to extremely low concentrations and the hypomethioninaemia persisted for several days (unpublished observation). A possible explanation for this unexpected result lies in the fact that methionine metabolism is influenced, and in opposite directions, by both methylcobalamin and adenosylcobalamin, the former through the methyltransferase reaction which removes the cyanide group from the enzyme, and the latter through the methyltransferase reaction which increases the serum methionine. The latter is a coenzyme in the methylmalonyl-CoA mutase reaction, this is the last reaction in the propionyl-CoA:acetyl-CoA pathway along which methionine is catabolised to the citric acid cycle. Adenosylcobalamin, therefore, aids the catabolism of methionine and depresses its concentration.

The above findings suggest that adenosylcobalamin alone is active and that the action of methylcobalamin is not expressed, and the methionine synthetase reaction therefore not activated by these very minute doses of vitamin B12. They do, however, invariably produce a reticulocyte response, often a very brisk one, which again suggests that vitamin B12 has an erythropoietic action which is independent of the methyltransferase reaction, and this evidence, from both the methylfolate trap and the formate starvation hypothesis, in the absence of the thymidylate synthetase action as well.

Unfortunately by the time the possible interpretation of the above results was realized, the work could not be repeated. If, however, the above interpretation is correct it would probably take several days for these very small doses of vitamin B12 to correct the dU suppression test. This contention could therefore be tested by relating this interval to the daily reticulocyte count following a daily dose of 2 μg of vitamin B12 in pernicious anaemia. A clear reticulocytosis response, not necessarily the peak, occurring before the dU test is corrected would lend it support.

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Glove puncture in the post mortem room

I cannot allow Drs Weston and Locker's comments on my criticism of their paper to go unchallenged. They have not correctly cited the paper of Hall et al. This study involved 664 technicians (588 anatomical pathology technicians and 76 veterinary technicians), not 76 as they claim, plus 774 consultants. It also included a control group of Coroner's officers. Two cases of hepatitis B were indeed reported as Drs Weston and Locker state. However, this was in Coroner's officer and therefore unlikely to be due to unnoticed glove puncture! The incidence in the at risk and control groups was therefore equal. The reported case of tuberculosis is almost certainly unrelated to glove puncture. The discussion at the end of the paper concludes that apart from the expected high rates of respiratory disorders, the digestive and infectious disease excess noted in the technicians was similar to the findings of a large scale survey of medical laboratory workers. I would therefore reiterate my conclusion that unnoticed glove puncture is not in itself a health hazard. Laceration of the skin is undoubtedly a health hazard but is not likely to be affected by more frequent glove changes. I agree with the other correspondents that the efforts to minimize the risk of blood born infections in the post mortem room would be better directed towards reducing that hazard. I have found that the available chain mail protective overgloves for the left hand are of great value in this respect.

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1 c-erb-B-2 expression in male breast carcinoma

Fox et al recently reported a complete lack of c-erb-B-2 expression in 21 cases of male breast carcinoma, while Wright et al reported overexpression in a single case. We have so far examined 33 cases of male breast carcinoma for c-erb-B-2 expression using the monoclonal antibody NCL-CB11 (Novocasta) and a standard immunoperoxidase technique. Omission of the primary antibody and a known positive case of female breast carcinoma were used as negative and positive controls, respectively. Membrane staining was completely absent in 20 cases, but positive membrane staining was present focally within the tumour in 12 cases and throughout the tumour in one case. Thus 39% of our cases show evidence of c-erb-B-2 overexpression. This figure is similar to the 35% reported by Gattuso et al in their series of 26 cases.

Our results show that a proportion of male breast carcinomas are associated with c-erb-B-2 overexpression, which is usually related to gene amplification. However, it remains to be seen whether this has the same prognostic importance as that seen in female breast carcinomas.

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The teaching of death certification

Death certificates are usually issued by pre-registration house officers, often badly, and sometimes with only a mode of death as opposed to the disease producing death.
c-erb-B-2 expression in male breast carcinoma.

I H Leach, I O Ellis and C W Elston

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