A somatic component to myocardial infarction

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Abstract

Sixty two patients were randomised to be seen by osteopathic physicians for palpation of the thoracic paravertebral soft tissue, T1-T8. Twenty five patients had clinically confirmed acute myocardial infarction. Of the remainder, 22 without known cardiovascular disease served as controls and 15 were placed in an excluded group because of diagnosed cardiovascular disease other than myocardial infarction. Observations were described in predetermined standard terminology.

The control group was found to have a low incidence of palpable changes throughout the thoracic dorsum, and these changes were uniformly distributed from T1 to T8. Examination of the group with myocardial infarction disclosed a significantly higher incidence of soft tissue changes (increased firmness, warmth, ropiness, oedematous changes, heavy musculature), confined almost entirely to the upper four thoracic levels. The 15 patients who were excluded from the experimental group because they had various cardiovascular diseases other than myocardial infarction also showed significantly different changes on palpation compared with the group with myocardial infarction.

These findings suggest that myocardial infarction is accompanied by characteristic paravertebral soft tissue changes which are readily detected by palpation.

Introduction

Osteopathic medicine supports the concept that a "reflex" system of visceral and somatic interrelationships may give rise to manifestations related to disease at sites which are remote from the viscera or soma affected.^{1 2} These sites are referred to as the visceral or somatic "components" of the disease and appear to occur in areas of the body which are segmentally related during development.³ The visceral or somatic components in various diseases are regarded as integral parts of the

pathophysiology, and as such they are detection aids in recognition and diagnosis of the disease and are therefore not ignored during the clinical management of the patient.^{4 5}

This report presents the results of a controlled, blind study which addressed an important osteopathic principle as well as concepts which are emphasised as fundamental to the principles and practice of osteopathic medicine.

A somatic component has often been reported in association with acute myocardial infarction. Although there are numerous reports of somatic components to disease entities, discussions of clinical observations are usually anecdotal because controlled studies to document these observations and their physiological bases are sparse.^{6 7} The somatic component in myocardial infarction consists of alterations in the palpable quality of the paravertebral soft tissue in the thoracic dorsum ranging from mild oedematous changes to a firmness that is resistant to palpable penetration, commonly described as a stiff, "board like" rigidity. Since myocardial infarction may be established objectively by conventional diagnostic testing, and because our participating physicians had experience with this particular observation within their practices, we decided to explore the somatic component associated with acute myocardial infarction. In conjunction with this study an animal model was developed in which histological changes in the somatic component were under investigation and the corresponding physiological mechanisms could be explored.^{6 7}

A readily palpable somatic component would be an important sign during routine physical examination, alerting the physician to pursue a diagnosis of unrecognised myocardial infarction. Furthermore, correlating the somatic component with a specific cardiac abnormality might be valuable in assessing the efficacy of treatment by taking the rate of disappearance of the component as a reflection of improved cardiac physiology.

Patients and methods

Sixty two subjects were studied. Twenty five patients (myocardial infarction group) had had acute myocardial infarction confirmed clinically three to five days before transfer from the hospital's intensive care unit to the "step down" unit. Twenty two patients without known cardiovascular disease were selected to serve as controls and were matched as closely as possible with the patients with infarcts with regard to age, race, sex, weight, and height. A further 15 patients (excluded group) who were excluded from the two other groups because they had cardiovascular disease other than myocardial infarction were continued in the study as an ancillary group. Table I gives the clinical histories and features of the three groups, and table II lists the prescribed medications as recorded in the case notes.

The 62 subjects were selected at random to be examined by osteopathic physicians, who were kept unaware of their diagnoses. All examinations were performed in the step down unit. The physicians were constrained to confine examination to palpating the paravertebral soft tissue of the thoracic dorsum, and their descriptions were limited to predetermined standardised terminology (fig 1). Any conversation with the subject that might provide "judgment" clues was prohibited. Visual clues (simulated in controls) such as monitors, gowns, identity bracelets, intravenous lines, and chart covers were identical in every case.

The subjects were examined privately, in the presence of a technical assistant, by one of the five participating osteopathic physicians, selected at random. The data derived from each subject were compiled and coded using computerised data processing techniques. On

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completion of the study the code was broken and statistical evaluations performed using Fisher's exact probability test. Probability (p) values of 0.05 or less were considered statistically significant.

Written, informed consent to the study was obtained from all subjects, and the study was approved by the American Osteopathic Association Bureau of Research and the Institutional Review Board of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine.

In the excluded subjects with heart disease other than myocardial infarction the incidence of altered sites on the left was higher than in the controls but not as high as in the subjects with myocardial infarction (fig 4). Out of a possible 120 opportunities, 78 sites were recorded (65% incidence). Table III illustrates the important difference. In the excluded group the altered sites were more confined to T1-T4 than in the controls and more widely distributed than in

TABLE I—Summary of subjects studied

Group	Age (years)	Race		Sex		Weight (kg)	Height (cm)	Diagnosis
		White	Black	M	F			
Control	40-70	13	9	15	7	48.2-109.6	152.4-190.5	Non-hospitalised volunteers (n = 8) Hospitalised patients (n = 14) Adenocarcinoma (right kidney): 1 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: 1 Diabetes mellitus: 2 Laryngeal carcinoma: 1 Posterior nasal bleed: 1 Pneumonia: 1 Subarachnoid haemorrhage: 1 Cholecystitis: 1 Hypothyroidism: 1 Thrombophlebitis: 1 Pancreatitis: 1 Pulmonary abscess: 1 Iliac artery aneurysm: 1
Myocardial infarction	46-94	12	13	18	7	45.5-102.3	152.4-190.5	Anterior septal MI: 3 Lateral and anterior wall MI: 1 Anterior wall MI: 12 Subendocardial MI: 2 Inferior wall MI: 4 Anterior septal MI: 1 Inferior and lateral wall MI: 1 Inferior and septal MI: 1
Excluded	35-75	4	11	9	6	61.4-114.6	152.4-190.5	Aortic and mitral valve disease: 1 Congestive heart failure: 2 Atherosclerotic heart disease: 4 Left ventricular hypertrophy: 1 Uncontrolled hypertension: 1 Aortic stenosis: 1 Ischaemic heart disease + arrhythmia: 3 Angina pectoris: 2

MI = Myocardial infarction.

TABLE II—Prescribed medications recorded in subjects' histories

	Myocardial infarction group	Control group	Excluded group
Analgesics	2	—	2
Antianginal agents	23	—	15
Antiasthma agents	1	1	—
Antiarrhythmic agents	13	—	6
Antibiotics	—	10	—
Anticoagulants	1	—	4
Anticonvulsants	1	1	1
Antiemetics	—	1	—
Corticosteroids	—	3	—
Decongestants	—	1	—
Digitalis	8	—	7
Diuretics	—	—	4
Histamine H ₂ blockers	—	3	—
Hypnotics	—	6	3
Hypoglycaemic agents	1	2	2
Laxatives	—	3	2
Potassium replacement	—	2	1
Tranquillisers	—	2	—
Thyroid replacement	—	1	—

Results

Analysis of the responses made by the physicians after examination confirmed that there were significant differences among the three groups. The 25 subjects with myocardial infarction showed a high incidence (67%) of altered sites along T1-T8 on the left—that is, 134 altered sites out of a possible 200 (8 thoracic sites × 25 patients). The altered sites were primarily confined to the left upper four thoracic segments (fig 2). Statistically significant differences were found at T1 to T4 on the left and at T4 on the right when the thoracic levels in subjects with myocardial infarction were compared with the corresponding sites in the controls (table III).

The 22 control subjects, who were free of detectable heart disease, were found to have a low incidence of palpable alterations at each of the eight thoracic levels examined (T1-T8, right and left). Out of a possible 176 opportunities on the left side, only 59 altered sites were recorded (29% incidence); moreover, these sites were scattered throughout T1-T8 rather than clustered at any specific level (fig 3).

the group with myocardial infarction. Also, the segmental pattern of distribution for the excluded group resembled that for the subjects with myocardial infarction with the exception of T4 on the right.

Comparative analysis of the descriptor terminology showed significant differences in the frequency of usage within the three groups (table IV). In the group with myocardial infarction firmness and warm temperature were the most frequently noted (34.4% and 32.0%), followed by heavy musculature (13.6%) and ropiness (13.0%). In the excluded group firmness was the most frequent soft tissue alteration (29.5%), followed by warm temperature (18.0%), heavy musculature (11.5%), and oedematous (8.2%). The most frequent observation in the control group was "normal" (77.3%), followed by firmness at only 10.3%.

Discussion

Qualitative somatic tissue changes in subjects with documented myocardial infarction have been shown to be discrete and readily palpable. There has been much discussion within the

TABLE III—Statistical significance of differences in frequency of descriptors used by palpating physicians in the three groups

Thoracic level	Myocardial infarction v control		Control v excluded		Myocardial infarction v excluded	
	Left side	Right side	Left side	Right side	Left side	Right side
T1	p < 0.001	NS	p < 0.01	NS	NS	NS
T2	p < 0.001	NS	p < 0.05	NS	p < 0.05	NS
T3	p < 0.001	NS	p < 0.05	NS	p < 0.05	NS
T4	p < 0.001	p < 0.01	NS	NS	NS	NS
T5	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
T6	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
T7	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
T8	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

NS = Not significant.

osteopathic profession concerning the role of the sympathetic nervous system as a mediator in such phenomena. This hypothesis is based on the similar embryological origin of the innervation to somatic and visceral tissue.⁸ In the case of the heart the cardiac plexus of nerves is composed of branches from the cervical sympathetic ganglia and the upper seven thoracic ganglia. About twice as many fibres enter the cardiac plexus from the thoracic nerves as enter from the cervical cardiac nerves.⁹ Changes in soft tissue in patients with cardiac dis-

tion of the histological changes within these areas is currently under study in a canine model, in which sublethal myocardial infarction is induced by placement of microspheres via a catheter into the coronary arteries with the aid of image intensification fluoroscopy.^{6, 7} The sites of palpable tissue changes have been biopsied and subjected to electron microscopy and morphometric analyses. This companion study will be reported on completion of these analyses.

Cardiovascular disease, as represented by our exclusion

PATIENT RECORD No

PALPATION RECORD

PALPATION DATE	SEX	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	RACE	ELAPSED TIME FROM DATE OF ADMISSION	TREATMENT/MEDICATION

PARAVERTEBRAL THORACIC SPINE

LEFT	LEVEL	RIGHT
	T1	
	T2	
	T3	
	T4	
	T5	
	T6	
	T7	
	T8	

PLACE DESCRIPTIVE CODE IN APPROPRIATE LOCATION ON THORACIC SCHEMA, INDICATE SUPERFICIAL OR DEEP BY THE SUBSCRIPT 1 OR 2 RESPECTIVELY

CODE	TERM AND DEFINITION
A	Tense, firm, resistant
B	Friction
C	Slick
D	Boggy, doughy
E	Flaccid, atrophic
F	Spasticity
G	Fullness
Hm	Heavy musculature, increased density
R	Ropiness, "cord like"
S	Stringiness, "fibre like"
Sh	Shottiness, "beadlike," "pellet like"
CC	Colour change
TC	Temperature cold
TW	Temperature warm
X	Dry
Y	Moist
Z	Normal

FIG 1—Record sheet used by examining osteopathic physician. Demographic details were entered by technician after palpation was completed.

turbances were found most often on the thoracic dorsum.^{10, 11} It is plausible to attribute their aetiology to efferent and afferent reflex activity during the evolution of myocardial infarction. This activity may, by way of visceral afferents, constitute an arc through the related spinal cord levels which might be manifested over the posterior spinal nerves as somatic foci of irritation. Those qualitative descriptors used in this study which reflect autonomic activity indicated that the alterations in tissue which occurred may be associated with changes in autonomic tone.

The non-invasive nature of the examination protocol precluded accurate definition of the specific histological alterations related to the various terminology that was selected. Identifica-

group, is a heterogeneous mixture of disorders. Inclusion of this mixture in a single group for analysis precludes delineating a somatic component for each of the disorders. Although the incidence of altered sites was significantly higher in this group than in the controls, it was significantly less than in the subjects with myocardial infarction. Also the observations were more widely distributed along the thoracic dorsum. The medications, listed in table II, consisted primarily of antianginal, vasodilatory, and antiarrhythmic agents. The effects of these drugs on viscerosomatic reflexes have not been specifically studied to date.

The design of this study did not permit evaluation of inter-examiner agreement—that is, each subject was examined by

only one of the five physicians, selected at random. Inter-examiner agreement, however, was evaluated in the canine study.

Of 30 beagle type mongrel dogs used in the study, 23 (eight infarcted, seven sham, eight controls) were examined by more than one osteopathic physician. The dogs were chosen by a

FIG 2—Incidence of all descriptors used during palpation of 25 subjects with myocardial infarction. Results presented as percentage of total responses possible for all descriptors. (Thoracic dorsum T1-T8 left.)

*Significantly different from controls.

†Significantly different from excluded subjects.

FIG 3—Incidence of all descriptors used during palpation of 22 control subjects. Results presented as percentage of total responses possible for all descriptors. (Control group derived in part from hospital admissions for complaints other than myocardial infarction or cardiovascular, and in part from non-hospitalised volunteers; conceivably somatic expression of other visceral diseases may have contributed to altered sites in these subjects.) (Thoracic dorsum T1-T8 left.)

FIG 4—Incidence of all descriptors used during palpation of 15 excluded subjects. Results presented as percentage of total responses possible for all descriptors. (Thoracic dorsum T1-T8 left.)

*Significantly different from controls.

†Significantly different from subjects with myocardial infarction.

random numbers technique for daily examination, the physicians being blindfolded throughout to prevent visual clues and recognition of the animals. The physicians confined palpation to the soft tissue of the dorsal aspect (depilated) of the thorax (T1-T13). Descriptions of their observations were limited to predetermined standardised terminology. Each examining physician was unaware of the other's participation, so that data were available for evaluation of interexaminer agreements. Two examiners who participated in the experimental study also served as examiners for the clinical study (AN and DH). The observations on each animal were grouped by thoracic zones rather than by each of the 13 segments—Z1=T1 and T2; Z2=T3-T10; Z3=T11-T13—since we expected that discrimination of the soft tissue by palpation would not exceed ± 1 spinal segment in the canine model. Observations were recorded as either "normal" or "altered" for evaluating inter-examiner agreement (fig 5). χ^2 Analysis with Yates's correction showed agreement between examiners for each of the 23 dogs in zone 1, right and left. In zone 2, right and left, there was significant disagreement for eight dogs out of 23 on the left side and for five dogs out of 23 on the right. In zone 3 there was agreement for all 23 dogs.

Further to investigate the extent of bias inherent in the palpation, disagreements were analysed by McNemar's corner test.¹² Theoretically, if one examiner is equivalent to the other, then disagreement (normal/altered) between them should ideally be distributed 50:50—that is, for each time one examiner observes "normal" the other would observe "altered." Bias was not detected significantly in six of the 13 zones where there were interexaminer disagreements, while seven of the 13

TABLE IV—Descriptors most frequently selected to describe paravertebral soft tissue texture. Results expressed as percentage of total number of responses for each descriptor in the three groups

Term	Control v myocardial infarction (%)	p Value	Control v excluded (%)	p Value	Myocardial infarction v excluded (%)	p Value
<i>T1-T4 left</i>						
Resistant (firm, tense)	10.3 v 34.4	<0.001	10.3 v 29.5	<0.01	34.4 v 29.5	<0.01
Temperature warm	6.5 v 32.0	<0.001	6.5 v 18.0	<0.01	32.0 v 18.0	<0.001
Ropiness (cord like)	3.6 v 13.0	<0.001	3.6 v 3.3	NS	13.0 v 3.3	<0.01
Heavy musculature (increased density)	3.0 v 13.6	<0.001	3.0 v 11.5	<0.05	13.6 v 11.5	NS
Oedematous	1.0 v 1.2	NS	1.0 v 8.2	<0.02	1.2 v 8.2	<0.05
Dry	1.0 v 3.2	NS	1.0 v 0	NS	3.2 v 0	NS
Normal (no unusual observations)	77.3 v 8.1	<0.001	77.3 v 29.5	<0.001	8.1 v 29.5	<0.05
<i>T4 right</i>						
Resistant (firm, tense)	13.6 v 8.1	NS	13.6 v 11.0	NS	8.1 v 11.0	NS
Temperature warm	9.1 v 14.5	NS	9.1 v 7.4	NS	14.5 v 7.4	NS
Ropiness (cord like)	0 v 6.5	NS	0 v 14.8	<0.01	6.5 v 14.8	NS
Heavy musculature (increased density)	4.6 v 12.9	NS	4.6 v 3.7	NS	12.9 v 3.7	NS
Oedematous	9.1 v 3.2	NS	9.1 v 7.4	NS	3.2 v 7.4	NS
Dry	0 v 3.2	NS	0 v 0	NS	3.2 v 0	NS
Normal (no unusual observations)	63.6 v 48.4	<0.05	63.6 v 44.4	NS	48.4 v 44.4	NS

NS = Not significant.

FIG 5—Interexaminer agreements (solid columns) and disagreements (open columns). Results presented as percentage of total responses for each zone (Z) for all 23 dogs. (Thoracic dorsum right and left.)

disagreements showed significant bias. There was good evidence of interexaminer agreement, since bias was shown in only seven of 13 disagreements and significant interexaminer disagreements occurred in only 13 out of a total of 138 sites (3 zones (right and left) $\times$ 23) in the 23 animals examined.

We have established that somatic changes in the thoracic dorsum can be detected by routine palpation of soft tissue in patients with acute myocardial infarction. These observations may provide the physician with a simple bedside manoeuvre to aid in diagnosing an acute myocardial infarction or predicting an impending myocardial infarction. Further investigation is required to define the anatomy of the sympathetic reflex arc and also to delineate palpable changes found in cardiovascular diseases other than acute myocardial infarction.

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Deaths from rhesus haemolytic disease in England and Wales in 1982 and 1983

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Abstract

Examination of death certificates and the clinical notes of the patients concerned showed that the number of deaths from rhesus (D) haemolytic disease in England and Wales was 44 and 34 during 1982 and 1983, respectively, a substantial decrease from the figure of 106 for 1977. Of the 78 women whose infants died in 1982 and 1983, 49 had not received anti-Rh immunoglobulin

after previous pregnancies with Rh positive infants; most of these deaths would presumably have been prevented had postnatal anti-Rh immunoglobulin been given. In 13 women anti-D was detected during, or immediately after, a first pregnancy, and in 15 women rhesus immunisation developed despite administration of anti-Rh immunoglobulin postnatally. One or two apparent failures of treatment may have been due to underdosage, but it must be concluded that about one third of the deaths in 1982 and 1983 could have been prevented only by giving anti-Rh immunoglobulin antenatally as well as postnatally.

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Introduction

Since 1977 deaths from rhesus haemolytic disease in England and Wales have been analysed with the particular intentions of discovering the circumstances in which each mother became immunised and assessing the accuracy of certification of death. Results for 1977 to 1981 inclusive have been reported previously.¹⁻⁵