signed to sharpen clinicians' visual recognition skills.[1] The case of psoriasis that we submitted to the Briefs column[2] was diagnosed after the patient provided a complete history and underwent a physical examination. During the examination, we found the Auspitz sign in this patient, but we did not say in our Brief that this sign is specific or sensitive for psoriasis. With regard to the controversy about the discoverer of the Auspitz sign, it is up to the medical historians to find out the truth so that the appropriate person may be honoured.

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Uninsured patients undergoing dialysis in Greece

We agree with Paul Caulford and Yasmin Vali that uninsured immigrant and refugee patients are undertreated.[1] In Greece, uninsured patients with end-stage renal disease cannot be registered to undergo regular hemodialysis. However, emergent hemodialysis sessions are financially covered by the national health system, so these patients are admitted to public hospitals as emergency cases and they undergo dialysis in the hopsitals' renal units. They are discharged after their dialysis session. In Greece, a different hospital is on duty to provide outpatient emergency service each day. Therefore, uninsured hemodialysis patients are treated in a different dialysis unit each time.

Our unpublished data show that these patients have a higher mortality rate (approaching 22% per dialysis year) than patients receiving regular hemodialysis in our unit. Possible reasons for this include inefficient dialysis dosing, a lack of standard monitoring and problems with follow-up after drug administration for the patients treated on an emergent basis. The uninsured population includes unemployed Greek-born patients, as well as immigrants and refugees from Southeastern Europe (e.g., Albania, Bulgaria and Romania), Asia (e.g., India and Pakistan) and Africa (e.g., Nigeria and Ivory Coast). Uninsured patients constitute a significant proportion of the total nephrology admissions to hospital (almost 19%), and their numbers are increasing dramatically each year. Action must be taken nationally and internationally so that uninsured immigrants and refugees with end-stage renal disease can receive adequate treatment and enjoy an acceptable quality of life in their new countries.

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Treatment of chronic respiratory diseases in obese people

Magali Poulain and colleagues do not appear to have considered the action of the renin–angiotensin system in their review of the effect of obesity on chronic respiratory diseases.[1] A recent study showed increased activation of the renin–angiotensin system in obese people.[2] However, a decrease in angiotensin-converting-enzyme activity may improve the efficiency of peripheral use of oxygen and respiratory muscle function in patients with chronic lung diseases.[3] Further, because several studies have shown that inhibition of the renin–angiotensin system may be a useful treatment for secondary erythrocytosis,[4–6] such an approach might also have profound benefits in the long-term treatment of erythrocytosis associated with obesity hypoventilation syndrome. Therefore, we suggest that therapy with angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin II type 1 receptor blockers should be considered in the treatment of chronic respiratory diseases in obese people.

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Correction

In a recent article,[1] the subheading "The induction procedure for mild hyperthermia" should have read "The induction procedure for mild hypothermia." We regret the error.

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1. Green RS, Howes DW. Stock your emergency department with ice packs: a practical guide to therapeutic hypothermia for survivors of cardiac arrest. *CMAJ* 2007;176(6):759-762.

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