GPs need training and funding in caring for refugees and asylum seekers

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Letters

Patterns of presentation of the shaken baby syndrome

See Editorial pp 719, 720, and Clinical review p 754

Acute encephalopathy
An acute encephalopathic presentation (53% of cases) is characterised by a depressed conscious state, raised intracranial pressure, fits, apnoea, hypotonia or decerebration, anaemia, shock, bilateral subdural haematomas, and widespread haemorrhagic retinopathy. Coexistent rib fractures, metaphyseal fractures, or other non-accidental injuries may be found. This is the commonest presentation seen by paediatricians and is referred to as the classic shaken baby syndrome (repetitive rotational injury). Depending on whether additional signs of impact are noted (focal subdural, extradural, or subgaleal haemorrhage; scalp injury; or skull fracture), the syndrome has been referred to as the shaken impact syndrome.

The brain injury is well documented from studies of magnetic resonance imaging, which show widespread vascular shearing with convexity subdural haemorrhages enlarging over the first week (as well as interhemispheric, subtemporal, suboccipital, and posterior fossa subdural haemorrhages), torn bridging veins, cerebral oedema, haemorrhagic contusions and lacerations, and white matter shearing, with tears and petechial haemorrhages at the junction between grey and white matter and in the corpus callosum. Up to 60% of cases have serious long term morbidity.

Subacute non-encephalopathic presentation
In infants with a non-encephalopathic subacute presentation (19% of cases) the brain injury is less intense, without swelling, diffuse cerebral hypodensities, or clinical encephalopathic features. These children have various combinations of subdural and retinal haemorrhages, rib fractures and other skeletal fractures, bruising, etc. The outcome in this group is better.

Chronic extracerebral presentation
A chronic extracerebral presentation (22% of cases) is seen in children of a few months of age who present with an isolated subdural haemorrhage, which is often chronic (>3 weeks) and late in presenting. A rapidly expanding head circumference and signs of raised intracranial tension are common: the child may be irritable, vomiting, failing to thrive, hypotonic, fitting but with little encephalopathy.

The primary injury is extracerebral but with potential secondary injury from raised intracranial pressure and reduced cerebral perfusion pressure and hypoperfusion, oedema, and metabolism to flow mismatch in the white matter. Any retinal haemorrhages originally present have disappeared by presentation. The injury has occurred weeks earlier, and its force has been insufficient to rupture the weakest bridging vein(s) but insufficient to produce an acute encephalopathy. The prognosis is good with recognition and appropriate treatment.

Clinicians will have difficulty in attributing a causative mechanism and timing to such late presenting (idiopathic) subdural haemorrhages. Only in the presence of residual features of physical abuse (such as fractures), along with identifiable risk factors, would non-accidental injury be considered. Most cases remain aetologically unexplained, although trauma remains the likely cause, but they are unlikely to be legally pursued beyond medical investigations and social work inquiry.

Conclusions
We postulate that a spectrum of clinical features is related to the intensity and type of injury in babies with inflicted brain injury, reconciling the clinical and neuropathological findings. Infants can be traumatically injured in many ways, and many instances are unwatched. Thus the generic term non-accidental head injury or inflicted traumatic brain injury should be used in preference to shaken baby syndrome, which implies a specific mechanism of injury.

After the history, examination, and investigations have been considered the following conclusions about the cause of brain injury can be reached: It is characteristic of, consistent with, possibly due to, or not the result of, non-accidental trauma.


Competing interests: None declared.

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For advice see: bmj.com/rapidresponses

bmj.com
Subdural and retinal haemorrhages are not necessarily signs of abuse

Editor—The "serious data gaps, flaws of logic, and inconsistency of case definition shown by the evidence based case report of the shaken baby syndrome (p 754) and highlighted in the accompanying editorials (pp 719 and 720) will be of interest to the many parents who over the past 10 years have maintained that they have been wrongly accused and convicted of causing their children's injuries.1,2,3

Furthermore, the recent evidence emphasised by Geddes and Plunkett that trivial falls and other minor injuries can give rise to the allegedly characteristic signs of subdural and retinal haemorrhages is consistent with a triad of possible alternative explanations for shaken baby syndrome. This triad has emerged from an analysis of 98 parental accounts reported to the support group the Five Percenters, each of the three being compatible with a distinct type of neuropathology.

The first is minor trauma (37% of cases). This group gives a history of minor trauma (such as a fall from a bed or sofa) with either immediate loss of consciousness or delayed presentation of an acute subdural bleed and retinal haemorrhages. This is in line with the recently reported series from the United States of independently witnessed minor falls resulting in an acute intracranial bleed, the retinal haemorrhages being caused by a sudden rise in retinal venous pressure as in Terson's syndrome.4

The second is birth injury (29% of cases). The clinical presentation in the second group is quite different. There is a general period of variable length of non-specific symptoms such as vomiting and lethargy warranting repeated medical consultations until computed tomography shows the presence of a chronic subdural haemorrhage. The most likely aetiology is a subdural bleed at birth, which, though usually associated with prematurity or a difficult birth, can follow a normal delivery.5

The third is respiratory arrest (22% of cases). In this group the precipitating event is suggestive of respiratory arrest—often followed by attempts at resuscitation—that could result in the subdural and retinal haemorrhages characteristic of hypoxic encephalopathy. The findings that severe traumatic brain damage is not, as previously thought, present in these cases contradicts the assumption that such injuries could only have been induced by violent shaking.6

A fourth type of presentation, epileptic- or encephalopathic seizures (12%) is presumably secondary to underlying intracranial disease—and is thus uninformative about possible aetiology. These three patterns of clinical events—in the absence of other circumstantial evidence for non-accidental injury—offer a more credible explanation than shaken baby syndrome for the presence of subdural and retinal haemorrhages. It should be noted that shaking has never been directly observed or proved to cause such injuries but is rather an inference based on (contested) theories of biomechanics.7 By contrast, consistent parental testimony tallies with descriptions from independent witnesses. Furthermore, each pattern of clinical presentation is consistent with a distinctive type of neuropathology of acute subdural, chronic subdural, or the thin subdural of hypoxic encephalopathy.

While we recognise the limitations of the volunteered parental testimony on which this analysis is based, the same triad of presentations—designated as acute encephalopathic, idiopathic subdural, and hyperacute presentation—has also been independently identified from an extended database of cases of suspected non-accidental injury (see previous letters).8 These findings necessarily raise disturbing questions about the validity of the opinions expressed by medical experts in the courts. They warrant further, urgent, and appropriate scientific investigation.

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Compeing interests: None declared.

1 Lauto PL, Small SH, Stanton CA, Weaver RG Jr. Perimacular retinal haemorrhage from childhood head trauma. BMJ 2004;328:754-4. (27 March.)
8 Minna RA, Bussell A. Patterns of presentation of shaken baby syndrome. Electronic response to: Brain haemorrhage in babies may not indicate violent abuse. bmj.com 2003; bmj.com/cgi/detexts/326/7390/6/foa (accessed 17 July 2005).

Reluctance in child protection must be for several reasons

Editor—In his news item Dyer reports that doctors are reluctant to work on child protection committees.1 We have yet to meet a paediatrician who is genuinely keen to do child protection work. Not surprisingly, the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health is experiencing enormous difficulties filling the relevant posts.

Most paediatricians in training today do not wish to do community paediatrics in the future. It is certainly essential to have a named paediatrician for child protection in every hospital, but, ironically, in my experience, even the named paediatricians for child protection in some cases are reluctant to show passion in this field.

This general reluctance must be for several reasons, not least a lack of proper training. The royal college should look into this with an open mind. Also, why should only paediatricians have the responsibility for child protection work? There is no reason why other medical specialties such as general practice and orthopaedics should not take equal responsibility.

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Competing interests: None declared.

1 Dyer O. Doctors reluctant to work on child protection committees, survey shows. BMJ 2004;328:307. (7 February.)

Labouring in water

Method is unclear

Editor—The method of the study by Cluett et al comparing labouring in water with standard augmentation in managing dystocia requires clarification. The authors have not defined the criteria by which the first stage of labour was diagnosed, thus putting into question the diagnosis of dystocia.

In current practice an expectant policy is advocated especially during the latent phase of labour, to avoid unnecessary intervention. It is unclear whether the authors have taken this into account and whether some women were inappropriately recruited.

We think that an alternative arm of the study should have included an expectant group without recourse to water immersion or augmentation and thus the true impact of water immersion would be defined. The inclusion of women with both intact and ruptured membranes in each study arm further adds to difficulty in evaluating the true effect of water immersion.

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Competing interests: None declared.

1 Cluett ER, Pickering RM, Gettiffe K, Saunders NJ. Randomised controlled trial of labouring in water compared with standard augmentation for management of dystocia in first stage of labour. BMJ 2004;328:314. (7 February.)

Findings do not fully support conclusions

Editor—The study by Cluett et al, comparing labour in water with standard augmentation for dystocia, tackles an important area.1 Too often modern obstetrics concentrates on major medical interventions and neglects the low tech solutions that many women would prefer.2

Despite the study's robust design the findings do not fully support the conclusions. Neither of the primary outcomes (epidural rates and assisted delivery rates) differed significantly between the two groups: only by combining all outcome
measures was there a significant difference in medical intervention overall. One conclusion not emphasised is that labour in the pool is associated with significantly more neonatal morbidity, with six babies from this group admitted to special care and none from the standard augmentation group (P = 0.013).

Inadequate numbers may be responsible for the absence of a significant difference in epidural rates. As discussed by Cluett et al, recruitment to randomised controlled trials of obstetric intervention is often difficult. Many women have preconceived ideas about how they would like their labour to be managed and are unwilling to be randomly allocated management.

It is therefore particularly unfortunate that the authors’ attempts to address this important question seem not to have been supported by local policy makers. The unit’s adoption of a more conservative approach to augmentation half way through the study seems to have been based on pre-existing research rather than any contemporaneously published report. Surely it would have been ethical to delay such a policy change until the researchers had completed recruitment?

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Competing interests: None declared.


Authors’ reply

EDITOR—We defined active labour as regular painful contractions associated with full cervical effacement and a dilatation of at least 3 cm. This excluded women in latent phase, who are more appropriately managed conservatively. We agree that inclusion of a conservative arm to the trial would have been desirable and had included this in our original protocol. However, our feasibility study indicated that this option was unacceptable to women and practitioners and was dropped from the main trial.1

We elected to include women with intact membranes who had spontaneously ruptured membranes. Women were included if they were nulliparae with dystocia in the first stage of labour. The partograph in management of labour is well recognised as services respond to local and national policy pressures.

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Competing interests: None declared.

1 Cluett ER, Pickering RM, Brooking JL. An investigation into the feasibility of comparing three management options (augmentation, conservative and water) for nulliparous women with dystocia in the first stage of labour. Midwifery 2004;17:35-43.

Cover wrongly said study was about giving birth in water

EDITOR—The study by Cluett et al reinforces anecdotal experience that allowing a woman to have a good soak in a deep bath is a more acceptable and effective method of pain relief than augmentation of conventional analgesic treatments with fentanyl may improve outcome, and this effect may be seen even in patients with normal folate concentrations at baseline.3

Observational studies also find associations between folate status and mental health, although currently trials of dietary supplementation are not conclusive.1—The effects on health of fortification with folate may not be limited to birth defects, vascular disease, and cancers.

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Competing interests: None declared.


Folic acid as ultimate in disease prevention

The editor confesses—and apologises to anybody upset

I wrote the words on the cover of the BMJ of 7 February:1

Initially I wrote: “Laborating in water.”

Unfortunately it made only one line, and we needed two. I thus had to change it, and my first thought was “Giving birth in water.” But, I wondered, did these women give birth in water?

I quickly scanned the paper, and I didn’t find the answer.

Then I wondered if there was that much difference linguistically between “labouring” and “giving birth.” Do people think of “giving birth” as the moment of birth or the longer process?

Then something else happened—as it always does—and I left it as “Giving birth in water.”

I apologise to anybody who thinks it horribly wrong, but this little story illustrates the exigencies of putting a journal together.

Richard Smith
editor
BMJ

Competing interests: I’m the editor of the BMJ and accountable for all it contains.


Folate also improves mental health

EDITOR—Lucock considered the likely effects of mass use of folate but did not mention the potential benefits to mental health.1—Associations between folate status and mood have been known for some time, with folate deficiency considered a treatable cause of depression. Emerging evidence from randomised trials shows that the augmentation of conventional antidepressant treatments with folate may improve outcome, and this effect may be seen even in patients with normal folate concentrations at baseline.3

The effects on health of folic acid with folate may not be limited to birth defects, vascular disease, and cancers.

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Competing interests: None declared.
Beware of vitamin B12 deficiency

Editor—In response to the review by Lucock on folic acid supplementation,1 we have a word of caution about possible concomitant vitamin B12 deficiency, which may also cause raised concentrations of homocysteine.

Vitamin B12 deficiency can be subtle, manifesting only as an increase in concentrations of homocysteine and methylmalonic acid in blood and urine, with concentrations of vitamin B12 at the lower limit of normal.2 Vitamin B12 concentration varies in different populations. The US NHANES III survey found a mean serum B12 value of 158 pg/ml, and 3% of the population had a concentration of less than 200 pg/ml.3 In Israel we reported a vitamin B12 deficiency of 30% in 130 serial patients undergoing coronary angiography.4 Health maintenance organisations in Israel responded to the widespread deficiency of vitamin B12 by lowering the normal values of their laboratories.

Since folic acid supplementation may be harmful in the presence of undiagnosed vitamin B12 deficiency, we recommend that vitamin B12 concentrations be determined before administration of folic acid. Another approach may be to use multivitamin tablets. The use of a “folate” supplement consisting of 1 mg folic acid, 400 µg vitamin B12, and 10 mg pyridoxine both reduces the concentrations of homocysteine and decreases the rate of restenosis after angioplasty.5 The cost effectiveness of these approaches may differ from country to country, depending on the prevalence of vitamin B12 deficiency.

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Competing interests: None declared.

1 Lucock M. Is folic acid the ultimate functional food? BMJ 2004;328:221-4. (21 January.)


Websites on screening for breast cancer

Language may be as misleading as statistics

Editor—Ironically, the paper by Jørgensen and Gotzsche purporting to reveal “bias” in government and advocacy websites provid-
### Letters

Eysenbach yawns at our study, but it shows that those responsible for screening programmes violate the principle of informed consent by omitting information on the major harms of screening. This is hardly something to yawn about but calls for a change.

We thank Hanson for drawing our attention to our error, for which we apologise. Both of us independently and correctly classified the National Women’s Health Network as an organisation that does not accept industry funding, but a mistake occurred during data transfer for statistical analysis. Since Hanson notes that the organisation is not only an advocacy group but also a consumer group, it seems most appropriate to exclude it from the analyses that compare consumer groups with other groups. This correction would lead to the same or very similar $P$ values as those we reported in our paper, and our conclusions remain unchanged.

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Competing interests: One of the authors was involved in the systematic review of breast screening trials that questioned the value of screening.


### GPs need training and funding in caring for refugees and asylum seekers

Eurorom—UK asylum seekers and refugees have the same rights to health care as the settled population. None the less, refugees report difficulties accessing health care—for example, in registering with a general practitioner. They are also sometimes registered as temporary residents, which is detrimental for continuity of care.

We sent a postal questionnaire to all 129 general practitioners in Lothian, an area in Scotland with an estimated 3000 refugees. It focused on the need for extra funding for general practices with refugees, the best place for providing primary care services, and the need for training.

Ninety-five responses were received (a response rate of 73.6%). The table summarises the results (see bmj.com for more details).

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<th>Question</th>
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<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Do you require asylum seekers or refugees to produce any proof of identity for registration?</td>
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<td>Do you think that general practitioners should get additional funding if they have a high caseload of refugees and asylum seekers?</td>
<td>94</td>
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*Many non-respondents cited lack of experience with refugees as a reason for not answering.

GPs—general practitioner.

British general practitioners’ experiences, training, behaviour, and views on aspects of care for refugees and asylum seekers

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4 Dar S. General practitioners’ knowledge of issues relating to asylum seekers is poor. BMJ 2000;321:893.

### Medicine’s weapons of mass destruction come in human form

Editor—In his Soundings article on weapons of mass destruction Loefler uses few words to say much. He says that now the biological enemy is microscopic and sub-microscopic. However, when talking of weapons of mass destruction, we should give credit where credit is due.

Our real enemies are the powers that aim to make us dependent: the merchants who try to sell health care as a proactive entity rather than a reactive one. They offer free examinations, and they manipulate long established laboratory measurements, all in the name of more profit. They go hunting for potential new patients and persuade them that they need treatment or “preventive” measures. They deliver “health care” to the eager, brainwashed consumer like the milkman delivers milk. But they often come empty handed. They do not owe you anything, but they promise much.

Weapons of mass destruction are hard to find in Iraq in modern medicine they are abundant (if cosmetically enhanced).

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Competing interests: None declared.