To the Editor:—As a junior faculty member committed to becoming an anesthesiology physician scientist, I read the article by Schwinn and Balser3 on recruiting and training more of our own with great interest. However, one issue not touched upon either in the article1 or in the accompanying Editorial View2 is that a large portion of recent anesthesiology graduates, including myself, do not hold US citizenship or a green card, but came to the country on a J-1 visa. If they manage to obtain a visa to stay on after graduation, this visa will not allow them to pursue research training fellowships, to work part-time to make room for research, or to apply for research training or research starter grants through the National Institutes of Health, because green card status is required for all of the aforementioned pathways. But among these non-American recent graduates anesthesiologists, many are keen to embark on a research career, not least because it will enhance their prospects to eventually obtain a waiver of the home return requirement inherent in the J-1 visa under which they completed their anesthesia training. We would miss out as a specialty if we do not tap this potential, e.g., by extending the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education accredited fellowships to include an additional mandatory research year (that would hence be covered by a J-1 visa extension) and by lobbying for visa waivers for research trainees in anesthesiology.

Michael H. Andreac, M.D., The University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey. michaelandreac.org

References
This is not to replace what our distinguished colleagues offered, but just to supplement their suggestions and to continue the debate they started so timely and effectively.

Simon Gelman, M.D., Ph.D., Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts. sgelman@partners.org

To the Editor:—Of relevance to the recent editorial1 and article2 on academic anesthesiology in the United States, the Royal College of Anaesthetists in the United Kingdom published in December 2005 its National Strategy for Academic Anaesthesia (“the Pandit Report”). There are similarities (and differences) between our own conclusions and comments made in the two articles.

Many of the pressures on academic anesthesiology are clearly similar in the two countries. Funding problems are common: United States anesthesiology receives only 0.6–0.9% of National Institutes of Health grants annually; United Kingdom anesthesiology receives only approximately 0.3% of Wellcome Trust/Medical Research Council funding annually. A small number of clinical faculty seem committed to research: Schwinn and Balser recognize that many faculty have little or no subspecialty or academic experience beyond residency; the Pandit Report estimates that a maximum of 15% of United Kingdom clinical anesthesiology faculty express any academic interest. There is fragmented academic training and mentoring.2,3

Schwinn and Balser’s main solution is to establish an increase in subspecialty fellowships that incorporate at least 1 yr of research.4 However, Knight and Wartlter propose instead establishing dedicated “physician scientist pathways” focused more on those trainees identified early as having academic potential,1 and many of their suggestions are echoed in the Pandit Report.1 Our proposed mantra—to “catch them early and treat them well”—is similar to Knight and Wartlter’s sentiment that “Graduates of MSTPs [Medical Scientist Training Programs] (M.D.–Ph.D. programs) represent a pool of future academicians...” Knight and Wartlter’s proposals for increased flexibility in the training of those with both M.D. and Ph.D. degrees and personal mentoring of these individuals is mirrored exactly in our own recommendations.3

It is important to emphasize that we came to this conclusion not because we alone thought it was a good idea but because in the United Kingdom, “the Walport Report” has established a new, dedicated training pathway for clinical academics.† This is now distinct from the conventional clinical training pathway. Trainees in this new academic pathway can of course specialize in any branch of clinical medicine, including anesthesiology. Both clinical and academic pathways are now overseen at the national level by a single body, the Postgraduate Medical Education and Training Board (its closely related institution, the United Kingdom Clinical Research Collaboration, specifically oversees academic trainees). The Walport Report incorporates many of the suggestions independently made by Knight and Wartlter, specifically emphasizing models of training that incorporate 50% research time in clinical programs.† One important thrust of the Pandit Report is to help ensure that as many United Kingdom anesthesiology trainees as possible enter the new academic pathway described in the Walport Report.5

The Postgraduate Medical Education and Training Board sets generic standards for all specialties equally and assesses training programs within each specialty against these standards. Therefore, the duration and broad content of training do not differ for United Kingdom anesthesiology as compared with, say, United Kingdom internal medicine or surgery. All of this seems very different in the United States, where it seems that specialties have more flexibility to modify their training programs to influence the balance of applicants into the specialty.3 We cannot exercise this option in the United Kingdom, given the regulatory environment as it is managed by the Postgraduate Medical Education and Training Board/United Kingdom Clinical Research Collaboration.

Schwinn and Balser rightly emphasize the need to publish in high-impact factor journals and obtain National Institutes of Health grants. However, these are aims rather than solutions. Simply identifying the aims is not sufficient. It is necessary to agree on how to achieve them. A large part of the Pandit Report is about how, in the United Kingdom context and given the constraints, the desired ends can best be achieved. The main solutions include remapping United Kingdom anesthesiology training to engage more closely with the new clinical academic (Walport) training pathway; refocusing funding within the specialty to support such training, and establishing mechanisms for a more cooperative approach to supporting academia from the various anesthetic specialist societies in the United Kingdom.† I am optimistic that these recommendations will be successful because (1) we have identified clear benefits for organizations that participate in the strategy; (2) we have engaged with national nonanesthetic organizations that manage biomedical science in the United Kingdom (e.g., the Wellcome Trust and the Medical Research Council); and (3) the proposals we make are essentially cost-neutral, requiring only reorganization of current funding rather than injection of new capital.

Regardless of which solutions are chosen by United States anesthesiology (i.e., whether these are close to those suggested by Schwinn and Balser or closer to those of Knight and Wartlter), it is clear that a pragmatic strategy to introduce the agreed-upon changes will be necessary. I would be interested to know how this strategy will deal with any obstacles to implementation. One obstacle is usually cost-neutral. Super-

References
2. Knight PR, Wartlter DC: Anesthesiology residency programs for physician scientists. ANESTHESIOLOGY 2006;104:1–4

(Accepted for publication May 30, 2006.)

Copyright © 2006, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Inc.

Anesthesiology 2006, 105:625–6

Anesthesia in the United Kingdom: How They Compare with United States Proposals

Dr. Pandit was Academic Strategy Officer for the Royal College of Anaesthetists, London, United Kingdom, and in this capacity coordinated the project that led to the “National Strategy for Academic Anaesthesia.” The views above are his own and do not reflect official policy of the Royal College.


To the Editor—The article by Schwinn and Balser1 and the accompanying editorial by Warltier and Knight2 succinctly and persuasively emphasize a current problem within the specialty of anesthesiology. The number of trained and committed physician scientists entering our academic workforce is diminishing, resulting in a “brain drain” of sorts. There can be little argument with the statement of the problem, but, as suggested by the different solutions offered, there is a variety of responses. Schwinn and Balser suggest that mandatory research training at the end of residency would hook some on the research fever, while Knight and Warner suggest a more integrated approach: mix the research experience with the clinical training, especially for those emerging from combined degree programs. Both of these approaches hold merit, and some combination should be tried, depending on the institution and circumstances. Creativity will be paramount.

But we offer another, longer range solution to what we view to be a substrate deficiency. We simply must face up to the fact that the image we have created for our specialty does not reflect our comprehensive specialty. Anesthesiology, V 105, No 3, Sep 2006

anesthesiology.com

Finally, both articles hint at other obstacles within the specialty in the United States that seem to concern questions related to the prevalent (perhaps negative) attitudes to academia. I wonder whether these are due in part to various conflicts created by (or the need to maintain income from) the clinical service. However, it is difficult for me to speculate further on this aspect in the United States.

References

1. Knight PR, Warltier DC: Anesthesiology residency programs for physician scientists. ANESTHESIOLOGY 2006; 104:1–4

(Accepted for publication May 30, 2006.)

Image Not Living Up to Goal

To the Editor—The article by Schwinn and Balser1 and the accompanying editorial by Warltier and Knight2 succinctly and persuasively emphasize a current problem within the specialty of anesthesiology. The number of trained and committed physician scientists entering our academic workforce is diminishing, resulting in a “brain drain” of sorts. There can be little argument with the statement of the problem, but, as suggested by the different solutions offered, there is a variety of responses. Schwinn and Balser suggest that mandatory research training at the end of residency would hook some on the research fever, while Knight and Warner suggest a more integrated approach: mix the research experience with the clinical training, especially for those emerging from combined degree programs. Both of these approaches hold merit, and some combination should be tried, depending on the institution and circumstances. Creativity will be paramount.

But we offer another, longer range solution to what we view to be a substrate deficiency. We simply must face up to the fact that the image we have created for our specialty does not reflect our comprehensive specialty. Anesthesiology, V 105, No 3, Sep 2006

anesthesiology.com

Finally, both articles hint at other obstacles within the specialty in the United States that seem to concern questions related to the prevalent (perhaps negative) attitudes to academia. I wonder whether these are due in part to various conflicts created by (or the need to maintain income from) the clinical service. However, it is difficult for me to speculate further on this aspect in the United States.

References

1. Knight PR, Warltier DC: Anesthesiology residency programs for physician scientists. ANESTHESIOLOGY 2006; 104:1–4

(Accepted for publication May 30, 2006.)

Image Not Living Up to Goal

To the Editor—The article by Schwinn and Balser1 and the accompanying editorial by Warltier and Knight2 succinctly and persuasively emphasize a current problem within the specialty of anesthesiology. The number of trained and committed physician scientists entering our academic workforce is diminishing, resulting in a “brain drain” of sorts. There can be little argument with the statement of the problem, but, as suggested by the different solutions offered, there is a variety of responses. Schwinn and Balser suggest that mandatory research training at the end of residency would hook some on the research fever, while Knight and Warner suggest a more integrated approach: mix the research experience with the clinical training, especially for those emerging from combined degree programs. Both of these approaches hold merit, and some combination should be tried, depending on the institution and circumstances. Creativity will be paramount.

But we offer another, longer range solution to what we view to be a substrate deficiency. We simply must face up to the fact that the image we have created for our specialty does not reflect our comprehensive specialty. Anesthesiology, V 105, No 3, Sep 2006

anesthesiology.com

Finally, both articles hint at other obstacles within the specialty in the United States that seem to concern questions related to the prevalent (perhaps negative) attitudes to academia. I wonder whether these are due in part to various conflicts created by (or the need to maintain income from) the clinical service. However, it is difficult for me to speculate further on this aspect in the United States.

References

1. Knight PR, Warltier DC: Anesthesiology residency programs for physician scientists. ANESTHESIOLOGY 2006; 104:1–4

(Accepted for publication May 30, 2006.)

Image Not Living Up to Goal
To the Editor—Having read Dr. Knight and Warmtter’s editorial,1 as well as Dr. Schwinn and Balser’s article,2 in the spirit of their request for additional dialogue, I would like to offer an extended commentary on some of the issues they raise. Although it is nearly impossible to disagree with the premise in both articles, that academic anesthesia is facing a crisis, the conclusion drawn by those articles, that the solution to our problems lie with increasing our recruitment of persons to academic anesthesia, is fallacious. I would also draw attention to an editorial written by Douglas R. Bacon, M.D. (Editor), in the June 2005 issue of the ASA NESTHESIOLOGY.3 In this editorial, Dr. Bacon also takes the position that recruitment of additional academicians is sorely needed to solve our “crisis.” The combination of these three articles in less than 1 yr seems to represent a critical mass of concern on the part of leaders in our specialty. This is, of course, an excellent and welcome development, and while I welcome Drs. Knight and Warmtter’s proposal that a paradigm shift is needed in dealing with the issues confronting academic anesthesia, careful reading of the Bacon editorial and the January 2006 Anesthesiology article and editorial makes clear that a consensus opinion on both causes and solutions is a fair distance away. Although I am no expert in education and have no leadership role in our specialty, I do have both an M.D. and a Ph.D. degree and, up until recently, was a fully engaged and productive academic anesthesiologist. It is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.

In recounting three idealized resident trajectories, Dr. Bacon makes clear his lament about losing talented residents to careers that he finds noncontributory to his vision for the future of our specialty. Dr. Bacon offers very detailed commentary on what value he thinks each resident has or could potentially have on our specialty, and then offers up an argument that, although not originating with him, seems to be de rigueur these days. The argument, that academic anesthesia is in trouble, in part due to the failure of the specialty to capture academic rigor, is from this perspective that I offer my thoughts on these three articles.
In Dr. Bacon’s lament (a foreign-born trainee with no previous research experience or evident research interest). Despite the path that seemed most “likely” for the foreign-born trainee, he “. . . bonded with the new faculty member and during his senior year, a six-month research rotation was arranged.” The tremendous power of finding a role model is crucial in one’s career. However, I do not simply mean a mentor. Rather, I mean the whole environment where residents train. What do they see when they work? Do they find curious and inquisitive staff? Do they train with other residents who have pursued challenging courses of study in college, or a great internship to better prepare them for the challenges of anesthesia? Do they see their teachers finishing cases at 5:30 or do they see three handoffs to the night team in less than 1 h? Do they sense that the academic center where they are training is a genuine environment of learning and that every day, no matter how good they are, they must strive to be better still because everyone else around them is doing just that? To residents, their mental construct of anesthesia is formed in myriad ways, of which a mentor is only one. If an admired staff anesthesiologist is, however, the proverbial needle in a mediocre haystack, what should the resident conclude from this? Want to keep resident No. 2 (the M.D.–Ph.D. future academician) in academics? Show the resident what academics is, rather than just saying that he or she has an obligation to fix it.

Last, I take great issue with the now fashionable idea that academic anesthesia is in crisis, and that the problem is solvable by luring more people into that pathway. Or, as Dr. Bacon says, “. . . the need for their anesthesia is in crisis, and that the problem is solvable by luring more than just saying that he or she has an obligation to fix it. . . .” Drs. Schwinn, Balser, Knight, and Warltier also took this position in their writings. The crisis in academic anesthesia is growing, but luring more people to a sinking ship will only make it sink faster unless one of them brings more buckets, or fixes the leak. An objective look at the current state of affairs in academic anesthesia reveals a grim picture. By many measures, anesthesia’s wish to remain an academic specialty is in serious danger. Our research dollars as a fraction of total National Institutes of Health dollars is lower than that of most major medical specialties, and more crucially, the translation of work done by anesthesiologists to the private sector or to a venue where human disease can be impacted is nearly nonexistent. At one time, the preoccupation of academic anesthesia was broad, whereas today, our focus is much more limited and we have ceded dominance on many major medical questions to other specialties. As a specialty, one can argue that we have impacted the human condition by the increased safety of surgery in the modern era. However, I think this is primarily due to our appropriation of drugs and technology developed by other sectors and exploited in a way consistent with the goals of our specialty. In an era of shrinking availability of research dollars, a genuine squeeze on academic centers to boost clinical productivity, and the increasing demand of the National Institutes of Health for “clinically relevant research,” the day will soon arrive when anesthesia will be judged for its ability to compete in this environment. By the measures cited above, we fare poorly, and a cogent argument will be made that anesthesia has no business being in research and our efforts should be focused on training anesthesia providers and caring for patients. To ignore this scenario is akin to inviting our demise by mimicking the proverbial ostrich and its buried head. As Drs. Knight and Warltier intimate, a paradigm shift is needed because this day is coming, and this is our crisis. Recruiting more talented M.D.–Ph.D. graduates to this world is not likely to solve these problems. Those residents in anesthesia already are leaving academics for a reason, and it is my suspicion that it is because they see there are deep structural faults with the future promise of academic anesthesia. Until we as a specialty address them, talented residents will remain reluctant to jump aboard what they perceive as a sinking ship.

Drs. Bacon, Balser, Knight, Schwinn, and Warltier are to be commended on highlighting, in a comprehensive and thoughtful manner, that our specialty is in need of some internal attention. I am concerned, however, that if we limit ourselves to the paradigm shift as outlined in their writings, we will fail to grasp to the true dimensions of our problem. If indeed others outside our specialty begin to take notice of our dismal academic performance on the field of the “grant battle,” we will be at a huge tactical disadvantage. As the Chinese warrior Sun Tzu understood so long ago, the attempt to be strong everywhere results in weakness everywhere. Perhaps the paradigm shift being proffered needs to be much broader in that it not only alters the input side (trainee) of the academic training system, but also addresses the output side: which institutions should be academic, and which ones should not be. Equality of opportunity does not ensure equality of outcome, and with more than 100 academic anesthesia departments vying for research dollars, perhaps the lopsided outcomes of that competition reflect not a paucity of people to equalize the outcomes, but genuine weakness among some of the competitors. If this is true, even to a small extent, the discussion that we as a profession should be having is to which of these centers do we divert our resources—money, time, and people—to restore academic anesthesia to the place where we lament it has fallen from. Perhaps the time has come to try to stop being strong everywhere, because as of now, if the data in Drs. Bacon, Balser, Knight, Schwinn, and Warltier’s articles are accurate, we already are, in fact, quite weak everywhere.

Jason A. Campagna, M.D., Ph.D., Anesthesia Medical Group of Santa Barbara, Cottage Hospital System, Santa Barbara, California. campagna.jason@gmail.com

References

1. Schwinn DA, Balser JR. Anesthesiology physician scientists in academic medicine: A wake-up call. ANESTHESIOLOGY 2006; 104:1–4
2. Knight PR, Warltier DC. Anesthesiology residency programs for physician scientists. ANESTHESIOLOGY 2006; 104:1–4

(Accepted for publication May 30, 2006.)
In Reply.—We deeply appreciate the time and effort of colleagues Drs. Andreae, Compagna, Fleischer and Eckenhoff, Gelman, Pandit, and others throughout academic anesthesiology in providing thoughtful responses to our article. Only through such discourse will we make progress. In responding, we wish to emphasize, first and foremost, that we respect and appreciate the opinions expressed. It is certain that no single “turnkey” solution will singularly change the trajectory of academic anesthesiology. Above all, we are encouraged that the responses suggest broad agreement, across many perspectives, with our interpretation of the data suggesting that academic anesthesiology is indeed in crisis, and that bold steps are needed to avert the demise of our specialty as a legitimate academic discipline.

We wish to take this opportunity to respond to our colleagues while reinforcing a few key points. First, we are not recommending that the anesthesiology residency be lengthened so that every anesthesiology trainee has the opportunity to be exposed to a year of research. Indeed, we point out that most residents (in all specialties) have no interest in academic medicine, and forcing research on all clinical trainees is unlikely to be either productive or efficient. That said, our colleagues in medicine, pediatrics, and several other disciplines have used subspecialty fellowship training for this purpose, recognizing that this allows them to focus on a smaller cadre of individuals willing to commit additional time and effort to their overall training. They have, we believe, correctly identified these advanced trainees as the ideal group to groom for leadership in academic medicine.

Conversely, anesthesiology as a discipline has de-emphasized fellowship training in all respects, with only a few Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)-approved fellowships, which are largely 1-yr clinical experiences. We project a confusing picture to the public, who justifiably wonder why some centers advertise the added safety of offering providers with advanced training in cardiac and obstetric anesthesiology, while as a specialty we continue to endorse the notion that all anesthesiologists are capable of safely providing all types of care. At the same time, we also miss the opportunity to mentor a substantial number of advanced clinical trainees in the full scope of academic practice, including both research and subspecialized clinical care, in stark contrast to our colleagues in other medical disciplines.

It is difficult to argue that our generalist model has worked well, because the substandard performance of anesthesiology as an academic discipline is well documented, and the concern of the specialty is broad. Moreover, when queried, leading colleagues in other specialties will indicate that they view our 1-yr clinical fellowships as “pseudoacademic.” Further, students, residents, and faculty from within and outside anesthesiology astutely observe that our anemic commitment to fellowship training in a broad range of subspecialties is evidence that we, as a specialty, place little value on developing physician scientists, because nearly all disciplines use clinical fellowship as the time to hone these skills.

Given that our most compelling argument for not changing the number, scope, and duration of our fellowships is fear that trainees will refuse to participate, it is difficult to provide evidence that our colleagues are wrong about us. At both of our institutions, the most academically oriented M.D.–Ph.D. students usually choose specialties other than anesthesiology, not because of concern that we will require them to undergo a lengthy period of advanced training, but ironically, because we do not! It is difficult for us to argue that we have the same commitment to science as peer specialties who long ago invested in a diverse set of elite, advanced fellowship training opportunities, all of which contain compulsory research. As a specialty, perhaps unwittingly, we project a timid commitment to academic medicine. Anesthesiology training programs, even with appended 1-yr clinical fellowships, do not have the comprehensive rigor to stand “toe-to-toe” with the advanced fellowship training programs now standard in many other disciplines.

To change course, we have proposed that anesthesiology should immediately install multiyear ACGME-approved advanced fellowship training tracks in all of its clinical subspecialties, and these should include at least 1 yr of in-depth training in either clinical or basic science research. As in all endeavors, in academic medicine, we will reap what we sow. Anesthesiology has underinvested in advanced training relative to its peers, and as such, it has underproduced individuals with a full complement of the skills needed to succeed in academic medicine, including research competency. An extensive, bold change in our expectations for advanced training, in the parlance of Dr. Compagna, is not “recruiting our fellows to a sinking ship,” but rather teaching them to swim. Data from the National Institutes of Health demonstrates that anesthesiologists who commit to serious academic research training (clinical, translational, or basic science) during an extended fellowship perform as well as those from any other medical discipline and obtain National Institutes of Health funding at the same rate.

Finally, to those who worry that expanding advanced ACGME-accredited training in our fellowships will frighten those medical students or residents who seek less rigorous training away from such endeavors, we would offer the historic examples of cardiology and gastroenterology as evidence to the contrary. Since their formation, the academic “bench” of these subspecialties has thrived by any standard, with excellent National Institutes of Health funding performance, despite highly attractive private practice compensation opportunities outside academic medicine, and despite an extensive portfolio of training requirements required for competency and safety in the clinical procedures required by these practitioners. Both require extended research periods during their ACGME-approved fellowship training programs, and across the country, these fellowship training programs are oversubscribed; further, we are not aware that many internists, or their subspecialty-trained cardiologist or gastroenterologist colleagues, are having difficulty finding employment despite similar fears at the time these subspecialties were formed. It is also noteworthy that in forming substantial fellowship training programs with ACGME accreditation, and by including extensive research and clinical educational requirements, these subspecialties were able to establish the high moral ground to justify, to the public, third-party payers, and healthcare service providers, that they deserve priority in providing consultative advice, complex clinical services, and leadership in developing the scientific and educational priorities of their disciplines.

By establishing a solid framework of advanced training in subspecialty anesthesiology, including all areas of perioperative medicine, we will advance our image in a manner that enables us to recruit the best young minds to the discipline. Although exposing gifted M.D.–Ph.D. students to research will always have an impact, as proposed by Drs. Knight and Wartefier, students are unavoidably perceptive. We must exhibit the values and commitment of our peers toward advanced training, in both clinical care and research, to make long-term, consistent progress in recruiting the best and brightest medical students into anesthesiology.
We wish to thank the anesthesiology community for engaging with us in this discussion.

Jeffrey Balser, M.D., Ph.D., Debra A. Schwinn, M.D.*
'Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina. schwii01@mc.duke.edu

To the Editor:—We read with interest the recent report by Weber et al. demonstrating that brief, repetitive administration of 60% nitrous oxide before prolonged coronary artery occlusion and reperfusion did not protect myocardium against infarction in rats. These findings concur with previous results from our laboratory indicating that administration of 70% nitrous oxide before and during a 15-min coronary artery occlusion failed to improve and, in fact, exacerbated the functional recovery of postischemic, reperfused (‘‘stunned’’) myocardium as compared with 70% nitrogen in barbiturate-anesthetized, acutely instrumented dogs. The results of Weber et al. further demonstrated that nitrous oxide exposure did not produce phosphorylation of ε isoform of protein kinase C (PKC-ε) and Src protein tyrosine kinase or cause sarcodiaphragm translation of PKC-ε. Our investigation was conducted several years before the prosurvival signaling mechanisms responsible for anesthetic-induced myocardial protection against reversible and irreversible ischemic injury were discovered. Myocardial stunning and infarction most likely represent a continuum of ischemic damage, and it is clear that activation of PKC-ε plays a central role in volatile anesthetic–induced preservation of myocardial function and integrity during these processes, respectively. Src protein tyrosine kinase has also been implicated in anesthetic-induced preconditioning against infarction, but whether this enzyme also mediates the beneficial actions of volatile agents in stunned myocardium is unknown. The current results indicating that a clinically relevant concentration of nitrous oxide does not cause preconditioning are not entirely unexpected based on our previous findings, but they nevertheless provide new molecular insight into the observation that this anesthetic gas does not produce cardioprotection in ischemic myocardium.

Nitrous oxide may also fail to produce preconditioning as a result of adverse effects on myocardial oxygen supply versus demand relations. Nitrous oxide was previously shown to produce epicardial coronary artery vasoconstriction as assessed using angiography. These data suggested that nitrous oxide may theoretically compromise perfusion of ischemic myocardium. We demonstrated that 70% nitrous oxide did not affect coronary collateral perfusion or alter the ratio of endocardial to epicardial coronary artery when nitrous oxide is added in the presence of narcotics. ANESTHESIOLOGY 1987; 66:659–65. These actions increase left ventricular afterload, an important determinant of myocardial oxygen consumption. As a consequence, nitrous oxide may precipitate a relatively greater ischemic burden by increasing myocardial oxygen consumption before the onset of coronary artery occlusion. Heart rate and mean aortic blood pressure remained unchanged during nitrous oxide preconditioning, suggesting that alterations in myocardial oxygen consumption did not occur during administration of the anesthetic gas in rats. Nevertheless, the current results should also be qualified because other hemodynamic determinants of myocardial oxygen consumption were not evaluated (e.g., myocardial contractility, left ventricular preload), nor was myocardial oxygen consumption directly calculated by measurement of arterial and coronary venous oxygen tensions.

Paul S. Pagel, M.D., Ph.D.,* David C. Warltier, M.D., Ph.D.* ‘Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. pspagel@mcw.edu

References


(Received for publication April 25, 2006.)
In Reply:—We thank Drs. Pagel and Warthier for their comments on our work and for drawing our attention to their previous article in 1992.1 In that work, 70% nitrous oxide given before and during ischemia and then continued for 15 min during reperfusion impaired the functional recovery of “stunned” myocardium after a brief coronary artery occlusion (15 min) and reperfusion period of 3 h in open-chest, barbiturate-anesthetized dogs. This study thus addressed a combined effect of preischemic, intraischemic, and postischemic treatment, whereas our study addressed the effects of nitrous oxide on the defined mechanism of preconditioning. For this purpose, the gas was administered only during 3 × 5 min before ischemia2 as a preconditioning stimulus followed by a washout before ischemia. We could show that nitrous oxide provided no cardioprotection by anesthetic preconditioning and that it did not interfere with the cardioprotection by isoflurane preconditioning.2

Siker et al.3 investigated regional hemodynamics, myocardial tissue perfusion, and myocardial oxygen consumption in an animal model with myocardial collateral circulation. Their endpoint was the functional recovery of stunned myocardium. In contrast, we used an in vivo rat model and assessed lethal cell damage, i.e., infarct size as the classic endpoint of ischemia–reperfusion injury. In addition, we were mainly interested in the molecular mechanisms involved.2 The results clearly demonstrated that nitrous oxide in a clinically relevant dose does not produce any preconditioning effect on the heart and that none of the most discussed molecular targets, such as protein kinase C-ε and Src kinase, are affected by nitrous oxide—in contrast to the volatile anesthetic isoflurane.2,3 Therefore, our study showed for the first time that nitrous oxide is, until today, the only inhalational anesthetic that offers no myocardial protection by preconditioning. It is mainly interested in the molecular mechanisms involved.2 The results then continued for 15 min during reperfusion impaired the functional recovery of stunned myocardium in barbiturate-anesthetized, acutely instrumented dogs. Anesth Analg 1992; 75:539–48.


To the Editor:—The Clinical Concepts and Commentary titled ‘Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy’ (HCM) by Poliac et al.1 provides a detailed update on the disease, its clinical significance, and its anesthetic management. Recognition that HCM is not so “rare” and that most patients are undiagnosed significantly expands our understanding of the perianesthetic implications of HCM. However, there are two aspects of perianesthetic management upon which I wish the authors had expanded. First, despite an excellent discussion of the choice of volatile agent and avoidance of histamine releasing or vagolytic relaxants, no mention is made of induction techniques. Should the vasodilating myocardial depressant propofol be avoided in favor of etomidate? Is catecholamine-releasing ketamine contraindicated? Second, the authors are concerned ‘that a not inconsequential subset of HCM patients will present for surgery and anesthesia without an established diagnosis.’ However, only limited diagnostic clues are provided. I suspect that I am not the only anesthetist whose preoperative cardiac examination does not include having the patient stand or Valsalva in an effort to produce a systolic ejection murmur. If 75% or more have an abnormal 12-lead electrocardiogram, what findings on an intraoperative 3-lead or 5-lead electrocardiographic monitor might cause me to delay induction until a more formal 12-lead electrocardiogram or echocardiogram is obtained? Dr. Maron is certainly aware that HCM is the most common cause of sudden death in young American athletes.2 Corrado et al.3 have shown that identification of young athletes with HCM can reduce their incidence of sudden death. The opportunity for anesthetists to make a potentially lifesaving diagnosis should not be missed.

References


(Received for publication April 25, 2006.)

Perianesthetic Management of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

To the Editor:—The Clinical Concepts and Commentary titled ‘Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy’ (HCM) by Poliac et al.1 provides a detailed update on the disease, its clinical significance, and its anesthetic management. Recognition that HCM is not so “rare” and that most patients are undiagnosed significantly expands our understanding of the perianesthetic implications of HCM. However, there are two aspects of perianesthetic management upon which I wish the authors had expanded. First, despite an excellent discussion of the choice of volatile agent and avoidance of histamine releasing or vagolytic relaxants, no mention is made of induction techniques. Should the vasodilating myocardial depressant propofol be avoided in favor of etomidate? Is catecholamine-releasing ketamine contraindicated? Second, the authors are concerned ‘that a not inconsequential subset of HCM patients will present for surgery and anesthesia without an established diagnosis.’ However, only limited diagnostic clues are provided. I suspect that I am not the only anesthetist whose preoperative cardiac examination does not include having the patient stand or Valsalva in an effort to produce a systolic ejection murmur. If 75% or more have an abnormal 12-lead electrocardiogram, what findings on an intraoperative 3-lead or 5-lead electrocardiographic monitor might cause me to delay induction until a more formal 12-lead electrocardiogram or echocardiogram is obtained? Dr. Maron is certainly aware that HCM is the most common cause of sudden death in young American athletes.2 Corrado et al.3 have shown that identification of young athletes with HCM can reduce their incidence of sudden death. The opportunity for anesthetists to make a potentially lifesaving diagnosis should not be missed.

John D. Gallagher, M.D., Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, New Hampshire. john.d.gallagher@hitchcock.org

References


(Received for publication May 5, 2006.)
In Reply:—We thank Dr. Gallagher for his insightful comments regarding our review of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), and we are pleased to learn of his opinion that understanding the perianesthetic implications of HCM have been extended. The points raised by Dr. Gallagher are important and fundamental to the practice of anesthesiology, and we wish that we could have elaborated on some of those issues in our article, although space limitations did not allow us to touch on all aspects of perioperative care. The question remains: How can the practicing anesthesiologist preoperatively identify a complex disease such as HCM, which at the time of presentation for anesthesia and surgery may be unsuspected by the medical team as well as the patient? As pointed out by Dr. Gallagher, the study of Corrado et al. showed that a mass screening program in Italy of young competitive athletes (based largely on clinical history, physical examination, and 12-lead electrocardiogram) was an efficient means of detecting cardiac abnormalities, and ultimately led to the diagnosis of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in an important minority of patients. Certainly, if such detailed preoperative examination was a standard part of the preoperative anesthetic examination, an increased number of HCM patients would be probably diagnosed before arrival in the operating room. To what extent the Italian athlete screening data, i.e., the use of routine electrocardiograms, can be extrapolated to the general anesthesia population remains a difficult and unresolved issue, although this additional diagnostic test would permit anesthesiologists to make a potentially lifesaving diagnosis, as Dr. Gallagher has suggested.

In addition, clinical examinations, which include maneuvers to provoked the murmur of left ventricular tract obstruction (such as standing), characteristic of HCM, would be potentially helpful for diagnosis. The possible disastrous consequences of overlooking a preoperative diagnosis of HCM should heighten the index of suspicion and clinical vigilance on the part of the anesthesiologist in this regard.

With respect to the choice of induction agents, our article states: "The possibility of drug-induced hypotension or increased sympathetic activation upon initiating anesthesia should be considered when choosing an induction agent, and slow titration of these drugs should be used." More specifically, when inducing patients with diagnosed HCM, the anesthesiologist should consider the potential for global myocardial dysfunction besides focusing on the possibility of provoked left ventricular outflow tract obstruction. For example, an agent such as etomidate would be preferable to others (e.g., propofol, ketamine) because of its relatively stable action on the cardiovascular system. Propofol produces direct myocardial depression and both arterial and venous dilatation, which potentiates systemic hypotension. Ketamine has cardiovascular-stimulating properties secondary to direct activation of the sympathetic nervous system and increases arterial blood pressure and heart rate, thereby negatively affecting the balance between myocardial oxygen supply and demand.

Etomidate produces minimal cardiac depression even in the presence of intrinsic myocardial disease and consequently would be considered the induction agent of choice for patients with HCM. Of note, etomidate does not effectively blunt the sympathetic response to laryngoscopy and intubation, and therefore, adjuvant methods (lidocaine, inhalational agents) should be considered to avoid an exaggerated sympathetic response during initiation of anesthesia.

The consideration (raised by Dr. Gallagher) regarding use of intraoperative 3- or 5-lead electrocardiogram does not seem particularly relevant to the potential identification of HCM. The diagnostic strategy of choice would be a 12-lead electrocardiogram obtained before induction.

Liviu C. Poliac, M.D.,* Michael E. Barron, M.D., Barry J. Maron, M.D.* University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, Florida.
lpoliac@med.miami.edu

References

(Accepted for publication May 5, 2006.)

Efficacy of Epidural Block during General Anesthesia

To the Editor:—When searching for possible advantages of epidural-general anesthesia compared with general anesthesia as has been attempted recently,1,2 it is important to know whether antinociception and blood pressure control during the procedure are accomplished by the epidural local anesthetic or by other adjuvants such as β-adrenergic blockers, opioids, or sodium nitroprusside. Epidural dose requirements vary widely and are unpredictable. When reviewing this variability, it becomes apparent that weak local anesthetic solutions, set infusion rates, and infusions based on the patient’s weight will result in occasional inadequate blocks during prolonged procedures.

We simplified a previously described method3 to assess the adequacy of epidural block during general anesthesia using pupillometry while stimulating selected dermatomes. Our study population consisted of children aged 3.5 ± 2.2 yr, a group that others have found difficult to assess with pupillometry.4 After institutional approval, we induced anesthesia with sevoflurane. Tracheal intubation was performed after administration of rocuronium bromide and fentanyl, and sevoflurane concentrations were set at 1.7–2% end-tidal. Three-second pupillary scans were alternatively measured (fig. 1) after tetanic stimulations (800 ms duration, 100 Hz, 140 mA) of the L4 and C5 dermatomes with a handheld Neuroptics pupillometer (Neuroptics Inc., Irvine, CA)5 connected to a Fisher-Paykel nerve stimulator (Fisher and Paykel Healthcare Inc., Panmure, Auckland 6, New Zealand) and surface electrocardiograph pad electrodes. Injection of 1 ml/kg bupivacaine, 0.25%, was administered either caudally or into the lumbar epidural space at time zero. As shown in figure 2, dilations were alternative 3- or 5-lead electrocardiogram did not seem particularly relevant to the potential identification of HCM. The diagnostic strategy of choice would be a 12-lead electrocardiogram obtained before induction.

Liviu C. Poliac, M.D.,* Michael E. Barron, M.D., Barry J. Maron, M.D.* University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, Florida.
lpoliac@med.miami.edu

References

(Accepted for publication May 5, 2006.)

Efficacy of Epidural Block during General Anesthesia

To the Editor:—When searching for possible advantages of epidural-general anesthesia compared with general anesthesia as has been attempted recently,1,2 it is important to know whether antinociception and blood pressure control during the procedure are accomplished by the epidural local anesthetic or by other adjuvants such as β-adrenergic blockers, opioids, or sodium nitroprusside. Epidural dose requirements vary widely and are unpredictable. When reviewing this variability, it becomes apparent that weak local anesthetic solutions, set infusion rates, and infusions based on the patient’s weight will result in occasional inadequate blocks during prolonged procedures.

We simplified a previously described method3 to assess the adequacy of epidural block during general anesthesia using pupillometry while stimulating selected dermatomes. Our study population consisted of children aged 3.5 ± 2.2 yr, a group that others have found difficult to assess with pupillometry.4 After institutional approval, we induced anesthesia with sevoflurane. Tracheal intubation was performed after administration of rocuronium bromide and fentanyl, and

Support was provided solely from institutional and/or departmental sources.

David C. Warltier, M.D., Ph.D., served as Handling Editor for this exchange.

Anesthesiology 2006; 105:632–3 Copyright © 2006, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Inc.

Anesthesiology 2006; 105:632–3 Copyright © 2006, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Inc.
To the Editor.—Acute tumor lysis syndrome is being reported with increasing frequency by many hematologic units worldwide, and it deserves greater familiarity and awareness on the part of anesthesiologists and critical caregivers. It occurs when rapidly dividing large volume tumors, such as highly aggressive lymphomas and acute leukemias, are treated with cytotoxic agents. It is characterized by the rapid development of hyperkalemia, hyperuricemia, hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia, and lactic acidosis and may terminate in renal failure if not considered early enough in the differential diagnosis.

A 42-yr-old female patient with no previously known malady was admitted to our Ear Nose and Throat Department for investigation of bilateral parotid gland enlargement accompanied by multiple enlarged cervical lymph nodes. Initial laboratory investigations revealed a normal complete blood count and normal blood coagulation and biochemistry profiles, apart from an increased lactate dehydrogenase value of 937 U/l.

Merlin D. Larson, M.D.,* Randolph S. Fung, M.D., Andrew J. Infosino, M.D., Atsuko Baba, M.D. *University of California, San Francisco, California. larsonm@anesthesia.ucsf.edu

References


(Accepted for publication April 19, 2006.)

Support was provided solely from institutional and/or departmental sources.
Table 1. Laboratory Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prebiopsy Data</th>
<th>Day 1 Postbiopsy Data</th>
<th>Day 6 Postbiopsy Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lactic acid dehydrogenase (N = 240.0–480.0 U/l)</td>
<td>937 U/l</td>
<td>7,237 U/l</td>
<td>940 U/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphor (N = 2.6–4.5 mg/dl)</td>
<td>3.0 mg/dl</td>
<td>14.4 mg/dl</td>
<td>3.6 mg/dl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (N = 3.3–5.1 mm)</td>
<td>3.7 mm</td>
<td>5.6 mm</td>
<td>3.92 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (N = 8.6–10.3 mg/dl)</td>
<td>9.2 mg/dl</td>
<td>7.1 mg/dl</td>
<td>9.2 mg/dl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea (N = 10.0–45 mg/dl)</td>
<td>13.4 mg/dl</td>
<td>142 mg/dl</td>
<td>10.8 mg/dl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatinine (N = 0.5–0.9 mg/dl)</td>
<td>0.65 mg/dl</td>
<td>2.45 mg/dl</td>
<td>0.56 mg/dl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet count (N = 150–350 × 10³/mm³)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the prebiopsy day, she underwent an excisional biopsy of a cervical lymph node under a short general anesthesia. At the end of this procedure, she was given an intravenous injection of 20 mg dexamethasone as an antiemetic.

On day 1 after biopsy, she developed symptoms of general weakness, nausea and vomiting, and a reduced urinary output. Laboratory results on this date showed evidence of metabolic acidosis, hyperphosphatemia, hyperuricemia, increased blood urea and creatinine values, a lactic acid dehydrogenase value of 7,237 U/l, and a significant reduction in the platelet count.

The patient was transferred to the intensive care unit. A computed tomography scan of the neck, chest, and abdomen revealed the presence of a mediastinal mass of 8 × 12 cm, bilateral pleural effusions, pericardial effusion, and cervical and abdominal lymphadenopathy. A diagnosis of acute lymphoblastic lymphoma (leukemia) was suspected and confirmed by bone marrow aspiration, which demonstrated 50% of T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia blast cells, together with one of acute tumor lysis syndrome.

Treatment with intravenous fluids, 500 ml/h, intravenous allopurinol, and intravenous furosemide was commenced together with 3 mg intravenous rasburicase. A bone marrow biopsy was performed, which showed a marrow infiltration of small lymphocytes.

The following day, day 1 after biopsy, the patient continued to receive intravenous fluids of 0.9% saline at a rate of 125 ml/h, low-dose intravenous dexamethasone was commenced with oral allopurinol, 100 mg once daily. In addition, cytotoxic agents (vincristine and cyclophosphamide) were commenced in preparation for a high-dose chemotherapy course to start after 3 days.

The laboratory values are shown in table 1.

The entity of acute tumor lysis syndrome is characterized by the rapid development of hyperkalemia, hyperuricemia, hyperphosphatemia, lactic acidosis, and acute renal failure in a patient who may have a hematologic malignancy. The mechanism that may precipitate this catastrophic cycle of events is often the initiation of cytotoxic chemotherapy inducing cell death of malignant tissue, leading to rapid release of intracellular substances that lead to these metabolic abnormalities.

Several reports from oncologic centers attest to the occurrence of acute tumor lysis syndrome in aggressive hematologic neoplasms such as Burkitt lymphoma, lymphoblastic lymphoma, and acute leukemia, usually when treatment with cytotoxic chemotherapy is commenced and rapid death of a large volume of neoplastic cells takes place.1,2

The use of a single dose of preoperative intravenous dexamethasone has been reported to significantly decrease the overall incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting in children undergoing adenotonsillectomy and as an antiemetic in adults undergoing chemotherapy.3,4 The exact mechanism of its antiemetic action remains unclear, but recent studies suggest a central antiemetic action through activation of the glucocorticoid receptors in the bilateral nucleus tractus solitarii in the medulla.

In our hospital, we have used intravenous dexamethasone routinely to prevent postoperative tissue edema and as an antiemetic, and have not been aware of its possible relevance in causing the tumor lysis syndrome in patients suspected of harboring a lymphoma.

Although tumor lysis syndrome may occur spontaneously before the administration of therapy, it most commonly presents after the initiation of cytotoxic chemotherapy. Predisposing factors for its development include tumors with a high proliferative rate, a relatively large tumor burden, and a high sensitivity to cytotoxic agents.

Glucocorticosteroids have a known lympholytic effect and are therefore commonly used as part of combination chemotherapy protocols for the treatment of lymphoid malignancies. The mechanism of steroid action is through the induction of growth arrest and apoptosis in treated lymphocytes. Although widely used, there are only a few case reports of tumor lysis syndrome in patients with aggressive tumors treated solely with steroids.5 Nevertheless, empiric therapy with steroids is usually avoided in patients suspected of having a lymphoid malignancy.

The best approach in the prevention of tumor lysis syndrome, especially in high-risk patients, is by the induction of a high urine output, prevention of urate production with the xanthine oxidase inhibitor allopurinol, and more recently, by the conversion of urate to allantoin with the recombinant urate oxidase rasburicase.6,7 Urine alkalization remains controversial.

In the case we currently report, a diagnosis of aggressive lymphoma was highly suspected before the operative procedure of excisional biopsy. Although there were no markers for an increased risk of tumor lysis syndrome before the operation, the erroneous empiric use of intravenous steroids led to clinically significant manifestations of this syndrome. We suggest that in patients suspected of having a high-grade lymphoproliferative disorder, corticosteroid therapy should be withheld before the establishment of a precise diagnosis. In addition, preventive measures including fluid volume replacement and perhaps the use of allopurinol and rasburicase should be considered before the operation.

Michael Chanimov, M.D., Ph.D., Maya Koren-Michowitz, M.D., Mathias L. Cohen, M.B., Ch.B., Semion Pilipodi, M.D., Murat Bahar, M.D.* *Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, Zerifin, Israel. fredricag@asaf.health.gov.il

References


(Accepted for publication April 27, 2006.)
To the Editor—Tongue injury is a relatively uncommon complication in the perioperative period. It is usually attributed to prolonged orotracheal intubation. Here, we report a case of necrosis of the tongue resulting in a permanent cleft that occurred after prolonged cardiac surgery during which a transesophageal echocardiography probe was placed for monitoring.

A 61-yr-old Asian Indian man was scheduled to undergo elective mitral, aortic, and tricuspid valve replacement surgery. Significant medical history included mitral valve replacement 8 yr previously for rheumatic heart disease, congestive heart failure, chronic atrial fibrillation, diabetes mellitus, and hypothyroidism. Medications included aspirin (discontinued 8 days before surgery), warfarin (stopped 2 days before surgery and replaced by low-molecular-weight heparin), digoxin, glipizide, and levothyroxine. The results of routine investigations were normal.

In the operating room, the patient was intubated atropically on the first attempt using a 7.5-mm-ID endotracheal tube, and the tube was taped at 24 cm at the level of the teeth. Anesthesia was maintained with isoflurane–narcotic technique. The transesophageal echocardiography probe (6-T multiplane transesophageal transducer; GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, WI) was placed atropically. Cardiopulmonary bypass was initiated and maintained without complications. An initial attempt to wean off bypass was unsuccessful because of bleeding and oozing. After the coagulopathy was corrected, weaning was successful after a total of 315 min cardiopulmonary bypass time. The patient was subsequently transferred to the surgical intensive care unit on standard dose ranges of multiple pressors (epinephrine, vasopressin, dobutamine) and placed on a ventilator. Total surgery and anesthesia times were 549 and 650 min, respectively.

Swelling of the tongue was noticed immediately on admission to the surgical intensive care unit, and it was not associated with concomitant facial or neck edema. A midline partial necrosis of the tongue became apparent on postoperative day 2. Notably, the midline position of the tongue injury was away from the endotracheal tube, which was positioned at the right lateral side of the tongue and was taped to the right side of the mouth. Planned tracheostomy was postponed because of severe adult respiratory distress syndrome, coagulopathy, and hemodynamic instability that required multiple inotropic and vasopressor support. Multiple bedside tongue debrideents and routine oral care did not improve the patient’s condition. Tracheostomy was performed on postoperative day 18, and local care of the tongue continued with marked improvement. A photograph taken 10 days after tracheostomy is shown (fig. 1).

The patient was then transferred to a long-term care facility with the tracheostomy in place. Six months later, the tongue had healed with a residual median linear cleft. The trachea was subsequently decannulated. This resulted in a significant improvement in articulation, and the patient recovered with only a minor functional deficit.

Tongue injury is an infrequent but potentially severe complication of prolonged orotracheal intubation. It has been reported from the use of endotracheal tubes, laryngeal mask airways, and esophagotraceal Combitubes.1

The pathophysiologic mechanisms of the injury include prolonged glossal compression with venous congestion, edema, and ischemia that lead to the tongue necrosis.2 The main reason for the swelling seems to be a compression of the glossal blood vessels, especially the lingual veins. Other causes include sublingual hematoma3 and obstruction of the submandibular duct.4 The position of the patient may also contribute to this problem. Massive tongue edema after spinal surgery has been reported, attributed to the flexed thoracic–cervical position required.5 Lingual nerve injury has been associated with orotracheal intubation and may contribute to this problem because of sensory deprivation.6

Support was provided solely from institutional and/or departmental sources.

References

(Received for publication May 16, 2006.)