resorption of our animal model was further repressed than those used in Lomashvili’s experiments.4

The mechanism of FMC generation remains uncertain. Although the formation of FMC might be just a physicochemical phenomenon related to ambient phosphate and calcium levels, we speculate that some other factors should participate in FMC formation because of the following two findings. First, using mass spectrometry, we found similar FMC in the serum of a hemodialysis patient whose adjusted serum calcium and phosphate levels were only 10.6 mg per 100 ml and 6.0 mg per 100 ml, respectively. Second, the maneuver of centrifugation reduced the level of fetuin-A from 0.807 g/l to 0.211 g/l in the sera of 20 diabetic chronic kidney disease stage 4 patients who had coronary artery calcification detected by computed tomography, suggesting the presence of FMC even in normal ranges of calcium and phosphate. (Mikami et al. American Society of Nephrology 2007 presentation; J Am Soc Nephrol 18: 747A, 2007).


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Enterovesical fistula and roundworms

Gupta et al.1 describe a man with urinary obstruction due to the presence of Ascaris lumbricoides. No further investigation was conducted to determine why such roundworms were present in the urinary system. The life cycle of A. lumbricoides in humans is spent only in respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.2 Enterovesical fistula is possible, and the common causes for such fistulas, e.g. colon cancer and sigmoid diverticulitis, may present in the patient.3 Failure to perform further investigations on this aspect would delay the diagnosis and management of a treatable disorder.