Infantile colic and chiropractic spinal manipulation

EDITOR,—We congratulate Olafsdottir et al on their article.1 The sum of the evidence on spinal manipulative therapy (SMT) in the treatment of infantile colic now is that there are 3 randomised controlled trials (RCTs) on the subject.

Two RCTs demonstrated a significant positive effect of SMT;2,3 and 1 RCT was unable to demonstrate any treatment effect.4 The reasons for this discrepancy are not known, but Olafsdottir et al suggest that their finding of no effect of SMT may be due to the blinding of the infants’ mothers. Another equally likely explanation could be that we are witnessing a dose response phenomenon.

In their trial, Olafsdottir et al used a treatment protocol of a maximum of 3 sessions of SMT, whereas the other 2 RCTs, which found a positive treatment effect, used a treatment protocol relying more on the treating chiropractor's clinical judgement. This more pragmatic approach resulted in 64% of the infants in one RCT receiving 4 or more sessions of SMT (with a maximum of 7), and the majority of infants in the other RCT receiving up to 6 sessions.1 We believe that this dose response problem should be addressed in future trials of SMT for infantile colic.

Rapid responses

If you have a burning desire to respond to a paper published in ADC or FeNY, why not make use of our “rapid response” option?

Log on to our website (www.archdischild.com), find the paper that interests you, click on “full text” and send your response by email by clicking on “submit a response”.

Providing it isn’t libellous or obscene, it will be posted within seven days. You can retrieve it by clicking on “read eLetters” on our homepage.

The editors will decide, as before, whether to also publish it in a future paper issue.


Alcopops are not responsible for acute paediatric attendances with alcohol intoxication

EDITOR,—We were interested to read Dr Robson’s leading article regarding alcohol misuse and the reference to acute alcohol admissions to Alder Hey in Liverpool, UK.1,2 We too are concerned by the increasing number of these problems that we see in hospital paediatric practice.

We carried out a retrospective case note review of all the children seen in the Paediatric Emergency department in Sunderland between November 1999 and October 2000. One-hundred children (57 63%) were brought in by emergency ambulance for 106 admissions to acute alcohol intoxication (2 children attended twice and 2 three times). The notes of 97 attendances were available for review. Most children were aged 13 to 15 (77%), range 10–16 years. As might be expected, the majority presented during the weekend (66%) and in the evening or at night (84% between 19:00 and 01:00). Half had been drinking with friends in a public place, although precise details were not recorded in many cases. Sixty one children (63%) were brought in by emergency ambulance and 48 (49%) were admitted. Thirty (31%) were documented to have been drinking vodka, 21 cider (22%), 12 (12%) beer or lager, 11 (11%) other spirits, 8 (8%) wine and 8 (8%) a combination of these. The type of alcohol was not recorded in 7 (7%) cases.

In no cases were alcopops thought to be the beverage responsible for the acute attendance, and the beverages consumed are comparable with Alder Hey figures from 1996.3 Alcopops and designer drinks appeal to young people, particularly 14–16 year olds, and there has been criticism that marketing may be aimed at this age group.4–6 A recent systematic review of alcopops has been associated with drinking in less controlled environments, heavier drinking, and greater self reported drunkenness.7 However, our data do not suggest that they are a problem in relation to acute intoxication presenting to Accident and Emergency. We support the statement that children will mimic adults in their use and misuse of alcohol, and consider that it is society’s changing attitude to alcohol and not the type of alcohol available that is of concern.

D CROSSLAND
K POTIER DE LA MORANDIERE
Department of Paediatrics, Sunderland Royal Hospital, Kayl Road, Sunderland SR4 7TD UK
davidcrosland@hotmail.com


There are environmentally friendly and safe alternatives to the disposable nappy. Modern washable nappies are very different from the traditional idea of buckets of ‘terries’. There are now shaped cotton nappies with velcro fastenings, alternatives to nappy pins, breathable covers, and disposable, paper inner liners. Concern that the incidence of nappy rash is higher with washable nappies is unfounded—it has been shown that it is the length of contact of urine with the skin that is most important in the development of nappy rash and it may be that an infant in a disposable has more chance of developing nappy rash as they are often changed less frequently than an infant in washable nappies. In addition, there are cost savings both to individuals and organisations using washable nappies, and there have been several successful hospital projects using washable nappies on postnatal wards. As paediatricians committed to the health of children, we should be aware of the issues raised by the use of disposable nappies, the alternatives that exist, and sources of information and support for parents who are concerned about ensuring a safe and sustainable future for their children.

C HEAL
Consultant Paediatrician,
Royal Albert Edward Infirmary,
Wigan WN3 5NN, UK

C COOPER

There are internationally plans to phase out its use. In addition, the use of disposable nappies in addition to increasing scrotal temperature that may impact on sperm morphology and general health. The disposable nappy consists of a plastic outer layer, a layer of superabsorbent chemicals and inner liner. Nappies are not subject to government controls or independent testing and disposable nappy manufacturers do not need to disclose the contents.

Recently, concern has been raised about the presence of Tributyl Tin (TBT) in disposable nappies. Greenpeace and Women’s Environmental Network have commissioned research which showed that there were significant levels of TBT in many brands of disposable nappy, including those on sale in the home. This gel may be in contact with up to 3.6 times the WHO’s estimated tolerable daily intake. TBT is an environmental pollutant which is used in anti-fouling ship paint. It is known to disrupt the endocrine and immune systems of marine shellfish and there are international plans to phase out its use.

The superabsorbent chemicals used include sodium polyacrylate crystals which form a gel in contact with urine. This gel can mimic, and dioxins.

In addition, the use of disposable nappies has important environmental consequences which may impact on child health. Manufacture of disposable nappies uses 3.5 times more energy, 8 times as many non-renewable resources, and 90 times as many renewable resources when compared with washable nappies. The description of such nappies as “disposable” is misleading. In this country, nappies make up approximately 4% of household waste (800 000 tonnes per year) and every disposable nappy and its contents ever used is still present in a landfill site.

Dexamethasone, survival, and neurological impairment

Editor,—Professor Pharaoh raises whether the increased rate of cerebral palsy among newborn infants who were randomly allocated early postnatal dexamethasone therapy in the trial by Shimwell et al might be because dexamethasone increased survival of infants who were impaired before birth, and not because dexamethasone caused cerebral impairment. However, two recent systematic reviews of randomised trials of postnatal dexamethasone therapy in infants at risk of chronic lung disease do not support this hypothesis. Halliday and Ehrenkranz found no difference in survival in trials of dexamethasone given within 96 hours of birth. Doyle and Davis found no difference in survival, overall or in any subgroups, in trials of dexamethasone therapy at any time after birth. Both reviews concluded that postnatal dexamethasone may cause neurological dysfunction and called for further trials with appropriate follow up.

Professor Doyle is currently co-ordinating such a trial in infants under 1000 g or less than 29 weeks who are ventilated after 7 days from birth (the DART study, Dexamethasone in tiny infants—A Randomised Trial). Those interested in participating in this important study are very welcome to contact him at l.doyle@obgyn-rwh.unimelb.edu.au.

W TARNOW-MORDI
Westmead Hospital and The Children’s Hospital at Westmead,
University of Sydney, Australia
ltl@unimelb.edu.au


NOTICE

Notice of duplicate publication


The same data, resulting from a single pilot study were reported in the two above papers. The authors have apologised, explaining that they had not intended to flout accepted academic standards, rather than that they wished to bring their findings to the attention of two separate readerships—namely paediatricians and nurses. However, we would not wish compilers of systematic reviews to include these data twice and therefore we give notice of duplicate publication and withdraw the article published in Archives of Disease in Childhood.