

Suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis referred from port of entry into Great Britain, 1980-3

Most people arriving in Great Britain from the Third World do so at Heathrow Airport, London. All potential immigrants and a proportion of visitors are referred to the health control unit, where a general medical examination is carried out. In many cases a miniature chest radiograph is taken; if pulmonary tuberculosis is suspected the subjects are referred for inpatient assessment.¹ About 70% of these patients are admitted to the Lister Unit, Northwick Park Hospital, Middlesex.

Patients, methods, and results

During January 1980 to January 1983 inclusive 203 patients were referred. Ages ranged from 18 to 99 years, with a bimodal distribution indicating predominantly young immigrants and older visitors. Most patients (91%) originated from the Indian subcontinent; the remainder were from Africa, Vietnam, Hong Kong, and Europe. Of the 203 patients, six were excluded because of incomplete data and eight were found to have conditions other than tuberculosis. Thus 189 patients form the basis of this report.

Inpatient assessment included physical examination, a routine full sized posteroanterior chest radiograph, and routine blood tests. Three sputum and three gastric washing specimens were examined by direct smear for acid fast bacilli and subsequently cultured for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Of the 189 patients, 28 were smear positive for acid fast bacilli in either sputum or gastric washings taken on admission. After six weeks' incubation 47 patients yielded a positive culture for *M. tuberculosis*, 15 of these being reported resistant in vitro to one or more antituberculous agents. Of the 47 patients with positive cultures, 22 had been smear negative on presentation. Three patients who were smear positive (all specimens from gastric washings) failed to produce positive cultures.

Radiological reporting on chest radiographs obtained on admission. Figures are numbers (%) of reports (n=184)*

	Culture positive patients	Culture negative patients	All patients
Radiological extent of disease:			
<5 cm ²	3 (7)	5 (4)	8 (4)
5-15 cm ²	2 (5)	23 (16)	25 (14)
15 cm ² to area of right upper lobe	14 (32)	61 (44)	75 (41)
Larger	25 (57)	51 (36)	76 (41)
Cavitation present	34 (77)	86 (61)	120 (65)
Radiological activity of disease:			
Probable tuberculosis			
Active	28 (64)	52 (37)	80 (43)
Doubtfully active	11 (25)	47 (34)	58 (32)
Healed	1 (2)	22 (16)	23 (12)
Doubtful tuberculosis			
Active	1 (2)	13 (9)	14 (8)
Doubtfully active		3 (2)	3 (2)
Healed	1 (2)	2 (1)	3 (2)
Normal radiograph	2 (5)	1 (1)	3 (2)
Total	44 (100)	140 (100)	184 (100)

*Chest films were unobtainable in three patients who yielded positive cultures and two who yielded negative cultures.

Radiological reports were obtained for 184 patients, most of whom had extensive lesions (table). A report of "probable active tuberculosis" by the radiological assessor was significantly associated with a subsequent positive culture ($p=0.0035$); increasing extent of disease also correlated with positive cultures ($p=0.032$). These associations disappeared, however, when radiographs of patients who were smear positive were excluded.

Comment

Our patients represent 70% of the immigrants suspected of having tuberculosis who were referred from Heathrow Airport during the study period. A further quarter of immigrants suspected of having tuberculosis were referred to St John's Hospital, Hillingdon: four yielded cultures that were positive for tubercle bacilli (although records were not available for four months of the study). This gives 51 patients with positive cultures from 96 638 people referred to the health control unit by the immigration authorities, or 52.8 cases/100 000 referred. The annual notification rate of pulmonary tuberculosis among Indians resident in Britain in 1979 was 237/100 000, and among Pakistanis and Bangladeshis it was 241/100 000.² Only 57% of these patients, however, yielded positive cultures, the numbers

of patients with positive cultures being 135 and 137/100 000. Comparable numbers of patients with positive cultures for 1983 were 53 and 51/100 000.³ Thus over the study period as a whole fewer cases were being detected at Heathrow than arose spontaneously in the comparable ethnic groups resident in Britain—yet routine screening is no longer carried out among these groups. Our results suggest that the current screening of immigrants for tuberculosis is relatively ineffective.

About 80% of the patients referred from Heathrow were at high risk of bacteriological breakdown, and follow up of such patients is important.^{4,5} Regardless of whatever screening is carried out the names and addresses of new immigrants from the Third World should be forwarded to the relevant officer for environmental health.

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- 4 Hong Kong Chest Service, Madras Tuberculosis Research Centre, and British Medical Research Council. A study of the characteristics and course of sputum smear-negative pulmonary tuberculosis. *Tubercle* 1981;62:155-67.
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Sensitivity to insect stings in patients taking anti-inflammatory drugs

Bee stings are known to cause various reactions in different patients as well as on different occasions in the same patient. Anaphylactic reactions have been described in people who had previously developed no reaction to bee stings, and apparent spontaneous cure of their sensitivity has been reported.¹ We report two cases of sensitivity to bee stings occurring while patients were taking anti-inflammatory drugs.

Case reports

Case 1—A 66 year old beekeeper had developed apparent immunity to bee stings over six years. She was prescribed diclofenac 50 mg three times daily for severe bilateral hip osteoarthritis, not taking other drugs and never having taken steroids. Some months after starting the anti-inflammatory treatment, however, she was stung on the wrists while attending her beehives and within 15 minutes developed an alarming reaction with palpitations, a rash over the trunk and limbs, and swelling of the mouth and tongue causing dyspnoea. This settled spontaneously within a few hours. The following day she did not take any drugs but again sustained several bee stings, and although a similar reaction developed, it was much milder. The next day—48 hours after her last dose of the diclofenac—further bee stings had no effect. She took no more anti-inflammatory drugs and had no further reactions.

Case 2—The 48 year old wife of a beekeeper had previously had only local reactions to wasp stings. She had taken ibuprofen for osteoarthritis of the spine for five months before she was stung by a wasp. Within two minutes generalised swelling, red itchy rash, palpitations, and shortness of breath developed, with a sense of impending doom. Treatment in hospital for 24 hours included parenteral adrenaline, antihistamine, and hydrocortisone. Another wasp stung her two days later, after she had stopped taking ibuprofen, and a less severe reaction developed, possibly helped by speedier transfer to hospital. Further anti-