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A/H1N1 FLU PANDEMIC

History and economics lessons in asymmetrical flu threats

The process of combining predictive tools in epidemiology and biostatistics with those from history and economics to develop a sustainable framework for addressing the ongoing swine flu pandemic is a global multidisciplinary challenge. During the 1976 swine flu outbreak, a precipitate decision to produce and initiate mass vaccination led to more vaccine-related morbidity and mortality than swine flu infections, adversely affecting public health's credibility. The current outbreak is so far mild compared with seasonal flu in the southern hemisphere. Therefore, whether vaccination should be the global first line of defence, as recently suggested by the World Health Organization, or whether current chemotherapeutic approaches are safer and more cost effective should be reconsidered.¹ ²

The contingency plans of the current swine flu pandemic seem to parallel the international sanitary conferences for cholera control in the mid-19th century. Then, most of the planning focused on protecting wealthy European nations from cholera, while nations in cholera's epicentre, particularly those adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, were underrepresented.³ Now, Australia's investment of over $480m (£294m; €336) in pandemic flu preparedness over the past three years exceeds the national flu control budgets of Mexico and all African countries.⁴ The United States spent $135m in procuring 48 million vaccine doses for swine flu in 1976. The current cost of antiviral chemotherapy for swine flu is at least $50 for each five day course. Healthcare workers are expected to take prophylactic antiviral drugs for up to six weeks while caring for patients with swine flu.¹

Any plans yet for how these laudable initiatives will be funded in poor countries? Niyi Awofeso professor, School of Population Health, University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia niyi.awofeso@uw.edu.au

Competing interests: None declared.


Antiviral drugs: distinguish treatment from prophylaxis

Shun-Shin and colleagues provide a timely review of the effectiveness of neuraminidase inhibitors for treatment and chemoprophylaxis of swine flu virus infections. As the pandemic A/H1N1 flu virus seems to have remained susceptible in vitro to neuraminidase inhibitors we expect that effectiveness against the pandemic virus would be similar to that against seasonal influenza A strains. Shun-Shin and colleagues’ conclusion that neuraminidase inhibitors shorten the duration of illness and reduce household transmission does not clarify whether a known food allergy has resolved. Oral challenge should be reserved for cases even in those at risk of severe reactions.¹

Distinguishing the use of antiviral drugs for treatment from their use as chemoprophylaxis against infection or illness is important. In the current pandemic oseltamivir treatment has been widely used in many countries as part of “mitigation phase” protocols whereas chemoprophylaxis has rarely been used since the initial “containment phase.” Shun-Shin and colleagues’ conclusion that neuraminidase inhibitors shorten the duration of illness and reduce household transmission does not clarify that transmission refers to chemoprophylaxis whereas duration refers to treatment, as the review did not cover indirect benefits of treatment.¹ Neuaminidase treatment alone may lead to moderate reductions in transmission to household contacts.²

The 8% reduction in household transmission associated with chemoprophylaxis is an estimate of the absolute risk reduction, from around 12% in the placebo arm to around 4% in the antiviral arm,¹ corresponding to a relative risk reduction of almost 70%. However, in pandemics, secondary attack rates are typically higher because of the lack of population immunity,¹ and absolute risk reductions associated with chemoprophylaxis may be greater.


COW’S MILK ALLERGY IN CHILDREN

Challenge is not crucial

Apps and Beatle state that diagnosis of cow’s milk allergy should be confirmed by challenge, even in those at risk of severe reactions.¹ In practice, such confirmation is rarely done as it can be dangerous, is resource consuming, and is often unnecessary with a good history, positive test results (skin prick or specific IgE), and improvement with elimination of cow’s milk.² Oral challenge should be reserved for cases with large diagnostic doubt, and for determining whether a known food allergy has resolved. The authors incorrectly imply a significant difference in positive predictive value between specific IgE and skin prick testing. A positive specific IgE test does not have a positive predictive value as high as 90-95%. Specific IgE value may be important. A positive predictive value of 90% refers to specific IgE >2.5 kU(A)/l in infants under 12 months.¹ The threshold varies in different studies: a threshold for milk of 15 kU(A)/l in children with a mean age of 5 years predicted clinical reactivity with 95% certainty.² Similar studies assess the size of a wheal in skin prick testing above which 95% of patients would have an allergic reaction to that food.

Conversely, allergy to cow’s milk is possible with a low or even negative specific IgE or skin prick testing result. Non-IgE mediated milk allergy is not necessarily a type IV hypersensitivity reaction: the exact immunopathophysiology is unknown.³ Yousuf Karim consultant immunologist, Frimley Park Hospital, Frimley, Surrey GU16 7UL yousuf.karim@nhs.net

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Understanding what you read

Groves and Schrotter say that BMJ pico articles will be accompanied by a table showing ratio measures (relative risk, odds ratio). However, evidence consistently shows that even experienced professionals may fail to interpret correctly data reported as ratio measures, which may in turn affect decision making and communication with patients. Better ways of conveying information are being developed, and the BMJ should not miss the opportunity to apply them if the pico articles are to fulfil their potential.

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Competing interests: None declared.

1 Groves T, Schrotter S. BMJ pico for original research in the print BMJ, BMJ 2009;339:b3168. (6 August.)

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THE AMERICAN CRISIS

America’s failure to provide

My father was a young general practitioner in Portsmouth at the inception of the NHS in 1948 and proud of being able to look after his poor patients living in the slums. I provide federally funded medical care to a few of the 46 million uninsured Americans: the working poor, homeless mentally ill, recent immigrants and migrant workers, and senior citizens with inadequate cover for their needs. I have a very hard time obtaining the services they need outside my own primary care efforts. They must scrounge for cash (which they seldom get) to pay for medicine, consultant evaluations, optometry, and dental services; there is no domiciliary care; and hospitals kick them out in the middle of the night if they are able to walk.

I am currently in England looking after my dying mother at home. Nurses come in four times a day, the general practitioner visits three times a week, physiotherapy and occupational therapy are provided, and a night nurse comes every other night while I get some sleep. All medicine and supplies, including a hospital bed, are free. Staff have also gone out of their way to provide comfort and support to me. It is compassionate, practical, and makes clear economic sense. Does that sound like the Republicans’ “death panel”? As I cannot assure my patients a decent standard of medicine, I plan to leave the profession for a while to help the Obama presidency to rectify and humanise American medicine. I don’t know what my patients will do, but I think my father would appreciate this categorical imperative.

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Competing interests: MEA received the American Academy of Physicians Assistants’ “service to the underserved” award for 2009.


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The “S” word

Spence laudably defends the NHS, but it is a shame that he feels it necessary to claim that “this is not socialism.” The very things that most of us value about the NHS—its universality, equity, and the provision of personal good through public solidarity rather than private self-interest—are the essence of socialism, and Spence’s own description—“all our people are valued and will be treated equally”—is as good a 10 word definition of socialism as I have seen.

Ideologies in the US and elsewhere may treat socialism as a dirty word, but it was the source of the NHS, and those of us who support the results should at least recognise where the means originated. Nye Bevan and his comrades were proud of the NHS, and the NHS should be proud of them.

Chris N Jones consultant forensic psychiatrist, Norvic Clinic, Norwich NR7 0HT chris@chrissjones.com

Competing interests: CNJ is a member of the Labour party—whether that counts as socialism is a moot point.


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Nye Bevan and his comrades

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Competing interests: None declared.

1 Apps JR, Beattey RM. Cow’s milk allergy in children. BMJ 2009;339:b2275. (3 July.)

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BMJ PICO

Pico research for pico doctors

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