SARAH BUNDEY

Sir: I was interested to read the elegant account by Gresty et al of those features of nystagmus which may help to determine whether its cause is congenital or acquired. However, I was surprised that there was no mention of ocular albinism (one of the commonest causes of congenital nystagmus) nor of primary retinal lesions. If I were presented with a patient whose nystagmus seemed out of proportion to the neurological signs, I would first examine the fundi and ask an ophthalmologist to examine the tides for translucency and to perform tests of retinal function.

Reference


Gresty replies:

Dr Bundey is quite correct in pointing out the strong association between nystagmus of the congenital type and unequivocal ocular albinism and the presence of this trait would be diagnostically helpful when congenital nystagmus is suspected. It should be noted that it may be difficult for the ophthalmologist to distinguish between the tyrosine-positive albinos and a blonde with a congenital type nystagmus, in which case the characteristics of the nystagmus itself resume their importance. As a point of clarification, there is the possible source of confusion in the literature that although several types of nystagmus may be congenital (for example, lantent, pendular nystagmus of an amlyopic eye, wandering eye movements of the blind) the term congenital nystagmus is restricted to refer to a nystagmus with an exponentially increasing slow phase velocity and is how we use the term. In this context it is not clear whether the nystagmus of all albinos is congenital nystagmus.

We are aware of no firm data regarding the prevalence of albinism and/or congenital nystagmus in the population. Accordingly, we can only quote from our experience that although all oculocutaneous albinos have nystagmus, patients with idiopathic congenital nystagmus are far more common than albinos with nystagmus.

Although it has been reported that patients with retinal lesions may have nystagmus we are unaware of any eye movement recordings demonstrating that the nystagmus can have an exponentially increasing slow phase velocity.

Reference


Opioid induced unconsciousness reversed by changes in opioid cholinergic and adrenergic function.

Sir: The paper by Goldman et al is of interest. However, although these workers mention the possibility that opioid release may have occurred following the lesion they describe, no further comment is made. We would like to suggest a possible mechanism of action of naloxone in this and related clinical conditions. It has been suggested that in traumatic brain death and possibly other CNS disorders, (particularly in relation to diencephalic structures) that there is an over-activity of the endogenous opioid system, which leads to loss of consciousness.2 This paper and those of other workers adds further support for this hypothesis. Furthermore it is possible that the endogenous opioid system causes inhibition of the nor-adrenergic system within the brain by a feed-back loop operating between the locus coerules and the arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus.3 Decreased adrenergic activity could also lead to decreased cerebral blood-flow.4 Furthermore, opiates can cause central release of acetylcholine,5 and activation of a pontine cholinergic site has been implicated in causing unconsciousness.6 It is therefore possible that naloxone reversal of unconsciousness following ischaemic damage to the brain-stem, although mediated by the endogenous opioid system, occurs as a result of increased nor-adrenergic and decreased cholinergic activities.

MA GILLMAN
R SANDYK
8 Highlands House,
173 Louis Botha Avenue,
Orange Grove 2192
S.Africa

Reference


Goldman replies:

The mechanism by which an endogenous opioid release could influence the level of consciousness was not discussed in our short report, and Drs Gillman and Sandyk present interesting suggestions on this point. We would like to emphasise that, even in cortical ischaemic lesions, the naloxone-induced improvement seems to imply that subcortical and brainstem regions are not injured.1 When these regions, related to the endogenous opioid systems, are directly involved in the ischaemic lesion, the effects of naloxone are probably related to the severity of the lesion. In relatively mild lesions, naloxone could perhaps reduce the lethethrating period of unconsciousness and respiratory depression for the reasons suggested.

Reference

Opioid induced unconsciousness reversed by changes in opioid cholinergic and adrenergic function.

M A Gillman and R Sandyk

*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1985 48: 391
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.48.4.391-b

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