

SATURDAY 3 MAY 1975

LEADING ARTICLES

Drugs for Common Cancers page 235 Perinatal Research page 236 Sunscreens Eradication of Smallpox page 237 **HL-A Antigens and Rheumatic Diseases** page 237 **Ourselves as Others See Us** page 238 Radiotherapy: Time and Fractions page 238 page 239 Acute Cholecystitis in Childhood page 239

PAPERS AND ORIGINALS

Myocardial Infarction in Young Women with Special Reference to Oral Contraceptive Practice	
J. I. MANN, M. P. VESSEY, MARGARET THOROGOOD, SIR RICHARD DOLL	241
Oral Contraceptives and Death from Myocardial Infarction J. I. MANN, W. H. W. INMAN	245
Maintenance of Labour J. M. BEAZLEY, I. BANOVIC, M. S. FELD.	248
Volunteer and Clinical Studies with Carfecillin: A New Orally Administered Ester of Carbenicillin	
P. J. WILKINSON, D. S. REEVES, R. WISE, J. T. ALLEN	250
Recovery from Goodpasture's Syndrome after Immunosuppressive Treatment and Plasmapheresis	
C. M. LOCKWOOD, J. M. BOULTON-JONES, R. M. LOWENTHAL, I. J. SIMPSON, D. K. PETERS, C. B. WILSON	252
Epigastric Pain in Duodenal Ulcer J. B. DILAWARI, L. M. BLENDIS, D. A. W. EDWARDS	254
Intranasal Beclomethasone Dipropionate in Allergic Rhinitis J. MORRISON SMITH, R. T. CLEGG, N. COOK, A. G. BUTLER	255
Generalized Pustular Psoriasis on Withdrawal of Clobetasol Propionate Ointment	
J. D. BOXLEY, R. P. R. DAWBER, R. SUMMERLY	255
Costing Cryoprecipitate for Haemophilia felicity carter, J. Macfarlane, C. D. Forbes, C. R. M. PRENTICE, J. WALLACE, J. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE	256

MEDICAL PRACTICE

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY RECEIVED

MAY 20 1975 Psychological Medicine: Schizophrenia and Related Paranoid Psychoses P. F. KENNEDY..... 257 Diagnosis of Hypothyroidism: A Comparison of Statistical Techniques M. J. GARDNER, D. J. P. BARKER... 260Letter from Denmark: Too Much, Not Too Little? FLEMMING FRØLUND. CURRENT SERIAL RELORDS . 264 Reorganization of a Nutrition Unit in Papua New Guinea ANNE BARNES..... 265 Conversations with Consultants: Miss Nightingale has Fled FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT...... 267 Aspirin and Coronary Heart Disease: Findings of a Prospective Study E. CUYLER HAMMOND, LAWRENCE GARFINKEL..... 269

CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	OBITUARY NOTICES 282	
NEWS AND NOTES	BOOK REVIEWS 284	
Epidemiology—Brucella melitensis	SUPPLEMENT	
Medicolegal—Manslaughter Charges Against Doctors 287	The Week	
Medical News-Medicines and Child Safety 288	Joint Consultants' Committee	
B.M.A. Notices	General Medical Services Committee	

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CORRESPONDENCE

Schistosomiasis J Mary D. Smith, F.R.C.P.ED., and others274 Da Myasthenia Associated with Penicillamine J Treatment J D. A. H. Yates, M.D	R. C. G. Russell, F.R.C.S., and H. A. F.	Warning from Saskatchewan D. R. Amies, F.R.C.S.ED. 279 Training in Contraception J. D. O. Loudon, F.R.C.O.G. 279 Consultant Negotiations A. H. Grabham, F.R.C.S.; F. E. Weale, 78 F.R.C.S.; M. Spiro, F.R.C.S. 279 New Contract for Junior Hospital Staff B. F. Boyce, M.B., and others. 279 New Contract for Junior Hospital Staff J. C. Nicholson, M.R.C.G.P. 280 After the Review Body Award J. C. Nicholson, M.R.C.G.P. 280 J. C. Nicholson, M.R.C.G.P. 280 Gold Therapy in 1975 Rt. Hon. Lord Platt, F.R.C.P. 281 Points from Letters Additional Sessions for Consultants (J. B. Fawcitt); Rats Today (J. G Wilson; T. J. B. Dawes); Speech Therapy for Treatment of Alcoholism (L. M. Shirlaw) Registrable Qualifications (N. Marsden); Extravagant Investigation (A. A. Stephen); Kilopascals (A. Hollman); Treatment of Sciatica (J. H. Davidson). 281
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Correspondents are urged to write briefly so that readers may be offered as wide a selection of letters as possible. So many are now being received that the omission of some is inevitable. Letters should be signed personally by all their authors.

W Circulating Immune Complexes in Schistosomiasis

SIR,-We read with interest the report by Drs. M. A. Madwar and A. Voller (22 February, p. 435) of the demonstration of circulating soluble antigens and antibody in schistosomiasis and the authors' suggestion that their demonstration strongly supports the association of soluble immune complexes in the actiology of the disease. To date, however, the demonstration of circulating immune complexes has been difficult, mainly owing to the lack of sensitive methods for their detection. Immune complexes demonstrated by the inhibition of complementdependent lymphocyte rosette formation have been shown to be present in, for example, Crohn's disease¹ and steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome.² The demonstration in this way of immune complexes in diseases where by other methods the results have proved negative indicates that this technique is very sensitive.

We have applied this technique and another method available for the detection of immune complexes, precipitation by radiolabelied C1q and polyethylene glyco,3 to the serum of 21 patients with schistosomiasis, either Schistosoma haematobium or S. mansoni, and nine patients with schistosomiasis and malaria. Control subjects consisted of 15 Africans in whom investigations for parasitic diseases were negative. A value of inhibition over 30%-that is, twice the mean value obtained for the control African sera-was considered to be indicative of the presence of immune complexes. Thirteen of the 21 patients with S. mansoni or S. haematobium infections and four of the nine with malaria and schistosomiasis had values over 30%. The presence of an active infection -that is, the demonstration of viable eggs in the urine or faeces-appeared to correlate positively with the demonstration of immune complexes. Precipitation by Clq

and polyethylene glycol gave positive results in only one serum.

These preliminary results suggest that circulating immune complexes are present in the serum of some patients with schistosomiasis. The application of the rosette inhibition test for detecting immune complexes in the serum of patients with tropical diseases is being further studied.-We are, etc.,

> P. J. VERROUST L. M. MOREL-MAROGER A. PASTICIER I. P. COULAUD

MARY D. SMITH

such as metabolic myopathy, polymyositis, and even motor neurone disease. In true myasthenia gravis the electromyogram (E.M.G.) should show specific abnormalities to enable the diagnosis to be made, and these tests could include the response to prolonged tetanization at different rates, the sensitivity to decamethonium, single-fibre studies of jitter and blocking,¹ and the quantity and size of miniature end-plate potentials.² The fact that only two of the four patients are stated to have had an E.M.G. performed and that in these it was "normal" is unsatisfactory. Either the tests used were not sensitive enough or the patients were receiving cholinesterase inhibitors at the time, in which case the tests should be repeated after withdrawal.

positive response to cholinesterase inhibitors,

The implication in the discussion that the myasthenic state in these patients may be akin to other forms of antibiotic-induced neuromuscular blockade is confusing. The electrophysiological findings reported with weakness after neomycin treatment are similar to those in the myasthenic syndrome³ and distinct from those in myasthenia gravis. This distinction is of more than academic interest, since the weakness of the myasthenic syndrome can be successfully treated with guanidine.

These cases are of great interest, but to avoid confusion the condition would be better described as a toxic myasthenia associated with penicillamine. Further cases will undoubtedly be encountered and further electrophysiological studies will be necessary. -I am, etc.,

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Service de Nephrologie, Hôpital Tenon, and Institut de Médecine et d'Épidémiologie

Africaines et Tropicales, Hôpital Claude-Bernard,

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 Nydegger, U., et al., Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, 1974, 104, 126.

Myasthenia Associated with Penicillamine Treatment

SIR,---The four cases of reversible muscle weakness associated with penicillamine described by Dr. R. C. Bucknall and his colleagues (15 March, p. 600) are of great interest. However, on the data given there is insufficient justification to apply the title of myasthenia gravis to the syndrome, however suggestive the clinical picture may have been. Though myasthenia gravis has not yet been given a totally satisfactory definition, there are electrophysiological characteristics by which it can be distinguished from other forms of muscular weakness which show a