

Question	Answer	No of subjects
When do you stop using your inhaler?	{ When nothing comes out of inhaler When inhaler floats	48 3
When do you ask for a repeat prescription of your inhaler?	{ When inhaler completely empty When inhaler nearly empty When reserve inhaler started	9 28 14
Have you ever found yourself without an inhaler? If so, what were the consequences?	{ Never without inhaler No consequences when without inhaler Became wheezy when without inhaler Became very wheezy when without inhaler	15 3 25 8
Do you always have inhalers in reserve?	{ Always Usually Often no	10 28 13
Would you carry on using this inhaler?*	{ Yes No	51 0

*Patient handed a salbutamol inhaler that was nearly empty.

Comment

Nearly all the patients in the study continued to use their inhalers after the canisters had delivered their licensed number of doses. More than half of the patients had run out of medication at some time and had consequently become wheezy. Regular inhalation of β agonists desensitises the β receptors of the airways, and withdrawal of the medication (or running out of it) may provoke rebound bronchospasm after 16 hours.³ The use of one canister of a salbutamol metered dose inhaler (Ventolin) a month is associated with a

mortality odds ratio of 2.4, and greater use of the inhaler substantially increases the odds ratio.⁴ This may be because greater use of such an inhaler increases airway desensitisation and increases the chance of running out of medication, increasing the probability of rebound bronchospasm.

Manufacturers of metered dose inhalers are aware of this flaw, and Glaxo stated in a patent for a counter mechanism for inhalers: "the patient cannot determine the amount of medicament in the aerosol container. . . . This could mean that the patient, possibly suffering from severe bronchospasm and needing a dose of medicament, will find that the aerosol container will not dispense a dose because its contents have already been exhausted."⁵

We conclude that aerosol metered dose inhalers give insufficient information about the drug remaining in the inhaler and are therefore unsafe. A counter mechanism would rectify the problem.

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Smoking and periductal mastitis

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Periductal mastitis and duct ectasia are well recognised,^{1,2} presenting either with acute inflammation of the breast or with chronic breast symptoms such as nipple discharge. The acute inflammatory changes seen in younger women are probably due to periductal inflammation (periductal mastitis) without duct dilatation whereas the chronic symptoms seen in older women are probably due to duct dilatation (duct ectasia) with minimal inflammation. As recurrent breast abscesses are commoner in smokers, we investigated the association between smoking and either periductal mastitis or duct ectasia in patients with a histological diagnosis.

Patients, methods, and results

Between 1981 and 1990, 71 women were identified with a histological diagnosis of periductal mastitis or duct ectasia (cases). Their clinical presentation, use of oral contraceptives, and smoking habits were recorded. They were designated as non-smokers, light smokers (1-10 cigarettes/day), or heavy smokers (11-40 cigarettes/day).

Two age matched controls were selected for each case from women who underwent surgery for a benign non-breast condition during the same year as the cases (varicose vein removal or cholecystectomy (49), gynaecological procedure (27), otorhinolaryngological procedure (23), skin biopsy (33), and dental procedure (10)). Smoking habits were available for all women but details of oral contraceptive use were unobtainable in 32 controls.

The histopathological specimens from all cases were reviewed, and the degree of periductal inflammation and duct dilatation was graded using a previously

described method.² Analysis was based on χ^2 and Student's *t* tests, with analysis of variance and conditional logistic regression.

The mean age of both cases and controls was 43.3 years (range 19-80). The 48 cases with acute symptoms were significantly younger (mean age 40 (SD 13)) than the 23 with chronic disease (47 (14); *t*=2.06, *p*=0.043). The cases were significantly more likely to be heavy smokers than the controls (37 (52%) *v* 24 (17%) heavy smokers, 11 (15%) *v* 22 (16%) light smokers, and 23 (33%) *v* 96 (67%) non-smokers, respectively; *p*<0.001). Of all factors considered, smoking emerged as the only significant risk factor for periductal mastitis or duct ectasia, with a relative risk of 6.2 (95% confidence interval 2.9 to 13.4). Eleven patients had recurrent disease after surgery, of whom 10 were heavy smokers and one a non-smoker.

Smoking and degree of histological inflammation in 71 patients with periductal mastitis or duct ectasia. Values are numbers (percentages) of patients

	Histological inflammation		
	Acute	Moderate	Chronic
Smokers (n=48)	11 (23)	18 (37)	19 (40)
Non-smokers (n=23)	3 (11)	3 (11)	17 (74)

$\chi^2=7.5$, *df*=2, *p*=0.023.

Smoking correlated significantly with the degree of periductal inflammation ($\chi^2=7.5$, *p*=0.023) (table). Duct ectasia was not associated with smoking but was inversely related to the degree of periductal inflammation (*p*<0.05) and increased with age (mean age of patients with no dilatation 37 (9), with some dilatation 38 (12), and much dilatation 47 (14); *F* (2, 67)=5.022, *p*=0.009).

Comment

Histologists have always considered periductal mastitis and duct ectasia to be a single disease.¹

Clinicians have recently questioned this theory because of the different age ranges of women with the two conditions.

In our study not only was smoking twice as frequent as the local and national age matched expected frequency⁵ but the number of cigarettes smoked was increased in patients. Heavy smoking increases the risk of women developing periductal mastitis, but other factors may also have a role. Women with periductal mastitis should be warned that continued smoking may lead to recurrent mammary sepsis.

The close correlation between smoking and the degree of periductal inflammation suggests that smoking is directly implicated in the pathogenesis of periductal mastitis. The finding that increasing age

rather than smoking was related to duct dilatation seems to confirm clinicians' view that periductal mastitis and duct ectasia are two separate diseases. Clearly the nomenclature of these diseases needs clarification to emphasize their different aetiologies.

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Colourings, flavourings, and sugars in children's medicines in India

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Most liquid medicines are for children and are usually coloured, flavoured, and sweetened with various additives. The complex role of these additives in producing unwanted effects is generally not well appreciated and often ignored. Despite awareness among the public and doctors and cooperation from pharmaceutical companies developed countries still face the health hazards due to these agents.^{1,2} The position might be worse in a developing country such as India, where lack of awareness and lax regulations give a free hand to pharmaceutical companies. We therefore examined paediatric liquid preparations for their content of alcohol, sugars, flavourings, and colourings.

Methods and results

We surveyed all paediatric liquid preparations stocked in nine pharmacies randomly selected from 86 in Davangere, a south Indian town. We scanned the label and the insert giving prescribing information. Ayurvedic (herbal) preparations, which are occasionally found in such pharmacies, were excluded.

We studied 499 products, of which 176 were tonics, 142 cough syrups, 64 antibiotics, 48 analgesics or antipyretics, 23 antiemetics or antidiarrhoeals, eight antiemetics, and 38 miscellaneous products. Overall, 401 products were manufactured by 142 national pharmaceutical companies and 98 by 30 regional (three to five state) companies. The study thus largely reflects what is happening in India.

Twenty three cough syrups, 23 tonics, five antipyretics, and two miscellaneous preparations contained alcohol, ranging from 2.8% to 20%, 2.3% to 14.3%, 8.95% to 10%, and 2.3% to 4% respectively. The table shows the numbers of products containing additives. Sixty three products did not mention any additives or specified that the product was free of them.

Twenty companies were randomly selected from the 172 to assess how many of their paediatric oral drugs were liquids. Of the 148 preparations, 32 were tablets and 116 liquids.

Comment

Additives used in medicines are generally considered to be inert, and their adverse reactions are

often erroneously attributed to the active ingredients. Studies have proved, however, that the reactions caused by additives may not be trivial²—for example, 5–10% of allergic reactions in asthmatic patients occur with sulphites and 0–40% with tartrazine.³ Many countries have therefore made it compulsory to include full details of the additives on the label.² Our study shows that numerous products did not contain enough information about the additives used or claimed that they were absent, thus making it difficult for susceptible people to avoid additives.

In the United States more than 700 medicines contain alcohol.⁴ Because of toxicity and drug interactions the American Academy of Pediatrics has recommended against the use of alcohol in children's medicines. Many pharmaceutical companies in developed countries have consequently taken steps to reduce or remove alcohol from their products.⁴ The high alcohol content in all categories of children's medicines marketed in India is worrying.

The evidence relating sucrose in medicines to dental caries led to the development of sugar free formulations in Western countries,³ and nearly a quarter of British pharmacists sell only sugar free medicines when available.⁵ In contrast, we found that 82% of preparations had a syrupy base and few listed the amount of sugar.

Reports of adverse effects resulted in less frequent use of colourings in medicines. In two studies, from Britain² and Switzerland,³ only a quarter of formulations contained colourings, whereas in our study 72% of products contained colourings. Most of the remaining products were also coloured but did not specify which colouring had been used.

We found that less than 3% of products mentioned the flavouring used. Several chemicals are needed to produce one flavour, so isolating the culprit is impracticable—for example, synthetic strawberry requires 30 ingredients.¹

In our study nearly 80% of children's oral medicines were produced as liquids, although generally tablets may be used effectively in children. Such a variety of liquid preparations adds to the economic burden of the poor and is obviously unnecessary. Strict regulations and ethical and judicious use of liquid medicines by practitioners are necessary to contain the problem of additives in medicines.

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Numbers of liquid paediatric medicines containing alcohol, flavouring, and various bases and colourings (n=499)

	No of medicines
Alcohol*	53
Flavouring	11
Base:	
Syrup	211
Sorbitol	25
Aqueous	14
Dry syrup	30
Other	9
Not mentioned	210
Colouring:†	
Sunset yellow FCF	91
Caramel	83
Amaranth	72
Tartrazine	51
Erythrosine	43
Ponceau 4R	37
Carmoisine	22
Brilliant blue FCF	14
Other	9
Not mentioned	138

*Range 2.3%–20%.

†More than one colouring was used in some products.