Correspondence

Childhood non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas in the United Kingdom

In their recent article on childhood non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas, Wright et al. rightly highlight an area of confusion that affects many paediatric oncologists, and some pathologists and haematologists. Within the non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas they suggest that there is a need for classification systems to make a clear distinction between Burkitt’s and “B lymphoblastic” lymphomas. Even haematologists, let alone clinicians, can be confused by the latter term. When many haematologists use the term “B cell” to describe leukaemia they imply surface immunoglobulin expression, not merely the presence of CD19, 20, and 79a. In other words, B cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL), (rather than B cell lymphoblastic lymphoma as suggested in the discussion), the disease we call “ALL-L3”, is defined, together with the cytological features and cytogenetic abnormalities, by the presence of strongly expressed, clonal surface membrane immunoglobulin.

I suggest two steps that could be removed from some of this confusion. First, the REAL classification recognises an entity “precursor B lymphoblastic lymphoma”; the cell involves as indistinguishable from precursor B-ALL as is that of precursor T lymphoblastic lymphoma from precursor T-ALL, but clearly different from the cell of Burkitt’s lymphoma. So an appropriate classification already exists—we should now use it. Second, widespread adoption of formal investigations by flow cytometry of suspensions of disaggregated lymphoma cells for the presence or absence of surface immunoglobulin would allow use of the term “B cell” to have the same meaning to histopathologists, haematologists, and paediatric oncologists. The REAL classification points this out. Such a practice would also allow use of an expanded panel of highly informative antibodies that approached what is now routine in the diagnosis of ALL.

The relatively small and cohesive group of pathologists, haematologists, and clinicians involved in diagnosing, staging, and treating childhood lymphoma would seem an ideal group to grasp this nettle, turn over a new leaf, and reduce the risk of camouflage by quite distinct and eminently recognisable forms of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Our example might even have an impact on adult practice.

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Alanine aminotransferase assay to detect anti-HCV positive subjects in non-selected populations

Screening of asymptomatic subjects at high risk for hepatitis C has been debated recently.1,2 The questionable point is how to screen people. A study from north east England has shown that only 13 (12.5%) of 104 patients positive for hepatitis C virus infection had abnormally high serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) concentrations.3

In the past few months, our group performed a seroepidemiological survey in a non-selected population from an urban area in southern Italy. Fourteen hundred subjects were recruited among residents using a systematic simple random sampling procedure and 1352 (96.6%) accepted to enter into the study. The overall prevalence of anti-HCV enzyme immunoassay positive (RIA) confirmed was 12.6% (170 of 1352). Hepatitis C virus RNA has been detected by polymerase chain reaction in 144 of the 170 (84.7%) RIBA confirmed anti-HCV positive subjects. ALT serum concentrations were above the reference values (40 U/L) only in seven of the 170 (4.1%) anti-HCV positive subjects. These data provide further evidence that ALT serum assay cannot be considered a useful screening test to detect anti-HCV positive subjects in a non-selected population. ALT assay, although rapid and inexpensive, could miss a number of anti-HCV infected patients.

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Book reviews


It is my impression that, at the outset, the concept of laboratory accreditation in the United Kingdom was given a mixed reception, partly regarded as a potentially bureaucratic nightmare, involving a great deal of work and offering questionable benefits. However, those in the professional world, who have embraced and achieved accreditation for their laboratory, one hears a very different story—and not merely because of the success of achieving accreditation. I am sure this change reflects initial ignorance, which has been replaced by an understanding and appreciation of the benefits of accreditation.

This book, written by David Burnett, one of the leaders in the development of laboratory medicine accreditation, provides a valuable guide to the principles and practice of accreditation. It is an extremely useful document, giving sound tips to those about to be involved. The book is extremely well referenced with relevant official documentation vital for any laboratory director or manager to be acquainted with. Furthermore, the text is well illustrated with useful examples of documentation. Thus while the book might be perceived, and indeed to a degree could be used, as a manual for accreditation, that would be short of its true worth. This is a book that every laboratory professional aspiring to any managerial position should read; it provides valuable guidance and stimulus to an aspect of good laboratory practice where the training is not articulate enough.

C P PRICE


“Cancer Medicine” is a very American book with only 12 of the 346 contributors...
Alanine aminotransferase assay to detect anti-HCV positive subjects in non-selected populations.
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*J Clin Pathol* 1997 50: 709
doi: 10.1136/jcp.50.8.709-b

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