Cigarette Smoking, Asthma, and Emphysema

To the Editor:

I read with interest the recent report of Silverman et al (May 2003)1 about cigarette smoking among asthmatic adults. What impressed me most was their finding that, although 50% of current smokers admitted smoking worsens their asthma symptoms, only 4% stated that smoking was responsible for their current exacerbation.1 A similar scenario exists in patients with pulmonary emphysema. In my practice, I saw many patients with chronic cor pulmonale due to pulmonary emphysema who are invariably cigarette smokers. They continue to smoke, despite the obvious fact smoking made their cough worse. The invariable answer to my question why they continued to smoke if smoking made their cough worse was that cigarette-induced cough loosened their sputum. This seems to be a universal response of cigarette smokers, in both the United States and China where cigarette smoking is rampant.2,3

In Chinese, xiao tan is the equivalent expression for loosening the phlegm. What I usually did for these patients in China was to ask them to perform a simple FVC test to measure the FEV1 before and after they smoked a cigarette. I then showed how the FEV1 fell instead of rising after they smoked a cigarette. Such a visual demonstration that cigarette smoking worsened instead of improving the airway obstruction usually did more good than my constant preaching of the harm of smoking. As they say in China, one picture is better than a thousand words.

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REFERENCES

Symptoms of Cardiac Myxoma

To the Editor:

We read with interest the recent article by Acebo et al (May 2003).1 Myxoma is the most common primary cardiac tumor, and it is intriguing that in many patients myxomas do not cause symptoms but are detected as an incidental finding during an echocardiographic examination. It is useful to identify features of the tumor that are predictors of symptoms, in order to develop a better understanding of the mechanisms leading to the development of symptoms. We have performed an analysis of the clinical, pathologic, and echocardiographic features of cardiac myxomas that were surgically removed between 1976 and 1999 at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute. There were 54 patients (mean age, 53 ± 15 years) [± SD]. Of these, 25 patients had symptoms, and the common symptoms were dyspnea in 13 patients and embolism in 9 patients. Nine patients were asymptomatic. Two pathologic findings were more common in asymptomatic patients, namely the presence of calcification including bone, and the presence of glandular elements (p = 0.01 and p = 0.03, respectively). Regarding embolism, the pathologic predictors were absence of calcium (p = 0.004), absence of thrombus (p = 0.04), and polypoid shape (p = 0.04). These observations were consistent with the findings of Acebo et al.1

We agree with Acebo et al1 that echocardiography is a reliable method in the diagnosis of cardiac myxoma. It also provides additional insight regarding the potential of embolism. In asymptomatic patients, urgent surgical intervention is indicated. We believe that prompt surgical intervention is also justified in asymptomatic patients with polypoid myxomas so as to prevent embolism.

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REFERENCE

Distal Intestinal Obstruction Syndrome After Surgery in Cystic Fibrosis

To the Editor:

We greatly appreciated the review by Gilljam et al1 (January 2003) on GI complications after lung transplantation in patients...
Does the Predicted Postoperative FEV₁ Formula Reflect the Real Value?

To the Editor:

I have just read the article by Beckles et al., titled “The Physiologic Evaluation of Patients With Lung Cancer Being Considered for Resectional Surgery.” There was described a formula for calculating the percentage of predicted postoperative (ppo) FEV₁ after lobectomy: ppoFEV₁ = preoperative FEV₁ × (No. of segments remaining/total No. of segments). For lobectomy, there is a strong correlation between the postoperative FEV₁ expressed as percentage of predicted and the actual values when the calculation is made depending upon the number of segments to be removed at lobectomy. The calculation needs to be modified if any segments are obstructed:

$$\text{epo FEV}_1 = \text{pre-FEV}_1 \times \left( \frac{(19-a) - b}{19-a} \right)$$

where epo = estimated postoperative, and where a = the number of obstructed segments to be resected and b = the number of unobstructed segments to be resected, which can easily be determined by bronchoscopy.

In the first formula, the calculated ppo FEV₁ values are always almost 150 to 250 mL less than the values calculated by the second formula upon the existence of obstructed segments. In both situations, the preoperative FEV₁ values are the same. This condition is very important for the patients with borderline preoperative FEV₁ values. The patients who are accepted inoperable according to the first formula may indeed be in the operable group. For example, a patient is being planned to undergo left upper lobectomy: a:2 and b:3. Preoperative FEV₁ value is 1.6 L. According to the first formula, ppo FEV₁ = 1.184 L; according to the second formula, epo FEV₁ = 1.318 L. The difference is 134 mL. The obstructed segments to be resected do not have any contribution to the preoperative FEV₁, So, only the unobstructed segments to be removed should be taken into account while calculating the epo FEV₁. As a result, the first formula does not reflect the real value. In conclusion, the second formula should be used to calculate the percentage of ppo FEV₁ in order to give the chance of operability to the patients with borderline respiratory functions.

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