Non-variceal upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage

I enjoyed reading the guidelines on non-variceal upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage (Gut 2002;51(suppl 4):VI−6) and would like to congratulate the British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG) on their production, and hope they will form the basis for continued improvements in the management of this condition. However, several areas of the guidelines require further comment and exploration before they can be accepted as a national “gold standard” by which the management of non-variceal haemorrhage should be judged.

The guidelines give a grade A recommendation for the use of endoscopic therapy to treat adherent clots. This is despite failure of individual randomised controlled trials of endoscopic versus no endoscopic therapy to demonstrate a benefit in this subgroup.1 The guidelines indicate the rationale for recommending endoscopic therapy is a meta-analysis of trials; this is an incorrect interpretation of those results. The quoted meta-analysis showed that endoscopic therapy was of significant benefit in patients with active bleeding or a visible vessel but not in patients with adherent clots or flat spots. If this analysis is the sole basis on which endoscopic therapy is recommended in this situation, it might be reasonable to reconsider the grade A status.

While the use of endoscopic therapy for adherent clots remains unproved, it may be beneficial in certain circumstances, but the widespread applicability remains to be determined. For instance, Jensen et al used a specific technique of adrenaline infiltration around the clot, followed by progressive glos-
toting through the clot with a snare without electrocautery, followed by bipolar cautery to the clot remnants underlying stigmata (not the technique suggested in the BSG guidelines). In a randomised controlled trial against active medical therapy, this approach was significantly better at reducing rebleeding (0/15 v 6/17).1 However, the two groups were not particularly well matched, with more patients having their index bleed already an inpatient being enrolled in the medical arm, possibly tipping the benefit towards the endoscopic therapy arm. The rebleeding rate in the treatment arm was zero, which is rather lower than that seen in most other trials of endoscopic therapy and with one single rebleed in the endoscopic arm would have abolished the statistical signifi-
cance of the result.

Differences in deciding on a treatment policy may also arise following different approaches to removal of the adherent clot. The rebleeding rate probably depends on the definition of adherence, and a clot that with-
stands prolonged forcible attempts at washing is likely to carry a different risk from one seen still to be adherent after only a couple of squirts with a syringe. Laine et al used irrigation of adherent clots for five minutes with a bipolar probe, and adherent clot remained in 57% of cases. The rebleeding rate in this group was only 8%. Endoscopic therapy has not been shown to be effective in this subgroup of tightly adherent clots. Thus the approach to adherent clots is not as clear and unequivocal as implied in the BSG guidelines and further discussion of the recommenda-

desirable for this trial group was only 8%.

The guidelines also strongly endorse the use of high dose continuous intravenous proton pump inhibitor (PPI) therapy after endoscopic therapy. This opinion has clearly been swayed by the trial from Hong Kong by Lau and colleagues.2 While the design and outcomes of this exemplary work are not in question, it would be wise to consider the applicability to a UK population before widely endorsing the extra costs involved in the wholesale adoption of this therapy. The omeprazole treated group were younger than those treated in the UK for acute non-variceal bleeding and had significantly lower numbers of patients taking non-steroidal anti-

Drugs (NSAIDs) (32.5% v 68%) and with important comorbidity (25% v 60%). In addition, there are pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic issues that suggest there might be a difference in responses between this trial group and a standard UK bleeding population. Asians and Orientals have a lower parietal cell mass than Europeans3 and PPI therapy would be expected to be more effective. Omeprazole is predominantly metabolised and inactivated by cytochrome P450 2C19 (CYP2C19). The activity of this enzyme is genetically deter-

mined and those with low activity variants (poor metabolisers) have a fivefold increased exposure to omeprazole and consequently significantly greater acid inhibition compared with wild-type variants (extensive metabolisers). Poor metabolisers are uncommon in Northwest European White popula-
tions (3%) but much more common in Orientals (up to 23%).1 Thus the impressive results may not directly translate to a major benefit in the UK.

Perhaps the most convincing argument for avoiding blanket use of high dose PPI was provided by Udd et al’s randomised controlled study of omeprazole 20 mg once daily compared with the endorsed high dose continuous regimen. Sample size was com-
parable with that of Lau et al and powered to detect equivalence. The study enrolled Euro-

peans with apparently similar demographics to the UK population (67% v 74–79%). Rates of rebleeding, surgery, and mortality were equivalent in the two treat-

ment groups.

The publication and dissemination of the BSG guidelines should enhance practice but it is important that all of the recommendations are not accepted and implemented uncriti-
cally and further discussion and refinement are encouraged.

References
1 Swain CP, Bowyn SG, Storey DW, et al. Controlled trial of argon photother
2 Balanzó J, Sainz S, Such J, et al. Endoscopic hemostasis by intra
To perform or not to perform liver biopsy: an alternative view

Roger Chapman (Gut 2002;51:9–10) commenting on the recent important study from Nottingham concluded that there is a strong case for liver biopsy in most asymptomatic patients with persistently abnormal liver tests, even when diagnostic serology is negative. This conclusion is reasonable, particularly if diagnostic accuracy is paramount. However, accuracy is not the only consideration and other equally valid conclusions can be made from different viewpoints.

Unfortunately, liver biopsy is often painful, requires bed rest for at least six hours, and is associated with a small but definite mortality. We need to appraise our patients of these factors and the likely benefits so that they can make an informed choice. Standard methods of evidence based medicine can greatly assist us in doing this.

As the predominant finding on biopsy is non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), the first question is: can any other test reliably predict fatty liver in this situation? There are three imaging techniques which can detect fatty liver—ultrasound, computerized tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging. Ultrasound is the most patient friendly, cheapest, safest, and most readily available. Furthermore, it is the only imaging technique for which we have sensitivities and specificities for fatty liver. The most recent study gives a sensitivity of 89% and a specificity of 91%.

However, to obtain the predictive value of a positive or negative test one needs to know not just sensitivity and specificity but the prevalence (the pretest probability) of the condition being tested for in the population being studied. The Nottingham study provides precisely that and we now know that in England the prevalence of fatty liver in “well” patients with abnormal liver tests and negative serology is 66%. The easiest way of obtaining the post test probability of a positive or negative ultrasound scan (the positive and negative likelihood ratios and the likelihood of a positive scan) can be calculated using the nomogram devised by Fagan.

The likelihood ratio for a positive test (LR+) is sensitivity/specifity which is 0.12. From the nomogram it can be shown that a positive scan for fatty liver has a positive predictive value of 96%. Many would consider this degree of certainty sufficient to diagnose fatty liver and not biopsy. If the scan is negative it can be shown that there is still a 20% probability of fatty liver and one would therefore be more likely to favour biopsy. However, the patient might well want to know what the biopsy might reveal. We can readily provide them with this information by recalculating the percentage of patients having the various liver conditions when the number expected to have a positive scan is subtracted.

Column 3 of table 1 shows the prevalence of the various liver conditions found in the Nottingham study. Column 3 shows the likely prevalence of the various conditions in those with a negative scan. This clearly informs the patient's and our decision making. Initially, we can consider how important it is to detect these various conditions and how they might be managed.

To take account of the remaining 19% patients with fatty liver (that is, those not detected by ultrasound and shown in column 3 of table 1) one might simply rely on diet and exercise for all those with a raised body mass index, and good control in diabetics. Currently, what else can be done for such patients outside clinical trials? Bearing in mind the likelihood of unsuspected drug damage and alcohol excess, taking a more careful history may be appropriate. One wonders whether knowledge of the genetic factors (for example, a family history of diabetes mellitus) may indicate a more serious condition. If the scan shows fatty liver then it is possible that the patient might well want to know what the biopsy might reveal. We can readily provide them with this information by recalculating the percentage of patients having the various liver conditions when the number expected to have a positive scan is subtracted.

The nomogram shows that the prevalence of fatty liver and not biopsy is 12% in the past year. However, for patients entering clinical trials, staging biopsy is likely to be necessary.

In conclusion, we do not believe that most “well” patients with abnormal liver tests and normal serology need biopsy, but we are now able to give patients an informed choice by applying simple evidence based medicine to the findings of the Nottingham study.

D Joy, B B Scott
Department of Gastroenterology, Lincoln County Hospital, Greatwell Road, Lincoln, UK

Correspondence to: B B Scott; dibbscs@iol.com

References


Penetrate of haemochromatosis

Ryan and colleagues (Gut 2002;51:108–12) noted that the expected homozygote frequency of 1 in 83 for the HFE C282Y mutation is not reflected in the number of patients with haemochromatosis seen in a clinical setting. Accordingly, they studied family members of patients with haemochromatosis as a surrogate for population screening. As they point out, there are probably genes other than HFE that affect the expression of hereditary haemochromatosis, and such genes are likely to be overrepresented in the families of index cases. Thus the choice of relatives would tend to overestimate the prevalence of clinical manifestations of haemochromatosis. Yet their studies confirm others published within the past year "that suggest that the clinical penetrance of the homozygous state is so low that it cannot be detected, even in very large samples. Interestingly, Ryan et al seemed not to reach this conclusion, rather attributing symptoms such as fatigue, arthropathy, and impotence to the disease. But these are very common symptoms, and not only do they

Table 1 Prevalence of various liver conditions in the Nottingham study and, based on this, the prevalence expected if those likely to have a scan suggesting fatty liver are excluded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Various liver conditions</th>
<th>Prevalence (%) in Nottingham study</th>
<th>Projected prevalence (%) in those expected to have a negative scan for fat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAFLD or NASH</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug related damage</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptogenic hepatitis</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic damage</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIH</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granuloma/sarcoid</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemochromatosis</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary biliary cirrhosis</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amyloid</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycogen storage disease</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; NASH, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; AIH, autoimmune hepatitis; PBC, primary biliary cirrhosis; PSC, primary sclerosing cholangitis.

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PostScript

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need to be ascertained from the target population before they have been told of their diagnosis, but also they must be compared with the prevalence of the same symptoms in those who are not homozygous for the C282Y mutation. It is notable in this respect, for example, that while Ryan et al found that 42.9% of "the expressing female cohort" complained of fatigue, a NHANES III study found that 43.4% of 14 235 women complained of extreme fatigue; we found that 31.7% of women with wild-type HFE, and 32.4% of women homozygous for the C282Y mutation complained of severe fatigue.1

It seems to me remarkable that the authors of this and a number of studies cited above are reluctant to draw the obvious conclusion: the clinical penetrance of hereditary haemochromatosis is extremely low, so low that it has not been possible to detect it in very large population studies. For the past 20 years we have taught and have been taught that haemochromatosis is the most common disease of Northern Europeans. Until recently I held this view.2 However, the interpretation of the data should not be moulded by preconceived ideas, and the controlled study of 41 000 people whom we concluded recently3 makes the facts abundantly clear: the HFE mutation is common, the biochemical phenotype is common, but haemochromatosis is, in fact, a rare clinical disease.4 B Eutler
Scirps Research Institute, Department of Molecular and Experimental Medicine, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA; beutler@scirps.edu

References


Patterns of expression of MMR proteins in serrated adenomas and other polyps of the colorectum

We read with a great interest the study by Sawyer et al (Gut 2002;51:200–6). This well performed study of numerous genetic and immunohistochemical features of serrated adenomas (SAs) of the colorectum furnishes very important findings that may help to clarify the field of colorectal tumourigenesis. Using both molecular and immunohistochemical techniques, Sawyer et al found in a series of 59 SAs a relatively low frequency of most abnormalities described in classical adenomas and adenocarcinomas of the colorectum. Comparative genomic hybridisation, performed in four cases, was always normal. These differences from classical adenomas may be due either to a distinct mechanism of tumorigenesis or to the presence of a large number of low level microsatellite instability (MSI) associated with the MSI-L pattern. Both findings may be regarded as a non-polypic, non-neoplastic proliferative pattern. Therefore, it may be hypothesised that intense surface epithelial expression of MMR proteins is a marker of neoplastic proliferation. This possibility has to be tested prospectively in various precancerous lesions, and also in regenerative non-neoplastic changes.

H Bonte, J-F Fléjou Service d’Anatomie Pathologique, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, AP–HP, Paris, France

Correspondence to: Professor J-F Fléjou, Service d’Anatomie Pathologique, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, AP–HP, 184, rue de Fidosbourg, Saint-Antoine, 75571, Paris cedex 12, France; jean-francois.flejou@sat.ap-hop-paris.fr

Acknowledgements

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References


Balloon occluded retrograde transvenous obliteration: a feasible alternative to transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic stent shunt

We read with interest the article by Tripathi et al (Gut 2002;51:270–4) on the therapeutic effect of transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic stent shunt (TIPSS) on gastric variceal bleeding. They concluded that TIPSS could only improve mortality in patients with bleeding at a portal pressure gradient (PPG) >12 mm Hg. In spite of the gastric varices, we should pay attention to the fact that the behaviour of these varices varies according to their location. Isolated fundal varices (FV) are most likely due to the individual portal pressure (or the cardio-hepatic fundus), and are not associated with oesophageal varices. Chakimari and colleagues11 reported that the portosygonous venous system
contributes to the formation of oesophageal and cardiac varices whereas the portosystemic venous system contributes to the formation of FV. The drainage from the latter is normally occluded in the presence of large FV, which is quite low but collateral flow into the FV is abundant. Additionally, such patients are likely to develop hepatic encephalopathy. We believe that some of the FV patients in group 1 treated by Tripathi et al had this pattern of portal haemodynamics. Gastric variceal bleeding is massive, and is frequently more severe than bleeding from oesophageal varices. As the course of patients with FV is adversely modified by variceal bleeding, identification of large high risk FV and their prophylactic obliteration has been proposed. However, high risk FV have not been fully defined. Kim et al determined the one year probability of bleeding in relation to all possible combinations of endoscopic variables (varical size and the presence of red spots) for patients in Child's class A, B, and C. According to their criteria, FV with a one year probability of bleeding >16% can be considered as high risk and are comparable with high risk oesophageal varices. How should we treat FV in patients with a low PPG?

Balloon-occluded retrograde transvenous obliteration (B-RTO) is a new interventional radiology technique that was recently developed in Japan. B-RTO is similar to but less invasive than TIPS in patients and achieves excellent prevention of recurrent bleeding with few major complications (fever, haemoglobinuria, and worsening of oesophageal varices), even in patients with poor liver function. Additionally, this procedure can improve hepatic encephalopathy. The main limitation of B-RTO in an emergency setting seems to be the requirement for temporary control of bleeding. We recommend elective B-RTO for the management of bleeding FV associated with a gastrorenal shunt at any PPG value. A prospective trial of TIPS, in contrast, could show that B-RTO should be performed to determine the management of bleeding FV with a PPG ≤12 mm Hg.

A Matsumoto, H Yamauchi, H Inokuchi
Department of Gastroenterology, Tokai General Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.

Correspondence: Dr A Matsumoto, Department of Gastroenterology, Tokai General Hospital 28-1, Ishida Marimiami-cho, Fushimi, Kyoto, 601-1495, Japan; marsh@kgd.odn.ne.jp

References


Endoscopic surveillance in Barrett’s oesophagus

I read with interest the debate on endoscopic surveillance in Barrett’s oesophagus (Gut 2002;51:313–14, 314–15). My reading of the literature supports the view of Dr Playford; there is insufficient evidence to justify surveillance endoscopy in this condition.

I am always interested in the uses and misuses of statistics to support a personal viewpoint, and to that end I have some questions that should be honestly answered by those advocating screening: firstly, where is the evidence, prospectively collected, that shows that Barrett’s oesophagus is a consequence of acid reflux disease? The quoted references do not support this argument. Secondly, I believe that it is deliberately obfuscatory to liken Barrett’s oesophagus to a colonic polyp in terms of malignant potential—abundant evidence supports the role of screening in the latter common condition. Lastly, this issue of life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises.”

Sufficient evidence

Firstly, without entering a philosophical dialectic, I must address his view of sufficient evidence. It is important to be mindful that “life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises” Samuel Butler. There are now further data to support the case for surveillance. A population-based study of a cohort of patients with adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus and gastric cardia has concluded that surveillance detected Barrett’s oesophagus related cancers were associated with low stage disease and improved survival with no patient dying directly of cancer. A major problem of this study is most patients were excluded because they did not have a diagnosis of Barrett’s oesophagus made six months prior to the diagnosis of cancer. The major challenge is finding Barrett’s oesophagus as it is an adaptive phenotype. It is becoming clear that many patients with Barrett’s oesophagus are asymptomatic, not complaining of reflux symptoms.

Misuse of data supporting a personal view

Dr Ryan is absolutely correct that I do have a strong personal view, hopefully displayed in the debate. In the opening argument I alluded, perhaps obscurely, to the postmodern Nietzschean philosophy of there being “no facts merely interpretations”. This is an approach I personally reject and in doing so, results correctly but perhaps harshly to a charge of lack of equipoise and misuse of data. I hope Dr Ryan accepts this explanation in mitigation. I am happy to inform him that there is a small amount of prospective evidence that reflux disease leads to Barrett’s oesophagus. McDougall and colleagues’ conducted a case-control study of patients with reflux oesophagitis. To my mind the most striking feature was that 11% of patients with reflux oesophagitis developed Barrett’s cancer. These clinical data support substantial pathological and experimental data.4–6

Barrett’s oesophagus and the colonic polyp

Again, I find that Dr Ryan is correct in part; stating that the burden of colon cancer is much greater than that of gastro-oesophageal cancer. My purpose in the debate was to highlight the potential rather than absolute risk. Most patients will survive a diagnosis of symptomatic colon cancer; very few will survive a diagnosis of symptomatic oesophageal cancer. Most Barrett’s patients are asymptomatic, and very few patients with a diagnosis of gastro-oesophageal cancer have a prior diagnosis of Barrett’s oesophagus.4 Those patients fortunate enough to be detected must be surveyed, as the consequence for the patient of ignoring their Barrett’s oesophagus is to inform them to return when they “feel that something is wrong” and that is highly unlikely to be the case. This latter strategy I strongly contend is wrong as the patient is unlikely to survive

H Barr
Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, Great Western Road, Gloucester GL1 3NN, UK; prof.barr@btmail.co.uk

References
Mucosal tears on endoscopic insufflation

We read the paper by Cruz-Correa et al (Gut 2002;51:600) with great interest. They reported that similar haemorrhagic lacerations in the colon had not been described in any other gastrointestinal disease. We would like to present a patient with ulcerative colitis (UC) and diversion colitis showing a similar endoscopic finding. A 32 year old Japanese man suffering from UC for 11 years was referred to our hospital in 1997 for treatment of intractable UC. His past medical history and family history were unremarkable. He had received more than 20 g of oral steroid at the time of referral. Furthermore, his condition was not relieved with medical treatment, and he underwent subtotal colectomy with ileostomy and mucous fistula formation in January 1998. At that time, it was planned to perform pouch operation a few months later. After the first operation, he was free from frequent bowel movements and the condition of the rectal remnant was under control with topical steroids. He was satisfied with the state of the ileostomy and did not want to undergo pouch operation in spite of our recommendation. Instead, he received surveillance colonoscopy to detect dysplasia of the rectal remnant annually after the operation. On surveillance colonoscopy in 2001, the rectal remnant was torn and the muscularis mucosa was exposed on endoscopic insufflation (fig 1), as in the reported case. Endoscopically, the remaining mucosa showed mild proctitis with a decreased vascular pattern, mucous exudate, and oedema, but no ulcers. The post endoscopic course was uneventful without any treatment, partly because the rectal remnant was diverted from the faecal stream.

Diversion colitis occurs relatively frequently after stoma formation for a variety of disorders, including inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), malignancy, congenital disorders, and functional disorders. As both the clinical and endoscopic presentations are quite similar to those of IBD, it is very difficult to differentiate IBD from diverting colitis. However, Frisbie et al reported that colonoscopy revealed mucosal erythema or friability in 94% of patients who had undergone diverting colostomy for neuro-pathic large bowel. Furthermore, we have never experienced the mucosa being torn by endoscopic insufflation in patients with ulcerative colitis in routine surveillance colonoscopy. Taken together, these results suggest that the mucosal tear might be attributable to diversion colitis in addition to UC in our case. As annual surveillance colonoscopy is mandatory for longstanding UC, it should be noted that the defunctioned colorectum must be surveyed with great care in such cases.

K Hata, T Watanobe, T Kanazawa, S Kazama, D Shida, H Nagawa
Department of Surgical Oncology, The University of Tokyo, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8655, Japan

Correspondence to: K Hata; HATAK-SUR@h.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Finding mucosal tears in collagenous colitis during colonoscopy

Recently, I had the opportunity to review the interesting retrospective descriptive study of Cruz-Correa et al (Gut 2002;51:600). In brief, the authors described three patients who underwent colonoscopic examination for evaluation of chronic diarrhoea. During the colonoscopic examination, prominent mucosal tears in the ascending and transverse colon regions were noted. Biopsies of macroscopically normal appearing mucosa revealed changes supportive of underlying collagenous colitis. The authors attributed the mucosal tears, and their distribution, to the collagenous colitic process. I have wondered about another possibility. Although the examinations were performed by experienced endoscopists, could these lesions have been induced by barotrauma? Along these lines, were the lacerations seen as the colonoscope was actually in the ascending colon and insufflation was performed, or were they found “unexpectedly” as the proximal colon was intubated, as has been reported in barotrauma induced colon lacerations? Barotrauma induced colon injury can obviously occur when even an experienced endoscopist has performed the colonoscopic examination. Furthermore, the authors suggest that the distribution of the lacerations correlated with the distribution where one usually documents the “thickest” collagen tables—in the proximal colon. Could the distribution of these lacerations be related not to the thickness of the subepithelial collagen table but to the diameter of the colon where the lacerations were noted, being found where the colon is usually of greatest diameter? The diameter of the colon is usually greatest in the caecal and ascending colon regions. According to Laplace’s law, the tension on the wall of a cylindrical vessel is proportional to its radius. It is therefore most likely that barotrauma induced lacerations would be found in the proximal colon, regardless of where the “thickest” subepithelial collagen deposition might be found.

In summary, I would be interested in the authors’ opinions regarding the hypothesis that the findings they described might be related to barotrauma, as opposed to the underlying collagenous colitic process. The authors are correct that similar lesions have not been reported in other gastrointestinal diseases but have been described in patients undergoing colonoscopy and, at the least, they are certainly not specific for the presence of underlying collagenous colitis.

J C Yarze
Gastroenterology Associates of Northern New York, Five Irongate Center, Glens Falls, New York 12801, USA. yarze@capitalnet.net

Reference


Author’s reply

Thank you for your interest in our article reporting colonic mucosal tears on endoscopic insufflation in three patients with collagenous colitis (Gut 2002;51:600). We read with great interest your case report of a patient with diverting colitis. We presented an identical mucosal tear during colonoscopic examination, prominent mucosal tears in the ascending and transverse colon regions were noted. Biopsies of macroscopically normal appearing mucosa revealed changes supportive of underlying collagenous colitis. The authors attributed the mucosal tears, and their distribution, to the collagenous colitic process. I have wondered about another possibility. Although the examinations were performed by experienced endoscopists, could these lesions have been induced by barotrauma? Along these lines, were the lacerations seen as the colonoscope was actually in the ascending colon and insufflation was performed, or were they found “unexpectedly” as the proximal colon was intubated, as has been reported in barotrauma induced colon lacerations? Barotrauma induced colon injury can obviously occur when even an experienced endoscopist has performed the colonoscopic examination. Furthermore, the authors suggest that the distribution of the lacerations correlated with the distribution where one usually documents the “thickest” collagen tables—in the proximal colon. Could the distribution of these lacerations be related not to the thickness of the subepithelial collagen table but to the diameter of the colon where the lacerations were noted, being found where the colon is usually of greatest diameter? The diameter of the colon is usually greatest in the caecal and ascending colon regions. According to Laplace’s law, the tension on the wall of a cylindrical vessel is proportional to its radius. It is therefore most likely that barotrauma induced lacerations would be found in the proximal colon, regardless of where the “thickest” subepithelial collagen deposition might be found.

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Reference

Author’s reply
Thank you for your interest in our article reporting colonic mucosal tears on endoscopic insufflation in three patients with collagenous colitis (Gut 2002; 51: 617–19). Your hypothesis of barotrauma induced colonic mucosal lacerations is interesting. However, we believe it unlikely that the observed mucosal tears were induced by barotrauma. We based our conclusion on the following observations. Firstly, the mucosal lacerations were seen after the colonic segment was intubated as the segment was insufflated, different from previous barotrauma induced colonic lacerations. Secondly, all three colonoscopies were performed by highly experienced endoscopists who had performed over 10 000 colonoscopies, which makes it unlikely that excessive air was used. Thirdly, all three patients had documented collagenous colitis on biopsy, different from the barotrauma induced colonic laceration described previously. Fourthly, all three colonoscopies were performed without difficulty to the caecum, which makes it improbable that manipulation of the colon could have been implicated in the pathogenesis of these findings. Finally, we have not seen this type of mucosal tears in any other group of patients, with endoscopic images and description published by Felig and others significantly different from our cases. Felig et al. described the endoscopic findings as “haemorrhagic colitis.”

M Cruz-Correa
Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, MoyerFell Digestive Disease Institute, Baltimore, Maryland 21287, USA; macruzco@jhosp.edu

Reference

Acupuncture for gastrointestinal disorders
Sung, in his article on acupuncture and gastrointestinal disorders (Gut 2002; 51: 617–19), states that despite the lack of scientific basis, acupuncture is widely used. I disagree. There are published papers showing that:

1. Yang and Yin are characterised as phased flows of bioelectromagnetic energy emanating from various organ specific generators.

2. This flow may be used as therapeutic and diagnostic tools, with effects such as improving bloodflow and activating the nervous system.

3. Meridians are anatomically distinct channels of the above bioactive agents, e.g. afferent/efferent nerves, arteries/veins, muscles and interspaces.

These physico-mathematical and physiological analyses make understanding of the “Mysterious East” a bit easier to the inquisitive “rational” Western mind.

Y Ishida
6744 Clayton Road #302, St Louis, MO 63117, USA, yishida@earthlink.net

References

Unsuccessful rescue therapy with adefovir dipivoxil for lamivudine resistant HBV in a patient with liver failure
Adefovir dipivoxil is a new nucleoside analogue which is active against lamivudine resistant hepatitis B virus (HBV). A 48 week course of adefovir in human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infected patients with lamivudine resistant HBV induces a major and major decrease in serum HBV DNA levels with improvement in liver inflammation. However, the efficacy of adefovir may be influenced by the timing of its initiation after the emergence of lamivudine resistant HBV. We report here the case of a cirrhotic patient treated with lamivudine for four years who died of liver failure due to the emergence of lamivudine resistant HBV, despite the introduction of adefovir.

Observation
A 55 year old woman was diagnosed with decompensated cirrhosis due to HBV infection in December 1996. Serum HBV DNA level, as assessed by molecular hybridisation (Murex), was 1695 pg/ml and hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) was positive. Lamivudine 100 mg daily was started and resulted in rapid clinical and biological improvement and undetectable HBV DNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (PCR Labor Roche, positive threshold 1000 copies/ml) in April 1997. HBV replication remained undetectable by PCR during follow up for almost four years. By 21 February 2001, PCR HBV became positive (48 000 copies/ml) while alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels remained normal until (48 000 copies/ml) while alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels remained normal until April 1998. HBeAg remained positive. The patient never discontinued lamivudine or interferon therapy. After 14 March 2001, ALT levels decreased to 1000 copies/ml by 21 May 2001. HBeAg became negative.

Discussion
Data from pivotal clinical trials of lamivudine have shown frequent emergence of YMDD variants with long term therapy (67% after four years) but without a major clinical impact on the course of HBV infection. Indeed, the increase in ALT level remains below pretreatment values while antiviral response and histological improvement can still be achieved. However, most of these patients have mild liver damage. In cirrhotic patients, isolated reports of severe hepatic failure due to the YMDD mutation have been reported. Adefovir is effective and now available for the treatment of lamivudine resistant HBV, but the timing of its initiation is still unknown. In this case, although adefovir induced a potent and rapid suppression of HBV replication, death from liver failure could not be avoided. HBV replication usually precedes the occurrence of symptomatic hepatitis by several months, which in cirrhotic patients can precipitate serious liver injury. Therefore, we suggest that adefovir should be promptly introduced in cirrhotic patients after significant viral relapse is documented (that is, increase of sensitive HBV DNA above 10 000 copies/ml) without delay for changes in transaminases. This could avoid death from cirrhosis decompensation.

D Thabut, V Ratziu, B Bernard-Chabert, T Payonnard, Y Benhamou
Service d’Hépato-Gastroentérologie, Groupe Hospitalier Pité-Salpêtrière, Paris, France

V Thibault
Service de Virologie, Groupe Hospitalier Pité-Salpêtrière, Paris, France

Correspondence to: D Thabut, Service d’Hépato-Gastroentérologie, 47–83 Bld de l’Hôpital, 75013 Paris, France; dthabut@libertysurf.fr

References


www.gutjnl.com
Diseases of the Liver and Biliary System


The book by Professor Dame Sheila Sherlock and James Dooley may be considered one of the great classics among texts dedicated to clinical training, and has undoubtedly had extraordinary success. Eleven editions have now been published in English, and it has been translated into many other tongues, including Spanish, French, German, Japanese, and Italian. This book must surely be counted in any list of the most widely read medical books in the last 50 years.

With this new edition, hepatologists, gastroenterologists, and general physicians may again learn from Sheila. This edition was finished only a few days before her peaceful death. As in the previous edition, another well known hepatologist at the Royal Free, James Dooley, has collaborated on this book.

As always, this book is excellent and, as in the past, will aid in the formation of young hepatologists and gastroenterologists. The present edition is a faithful representation of Sheila's personality. Her essence may be found on each page as her capacity of synthesis and the clinical sense of our “master.” Through the pages of the book, the Sheila that we knew can clearly be seen and felt, particularly for Europeans. This book should be read not only by hepatologists and gastroenterologists of a certain age but also by the younger generations of physicians.

The personality of Sheila Sherlock cannot be repeated. She was tenacious, brilliant, intelligent, as well as incisive and, on occasions, tough on sincere and irresponsible non-scientists. We all remember her questions and comments during the European Association for the Study of the Liver meetings. I can assure you that this book is of great use for physicians in training and that it truly reflects Dame Sheila's notable talent as a clinical teacher of hepatology. Therefore, if hepatologists and gastroenterologists wish to be up to date or learn modern clinical hepatology, they should read and study this book.

J Rodes

ABC of the Upper Gastrointestinal Tract


Our comprehension of upper gastrointestinal disease has been extended in the past three decades by the introduction of endoscopy, ultrasonography, computed tomography scanning, pH monitoring, and manometry. This burgeoning of investigational modalities coincided with the development of acid suppressing drugs that for the first time enabled the control of peptic ulcer and gastrointestinal reflux disease. However, by the 1990s, long term acid suppression for the majority of patients with peptic ulcer was rendered obsolete by the discovery that Helicobacter pylori eradication resulted in permanent cure. This strategy has been so successful that non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are now the commonest cause of ulcer disease in the developed world. Despite the decline in ulcer disease there has been no reduction in dyspeptic patients presenting to general practitioners, and the flow of referrals to endoscopy and gastroenterology clinics is undiminished. Patients with functional dyspepsia now greatly outnumber those with peptic ulcer and although the aetiology of this remains unravelling, its management remains problematic. The Hippocratic maxim “I am more interested in the man who has the disease than the disease the man has” always needs to be borne in mind when managing such patients.

Non-gastroenterologists must have struggled to keep abreast of these advances and evolving concepts. I presume therefore a wide range of non-specialists, including gastroenterologists, family practitioners, house officers, and nurses, will welcome this compilation of articles, which first appeared in the British Medical Journal under its ABC services banner, as a means of regaining lost ground. The specialist readers of this journal will find the excellent coloured figures and photographs invaluable for its illustrative lectures and seminars. If, like your reviewer, you fail to retain the original articles or have lost them in your “filing system”, this is a second chance to obtain a valuable resource in a highly convenient format.

The authority of the texts is not questioned, written as they are by acknowledged experts, but the absence of references and in a little more discussion on the proton pump inhibitors, this volume makes fascinating reading. The elegant application of modern microscopic and computer enhanced images, the mechanistic points, and C1 – channels in the parietal cell and the calcium pump inhibitors, this book is dispassionate and far from eye catching. The book is obviously required reading for those actively involved in the field of proton transport. Whether it will appeal to a broader audience is less clear.

Mechanisms and Consequences of Proton Transport


For someone who attended one of the early proton transport meetings and who lived through the era of the discovery of histamine H2 receptor antagonists and proton pump inhibitors, this volume makes fascinating reading. The elegant application of modern biochemical and molecular biology techniques has increased our knowledge of the intimate working of the proton pump in a remarkable manner. The book, written by key players in the field, describes, to use a hackneyed phrase, the cutting edge research that is being undertaken. The contributions are not restricted to proton transport but address the K+ and Ca2+ channels in the parietal cell and the case of the Ca2+ in the secretory process. In the latter context, it is interesting that our knowledge of the structure of the gastric H+/K+ ATPase has depended heavily on studies of the crystal structure of the calcium pump of the sarcoplasmic reticulum. New, to the reviewer at least, is the existence of a K+ channel related protein which appears to play an important role in the regulated movement of body fluid via Ca2+ transport in a range of tissues, including the gastric mucosa, salivary gland, and kidney. As an old acid inhibitory man, I viewed, at least initially, a role for Helicobacter pylori in the aetiology of peptic ulcer with some scepticism. However, I found the current chapters on this bacterium absorbing, particularly in the cunning ways it combats the low intragastric pH by, for example, downregulation of H+/K+ ATPase gene expression. Similarly, the fact that the H’K’ ATPase is the dominant gastric autoantigen in H pylori infection has important implications for our understanding of autoimmune gastritis and possibly gastric cancer.

In their preface, the editors state that the field is still filled with a multitude of potential targets for drug development but it is not exactly clear what they have in mind. The chapter on inhibition of acid secretion using a broad light chain kinase inhibitor applied locally is scientifically interesting but do we really need another antisecretory drug to add to the already highly effective armamentarium of H2 blockers, proton pump inhibitors? The same argument applies to potential inhibitors of the potassium channel. Are there pathological states associated with the non-gastric H’K’ ATPase found in the kidney and colon? Probably not, as they play an important role in the normal maintenance of body K+ homeostasis.

All in all, this book based on presentations at a conference, some of the chapters are short and drop the reader almost immediately into the detailed science without much background introduction. The first chapter is excellent, setting the scene for the research based chapters that follow, although a little more discussion on the proton pump inhibitors both of the covalent class and K+ competitive type would have been useful.

In these days of “all singing, all dancing” computer enhanced images, the cover of the book is disappointing and far from eye catching. The book is obviously required reading for those actively involved in the field of proton transport. Whether it will appeal to a broader audience is less clear.

NOTICES

38th EASL Annual Meeting

The European Association for the Study of the Liver will be holding its 38th annual meeting on 29 March–1 April 2003 in Istanbul, Turkey. Further information can be found on the website www.easl.ch/easl2003.

Falk Workshop—Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Turning New Advances into Practice

This will be held on 3 April 2003 in Berne, Switzerland. Further details: Falk Foundation e.V., Congress Division, PO Box 6529, Leinenweberstr. 5, 79041 Freiburg/Breisgau, Germany. Tel: +49 761 15 140; fax: +49 761 15 14 359; email: symposia@falkfoundation.de; website: www.falkfoundation.de
International Symposium on Viral Hepatitis and Liver Disease
This conference will take place on 6–10 April 2003 in Sydney, Australia. Further information: ISVHLD 2003 Congress Managers, GPO Box 128, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia. Tel: +612 9262 2277; fax: +612 9262 3135; email: isvhld@tourhosts.com.au; website: www.tourhosts.com.au/isvhld

New In Vivo Imaging Modalities for Molecular Biology, Cell Biology and Physiology
This Jacques Monod conference will be held on 31 May–4 June 2003 in Roscoff, France. Further information: Bertrand Tavitian, INSERM M10103, Service Hospitalier Frédéric Joliot, CEA Direction des Sciences du Vivant, Direction de la Recherche Médicale, 4 place du Général Leclerc, 91401 Orsay Cedex, France. Tel: +33 169 867 779; fax: +33 169 867 739; email: tavitian@shfj.cea.fr

Prague Hepatology Meeting
To be held on 5–7 June 2003 in Prague, Czech Republic. Leading speakers from Europe and the USA will present new ideas and suggestions on pathophysiology, diagnostics, and therapy of liver diseases in ten programmes blocks. Further details: Ms Veronica Revicka. Tel: +420 241 445 759; fax: +420 241 445 806; email: veronika@congressprague.cz

Falk Symposia—New Findings on Pathogenesis and Progress in Management of IBD
Two symposia and a workshop will be held on 10–14 June 2003 in Berlin, Germany. Further details - see Falk Workshop details above.

Gastroenterology and Endotherapy: XXIst European Workshop
This will be held on 16–18 June 2003 in Brussels, Belgium. Further details: Nancy Beauprez, Administrative Secretariat of the Workshop, Gastroenterology Department, Erasme Hospital, Route de Lennik 808, B-1070 Brussels, Belgium. Tel: +32 (0)2 555 49 00; fax: +32 (0)2 555 49 01; email: beauprez@ulb.ac.be

The Association of Coloproctology of Great Britain & Ireland
This annual meeting will be held on 7–10 July 2003 in Edinburgh, UK. Further details: Conference Secretariat, The ACGBI at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35–43 Lincoln’s Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PE. Tel: +44 (0)20 7973 0307; fax: +44 (0)20 7430 9235; email: acpgbi@asgbi.org.uk; website: www.acpgbi.org.uk

European Helicobacter Study Group (EHSG)
This meeting, on Helicobacter infections and gastroduodenal pathology, will be held on 3–6 September 2003 in Stockholm, Sweden. Further details: Professor Torkel Wadstrom, President- EHSG, Lund University, Department of Infectious Diseases & Medical Microbiology, Division of Bacteriology, Solvegatan 23, SE-223 62 Lund, Sweden. Tel: +46 46 173 241; fax: +46 46 152 564; email: Torkel.Wadstrom@mmb.lu.se; website: www.helicobacter.org

The European Society of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (ESPEN)
ESPEN will celebrate its silver anniversary at the time of the annual congress, which is to be held on 20–23 September 2003 in Cannes, France. Further details: www.espen.org