Mucin synthesis by the human gall bladder

EDITOR,—I was interested to read the papers by Rhodes and colleagues concerning mucin synthesis by the human gall bladder, its apparent inhibition by aspirin, and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and the suggestion that aspirin might prevent cholesterol gall stone formation by this action (Gut 1992; 33: 1109-12 and 1113-7). As gall bladder mucus glycoprotein (mucin) is a secretory product, however, estimates of mucin synthesis must take account of secreted mucin as well as tissue mucin concentrations. These papers have reported tissue concentrations only. This is curious, especially as it is the secreted component that is thought to play a part in cholesterol gall stone formation. It cannot be assumed that secreted mucin necessarily reflects tissue concentrations (it ranges from 30-50% of total mucin synthesis in the Prairie dog model).1,2

Although aspirin and other NSAIDs reduced mucin concentrations in gall bladder explants in vitro their effects on mucin secretion in vitro were not presented. In the in vivo trial performed by the authors, however, mucin concentrations in the gall bladder bile of patients treated with aspirin were no lower than those in controls. These papers have not shown an effect of aspirin or other NSAIDs on gall bladder mucin synthesis or secretion. The case remains unproved.

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Treatment of achalasia

EDITOR,—Mr Spencer in his editorial review (Gut 1993; 34: 148-9) has given somewhat biased surgeon’s view of the treatment of achalasia, favouring cardiomyotomy over balloon dilatation. The results of most authors, however, would regard balloon dilatation as being so good that surgery is almost never required.

As Mr Spencer rightly points out, although the debate over the choice of treatment would ideally be solved by carrying out prospective randomised trials, this is difficult, given the rarity of the disease. In support of cardiomyotomy, he quotes the solitary prospective randomised study that has been carried out to date—that of Csendes et al.1 Although this study reported excellent results in 95% of patients after myotomy, but in only 65% of patients after one to two dilatations, the data need to be viewed with caution. The dilatations in the study were carried out for only 10-20 seconds, repeated twice. This is a considerably shorter dilatation time than in series reporting better success rates. Furthermore, the atropine pre-medication favoured by Csendes may have reduced the lower oesophageal sphincter, thus rendering the dilatations less effective.2 These factors may account for the poor success rate after dilatation in this study.

We carry out balloon dilatations for a three minute period, and in a published series of 66 patients,1 98% reported an immediate and appreciable improvement in symptoms after their initial dilatation. Only two patients developed a perforation (3%), both successfully managed conservatively, and three (4.5%) developed gastro-oesophageal reflux. Fifty eight patients were followed up for 1-12 years (median 55 months), and 91% of these remained dysphagia free after only one to two dilatations; a success rate comparable with that of Csendes’ surgical series. Reflux rates are higher after cardiomyotomy in most series despite anti-reflux procedures, which may indeed sometimes occur. We, however, have not seen any reflux. Moreover, in six days in hospital is required for cardiomyotomy, compared with only 24 hours for balloon dilatation. Lastly, age, general frailty, and concomitant serious cardiorespiratory disease are contraindications to patients from selection for balloon dilatation.

We are now firmly of the opinion that surgery has little to offer in most cases of achalasia. Surgery for achalasia has not so much become undesirable, as undesirable.

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Injection sclerotherapy in portal hypertension

EDITOR,—We read with interest the article by Dr Heaton and Dr Howard (Gut 1993; 34: 7-10) because we are in the early stages of a prospective study of percutaneous transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) in recurrent variceal bleed. While we acknowledge that the article was mainly directed at injection sclerotherapy, the authors discuss the role of emergency surgical procedures in the management of acute variceal bleeding after failed injection sclerotherapy, but have failed to include in their discussion any reference to TIPS. We believe that early results suggest that TIPS should be considered before surgery,

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