Alexander Ypsilantze (1792–1832)

We read in the neurological stamp column of the Journal the comments of Dr Haas regarding the disease of Alexander Ypsilantze (1792–1832). As the writer noted the picture on the stamp in honour of Prince Alexander Ypsilantze, issued by the Greek state in 1930, fails to show that he probably had myotonic dystrophy, a disease which was diagnosed in 1933 in London by Professor Caughley in a female descendant of Alexander Ypsilantze; another four siblings from her family of eight also had the illness.

Recent in depth research on the medical history of the family of Alexander Ypsilantze, ongoing in the Department of Neurology, University of Patras,* supports Caughley’s hypothesis, according to which Alexander Ypsilantze, the leader of the Greek revolution—and probably some of his brothers—had myotonic dystrophy. Our studies, based on correspondence, state archives, and medical documents found in Rumania, and Austria have shown that Alexander Ypsilantze, his younger brother Demetrius, also a hero of the Greek struggle for independence against the Turks in the last century, and two more brothers of the remaining five children of the family, often manifested symptoms highly suggestive of dystrophia myotonica; these included easy frontal baldness, severe weakness and atrophy of face and limbs, muscular hypertrophy, pulmonary infections, heart problems, and vision failure. Despite these data and the fact that necropsy was carried out on Alexander Ypsilantze, Ypsilantze brothers’ disease still remains an enigma because the disease, unknown during their time, was only described later (1909), by Steiner. Hopefully with the help of modern molecular genetic techniques (DNA technology)* and findings from the tomb of Demetrius Ypsilantze, located in Nafplion, the first post-revolutionary capital of Greece, it would be possible to precisely state the nature of the Ypsilantze family illness.

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Angiotropica lymphoma in the differential diagnosis of systemic vasculitis

We were interested to read the report by Roux et al of angiotropica lymphoma with mononuclear cells mimicking systemic vasculitis.1 We have recently published a case with striking similarities to this one.2 Two other cases not mentioned by the authors have also mimicked vasculitis.3 In our patient even the antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody titre test was repeatedly positive emphasising the point made by Roux et al that this condition may mimic a systemic necrotising vasculitis extremely closely. In both cases the patient had a rapid suggestive of liddo reticularis, a progressive flaccid paraplegia, loss of sensation in the legs, urinary retention, and anal incontinence. Both patients also developed panhypopituitarism, massive oedema, and hypertension with profound hypoaerobamia. Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody titres are found in several inflammatory conditions and also present in systemic vasculitis.4 In our case, the combination of such titres and clinical features pointed us incorrectly towards this diagnosis. We agree strongly with the authors that the differential diagnosis of systemic necrotising vasculitides must include angiotropica lymphoma, particularly as this condition is difficult to diagnose before death, had a dismal prognosis if undiagnosed, and is potentially curable.

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Cytopathology of the Central Nervous System is a textbook and atlas which will appeal to anyone working in the clinical neurosciences. It can be strongly recommended to the practising neuropathologist or cytopathologist as the only high quality and comprehensive reference for everyday diagnostic use. The authors have taken the original step of presenting normal neuroanatomy and gross neuropathology as a prelude to the histo- and cytopathology preparations. For this reason, the book will be of interest to all clinicians who wish to know how cytopathological examination of cerebrospinal fluid and brain aspirates might help them in practice. The approach was ambitious and it proves highly successful as these components are skilfully integrated in