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## Asymptomatic Hyponatremia Does Not Require Rapid Correction

*To the Editor:*—Van Boven *et al.*, describe a case report of dilutional hyponatremia following hysteroscopy.<sup>1</sup> An acute decline in serum sodium from 139 mM to 115 mM with a concomitant decline in serum osmolality was noted. This change was felt to be secondary to uterine absorption of 1.5% glycine irrigating solution. We agree that this is indeed acute hypotonic hyponatremia, as documented by a serum osmolality fall from the probable 290 mOsm/l range to the 263 mOsm/l reported. This in and of itself is unusual as, quite often, absorbed glycine will act as an osmotically active agent and maintain near-normal serum osmolality despite the fall in serum sodium. This may be detected by calculating an osmolar gap (measured minus calculated serum osmolality).<sup>2</sup>

Of some concern in their paper, however, is the employment of 1 g/kg of mannitol and 40 mg of furosemide for the "rapid correction" of an asymptomatic patient with hypotonic hyponatremia. Free water restriction would have likely corrected this laboratory finding in an otherwise healthy patient without renal or cardiac impairment. Many reports warn that rapid correction of hypotonic hyponatremia may precipitate the osmotic demyelination syndrome and may lead to permanent neurologic damage.<sup>3,4</sup> Most experts recommend correction rates of less than 3 mEq · l<sup>-1</sup> · h<sup>-1</sup> in the setting of symptomatic hypotonic hyponatremia. None, however, recommend rapid correction in an asymptomatic patient.<sup>5</sup>

While we commend the authors in documenting this potential problem during hysteroscopy, we caution against directing treatment toward rapid correction of hypotonic hyponatremia in an asymptomatic patient.

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*In Reply:*—I agree with Doctor Rothenberg: free water restriction would have corrected the asymptomatic hypotonic hyponatremia in this patient. The focus of our case report was to point out a potential danger of a new endoscopic technique *i.e.*, a development of hyponatremia.

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## Failure of Nitrous Oxide-Oxygen Proportioning Device

*To the Editor:*—The Link 25 Proportioner "malfunction," that was the subject of the recent letter,<sup>1</sup> was found to result from an incorrect adjustment of the control mechanism that was not authorized by Ohmeda or the hospital. Although this appears to be an isolated incident, it could happen again. In addition, Ohmeda also notes that other situations, for the most part beyond its control, have occurred in which hypoxic mixtures could be delivered. These include deliberately cut chains, a back pressure problem, forcibly turning knobs past their stops, and one case in which the exact cause could not be determined. Faulty procedures and unauthorized alterations of the

system, which are beyond the control of Ohmeda, may indeed present hazards to the patient.

While the overall safety records of machines equipped with the Link 25 Proportioning device are excellent, problems of the type encountered by Dr. Richards and those mentioned above may again occur. For this reason, all of the recommendations and points made by Dr. Richards should be seriously considered. These include:

- 1) Follow the preoperative equipment check.
- 2) Use an oxygen monitor with an appropriately set audible alarm.

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