...tised in a variety of settings. To exclude those who practise “less than” tertiary care medicine from our community is self-defeating. I believe that we will gain much more strength as a larger, more unified community.

I would encourage CAEP and our EM community at large to engage in discussions about consolidated training, and wouldn’t argue against “fellowships” and other recognitions of distinction in training. I believe that our EM colleagues from smaller centres will continue to be interested in educational opportunities and research initiatives designed by those with more training and with experience in high acuity/high volume centres. I propose that we look at a broader educational strategy to support our whole EM community rather than attempt to define a one-size-fits-all definition of an emergency physician that cleaves the majority from our ranks.

Adam Lund, MD
Department of Emergency Medicine
Royal Columbia Hospital
New Westminster, BC

Reference

Nalidixic acid overdose and metabolic acidosis

To the editor: A 15-year-old boy was recently brought to our emergency centre with lethargy and agitation after ingesting about 60 tablets of nalidixic acid (NA) in a suicide attempt. Shortly after arriving, he suffered a tonic–clonic seizure requiring intravenous diazepam. In addition to altered mentation, psychosis, convulsions and, rarely, metabolic acidosis,1–4 quinolones inhibit GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid) receptors in the human central nervous system, potentially precipitating seizures.2 Nalidixic acid interferes with lactate metabolism and may cause acidosis in predisposed patients,1,4 although, in this case, the acidosis may have been in part due to seizure and agitation. Sodium bicarbonate was administered intravenously because of concerns about acidosis-related myocardial and central nervous system dysfunction,1 but it is unclear whether this therapy was beneficial. Nalidixic acid poisoning is an uncommon problem, but should be considered in the differential diagnosis of patients presenting with unexplained metabolic acidosis and seizures. NA should not be prescribed in patients who have a propensity to develop acidosis, particularly patients with poor perfusion, sepsis or liver disease.

Nastaran Eizadi-Mood
Poisoning Emergency Center
Noor and Ali Asghar Hospital
Isfahan, Iran; izadi@med.mui.ac.ir

Farzad Gheshlaghi
Isfahan University of Medical Sciences
Isfahan, Iran

References

Public understanding of prolonged ED waiting times

To the editor: Physicians and health care leaders struggle with the growing problem of emergency department (ED) waiting times,1 but little is known about the public understanding of these waits. We conducted a waiting room survey to assess public perceptions regarding the causes of prolonged ED waiting times at Lions Gate Hospital, a 240-bed community hospital and trauma centre in North Vancouver, BC, that has 45 000 ED visits per annum.

A trained surveyor (K.S.) invited patients and families in the ED waiting room to respond to the question, “What do you feel is most responsible for the long wait to be treated in the ED?” There were a total of 201 responses from patients who waited between 0.5 to 12.5 hours. The most common response was “Not enough doctors working” (n = 61; 30%). Other responses included: “Too few hospital beds, resulting in a back-up of admitted patients in the ED” (n = 34; 17%); “Not enough nurses working” (n = 30; 15%); “The ED is too small” (n = 26; 13%); “Too many people come to the ED for minor problems” (n = 24; 12%); “the ED is not operating efficiently” (n = 22; 11%); and “Other” (n = 4; 2%).

The causes of prolonged ED waiting times have been well described, and the Joint Position Statement by the Canadian Association of Emergency Physicians and the National Emergency...
Nurses Affiliation on overcrowding identifies the core issue as poor access to inpatient hospital beds,\textsuperscript{2,3} yet only 17\% of respondents cited this as a cause. This suggests that an overwhelming majority of patients and their families are not aware of the true causes of prolonged ED waits. As we develop and promote solutions to ED overcrowding, it would seem prudent to include measures that will increase public education and awareness.

Elaine Willman, MD  
2005 Medical Graduate  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, BC

Kevin Simonetto  
Student, Sciences  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, BC

Gary Andolfatto, MD  
Deputy Department Head  
Lions Gate Hospital  
North Vancouver, BC

References
1. Two thirds (67\%) of Canadians say that they or a family member waited longer than reasonable for access to health care services. Ipsos Reid Poll, 2004 Feb 25.