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The object of *Gut* is to publish original papers and reviews concerned with practice and research in the field of gastroenterology. The field is that of alimentary, hepatic, or pancreatic disease, and papers may cover the medical, surgical, radiological, or historical aspects. They may also deal with the basic sciences concerned with the alimentary tract, including experimental work. The report of a single case will be accepted only if it is of sufficient interest in relation to a wider field of research.

COMMUNICATIONS Two copies of papers should be addressed to the Editor, *Gut*, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9JR. Papers are accepted only on the understanding that they are not published elsewhere without previous sanction of the Editorial Committee. They should be in double-spaced typewriting on one side of the paper only. On the paper the name of the author should appear with initials (or distinguishing Christian name) only, and the name and address of the hospital or laboratory where the work was performed. A definition of the position held by each of the authors in the hospital or laboratory should be stated in a covering letter to the Editor. Communications should be kept short, and illustrations should be included when necessary; coloured illustrations are allowed only if monochrome will not satisfactorily demonstrate the condition. It is not desirable that results should be shown both as tables and graphs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS Manuscripts will not be acknowledged unless a stamped addressed postcard or international reply coupon is enclosed.

ILLUSTRATIONS Only essential Figures and Tables should be included. *Photographs* Unmounted photographs on glossy paper should be provided. Magnification scales, if necessary, should be lettered on these. Where possible, prints should be trimmed to column width (i.e. 2½ in). *Diagrams* These will usually be reduced to 2½ in wide. Lettering should be in either Letraset or stencil, and care should be taken that lettering and symbols are of comparable size. Illustrations should not be inserted in the text, they should be marked on the back with Figure numbers, title of paper, and name of author. All photographs, graphs, and diagrams should be referred to as Figures and should be numbered consecutively in the text in Arabic numerals. The legends for illustrations should be typed on a separate sheet. *Tables* Tables should be numbered consecutively in the text in Arabic numerals and each typed on a separate sheet.

ETHICS Ethical considerations will be taken into account in the assessment of papers (see the Medical Research Council's publications on the ethics of human experimentation, and the World Medical Association's code of ethics, known as the Declaration of Helsinki (see *British Medical Journal* (1964), 2, 177)).

ABBREVIATIONS In general, symbols and abbreviations should be those used by the *Biochemical Journal*. In

any paper concerning electrolyte metabolism, it is desirable that data be calculated as MEq/l. All measurements except blood pressure should be expressed in SI units (see *Journal of Clinical Pathology* (1974), 27, 590-597; *British Medical Journal* (1974), 4, 490), followed by traditional units in parentheses. Such conversion is the responsibility of the author.

REFERENCES In the text these should follow the Harvard system—that is, name followed by date; James and Smith (1970). If there are more than two authors they should be cited as James *et al.* (1970) even the first time that they appear. The list of references should be typed in double spacing and in alphabetical order on a separate sheet. Such references should give the author's name, followed by initials and year of publication in brackets, *the title of the article quoted*, the name (in full) of the journal in which the article appeared, the volume number in arabic numerals, followed by numbers of first and last pages of article.

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The May 1977 Issue

THE MAY 1977 ISSUE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PAPERS

Giardiasis: clinical and therapeutic aspects s. G. WRIGHT, A. M. TOMKINS, AND D. S. RIDLEY

Escherichia coli serotypes throughout the gastrointestinal tract of patients with intestinal disorders SOAD TABAQCHALI, ALISON HOWARD, C. H. TEOH-CHAN, K. A. BETTELHEIM, AND S. L. GORBACH

Role of intestinal microflora in colonic pseudo-obstruction complicating jejunoileal bypass R. E. BARRY, A. W. CHOW, AND J. BILLESDON

Evidence for a transmissible factor in Crohn's disease B. J. DONNELLY, P. V. DELANEY, AND T. M. HEALY

Nodular lymphoid hyperplasia of the bowel in primary hypogammaglobulinaemia: study of *in vivo* and *in vitro* lymphocyte function A. D. B. WEBSTER, S. KENWRIGHT, J. BALLARD, M. SHINER, G. SLAVIN, A. J. LEVI, G. LOEWI, AND G. L. ASHERSON

Enterochromaffin cells in the duodenal mucosa of children with coeliac disease D. N. CHALLACOMBE AND K. ROBERTSON

Immunohistochemical identification of lysozyme in intestinal lesions in ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease M. KLOCKARS, S. REITAMO, J. J. REITAMO, AND C. MÖLLER

Simple method for the preparation of single cell suspensions from normal and tumorous rat colonic mucosa V. PERRET, R. LEV, AND W. PIGMAN

Progress report
 Ultrasound and gastroenterology F. R. VICARY

The British Society of Gastroenterology

Notes and activities

Copies are still available and may be obtained from the PUBLISHING MANAGER, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1H 9JR, price £2.75, including postage

Notes and activities

International Cancer Research Technology Transfer Programme (ICRETT)

The purpose of the ICRETT Programme is to enable investigators from two different countries to (1) carry out brief research which will develop, improve, or modify new or specialised technology or methodology and will clearly contribute towards the progress of cancer research; (2) engage in the collaboration required for comparing the results of research in different countries; (3) meet together so that new methods can be used by investigators in another country. The funds available will allow investigators of any nationality to visit a research centre or centres in another country for a period not exceeding 21 days. Funds will not be provided for attending scientific meetings of a general nature or for supporting a series of lectures or seminars in one or more countries. Applications may be submitted at any time throughout the year. Additional information and application forms may be obtained from: International Union Against Cancer, Conseil-Général 3/1205 Geneva, Switzerland.

'Gastroenterologie Clinique et Biologique'

A new French journal, *Gastroenterologie Clinique et Biologique*, has been formed by the fusion of *Les Archives Françaises des Maladies de l'Appareil Digestif* and *Biologie et Gastroentérologie* under the editorship of P. Bernades and J.-P. Benhamou on the clinical side and S. Bonfils on the biological side. There will be 10 issues a year and it is published by Masson (120, bd. St. Germain, 75280 Paris Cedex 06) from whom details may be obtained.

New American Physiological Society Journal

American Journal of Physiology: Endocrinology, Metabolism and Gastrointestinal Physiology is a new monthly journal for scientists who are working in the fields named in the title. The editor is Dr. R. Levine. Details and sample issues may be obtained from The American Physiological Society, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20014, USA.

Royal College of Pathologists

A symposium on the microbiology of the gastrointestinal tract in health and disease will be held in Edinburgh on 15 July 1977. Details from R.C.P., 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1

Liver Unit, King's College Hospital

An international symposium on 'Immune reactions in liver disease, pathogenetic role and developments in immunotherapy' will be held at the Royal Society, London, 17, 18 October 1977. Apply Advisory Services Medical Symposium, Ltd., 28 Welbeck Street, London W1.

British Council Residential Course

A British Council residential course on computerised tomography of the whole body and ultrasound will be held at Northwick Park Hospital, 27 November to 9 December 1977. It will be limited to overseas participants who should apply through the British Council in their own country. Fee £415. Deadline for receipt of applications in London: 15 July 1977.

Books

The Double Contrast Examination of the Colon, Experiences with the Welin Modification By Prof. Dr. C-S. Welin and Dr G. Welin. (Pp. 112; illustrated; DM 90). Georg Thieme Publishers: Stuttgart. 1976.

With so many reports of various modifications of methods of double contrast examination of the colon one rather loses track of what is being modified. However, Professor Welin, assisted in this book by his wife, is the pioneer of the modern technique, having developed this at Malmo in the early 1950s.

The first section includes a historical survey together with details of preparation and technique. The preparation recommended here is clearly satisfactory, but any survey of the literature reveals the usual bewildering array of methods used to achieve colonic cleansing, without which, of course, accurate diagnosis is impossible. A report of only two cases of perforation—by instrumental injury—in some 60 000 examinations testifies to the safety of the technique. Succeeding chapters deal essentially with polyps, villous tumours, diverticular disease, and inflammatory disease. The illustrations throughout are of the quality to which all radiologists should aspire in their colonic work, although these must largely be responsible for the rather daunting price of the book. It is regrettable that the polyp section does not take into account the vital contribution of colonoscopy to this field and I do not personally accept the significance of what the authors describe as an intermediate polyp. With regard to inflammatory disease, the differentiation between Crohn's disease and proctocolitis is readily made when classical features of either disease are present; the difficulty lies in the group where the features are equivocal. The authors claim that 'contrast stripes' in Crohn's disease afford a pathognomonic differentiation. While this may be broadly true—as is discrete ulceration within an otherwise normal mucosa—it seems that at times the cobblestoning in one may closely resemble active inflammation with polyposis in the other (compare Figs. 68 and 82). Furthermore, the assertion that Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis may coexist in the colon would not, I think, stand up to critical pathological analysis today.

Topics in Paediatric Gastroenterology Edited by J. A. Dodge. (Pp. 226; illus; £6.50). Pitman Medical: London. 1976.

This book reports on the papers and discussion at a symposium of which the date and site are unfortunately not mentioned in the book. (On inquiry, the publishers tell us that it was held at the Welsh National School of Medicine on 7, 8, and 9 July 1975 and that it was a Postgraduate Course in paediatric gastroenterology organised by J. A. Dodge). It covers development of the gut in the fetus and young children; infancy and its problems; diarrhoea; abdominal pain, and constipation. It conveniently brings together much valuable scattered information, but the price seems high for a paperback.

International Directory of Specialized Cancer Research and Treatment Establishments. *UICC Technical Report Series*, Vol 23. (Pp. 521; \$30). International Union against Cancer: Geneva. 1976.

This is an extraordinarily comprehensive and detailed account of every main centre in the world dealing with specialised cancer research and therapy. The description of each establishment includes: full address and telephone number; affiliations; directors and departmental heads; number of personnel; budget in national currency and in dollars; annual cancer-patient statistics; a review of the establishment's activities in cancer treatment and rehabilitation, clinical cancer research, experimental cancer research and professional education; and, finally, data on the availability of postgraduate training posts and special cancer library facilities.

Safer Prescribing: A Guide to Some Problems in the Use of Drugs By Linda Beeley (Pp. 42; 90p). Blackwell: Oxford. 1976.

This 42-page pocket notebook is packed with tabulated information on drug interactions, the effect of food on drug absorption, and prescribing in liver failure, renal failure, and in pregnancy and lactation. A very practical guide for avoiding iatrogenic complications.

Trace Elements in Human Health and Disease. Vol. 1. **Zinc and Copper** and Vol. 2. **Essential and Toxic Elements** By A. S. Prasad (Pp. 470; illustrated; £20.30; and pp. 525; illustrated; £20.90 respectively) Academic Press: London. 1977.

These two volumes bring together a vast amount of information on trace elements zinc and copper, magnesium, selenium, fluoride, cadmium, lead, and mercury. They will be of great value to physicians, nutritionists, and toxicologists. A particularly interesting section relates to the leaching of important trace metals by excess dietary fibre in some developing countries. These are books which should be easily available in all major gastroenterological research centres. It is one of the important monograph series published by the American Nutrition Foundation.

Nutrition Bulletin British Nutrition Foundation: London.

This authoritative bulletin, published three times a year, is one of the useful bridges between clinical nutrition and medical practice. This current number includes contributions on 'Chappati flour and vitamin D,' 'Multiple sclerosis and diet,' 'Injury, operation, wound healing—nutritional implications' (Sir David Cuthbertson). In addition, there are studies on current national dietary change with their implications for food supplies, and papers on the safeguarding of food standards and on the brewing of beer. The *Nutrition Bulletin* is published in January, May, and September by the British Nutrition Foundation, 15 Belgrave Square, London, SW1X 8PS. Annual subscription £3.

Nutrition and its Disorders By Donald S. McLaren. (Pp. 293; £3.25). Churchill Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1976.

This is the second edition of a compact and most informative book. It covers (a) normal nutrition, (b) primary and secondary nutritional disorders, (c) nutrition and diet in other conditions, (d) nutrition in the community. It is a book to be studied by junior doctors and kept in a departmental library. Fibre has come into this edition but should be covered in more detail next time in view of its importance.

Hormonal Receptors in Digestive Tract Physiology Edited by S. Bonfils, P. Fromageot, and G. Rosselin (Pp. 514; illustrated; \$48.95) North-Holland: Amsterdam. 1977.

This book reports the first International Conference on Hormonal Receptors in Digestive Tract Physiology held in the Abbaye de Royaumont (France) in September 1976. The book is divided into five parts dealing with the chemical and analytical approaches to hormone receptor interaction and hormone receptors and microtubular system in liver, pancreas, salivary glands, stomach, bowel, and pancreas. The remarkably rapid publication was achieved by getting the contributors to bring camera-ready manuscripts to the conference.

Gastrointestinal Emergencies Edited by F. R. Bárány and A. Torsoli. (Pp. 428. Illustrated. \$30.00). Pergamon: Oxford.

This is the proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on this subject, held at the Wenner-Gren Centre, Stockholm, in September 1975, and includes the edited discussion and a considerable number of illustrations. The various sessions covered severe diarrhoea, severe upper gastrointestinal bleeding, acute liver failure, acute serious pancreatitis, and the organisation of gastrointestinal intensive care units. There are 55 contributors from many countries, assuring an authoritative statement on and critical discussion of, in particular, present-day techniques in diagnosis and treatment.

Received

Beecham Foods Nutrition Information Centre Bulletin No. 123. Trace Elements (III) Molybdenum, Selenium, Chromium and Fluorine. Nutrition Information Centre, Beecham Foods, 11 Stoke Poges Lane, Slough, Berks. 1976.