Syphilitic jaundice: a rare manifestation of the secondary stage presenting a missed opportunity to prevent ocular syphilis.
Curran J, Higgins SP.
BMJ Case Rep. 2018 Jan 4; 2018

Abstract: The classical presentation of secondary syphilis comprises skin rashes, mucosal ulceration and lymphadenopathy. However, this disseminated stage can also present with symptoms and signs of ocular, neurological, pulmonary, renal, musculoskeletal and digestive tract disease. We report the case of a gay man who presented with icteric hepatitis. Although he underwent an exhaustive series of investigations (some of which were invasive), syphilis was not initially considered in the differential diagnosis. His jaundice resolved spontaneously, but he subsequently developed an acute optic neuritis. Early syphilis is relatively common in men who have sex with men (MSM). Prompt diagnosis and treatment in this case would have prevented ocular involvement. Syphilis testing should be considered in all MSM presenting with unexplained symptoms and signs.

Managing Bony Defects of the Shoulder Joint that Occur in Association with Dislocation
Yates JB, Choudhry MN, Waseem M.
Open Orthop J. 2017 Nov 10;11:1245-1257

Abstract: Background: Defects to the articular surface of the humeral head have been known to be associated with shoulder dislocation since the 19th century. It wasn’t until 1934 that the first description of the ubiquitous compression fracture of the postero-lateral humeral head that occurs with traumatic anterior instability appeared. From 1940, this defect became referred to as a Hill-Sachs lesion after the investigators who reported the condition. The significance of, and therefore treatment of, these and other such bony defects around the shoulder joint has been hotly debated.

Short-course high-dose ibuprofen causing both early and delayed jejunal perforations in a non-smoking man
Yehiyan A, Barman S, Varia H, Pettit S.

Inadvisable anti-vaccination sentiment: Human Papilloma Virus immunisation falsely under the microscope
Head MG, Wind-Mozley M, Flegg Pj.
NPJ Vaccines. 2017 Mar 8 (no abstract available)

Adjunctive rifampicin for Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (ARREST): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
Lancet. 2017 Dec 14

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia is a common cause of severe community-acquired and hospital-acquired infection worldwide. We tested the hypothesis that adjunctive rifampicin would reduce bacteriologically confirmed treatment failure or disease recurrence, or death, by enhancing early S aureus killing, sterilising infected foci and blood faster, and reducing risks of dissemination and metastatic infection.

PTO.
The use of ultrasound as an adjunct to peripheral venous cannulation by junior doctors in clinical practice

CONCLUSIONS: We suggest that doctors in their first post-graduate year can be trained in the use of ultrasound as an adjunct to peripheral venous cannulation, retain the skill over time and use it safely in their clinical practice.

A direct comparison of decision rules for early discharge of suspected acute coronary syndromes in the era of high sensitivity troponin

Abstract: BACKGROUND: We tested the hypothesis that a single high sensitivity troponin at limits of detection (LOD HSTnT) (<5 ng/l) combined with a presentation non-ischaemic electrocardiogram is superior to low-risk Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events (GRACE) (<75). Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) (≤1) and History, ECG, Age, Risk factors and Troponin (HEART) score (≤3) as an aid to early, safe discharge for suspected acute coronary syndrome.

Conclusions: This preliminary study demonstrates that non-contrast renal MRI biomarkers are associated with standard measures of disease activity in lupus. The potential utility of these non-invasive biomarkers warrants further investigation, as there is an unmet need for reliable biomarkers of disease activity in lupus nephritis.

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