IVlg and other immunosuppressant drugs should probably be revisited.

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Religious believers and strong atheists may both be less depressed than existentially-uncertain people

Sir,  
Although controversial, it is often argued that religious belief is a cause of greater happiness. However, we have found in two separate studies that both theism and atheism are correlated with fewer reported depressive symptoms than the in-between state of ‘existential uncertainty’.

In our first study, on the effect of religious conviction on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), there was an unanticipated ‘inverted-U’ relationship, where the most and least religious groups had fewest depressive symptoms. In the second, we devised an 11-item existential conviction scale (ECS) as a measure of the degree of certainty with which an individual feels they understand the basis of human life [http://www.hedweb.com/bgcharlton/ecsq]. Fifty-two subjects (24 male, 28 female; age 18–76 years) completed the ECS and BDI. All 10 of those who rated as depressed (‘mild’ depression, BDI score 10+) were roughly halfway between atheist and theist. There was a significant negative relationship between ECS and the BDI (Spearman rank correlation –0.44, p < 0.2).

There are several plausible explanations for such an association. Most obviously, strong beliefs may protect against depression, or conversely, low mood may diminish strong beliefs. Alternatively, depressive symptoms and existential uncertainty may both be a consequence of confounding by systemic illnesses, because immune activation tends to cause malaise symptoms such as fatigue (leading to depressed mood) and impaired concentration (perhaps leading to greater uncertainty of beliefs). This hypothesis is currently being tested.

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Why do older patients die in a heatwave?

Sir,  
I was interested in the recent Commentary by Flynn, McGreevy and Mulkerrin, which contained some thoughts on why elderly people are vulnerable in a heat wave.

However, they did not mention the important confounding factor of elevated ambient ozone levels, which commonly occur at the same time as the heat wave. Recent reports have suggested that a significant proportion of the additional deaths in recent heat waves might well be due to elevated tropospheric ozone. This extremely irritant gas causes changes in the lungs that might very well be dangerous to those with congestive heart failure or other circulatory conditions.

The authors noted that others have recommended the opening of windows as a precautionary measure. This reminded me that when I was a
clinical assistant at the Brompton Hospital in 1953, there was a printed card of advice for us to give asthmatic patients. This stated that if an attack occurred at night, the bedroom window should be opened, and deep breaths taken. In the light of the ambient air-borne pollution then prevailing, this was a dangerous procedure, as it ensured that the patient got a good dose of the highly contaminated ambient air.

‘Plus ca change’, etc.

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