Letters to the Editor


Polly-pica treated by xerography

In these days of photocopying it is difficult to know why so many reprints are requested. Below is one reason: it concerns our article which appeared at the front of this journal in 1977.1 Extracts of a letter received from the PHLS Lab (Preston) are reproduced below.

"In this laboratory the J Clin Pathol is sent to the binders they are kept well hidden. Recently, contrary to normal practice, two years' issues prior to binding were lent to an MLSO preparing for her examinations. She returned them after two days, white-faced and solemn with the following story:

Her pet parrot (Fig.), a bird that seldom flies or even walks, had been left alone in the room with the journals. On her return a half-eaten apple, a vandalised plant, and the front of J Clin Pathol 1977;30:1-12 were spread over the carpet.

May we please therefore request a reprint of your article.

As well chewed over.

AB PRICE*
DR DAVIES†
*Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow
†St Thomas' Hospital, London SE1

Reference

Aetiological agents and laboratory diagnosis of bacteraemic shock

In your report of a symposium on septic shock,1 Dr Shanson claimed that "during the last 30 years in Britain the incidence of bacteraemias due to Gram-negative organisms has greatly increased." He gave the numbers of isolates from blood cultures during 1977 in a district hospital in London; Escherichia coli was the most frequent cause of bacteraemia.

In Ayrshire we have found that during the past two years E coli has decreased in importance as a cause of bacteraemia, probably due to increasing use of short courses of perioperative antibiotics for gastrointestinal and pelvic surgery. Thus from 1974-8, E coli was the most frequent pathogen isolated each year from blood cultures in Ayrshire. In 1979 the most frequent pathogen was Staphylococcus aureus, which was isolated from 27 (26%) of 102 patients with bacteraemia, E coli from 22%, and other coliform species from 14%. In 1978 the most frequent pathogens were E coli from 28%, coliform species from 20%, and Staph aureus from 15%. Isolates of Bacteroides species decreased from 9% in 1978 to 5% in 1979. The decrease in Enterobacteriaceae and Bacteroides species was associated clinically with fewer cases of bacteraemic shock.

CONSTANCE AC ROSS
Microbiology Laboratory, Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, Ayrshire KA12 8SS

References
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AB Price and DR Davies

*J Clin Pathol* 1981 34: 569
doi: 10.1136/jcp.34.5.569-a

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