Acute myocardial infarction in patients with left bundle branch block

EDITOR,—We read with interest the paper about the electrocardiographic diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in patients with left bundle branch block (LBBB).1 It emphasises the difficulties many have had with electrocardiography (ECG) interpretation in this situation and explains clearly how to use the criteria of Sgarbossa et al.2 It concludes that these criteria can be used to identify patients with LBBB and AMI.

It is essential that accident and emergency staff recognise this group of patients so that thrombolysis is delivered promptly. Shlipak et al reviewed patients presenting with LBBB and an acute cardiopulmonary history and assessed the usefulness of the Sgarbossa criteria.3 They found that these criteria had a sensitivity of 80% and a specificity of 100%. Although an ECG that satisfies the criteria is almost certainly indicative of AMI, most (90%) patients with AMI will not meet the criteria. If thrombolytes were to be withheld unless the criteria were met, few patients in this high risk group would receive appropriate treatment.

Rather than relying on the Sgarbossa criteria, we feel it would be more appropriate to thrombolize all patients (except those with contraindications) who have a history suggestive of AMI and LBBB. This policy is supported by the data of Shlipak et al.

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The authors reply
We read with interest the comments of Shepherd and Hardern concerning our article. In large part, we agree with their thoughts. In our report, we stressed several points, including (1) the confounding effect of LBBB pattern on the electrocardiographic diagnosis of AMI; (2) the “normal” or expected findings of LBBB; and (3) the limitations of electrocardiographic strategies to assist in identifying the patient with a potential AMI. Several electrocardiographic strategies are available to the clinician to assist in this endeavour such as comparison with old ECGs, examination of serial ECGs, and a sound understanding of the anticipated ST segment changes resulting from LBBB. These strategies may be supplemented by the clinical decision rule developed by Sgarbossa et al.

Since our report was published, recent literature has suggested that the Sgarbossa et al clinical prediction rule is less useful than reported. The first such investigation,2 not noted by Shepherd and Hardern, which applied the Sgarbossa et al criteria to patients with chest pain and AMI in the emergency department of a North American hospital, found much less promising results—a very low sensitivity coupled with poor interobserver reliability. And, as noted by Shepherd and Hardern, a second study4 investigated the diagnostic and therapeutic impact of this criteria—none effectively distinguished the patients who had AMI from those patients with non-coronary diagnoses. The authors concluded that electrocardiographic criteria are poor predictors of AMI in LBBB situations and suggested that all patients suspected of AMI with LBBB should be considered for thrombolysis. As we stated, even if the electrocardiographic criteria were met, few patients in this high risk group would receive appropriate treatment.

Confirmation of correct endotracheal tube placement

EDITOR,—We were disturbed to note from the survey of Florance et al that fewer than 50% of “major” accident and emergency departments in East Anglia report having any facilities for endotracheal intubation (ETCO2) monitoring available for traumatic patients.1

All emergency departments in North America that manage trauma patients routinely keep in their trauma rooms at least a calibrated infrared detector for ETCO2 monitoring.2 This is the standard of care.3 In the UK, this is not the case.4

We agree that capnography is essential in the management of patients presenting with a suspected airway problem.5 However, where the airway is already secured, the assessment of the ETCO2 waveform is unreliable and capnography is unhelpful. The use of a lit tracheal stylet (for example Trach-light Stylt and Tracheal Lightwand, Rusch Inc, Duluth, GA, USA), inserted through the endotracheal tube after intubation, can very simply provide indirect and useful confirmation of correct tracheal placement by transillumination of the soft tissues of the neck. This simple technique may help to reduce the tragedy of failure to recognise oesophageal intubation in critically ill patients.

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The authors reply
We would like to thank Black and Skinner for their interest in our survey. Since then, one more department has acquired a capnograph, with more contemplating purchase. We hope this trend will continue.

We agree that capnography is essential in patients who require endotracheal intubation...
and is a minimal monitor for anaesthesia in the UK and the USA. We have no experience of the “lit tracheal stylet” and so cannot comment on its usefulness.

However we question whether capnography is unhelpful in cardiac arrest. The level of carbon dioxide has been correlated with survival in cardiac arrest and the ability to resuscitate.1 After cardiac arrest in patients already intubated, for example during surgery, ETCO2 levels are invaluable in guiding resuscitation (personal experience RG).

In summary, capnography provides useful information about the correct placement of an endotracheal tube (“A”), the adequacy of ventilation (“B”), and the perfusion of the lungs (“C”).


Anaesthetic training for specialist registrars in accident and emergency

EDITOR,—Accident and emergency (A&E) trainees are required to spend a minimum of three months on secondment to anaesthetics and the intensive care unit (ICU) if they have not already obtained adequate anaesthetic/ICU experience before entering the specialty. The depth and breadth of experience varies widely. Sometimes, the trainee is purely supernumerary and gains little experience other than placing laryngeal masks and endotracheal tubes. We have each been fortunate enough to spend six months as trainee senior house officer (SHO) anaesthetists as part of our rotations. We feel that this offers considerable benefit to our training as A&E specialists and recommend it to other A&E trainees.

Anaesthetics is unlike any other clinical specialty. It is impossible to start as the sole “on call” anaesthetist SHO on the first day. Hospi-
tals vary, but most train their new SHOs over three months before allowing them onto the on call rota. In our six month secondments we participated in the on call rota and have benefited from the responsibility of acute decision making. We have become increasingly competent in preanaesthetic assessment, sedation, pain management (including regional anaesthe-
thesia), and the induction, maintenance, and termination in preanaesthetic assessment, sedation, pain management (including regional anaesthesia), and the induction, maintenance, and termination of activity using the A&E HRG are expected from hospital information departments June 1999 where possible, but are compulsory from June 2000.

The refinement projects will look at the potential of the national triage scale (NTS) and details of how long a patient stays in the department, to see if they provide a further reduction in variance and can be easily collected to drive our HRG.7 Work to date of this refinement project anticipates making recommendations to seek changes in the minimum dataset to include the NTS triage groupings, a separate investigation code for more expensive radiological investigations, such as intravenous urography, and a treatment code to identify patients receiving thrombolytic treatment.

The change from “finished consultant episode” to so-called “spells” could lose our departments funding of the care of patients awaiting admission in A&E departments and not formally under our care. The pilot sites are therefore being asked to develop ways of identifying patients who are cared for within the A&E department but do not form part of the medical responsibility of A&E staff so that the burden that these patients place on our departments can be better evaluated. All general practitioner admissions activity should be triaged and flagged as A&E activity so that data analysis around this group can be undertaken.

The activity undertaken is reported work by consultants at scheduled review clinics is specifically excluded from this project, but will be covered in turn by the Outpatient HRG Development Project.

Observation ward activity (or spells) can be counted using the relevant existing inpatient HRGs.9

The whole project is due to report initial findings within the financial year. The current baseline project plan identifies all changes in the minimum dataset by the date of June 2000. We do not underestimate the hard work that will be necessary by the selected sites and the Casemix Office to deliver this refinement of our casemix measure. We owe them a debt of gratitude, especially when several of the sites will also be modernising their departments at the same time.

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Prospective survey to verify the Ottawa ankle rules

EDITOR,—In their study to verify the Ottawa ankle rules Perry et al point out “the potential dangers of rigidly adhering to decision rules”1,3. The study discovered that four malleolar fractures would have been missed had the guidelines (per the Ottawa ankle rules1) been applied—that is, these patients would not have had radiography.

The data from the study were derived from the emergency department ankle “stamper”, which comprises 12 parameters. Of these they selected four: age, posterior malleolar tenderness (which malleolus was not specified), inability to weight bear immediately, and inability to weight bear in the emergency department. This information was deemed adequate to meet the study’s requirements.

However, age is relevant only as an eligibility criterion for application of the rules—it does not impact on decision making regarding radiography thereafter. Secondly, the failure to specify which malleolus was tender detracts from attempts at verification—the rules specify both malleoli must be assessed. Moreover, the study (and the stamper)! ignores the second part of the ankle rules entirely—that is, navicular zone and fifth metatarsal zone tenderness.

2 Marrow J. Triage and casemix in accident and emergency medicine. European Journal of Emer-

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CHERYL DAY
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In view of the authors’ decision to apply only part of the Ottawa ankle rules, and the disregard for one of the malleoli, it seems inappropriate to conclude that “although useful, decision rules should be used with care and cannot replace clinical judgment and experience”.

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Dr Perry replies

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to reply to Dr McCann’s letter. I disagree with Dr McCann’s comments about ankle fractures. The Ottawa ankle rules clearly state that plain radiography is indicated if the patient is over 65 years of age. The Ottawa ankle rules clearly state that plain radiography is indicated if the patient is over 65 years of age. However, there were no apparent reasons for the four missed fracture patients who were fast tracked in our original paper (fig 1). Although the 1995 figures were for patients who were fast tracked, the mean time for patients who could not be admitted because of the unavailability of an orthopaedic bed had still been only 4 hours and 8 minutes. The average length of stay has risen sharply with 40% of patients now staying in the A&E department for more than seven hours.

This apparent breakdown of a quality improvement initiative is an example of how emergency patients are suffering because of reduced numbers of acute hospital beds and a reduction in resources available for acute cases. In 1998 there were 812 cases of proximal femoral fracture over the age of 65 years admitted to our hospital. We advocate the availability of three dedicated beds each day for the management of patients with a proximal femoral fracture. The predictability of numbers and almost uniformity of presentation makes a fast track system for this type of injury eminently suitable. It is important, however, that hospital management work alongside clinicians in providing the necessary resources to develop a fast track service for this vulnerable group of patients.

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Fast tracking patients with a proximal femoral fracture—more than a broken bone

EDITOR,—In 1996 we described a system of fast tracking admission of patients with a proximal femoral fracture to the ward where definitive management could begin.1 This system had benefits for all those involved, not least the patients who are mostly elderly women at risk of developing pressure sores.

Since we published the paper a number of changes have occurred at our hospital which reflect changes occurring in many hospitals in the NHS: the number of acute orthopaedic beds on the hospital site fell from 75 to 60; the number of acute admissions, particularly medical, has continued to rise; and improved resources and initiatives for managing emergency admissions have suffered at the expense of initiatives for reducing waiting lists.

In January 1999 we reviewed the length of stay in the accident and emergency (A&E) department for 25 consecutive patients over 65 years of age who were admitted with a proximal femoral fracture and compared them with figures for patients who were fast tracked in our original paper (fig 1). Although the 1995 figures were for patients who were fast tracked, the mean time for patients who could not be admitted because of the unavailability of an orthopaedic bed had still been only 4 hours and 8 minutes. The average length of stay has risen sharply with 40% of patients now staying in the A&E department for more than seven hours.

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The authors reply

We thank Mr Southward for his comments on our paper. Comprehensive data on CS incapacitant spray are lacking, particularly with regard to the more concentrated solution in use by UK police forces.

Mr Southward reminds us that serious effects are more likely with excessive or prolonged exposure and are generally mitigated by the victim being removed to a well ventilated area. We recommended irrigation of the eyes for severe symptoms as well as suggesting some general measures for decontamination and the treatment of cardiorespiratory complications.

Mr Southward recommends that particular attention be given to areas of the body where air flow may not occur and we are grateful to him for providing this additional advice.
A rare cause of acute confusional state

Editor,—A 42 year old man presented after attempts to eradicate a wasp's nest in his attic with carbaryl wasp killer spray containing carbaryl 5%. The area was enclosed without windows. He was aware of the potential for toxicity and wore a cotton homemade mask. He sustained two wasp stings as he sprayed and his wife reported him staggering into the living room about 20 minutes later. Shortly after this he lost consciousness.

On arrival he was acutely confused and combative. Both conjunctiva were injected. He was haemodynamically stable with oxygen saturations >95%. He was diaphoretic and had an initial blood pressure of 105/50 mm Hg with tachycardia. The patient was oxigenated initially with 60% oxygen. He was combative. Both conjunctiva were injected. He eventually lost consciousness.

Toxicology screens were negative. He was given atropine 600 µg and used intravenous diazepam to control the agitation. The patient was monitored and gradually improved.

Carbaryl can produce a host of signs and symptoms:

- Mild—nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, and tachycardias.
- Moderate—confusion, sweating, salivating, incontinence, tremor, twitching, constricted pupils.
- Severe—convulsions, coma, respiratory depression, cardiopulmonary arrest.

The acute confusional state, transient loss of consciousness, hypotension (recorded by paramedics on arrival), sinus tachycardia, and lacrimation seen in this man after spraying wasp killer in an enclosed, poorly ventilated area are typical of cholinergic hyperstimulation. This problem is more commonly reported with the use of agricultural pesticides containing organophosphates. Written on the bottle of the spray used is a warning not to use in enclosed, confined spaces.

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CD-ROM REVIEWS

Abdominal Ultrasound: Principles and Techniques. CD-ROM written by Mark Deutchman, Associate Professor of Family Medicine, University of Colorado, Denver. Published by SilverPlatter Education Inc, Newton, Massachusetts, 1997. ISBN 1-57276-031-1. Hardware requirements: Multimedia PC with Microsoft Windows (8 MB RAM) or Windows 95 (16 MB RAM) or Macintosh (System 7.0 or later with 8 MB RAM). Details available from: SilverPlatter Education Inc. 246 Walnut Street, Suite 302, Newton, MA 02460-1639, USA (tel: +1 800 521 0574/+1 617 244 0284).

Installation of the software is simple. Within minutes the novice is introduced to the basic physics and practicalities of sonographic imaging. Each organ of the abdominal cavity is anatomically oriented via a 3D animated model or coronal computed tomographic videographic image, relevant acoustic windows and shadows are highlighted, and normal ultrasonic images are emphasised. Representative images of common abnormalities, such as organomegaly, cysts, tumours, ascites and calculi, are presented via real time video images and multiple still images. Practical skills such as frame selection and organ measurement are emphasised and assessed. Cross reference icons allow for rapid updates on unfamiliar terms and principles, both within the text or via the world wide web.

This CD-ROM costs US$175 for individual use and US$495 for institutional use (plus shipping costs outside the US). While the educational content and the graphical quality are impressive, this CD-ROM needs more emergency case studies, particularly traumatic cases, for it to be of clinical and financial value in an accident and emergency department.

THOMAS CARRIGAN
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OXFORD CLINICAL MENTOR CD-ROM OR floppy disks. Single user version, network versions available. Oxford University Press. (Available from Healthworks Ltd, 30–38 Dock Street, Leeds LS10 1JF; tel: 0113 234 6624; fax: 0113 242 7782, e-mail: sales@d-access.demon.co.uk; the Oxford Clinical Mentor Plus is the new updated and expanded edition of the Oxford Clinical Mentor and costs £150 plus VAT.)

Increasingly well known medical texts are being republished as software for use on computers. These may have advantages over print and paper for the computer literate user particularly for the facility to search rapidly.

The Oxford Clinical Mentor is described as an “electronic medical knowledge support system”. More precisely it consists of the texts of the Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine and the Oxford Handbook of Clinical Specialties presented for use on a personal computer. Additionally the Oxford Handbook of Clinical Rarities is included, which is not available as a book. An IBM compatible computer with a minimum specification of a 486 DX-66 with 8 MB RAM and 30 MB hard disc space is required. The software runs under Windows 3.1 (or higher) or Windows 95. The publishers state that it is designed “for use in GP’s surgeries, hospital casualty departments and by medical students everywhere”.

The main search window allows rapid access to the information required but takes a little time to master. The text provided is of high quality and will be familiar to many who have used the books. The emphasis is on general medicine and though most other areas of medicine are covered, it could not be accepted as a comprehensive text for doctors working in accident and emergency (A&E) departments. There is extensive cross referencing that is accessed by electronic jumps and references for further reading. There is a temptation to browse through the different sections of the programme, which might prove a distraction for junior colleagues.

Although the Oxford Clinical Mentor is an innovative way of providing access to medical information its clinical content is more suitable for use in general practice than A&E. A similar system more orientated to the clinical problems of A&E medicine would be a welcome addition to a department’s resources. While the Oxford Clinical Handbooks are a valued part of most departmental libraries, I would not recommend the purchase of this electronic version for use on A&E computer systems.

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Books received


NOTICES

Modern Management of Acute Medical Emergencies


Critical Care, Trauma, and Emergency Medicine, 38th Annual Symposium

28 February–3 March 2000, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA. Further details: Associate Dean, USC Postgraduate Medicine, 1975 Zonal Ave, KAM 307, Las Vegas, CA 90033, USA. (tel: +1 323 442 2555, fax: +1 323 442 2152, +1 323 221 9617, e-mail course coordinator: bowker@usc.edu).

Childhood and Bereavement, Who Cares? A Challenge to the Community

21 March 2000, Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, London. Further details: Margett Fitz-Hugh, Education Department, Marie Curie Centre, Caterham (tel: 01883 347 761).

British Association for Accident and Emergency Medicine 2000

4–7 April 2000, Churchill College, Cambridge. Further details: Conference Contact, 42 Devonshire Road, Cambridge CB1 2BL (tel: 01223 323437, fax: 01223 460396, e-mail: cc@confcon.demon.co.uk).
Confirmation of correct endotracheal tube placement

John J M Black and David V Skinner

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