REVISITING PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY RESEARCH OF SUICIDE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Editor,

A contemporary, scientific understanding of suicide is required to devise a meaningful prevention strategy in Northern Ireland. Psychological autopsy (PA) suicide studies comprise sensitive interviews with bereaved informants and clinicians (GPs, psychiatrists, etc), combined with meticulous scrutiny of records (coronial, healthcare, social care, etc).[1] For more than six decades these studies have contributed immensely to appreciation of the biopsychosocial complexity of suicide. The low incidence of suicide means that a case-control PA is the most pragmatic research design to identify risk/protective factors.

In the sole case-control PA study in Northern Ireland (suicides 1992-1993)[2] there was an estimated 38-fold increased risk of suicide linked to the presence of at least one current DSM-III-R[3] Axis I nemtal disorder (depressive disorders, primary non-affective psychoses, psychoactive substance use disorders). Other risk factors were: presence of at least one Axis II (personality) disorder; previous self-harm; mental health service contact ever, particularly current; current unemployment; manual social class; GP contact within 26 weeks; occurrence of at least one adverse life event during the previous 52, 26, 12 and 4 weeks, notably a "serious problem with close friend, neighbour or relative" (also "broke off a steady relationship", "problems with police or court appearance" and a "serious illness, injury or assault").[4] Axis I-Axis II comorbidity conferred a much higher risk compared with Axis I disorder(s) only. Exposure to civil disorder ("the Troubles") did not increase suicide risk. Higher religious commitment was protective against suicide.

Apart from the contributions of prevention, early diagnosis and effective treatment of mental disorders to suicide risk reduction, the Northern Ireland Suicide Study findings indicated that suicide prevention necessitated 1) high quality self-harm services; 2) minimisation/mitigation of unemployment; 3) public education/intervention regarding interpersonal problems; 4) recurrent suicide risk assessment/mitigation training for multidisciplinary practitioners within healthcare especially primary care, mental health services and general hospitals; and 5) recurrent suicide awareness/intervention training within the police service, the court service and the third sector. All of these remain relevant now.

The authors of a recent review of suicide in Northern Ireland recommended that suicide research/prevention should "focus on the transgenerational effect of the conflict ("the Troubles"), youth suicide, suicide prevention in minority groups, and the criminal justice context".[5] Northern Ireland needs another case-control PA suicide study soon. Study objectives may include: 1) updating the prevalence of mental disorders including comorbidity (noting temporal relationships) and disorder-specific suicide risk; 2) a more nuanced understanding of the suicidogenic impact of adversity including timing (distal/proximal, chronic, acute-on-chronic, anticipated) and dependence/independence of individual behaviour; 3) analysis of interactions between mental disorders and adversity; 4) scrutiny of the likely suicidogenic effect of physical illnesses (number, type, severity, chronicity, pain, disability, delay in diagnosis/treatment); 5) defining risk factors for different age groups; 6) measurement of suicide risk linked to social deprivation; 7) consideration of any suicide risk linked to the transgenerational legacy of "the Troubles"; 8) evidencing any suicidogenic impact of COVID-19; and 9) hypotheses regarding possible protective factors e.g. social connectedness, social support, educational attainment, religion/spirituality, engagement in sport, competent social problem-solving and willingness to seek help.

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A RARE CASE OF MULTILOCULAR PERITONEAL INCLUSION CYST IN A MALE PATIENT

Editor,

Multilocular peritoneal inclusion cysts (MPIC) are uncommon lesions, of which only around 20% of cases are reported in adult men. The mesothelial origin of MPICs was first demonstrated by electron microscopy in 1979, by Mennemeyer and Smith.[1] MPICs can occur anywhere along the peritoneal surface, arising from the peritoneal mesothelium, but are most frequently found in the pelvis as multiple, thin-walled, multi-locular cysts, that can form large intra-abdominal masses. [2,3] A 41-year old man presented as an emergency with a short history of pelvic pain and discomfort. He complained of bladder and rectal symptoms

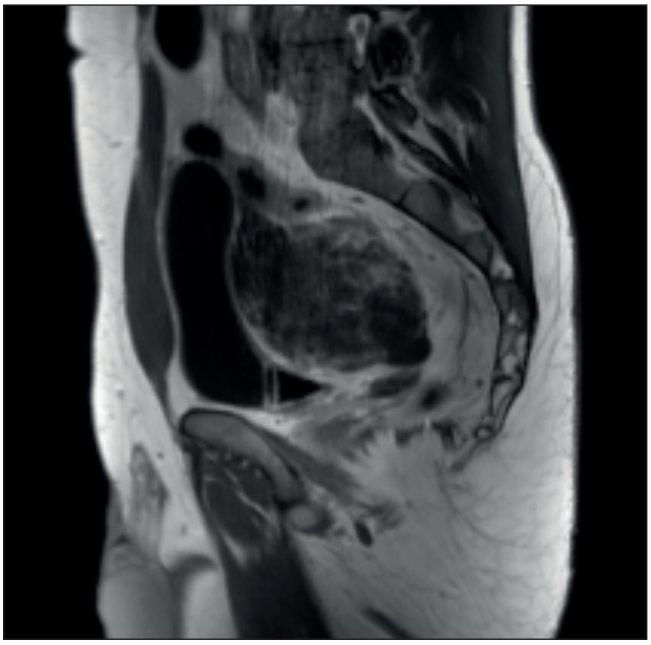

Figure 1 MRI Pelvis

including difficulty bladder voiding and marked tenesmus. The patient's past medical history includes Guillain-Barré syndrome secondary to CMV infection. CT and MRI scan showed a large mass between the rectum and bladder (Figure 1) measuring 8.6x8.5x8.5cm. A flexible sigmoidoscopy was performed and no mucosal abnormality was detected. Blood test and tumour markers (CA125, PSA, CEA, CA19-9 and AFP) were all within normal limits. At laparotomy, a large multi-cystic mass was situated between bladder and rectum. The mass appeared to arise from the mesentery of the sigmoid colon (Figure 2). Therefore, in addition to resection

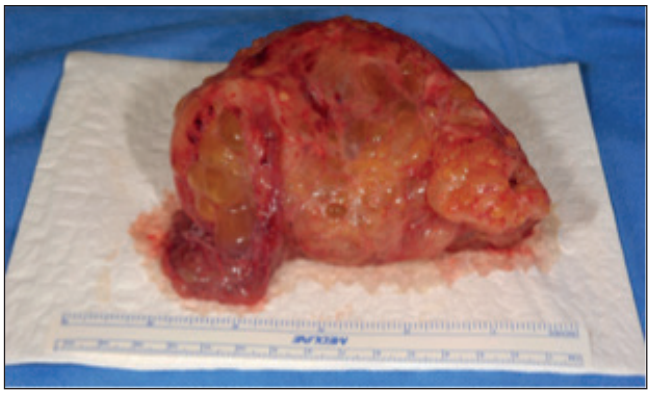

Figure 2 Dissected multi cystic mass

of the multi-cystic mass, a sigmoid colectomy with a primary anastomosis and an appendicectomy were performed. No other abnormality was detected in the rest of the colon, small bowel, stomach or gallbladder. Pathology showed a large multi-cystic mass measuring 112 x 87 x 47mm and weighing 290g. On sectioning, the mass consisted of numerous thin-walled cysts of varying size containing serous fluid. Histopathology showed a multilocular peritoneal inclusion cyst; each locule was lined by bland mesothelial cells and the septae contained fibrovascular connective tissue with

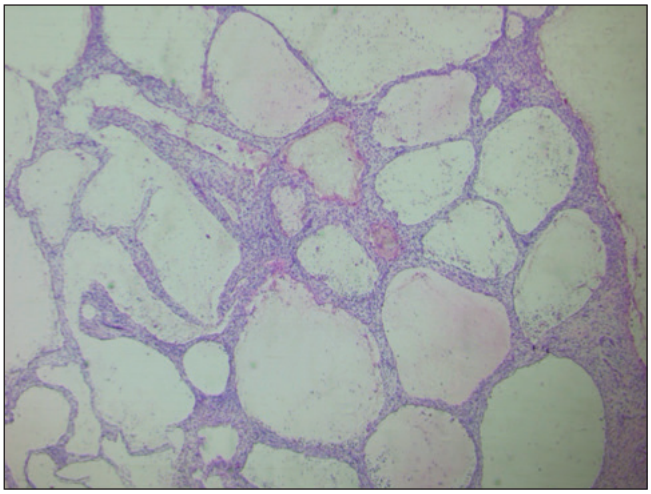

Figure 3
Numerous cysts lined by bland mesothelial cells with fibrovascular septa containing chronic inflammatory cells

a chronic scattered inflammatory cell infiltrate (Figure 3). There was no malignancy. Using immunohistochemistry, the cells lining the cysts were shown to express WT1 and CK5/6 in keeping with mesothelial lineage. Within the distal sigmoid colon specimen, there was a localised area of haemorrhage and a separate 12mm diameter nodule of multi-locular peritoneal inclusion cyst was present on the serosal surface. The appendix showed pinworm infestation but no evidence of dysplasia or invasive malignancy. The patient made a good post-operative recovery and was discharged home six days after surgery. The patient was reviewed 6-weeks after surgery and all symptoms had resolved. A repeat CT scan of his abdomen and pelvis, 6 months after surgery showed no recurrence. We plan for annual patient follow-up. MPIC are generally considered a benign reactive mesothelial proliferation developing secondary to endometriosis, trauma, inflammation or pelvic inflammatory disease (2,3). This patient cohort would suggest that MPIC is a reaction to chronic irritation stimuli with mesothelial cell entrapment, reactive proliferation and cystic formation. Some consider MPIC to be mesothelial neoplasms with the potential for malignant transformation. The uncertainty and debate surrounding these lesions is reflected by the limited evidence available.[3,4] MPIC has a high rate of local recurrence and surgical resection remains the mainstay of treatment to avoid local recurrence. [5] It is this infrequency, which makes its origin, pathogenesis, diagnosis and therapy challenging.

Consent Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report and any accompany images. A copy of the written consent is available for review from the journal's Editor-in- Chief.

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MY MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL PACEMAKER IMPLANTATIONS IN THE WEST WING OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO!

Editor,

In 1964 I became a Senior House Officer in Dr. Pantridge's Wards 5 & 6 at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. In the course of my many duties, I became interested in Pacemaker Implantation, which was becoming increasingly employed in the management of patients affected by atrio-ventricular block and other cardiac abnormalities.

During this time (and until 1987) I had access to the Radiology facilities in the R.V.H. 'West Wing', which was known as the 'ACG Theatre'. This clinical theatre was situated near the far end of the 'West Wing' corridor, adjoining the main R.V.H. Corridor.

This sterile room housed equipment required for electrocardiographic monitoring of the patients, in addition to the radiology equipment, which was expertly operated by a full-time radiographer – Tom Littler, who hailed from the North of England and performed his work with military precision. There was also the large DC Defibrillator (Oh for one of today's portable machines!)

Having access to this Facility enabled me, with the assistance of a trained R.V.H. nurse, to introduce and position the pacing electrodes with high precision. During the Sixties I implanted the first cardiac pacemaker in Northern Ireland (Ulster Medical Journal, Volume 59 No. 2, pp. 131-136, October 1990.) This procedure entailed proximal fluoroscopic venous canulation, employing a suitable accessible subclavian or supraclavicular vein, with shaping of the proximal portion of the electrode to facilitate conduction along the course of the vessel.

The patients who were scheduled for pacemaker implantation were admitted to the Cardiology Unit on the previous day. The male patients were prepped by having their chests shaved, and were prescribed mild sedation on the evening before. The procedure was explained to the patient and the consent form was signed. Nil by mouth was permitted from midnight. I did not require the assistance of an anaesthetist but instead I prescribed heavy sedation prior to the implantation. After the procedure the patient was wheeled on a trolley and returned to the Cardiology Unit.

During the mid-1960s I did not have the option of continuous monitoring equipment, but the patient's vital observations were monitored and charted. ECG Recordings were made frequently during the first twenty-four hours. An ECG Technician pushing a mobile cart containing a large ECG Machine with print-out capability was employed during this period. After a few days in hospital - and provided the patient's condition was stable, the patient would be discharged with a letter for his/her doctor and a follow-up appointment.

The patients fitted with these early Pacemakers had to have them replaced every two years because of limited battery longevity.

In the early 1970s, however, the pacemakers themselves were lighter in weight and smaller, and - very importantly - were fitted with rechargeable batteries. This new development was a great boon for the patients. Moreover, the rapid technological developments that permitted them to experience such a convenience certainly underlined the point that this was, indeed, a noteworthy era in Medicine.

The above Memoirs are my recollections of Pacemaker Implantation performed in the ACG Theatre, West Wing, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast over Half a Century ago.

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Editor,

We write to you to with the results of our Endoscopic Full