracy and reliability, and value for money, using simple four point scales. From their opinions we have derived an overall “star” rating: * = poor, ** = reasonable, *** = good, **** = excellent.

RESEARCH APPROACHES IN PRIMARY CARE


This is one of a series of books supported by “Treat Focus for the Promotion of Research and Development in Primary Health Care”. Its objectives are to provide the beginner in primary care research with an overview of appropriate methodology and an awareness of when and how to obtain specialist advice.

It is a delightful book to read as the text is laid out with clearly labelled, short, succinct, and highly relevant sections. It contains chapters on an introduction to research methodology, experimental designs, qualitative research, surveys and questionnaires, the use of interviews in a research project, and data collection by observation as well as a glossary and index. As there are five contributors, there is inevitably a degree of duplication. However, good cross referencing compensates.

Basic research terminology is defined and important information on topics such as sampling, calculation of sample size required, confidence intervals, and types of questionnaire is clearly set out in language which uses the minimum of jargon. Boxes and bullet points emphasise important facts and the text is interspersed with exercises which maintain reader’s interest and give feedback on their standing. The chapters conclude with a summary, answers to the exercises and references, further reading, and sometimes suggestions for other resource information.

At £15.95, this book is certainly good value for money and should find a place on the bookshelves of aspiring primary care researchers.

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HELPING PEOPLE WITH EATING DISORDERS

A CLINICAL GUIDE TO ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT


A multitude of books on eating disorders have been written in the last two decades. Bob Palmer’s vast experience in this field easily sets this book apart. Although an overview and not a detailed study of the condition, it adopts a pragmatic approach and contains down-to-earth knowledge, thus becoming an invaluable tool for clinicians.

The text is free from dubious research and theoretical frameworks and focuses mainly on the daily clinical work with sufferers. It is divided in two parts. In part I, an account of several pathogenetic factors is given, but the multifactorial nature of the disorder is emphasised. Part II outlines their management. Some of the strongest points of this part are the focus on specific management issues, such as hindrances in progress or making help meaningful and accessible to patients, as well as on general aspects of running a comprehensive eating disorders service. The use of case scenarios, metaphors, and tables enhance clarity. Although the author points out that the focus of this book is on adult patients, a great deal of the knowledge provided is also applicable to adolescents.

This is an all inclusive, clear, and practical book. It would be useful not only to those who work closely with patients but also to other health professionals, as a means of understanding sufferers and the services available to them. Its concise volume and affordable price makes it accessible to all.

T KIANA
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MRCGP Preparation and Passing


This book is based on a highly successful pre-MRCGP course held at the Royal Society of Medicine. Although it contains papers from 21 eminent contributors, the book as a whole presents a comprehensive and up to date guide. The discipline of general practice has few fixed boundaries and therefore a guide through this diverse field of medicine is essential, particularly when one is preparing to become a member of its Royal College.
A candidate will ask “What does the examination test?” The answer is anything relevant to British general practice, a large and complex area which frequently changes. This book assists by presenting current information about issues relevant to general practice, including vocational training, medico-political issues in relation to primary care, practice management, audit, and revalidation. There is some repetition of certain topics resulting from the fact that a number of contributors are discussing current issues, however this did not detract from the value of the book.

The structure of the MRCP examination changes almost as frequently as the medico-political scene and therefore the detailed explanation of the elements of the college exam is invaluable. The insights into what examiners are looking for together with some marking schedules are extremely useful. The book is concise and contains invaluable references to all the current papers with which candidates should be familiar.

I can thoroughly recommend it, not only to candidates working towards their membership examination, but also GP trainers and GP principals alike.

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Whittington Hospital & Fellowship of Postgraduate Medicine Conference Unit
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For further details and a booking form please contact Kate Stephens, CHIME, 4th Floor Holborn Union Building, Archway Campus, Highgate Hill, London N19 3UA (tel: 020 7288 3134; email: k.stephens@chime.ucl.ac.uk).

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For more information contact: quality@bma.org.uk or fax +44 (0) 7383 6869.