Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may predispose to invasive group A streptococcal infections

EDITOR—The suggestion that ibuprofen should be considered as an alternative to paracetamol for the treatment of fever in young children warrants caution. There have been numerous reports suggesting an association between the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and the progression to severe invasive group A streptococcal infections, including necrotising fasciitis.2 NSAIDs may also mask important clinical features that may help in the early recognition of invasive group A streptococcal disease.

Prompt diagnosis and treatment of group A streptococcal infection has become increasingly important as there has been a worldwide resurgence in invasive group A streptococcal disease since the mid-1980s with the emergence of strains of increased virulence.3

Recently, it has been proposed that the underlying biochemical basis for the possible link between the use of NSAIDs and invasive group A streptococcal infection is the ability of NSAIDs to inhibit neutrophil functional and enhance cytokine (particularly tumour necrosis factor) production.4 In addition, by masking cardinal signs of inflammation, such as myalgia, arthralgia, and localised swelling, these agents may delay the recognition of invasive group A streptococcal infection until signs of shock and multiorgan failure are apparent. This hypothesis may also apply to staphylococcal toxic shock syndrome.

Varicella is an important predisposing factor for both invasive group A streptococcal and staphylococcal infection in immunocompetent children.5 NSAIDs may be particularly dangerous in this condition: their use has been associated with the progression to necrotising fasciitis and toxic shock syndrome.6

Antipyretics play an important part in the management of febrile young children with non-specific signs in whom the diagnosis is unclear. However, the possibility that NSAIDs may facilitate the invasion of group A streptococci should limit the use of these agents in patients with varicella or in those in whom the cause of fever is not known.

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HIV related Kaposis sarcoma

EDITOR.—McCarth and colleagues report a Zambian mother and her son with HIV related Kaposis sarcoma and suggest the possibility of vertical transmission of a Kaposis sarcoma agent. They comment on the rarity of Kaposis sarcoma in the United States and Europe and in their abstract say that it is 'extremely rare in children'.

In Kampala Kaposis sarcoma is not rare. In a study of children presenting with lymphadenopathy to the paediatric wards of Mulago Hospital, Kampala, between September 1992 and April 1993, 15 cases were diagnosed. The sex ratio was M: F 10:3. Since 1993 about two to three cases are being diagnosed each month. Apart from lymphadenopathy, which can be differentiated from tuberculosis only by histology, other clinical features include pigmented nodular skin lesions, hepatosplenomegaly, pleural effusion, and oral mucosal lesions. We do not have facilities for bronchoscopic, lung puncture, or intestinal biopsy to detect internal lesions. As mothers are not routinely examined in cases of childhood Kaposis sarcoma we do not know how many might have it. However, it would not be surprising, considering the not uncommon occurrence of Kaposis sarcoma in women, that both mother and child might have it if they originate from areas of high HIV prevalence such as Uganda or Zambia.

Nevertheless, a transmissible Kaposis sarcoma agent (whether vertically transmitted or not) is a possibility, and we are also looking for a association with a herpes-like virus.

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Updating Common Symptoms of Disease in Children by R S Lillington, this book follows a symptomatic as opposed to a system approach. For each of the 185 symptom (sign) headings a list of causes is followed by a hint, giving a brief account of the conditions listed.

In an attempt to be thorough, many of the lists are lengthy and daunting not only to the medical student but also to the experienced paediatrician. Some attempt has been made to subdivide the causes but further subdivision would have supported the problem solv-

Professor Berry's Paediatric Pathology now enters its third edition, only six years after its second. Over the three editions the size has increased significantly with a smaller text size on more pages. As a paediatric book, it largely avoids those diseases and conditions associated more with the process of birth or prematurity, although of course congenital malformation features large. While some overlap is inevitable, it is a state-of-the-art and largely complementary to, Keeling's Fetal and Neonatal Pathology. The book is directed primarily towards the general rather than the specialist paediatric pathologist and, as there is no direct competition in paediatric pathology, should find a receptive audience.

As a paediatric pathologist, I have found previous editions a little too that to be of very much practical help when faced with a problem. Exception are those chapters that describe a very practical approach to a problem whether of description (cardiac) or of specimen handling and diagnostic requirements (metabolic).

If described at all, conditions have been covered too briefly with little discussion of differential diagnosis. As I doubt a general pathologist will need less information and explanation to understand a problem than a specialist, I suspect my experience is true for the target readership.

But that is the past, what of the third edition? There is no significant change to the overall format. As before, chapters cover organ and system pathology in a conventional manner but also with chapters on sudden unexpected infant death, embryonal tumours, and theoretical aspects of congenital malformation. There are some changes in authorship and new chapters on the pathology of AIDS and bone marrow pathology. The text is well set out and the illustrations generally of good quality.

However, the most significant alteration since the first edition is a cumulative one. The modification of chapter titles together with a gradual expansion of some chapters lengths, not necessarily extensive, has led to a text that will be a better resource to general and specialist pathologists needing an introduction to less familiar areas. It may be premature to look forward to the fourth edition, but I hope this trend towards expansion continues.

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Over the years successive editions of Gellis and Kagan's classic work, just like Topsy, have 'grown and grown'. Thirty years on and now in its 15th edition, this magnum opus has four editors and 435 contributors. It seemed a little incongruous (and more than a little overwhelming) for a single reader to comment on such a body of scholarship and, in an attempt to redress the numerical imbalance, I enlisted a handful of willing colleagues to help me undertake the task! These included a couple of general paediatricians, one with an interest in rheumatology, a paediatric oncologist, and a senior registrar.

We each chose relevant sections of the book to read. I then collected comments, allowed them to simmer for several weeks and finally tried to prepare a distillate which was representative of our views.

Firstly, the design characteristics of the book were appreciated; printing was clear, subheadings stood out, tables were easily assimilated, and key references were appended after each author's contribution. Inevitably the style of the text was a little uneven with such a huge authorship but it was easy to find one's way around the volume. The book is truly comprehensive with sections on fetal and adolescent medicine, behavioural and social medicine, and balanced consideration is given to emergency management of acute disorders as well as long term management of chronic conditions. I failed to find guidance on one topic only—pain relief in the dying child.

The consensus view is that Gellis and Kagan is a good reference book for providing the historic perspective on treatment as well as current concepts, although precise practical advice on challenging problems is sometimes lacking.

It should be noted that despite our reservations, my willing helpers have extracted a promise that the copy of this book that we are allowed to keep as a reward for our labours is generally available!

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**Correction**

Byler-like familial cholestasis in an extended kindred

An error unfortunately occurred in this paper by Bourke et al (1996;75:223-7). A vertical line indicating descent of the father of the larger sibship and his sister, the mother of the smaller affected sibship, from the second consanguineous grandparental marriage was inadvertently omitted from figure 1. The correct depiction of the figure is shown below.

**Figure 1** Pedigree of Irish Byler kindred illustrating high degree of intermarriage.