Gut blood flow velocities in the newborn: effects of parenteral indomethacin and arterial indomethacin

SIR,—Skinner et al.1 seem to suggest that the rapid fall in blood flow velocity seen in the cerebral,2 renal, and mesenteric,3 arteries after an intravenous bolus of indomethacin is due to rapid closure of the ductus arteriosus and a simultaneous fall in cardiac output. Is their explanation for the recovery of regional blood flow velocities after the acute fall a gradual reopening of the ductus with increasing output?4

There are several reasons why we believe the rapid fall in mesenteric blood flow velocity reflects vasoconstriction rather than a fall in cardiac output. Our data indicate clearly that the coeliac axis and superior mesenteric artery do not behave in the same way, a reflection of the very different vascular beds which they supply. The fall in peak systolic velocity in the coeliac axis was significantly less than in the superior mesenteric artery (p<0.034). Moreover, our child with Falot's tetralogy, who did not have retrograde diastolic flow and was inadvertently treated with indomethacin, showed no change in clinical state, yet showed the expected fall in coeliac and superior mesenteric artery blood flow velocity.

Bolus indomethacin results in a rapid increase in systolic blood pressure which parallels the changes in regional blood flow velocity. Representing, we believe, considerable peripheral vasoconstriction.5 6 This is hard to equate with the suggestion of Skinner et al of a rapid fall in cardiac output, especially when data from Saliba et al demonstrate very clearly that, as opposed to the treatment of the ductus with indomethacin, does not affect systolic blood pressure, but does produce a rapid increase in diastolic blood pressure and immediate return of forward diastolic flow velocities.5

There is no doubt that indomethacin does affect the ductus and that left ventricular output decreases with ductal closure. The question, however, is how to interpret the observed changes in regional blood flow velocity. We would suggest that ductal closure is represented by the return of forward end diastolic flow velocities which appears to be a good predictor of eventual ductal closure and that the rapid fall in velocity represents a local vasoconstriction which can be avoided by the slow administration of indomethacin which is equally effective at closing the ductus.


Changes in body composition and energy expenditure after six weeks' growth hormone treatment

SIR,—It was gratifying to read the well controlled study by Dr Gregory and colleagues, documenting impressive changes in body composition and energy expenditure after only six weeks of treatment with biosynthetic growth hormone (hGH).1 Nicolaidis and Even in 1986 introduced the term 'leptogenic' (from Greek word lepota-lean) to describe pharmacological agents that reduce body fat by the following means: (i) affecting appetite/ satiety mechanism, (ii) altering metabolism, (iii) adjusting set point controls, and (iv) through other extraperipheral nervous system effects. Research by ourselves and others (Ritzen from Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Klish and colleagues from the Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, and Saenger and colleagues from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, New York) presented at the International Congress on Prader-Willi syndrome in the Netherlands in May, 1991, has documented that changes in body stature associated with the administration of growth hormone to children with Prader-Willi syndrome are often accompanied by reductions in percentage of body fat. In light of the observation reported by Forbes that children with Prader-Willi syndrome show strikingly less lean body mass than equally overweight children with exogenous obesity2 and the demonstration by Hill et al and Schoeller et al that energy expenditure is also considerably reduced in Prader-Willi syndrome, the findings by Gregory et al suggest that hGH exerts its leptogenic effects by increasing the metabolic activity of the fat free mass.

Analysing the cases reported by Gregory et al that showed a decrease in resting energy expenditure expressed as a percentage of total fat free mass suggests that additional research might be helpful in predicting who might show a leptogenic effect to hGH treatment. Responders had normal variant short stature isolated growth hormone deficiency. Child- ren with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia or cranioapharyngioma showed reduced metabolic activity.


Indwelling cannula for insulin administration in diabetes mellitus

SIR—I read with interest the study on the use of indwelling cannulas for insulin administration3 and would like to report different experiences with the same device in diabetic subjects.

During summer camps in Austria in 1989, 49 diabetic subjects (aged 9-22 years) used the indwelling cannula (Insufil, Viggio) in an open trial to test the acceptance and satisfaction in those who inject themselves. The proposed indwelling time was 144 hours for each cannula. All the subjects were used to giving their injections themselves, most had two insulin doses, and about a quarter used insulin pens for multiple injections. The first insertion of the cannula was done by a doctor, afterwards the subjects were allowed to insert it themselves under supervision. The device was carefully dried before insertion; insertion sites were the abdominal wall or thigh.

Fifteen subjects used the cannula only once, 13 twice, 15 three times, five four times, and one six times. The mean indwelling time was only 41·5 hours (range 1-120 hours), which is much shorter than in the British1 or Swedish study.2 Reasons for removal or change of the cannula were: loss during sports (21%), spontaneous loss (21·6%), pain at the insertion site (14·2%), and local inflammation (10·7%). In 34 cases a bacteriological culture of the cannula insertion point was performed and in 15 cases Staphylococcus epidermidis was found. No obvious changes in metabolic control could be observed during the use of the indwelling cannula. After the summer camp only four subjects (8·2%) wanted to continue to use the device.

Because of the failure of the adhesive patch the indwelling time in these subjects was only 35% of the proposed time. Therefore the major advantage of the device in reducing the number of injections was lost. Whether the Austrian climate, with higher average summer temperatures and increased sweating during normal sports, contributes to the high percentage of spontaneous losses is unclear. It is interesting, however, that the subjects reporting longer indwelling times for the cannulas came from northern Europe.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that an indwelling cannula (at least in the available form) is of no advantage compared with conventional injections. Relatively high costs and the possible increased risk of local infections must also be taken into account.

1 Long AM, Hughes IA. Indwelling cannula for...
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