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[The authors respond:]

Conrad Fernandez and Gerri Frager's claim that it is wrong to expose patients to "unnecessary procedural pain" would be correct if in the practice of emergency pediatrics children routinely received EMLA,[®] Ametop[®] or similar products. In reality, most venipunctures in Canadian pediatric emergency departments are performed without any local anesthetics. In initiating this study, the question that our research ethics board and ourselves had to ask was "What is the routine, standard practice in our emergency department"? In our hospital, children did not routinely receive topical anesthesia. The reason was that it was believed to interfere with cannulation success. Since previous studies had not addressed this question, a placebo-controlled trial was necessary to disprove this belief.

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Getting a grip on waiting lists

David Hadorn's analysis¹ fails to distinguish between waiting lists for diag-

nostic procedures (such as MRI) and those for therapeutic procedures. Diagnostic information is often required to confirm the presence of disease and assess its severity, and only when this information becomes available can the patient be appropriately queued for treatment. Long wait times for diagnostic tests are counterproductive and costly, both to the patient in terms of morbidity and disease progression and to the medicare system in terms of wasteful use of "second best" tests. A six-month wait for an MRI to confirm suspected multiple sclerosis is no more reasonable than a similar wait for a blood test to confirm suspected anemia. The Western Canada Waiting List project failed to statistically validate its MRI prioritization tool and has not endorsed it for general use. MRI prioritization does not work well simply because the severity of disease (and therefore the urgency of the test) is not accurately known until the test is done. The only practical and ethical way to address MRI wait lists is to provide adequate capacity for demand. The Alberta Imaging Advisory Committee pegged that capacity at 62 exams/1000 people/year.² Alberta is the only province to approach that capacity. Sadly, Ontario, which maintains an absolute statutory monopoly over MRI services, provides for only half the needed capacity.

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REFERENCES

1. Hadorn D. The Chaoulli challenge: getting a grip on waiting lists [editorial]. *CMAJ* 2005;173(3):271-3.
2. Companion to Alberta Diagnostic Imaging—Within a Framework of Reform, Imaging Advisory Committee, Calgary, Alberta, 2002.

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[The author responds:]

I agree that MRI and other diagnostic

procedures are not well-suited to the priority criteria approach. However, I don't agree that "the only practical and ethical way to address MRI wait lists is to provide adequate capacity for demand."

Demand bears no necessary relationship to need or benefit, and convincing evidence that MRIs lead to improved health outcomes (e.g., longer life, less pain) should be provided before MRI supplies are increased. Unfortunately, the radiology research community has been slow to produce (or even to seek) such evidence. Indeed, we were unable to find any relevant studies in the MRI literature during the initial portion of the Western Canada Waiting List project. This was some years ago, but I am not aware that the situation has changed much in the interim.

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Corrections

The DOI attached to a recent letter¹ should have been DOI:10.1503/cmaj.1050093.

REFERENCE

1. Lexchin J. A hypertensive snow bird [letter]. *CMAJ* 2005;173(11):1357.

DOI:10.1503/cmaj.051682

In a recent research paper,¹ the answers to the individual scale items on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale in Appendix 1 were omitted. The correct appendix is included here (see page 208).

REFERENCE

1. McIntyre RS, Konarski JZ, Mancini DA, et al. Measuring the severity of depression and remission in primary care: validation of the HAMD-7 scale. *CMAJ* 2005;173(11). DOI:10.1503/cmaj.050786

DOI:10.1503/cmaj.051683

Appendix 1: The 7-Item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-7)

<p>1. Depressed mood (sadness, having “the blues,” weepiness)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you been feeling down or depressed this past week? • How often have you felt this way, and for how long? 	<p>[] 0 Absent [] 1 Indicated only on questioning [] 2 Spontaneously reported verbally [] 3 Communicates nonverbally (facial expression, posture, voice, tendency to weep) [] 4 Patient reports <i>virtually only</i> these feeling states in spontaneous verbal and nonverbal communication</p>
<p>2. Feelings of guilt (self-criticism, self-reproach)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past week, have you felt guilty about something you’ve done, or that you’ve let others down? • Do you feel you’re being punished by being sick? 	<p>[] 0 Absent [] 1 Self-reproach (letting people down) [] 2 Ideas of guilt, rumination over past errors or sinful deeds [] 3 Present illness seen as punishment; delusions of guilt [] 4 Hears accusatory or denunciatory voices or experiences threatening visual hallucinations</p>
<p>3. Interest, pleasure, level of activities (work and activities of daily living)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you as productive at work and at home as usual? • Have you felt interested in doing things that usually interest you? 	<p>[] 0 No difficulty [] 1 Fatigue, weakness or thoughts of incapacity (related to activities, work or hobbies) [] 2 Loss of interest in activities (directly reported or indirectly through listlessness, indecision and vacillation) [] 3 Decrease in productivity or actual time spent in activities [] 4 Stopped working because of current illness</p>
<p>4. Tension, nervousness (psychological anxiety)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you been feeling more tense or nervous than usual this week? • Have you been worrying a lot? 	<p>[] 0 No difficulty [] 1 Subjective tension and irritability [] 2 Worrying about minor matters [] 3 Apprehensive attitude apparent in face or speech [] 4 Fears expressed without questioning</p>
<p>5. Physical symptoms of anxiety (somatic anxiety)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much have these things been bothering you in this past week? <p>DON'T RATE IF SYMPTOMS ARE CLEARLY DUE TO MEDICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past week, have you had any of these? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gastrointestinal symptoms: dry mouth, gas, indigestion, diarrhea, cramps, belching – Vascular: heart palpitations, headaches – Respiratory: hyperventilation, sighing – Having to urinate frequently – Sweating 	<p>[] 0 Absent [] 1 Mild [] 2 Moderate [] 3 Severe [] 4 Incapacitating</p>
<p>6. Energy level (somatic symptoms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has your energy been this past week? • Have you felt tired? • Have you had any aches or pains or felt any heaviness in your limbs, back or head? 	<p>[] 0 None [] 1 Heaviness in limbs, back or head (backache, headache, muscle aches; loss of energy and fatiguability) [] 2 Any clear-cut symptom rates 2 points</p>
<p>7. Suicide (ideation, thoughts, plans, attempts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you any thoughts life is not worth living or you'd be better off dead? • Have you thoughts of hurting or killing yourself? • Have you done anything to hurt yourself? 	<p>[] 0 Absent [] 1 Feels life is not worth living [] 2 Wishes to be dead (or any thoughts of possible death to self) [] 3 Suicidal ideas or gestures [] 4 Attempts at suicide (any serious attempt rates 4)</p>

HAMD-7 score ≤ 3 indicates full remission.
 HAMD-7 score ≥ 4 indicates non/partial response.

Total score