massage failed to produce a palpable femoral pulse, and we assumed that the reason for this was that the grossly over-distended lungs cushioned the pressure applied to the anterior chest wall, and prevented it from being transmitted to the heart. In the next two cases external cardiac massage was similarly ineffective, but open massage immediately produced a palpable femoral pulse and was rapidly followed by a restoration of spontaneous cardiac pulsation in sinus rhythm. Unfortunately, in one case open cardiac massage was not started in time to prevent irreparable cerebral damage.

Open cardiac massage may seem a formidable undertaking, particularly to a physician, but it is in fact a simple procedure, and in almost every hospital the services of a surgeon can readily be obtained to close the wound.

In the light of our recent experience, which is happily not extensive, we now take the view that when a patient with status asthmaticus develops cardiac arrest in hospital and this is shown to be due to ventricular asystole the proper course is to undertake open cardiac massage without delay.—We are, etc.,

I. W. B. GRANT.
W. P. U. KENNEDY.
D. N. MALONE.

Respiratory Diseases Unit,
Northern General Hospital,
Edinburgh 5.

Neoplasia after Ureterosigmoidostomy

SIR,—The report of two further examples of neoplasia of the colon after ureterosigmoidostomy (30 December 1967, p. 783) prompts me to record two cases which have been seen in this hospital.

A 53-year-old man underwent total cystectomy and bilateral ureterosigmoidostomies (by Grey Turner's method) for a stage II moderately well differentiated transitional-cell carcinoma of the bladder in May 1965. Twelve months later he developed rectal bleeding, and, since he also had bleeding per urethram, tumour recurrences were suspected. No masses were palpable, however, and sigmoidoscopy revealed granular erythematous rectal mucosa around the right ureteric orifice, which appeared to be prolapsed. Biopsies of this mucosa were reported as showing inflammatory granulation tissue lined with rectal mucosa. He continued to bleed per rectum intermittently but had no further urethral bleeding. In December 1966 he developed a pain in the right loin. Intravenous pyelograms in July and December 1966 showed increasing dilatation of the right ureter and renal pelvis, and there was an opacity overlying the right side of the sacrum consistent with a ureteric calculus. It was decided to explore the right ureterosigmoid anastomosis. At operation an irregular polypus was found surrounding the ureteric stoma. This was excised and the ureteric mucosa was resutured to the colonic mucosa. A ureteric catheter passed easily up the right ureter and no calculus was found. The histology report on the specimen was: "The section shows a benign polyp of the rectum with hyperplastic glands in an oedematous and vascular stroma. There is a marked inflammatory reaction in some areas but no evidence of malignancy."

The second case was a 10-year-old boy who had had bilateral ureterosigmoidostomies performed (by Grey Turner's method) in August 1960 as the first stage of treatment for an ectopia vesicae. From that time he remained well and showed normal physical development. He had left and right inguinal herniotomies performed in 1961 and 1962 respectively, and

the second stage of treatment for his ectopia vesicae was carried out later in 1962. In December 1967 he began vomiting in the mornings, and his mother noticed that his bowel motions appeared to contain blood. He had been taking a potassium and alkali mixture regularly since his first operation. On rectal examination there was a polypoid lesion palpable on the right side. His blood urea was 72 mg./100 ml., and his serum electrolytes showed a mild metabolic acidosis. An intravenous pyelogram showed dilatation of the right ureter and renal pelvis, but no excretion was obtained from the left side. Sigmoidoscopy under general anaesthetic revealed a red polypoid lesion on the right side of the rectum at 10 cm. The ureteric orifice could not be identified, and an injection of indigo-carmin also failed to demonstrate its position. The polypus was removed with a diathermy snare. The histology report on the specimen was: "The section shows granulation tissue covered by transitional epithelium (which is very oedematous in some areas) and rectal mucosa, with distended cysts and much chronic inflammatory reaction." He is still being investigated.

In both these patients the lesions showed a marked inflammatory reaction—possibly due to an irritant in the urine. The first lesion was a benign neoplasm, but the second was probably a prolapsed ureteric orifice. As with most of the previously reported cases, both these patients presented with rectal bleeding and evidence of ureteric obstruction, again emphasizing the importance of life-long follow-up of all patients with uretero-sigmoidostomies.

Both patients were in the care of Mr. H. K. Vernon, and the pathology reports were by Dr. G. T. Allen.

—I am, etc.,

ALASTAIR R. BROWN.

St. James's Hospital,
London S.W.12.

Normal Serum Folate

SIR,—The paper by Dr. A. V. Hoffbrand and others (13 April, p. 71) raises the problem of defining the normal range for any laboratory estimation. In their series of controls 38% fall below their quoted lower limit of normal. It seems that either their control subjects were exceptional or that the lower limit of normal is in fact set at too high a figure. This latter possibility is borne out by a study of a number of recent papers in the *British Medical Journal*, all of which quote a normal range, or imply it, setting as the lower limit a figure below that of the M.R.C. Group. Modifications of technique and selective groups of patients and controls might account for some of the variation, but there seems to us a case for an alteration to the normal range.—We are, etc.,

W. O. MAVOR.
M. P. SPENCE.

Hertford County Hospital,
Herts.

Planned Family Planning

SIR,—I read with interest your leading article on planned family planning (4 May, p. 258), as it emphasizes the conviction I have long held that no postnatal examination is complete without a discussion of contraception. I would like to suggest that this is relevant not only in the underdeveloped countries and among the poor and uneducated but applies equally to every postpartum patient in every country. Few women

wish to bear their children at intervals of less than 18 months or so. The resumption of anxiety-free sexual intercourse is a factor of importance in the maintenance of family health and contentment.

In her early years of child-bearing a woman retains the feeling that the number and spacing of her children is a matter of her own choice and decision. It is at this time that she needs, and is likely to profit from, contraceptive advice. As unplanned pregnancy follows unplanned pregnancy, apparently at the will of God, fate, or husband, she is robbed of the basic right of self-determination and drawn into the state of hopeless helplessness which one sees so often in the mothers of overlarge families. The intrauterine devices enable us to help those who have the intention but not the will-power.

The time for a discussion about birth control is not after the sixth or the eleventh confinement but after the first.—I am, etc.,

Nottingham.

ALEXANDRA TOBERT.

Royal Malady

SIR,—Amid the great interest stirred up by the two articles of Dr. Ida Macalpine and her colleagues (6 January, p. 7, and 13 January, p. 109) on the royal malady may I be allowed to add another letter to the numerous ones already published?

I was, as were other competent French colleagues, highly impressed by the gigantic work which has led the authors to the conclusion of the possibility of variegated porphyria in the Royal Houses of Stuart, Hanover, and Prussia. This conclusion, if it is confirmed, is indeed of particular importance from both the medical and historical points of view. I think the authors deserve congratulation and encouragement to undertake further study of this enthralling subject. To my great surprise most of the criticisms published in the *B.M.J.* seem to have been written with the opposite intention, one might even say pointedly so.

You have already published the reply of the authors of the original papers on the royal malady (16 March, p. 705). Therefore it is unnecessary for me to enter into details of the discussion. I should like to add only that the arguments of the contraditors, if they were criticized with the same "good will" as they themselves display, could also be refuted point by point. Medical science knows no absolute rules and does not permit peremptory statements. My great personal experience in the field of porphyria makes this remark particularly pertinent. Some of the assertions expressed by the critics of Dr. Macalpine and her colleagues seem too dictatorial, such as "... a total faecal porphyrin concentration of less than 200 µg./g. dry weight ... would virtually exclude the diagnosis" (30 March, p. 841). Or "urine in an attack of either form of porphyria is usually of normal colour when freshly passed" (13 April, p. 118). On the other hand, the diagnostic value of the relatively low faecal level of X porphyrin (15.6 µg./g. dry weight) in Case B is significant as a detailed work of Professor Rimington and colleagues will clearly show (in press).

It seems indispensable to provide further evidence to substantiate the diagnosis of the royal malady. Dr. Macalpine and her colleagues are seeking this, despite great diffi-

culties due to the high social station of the persons to be studied. I readily agree that the discussion of opposing views can only further our knowledge in every field. But we must avoid that discussion becomes dispute.—I am, etc.,

A. GAJDOS,
Head of Biochemical Research
Laboratory, Medical Clinic,
Hôtel Dieu.

Hôtel Dieu Hospital,
Paris.

Mastectomy Stand

SIR,—Patients undergoing radical mastectomy present a problem to the theatre personnel in the application of bandages to the area involved. This usually entails staff holding the patients in a semi-upright position while the bandage is applied. The stand illustrated is of considerable value in reducing the number of staff involved in this procedure. The back and head support are of solid Formica and are extendable. The base and metal parts are made of polished stainless steel.

The stand is placed under the patient's back with a special rest for the head. This head-rest can be extended if required. The bandage is applied in the usual manner and encompasses the stand. When the bandaging is completed the stand is removed head first. If, owing to the postoperative condition, it is preferable to have the patient lying flat rather than upright then this can be achieved by tilting the table into the Trendelenburg position. This allows the patient to lie flat.

The apparatus can be obtained from A. L. Hawkins and Company, Surgical Instrument Makers, 15 Cavendish Street, London W.1, and the cost is approximately £35.—We are, etc.,

G. R. CLARKE.
E. THOMAS.
G. L. PROCTOR.

East Birmingham Hospital,
Birmingham 9.

Haemostatic Factor in Peanuts

SIR,—There is need for a double-blind test for a definitive demonstration of the presence or absence of a haemostatic factor in peanuts, but we wish to emphasize certain inadequacies of the double-blind test reported by Verstraete and Ruys¹ in which they found negative results. This is to avoid any possible impression that the issue is settled. Their test was based upon the assumption that their

peanut extract would delay fibrinolysis, but their test subjects were severe bleeders in whom one would expect to find very little haemostatically important fibrin. The delay of fibrinolysis might be expected to be more effective in milder bleeders. Secondly, if our interpretation of their description of preparation of this material is correct it would appear that a possibly important haemostatic substance was eliminated from their preparation. Choline compounds were not detectable in the material. Choline-containing materials have been isolated from peanut extracts, and seem to have a haemostatic action.^{2,3} Thirdly, by comparison with the quantities used in our studies,⁴ the amounts used by them were small by a factor of eightfold to tenfold. Even if the preparation had retained choline-containing substances, the tests probably would have been negative.

Our main point in this communication is to emphasize that further research in this field is required, and the need for double-blind tests with other materials remains.—We are, etc.,

V. L. FRAMPTON.

U.S. Department Agriculture,
New Orleans, U.S.A.

H. B. BOUDREAU.

Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, U.S.A.

REFERENCE

- Verstraete, M., and Ruys, C. A. J., *Brit. med. J.*, 1967, 4, 453.
- Jackson, B., Owen, W., and Boudreaux, H. B., *Thromb. Diath. haemorrh.*, 1966, 16, 257.
- Frampton, V. L., Lee, L. S., Morris, N. J., and Boudreaux, H. B., *Thromb. Diath. haemorrh.*, 1966, 16, 265.
- Boudreaux, H. B., and Frampton, V. L., *Nature (Lond.)*, 1960, 185, 469.

Faradic Stimulation for Incontinence

SIR,—Encouraged by the results of Moore and Schofield,¹ we have treated 15 patients suffering from incontinence of urine of varying causes by faradic stimulation. The anaesthetized patients were placed in the lithotomy position and were given 10 faradic stimulations using a triodyne electrical treatment unit (Mottershead and Company). The faradic stimulus consisted of surged impulses, each of 1.2 milliseconds' duration, the whole surge lasting for two to three seconds and being repeated after a further three seconds. The indifferent electrode was placed over the sacrum and the active electrode over the perineum. Both were covered in gauze and moistened with tap-water. Though the intensity of stimulus received by each patient varied, it was in each case sufficient to cause contraction of the muscles of the pelvic floor and buttocks.

The causes of the incontinence, and the results of the treatment, are shown in the Table. Every patient in whom improvement occurred has been followed for three months or more.

Only one of our patients was cured, though eight of the remainder improved. Of these, seven had true stress incontinence. The failure of this treatment in three of the four patients with neurological disease and two of the four with incontinence of urine after prostatectomy is of course not surprising. Any assessment of the value of the procedure as a therapeutic measure depends on the maintenance of continence after an interval, and it will be noted that only one of the nine patients who benefited remained dry by day

and by night up to three months after treatment.

Our results are inferior to those of Moore and Schofield and suggest that a single treatment with faradic stimulation to the perineum under general anaesthesia is unlikely to cure

Cause	Duration of Incontinence	Result of Treatment
Multiple sclerosis	15 years	No change
Multiple sclerosis	20 years	No change
Cerebellar degeneration	6 months	No change
Tabes dorsalis	2 years	Continent by day
Senility	1 year. Remained incontinent after transurethral prostatectomy	Continent by day
Transurethral prostatectomy	4 months post-operatively	Continent by day and by night
Transurethral prostatectomy	7 years post-operatively	No change
Retropubic prostatectomy	4 years post-operatively	No change
Stress incontinence	19 years	Improved, still occasionally wet
Stress incontinence	11 years	Improved, still occasionally wet
Stress incontinence	8-9 years	Improved, still occasionally wet
Stress incontinence	3 years	Improved, still occasionally wet
Stress incontinence	18 months	Improved, still occasionally wet
Stress incontinence	6 months	Improved, still occasionally wet
Stress incontinence	3 years	No change

these patients. It may, however, be of diagnostic value in distinguishing those patients who might be improved by some form of operative treatment for stress incontinence and is certainly a help for some elderly patients in whom operation might be inadvisable.—We are, etc.,

G. E. BLUNDELL.

St. James's Hospital,
Leeds.

PHILIP H. SMITH.

REFERENCE

- Moore, T., and Schofield, P. F., *Brit. med. J.*, 1967, 3, 150.

Sales Promotion

SIR,—May I respectfully suggest that Dr. O. W. Samuel (4 May, p. 303) has no need "to voluntarily submit to a torrent of unwanted commercial advertising"?

He should write to the Secretary, Association of British Pharmaceutical Industries, 162 Regent Street, London W.1, requesting that his name be removed from the mailing lists of member companies. This should ensure a 90% reduction of advertising material without affecting his supplies of the other worthy publications to which he refers in his letter.—I am, etc.,

A. YEADON,
Medical Adviser,
Abbott Laboratories Ltd.

Queenborough,
Kent

SIR,—Dr. O. W. Samuel (4 May, p. 303) requested deletion from *all* mailing lists, and, as he was kind enough to say, his request was immediately honoured. This is why he has not received *Prop List*, *Prescribers' Journal*, etc., or any advertising literature. It is almost impossible for any company to meet every request from the profession. They are so varied. We think, however, that