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.

There will be a section for short papers on laboratory and surgical techniques and methods of investigation.

**COMMUNICATIONS** 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.

**ILLUSTRATIONS** Diagrams should be drawn in Indian ink on white paper, Bristol board, or blue-squared paper. The legends for illustrations should be typed on a separate sheet and numbered to conform with the relevant illustrations. Photographs and photomicrographs should be on glossy paper, unmounted. Tables should not be included in the body of the text, but should be typed on a separate sheet.

**ETHICS** The critical assessment of papers submitted will include ethical considerations. Authors are referred to publications on ethics of human experimentation by the Medical Research Council in Britain and to the code of ethics of the World Medical Association known as the Declaration of Helsinki (see *Brit. med. J.*, 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 m-equiv/l. All measurements should be expressed in SI units and authors are referred to *J. clin. Path.*, 27, 590-597.

**REFERENCES** These should be made by inserting the name of the author followed by year of publication in brackets. At the end of the paper, references should be arranged in alphabetical order of authors' names. Such references should give authors' name, followed by initials and year of publication in brackets, the *title of the article quoted*, the name of the journal in which the article appeared, the volume number in arabic numerals, followed by the numbers of first and last pages of the article. Abbreviations are according to *World Medical Periodicals* (published by BMA for World Medical Association), thus: Chandler, G. N., Cameron, A. D., Nunn, A. H., and Street, D. F. (1960). Early investigations of haematemesis. *Gut*, 1, 6-13.

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stood. This might reflect a phenomenon of fluid overload of the lymphatic.

References

The October 1974 Issue

THE OCTOBER 1974 ISSUE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PAPERS

Mucoous change in the human duodenum: A light and electron microscopic study and correlation with disease and gastric acid secretion W. J. A. PATRICK, D. DENHAM, AND A. P. M. FORREST

Enzyme histochemical study of fat absorption in human duodenal mucosa H. MONGES, A. CHAMLIAN, A. COUGARD, AND B. MATHIEU

An investigation into the enzyme histochemistry of adenocarcinomas of human large intestine and of the transitional epithelium immediately adjacent to them J. R. MARSDEN AND I. M. P. DAWSON

The relief of bone pain in primary biliary cirrhosis with calcium infusions A. B. AJDUKIEWICZ, J. E. AGNEW, P. D. BYERS, M. R. WILLS, AND SHEILA SHERLOCK

Haemolysis in experimental cholestasis: Possible role of erythrocyte sialic acid L. LAWRIE W. POWELL, J. THOMAS LAMONT, AND KURT J. ISSELBACHER

A comparison of the accuracy of peritoneoscopy and liver biopsy in the diagnosis of cirrhosis M. BRUGUERA, J. M. BORDAS, P. MAS, AND J. RODES

The relationship and epidemiology of acute terminal ileitis and Crohn’s disease J. KEWENTER, L. HULTÉN, AND N. G. KOCK

Enzyme changes in human small bowel mucosa during culture in vitro J. D. MITCHELL, JUDITH MITCHELL, AND T. J. PETERS

Technique
A modification to the method of George for studying gastric emptying J. N. HUNT

Progress report Alpha-fetoprotein in primary liver cancer and other diseases MICHAEL KEW

The British Society of Gastroenterology
British Society for Digestive Endoscopy
Notes and activities

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Notes and activities

Organisation Mondiale de Gastroenterologie

At the meeting in Mexico City of the Governing Council of the World Organization of Gastroenterology (OMGE) Dr Geoffrey Watkinson (Glasgow) was elected President, succeeding Dr Marvin Pollard (Ann Arbor), and Professor Ian Bouchier (Dundee) was elected Chairman of the Research Committee, succeeding Sir Francis Avery Jones (London). The next meeting of OMGE will be held in Madrid in 1978 and Australia has given notice of their wish to have the 1982 meeting in Sydney.

Fifth World Congress of Gastroenterology

The 5th World Congress of Gastroenterology (OMGE) was held in Mexico City from 13-18 October under the Presidency of Dr Raoul Fournier, and there were over 4000 registrations. The Congress took place in the National Medical Centre which provided excellent facilities for such a meeting, and indeed better than at any of the previous congresses. The programme was partly scientific, partly educational, with international symposia lasting one and a half hours each, bringing together the main experts in each field. The chairmanship and presentation were maintained at a particularly high level. The titles of the main symposia and the British contributors are as follows: 'Gastrin' (Professor R. A. Gregory); 'Peptic ulcer and its surgical treatment' (Professor J. C. Goligher and Professor I. Gillespie); 'Embryonic antigens in the detection of digestive system cancer'; 'Parenteral hyperalimentation' (G. L. Hill); 'Early diagnosis of gastric cancer'; 'Bacteria and the bowel'; 'Modern radiological techniques'; 'Intestinal malabsorption' (H. Dowling); 'Evaluation of therapy in gastroenterology' (Professor Sir Richard Doll); 'Evaluation of the latest procedures in gastrointestinal endoscopy'; 'Intestinal vascular lesions'; 'Pathophysiology of pancreatitis'; 'The use of intensive care units in gastrointestinal emergencies'; 'Transplant of organs in the digestive system' (R. Y. Calne); 'Gastroenterology and immunology'; 'Invasive amoebiasis'; 'Choledolithiasis and lithogenic bile'; 'Diverticulosis and diverticulitis of the colon' (N. S. Painter and A. N. Smith); 'Haematology and gastroenterology'; 'Endocrine function of the duodenum'; 'Chronic active liver disease'; (Professor Sheila Sherlock)'Viral hepatitis'. The free papers were given in five theatres working simultaneously. As always tracking down the best new scientific studies remained difficult on account of the number of simultaneous sessions. For those particularly interested in ulcerogenesis the scientific demonstration by C. Piasecki (Gt Britain) on intramural patterns of blood supply to the gastro-duodenal mucosa was specially to be noted, demonstrating end arteries in the lesser curve and duodenum. The treatment of peptic ulcer with carbenoxolone sodium was the subject of an all-day special research symposium held during the Congress under the chairmanship of Dr T. C. Hunt, with British contributions from Professor Dennis Parke, Professor Langman, Dr J. H. Baron, Sir Francis Avery Jones, Dr A. M. Tomkins, Dr Colin Jones, Professor W. H. Taylor, Professor I. E. Gillespie, and Dr P. I. Reed, together with contributions from Canada, USA, Japan, Israel, Nigeria, and West Germany.

A special feature of the Congress were the admirable facilities for circulation, with so much opportunity for meeting other delegates, due to the excellent design of the purpose-built conference centre. The social programme was much appreciated, with the reception at the Anthropological Museum, a particularly fine modern building, the Mexican Folklore Ballet, the Mexican Fiesta, and the official banquet at the Hacienda de los Morales. Our Mexican hosts, together with their Latin American colleagues, are to be congratulated on their arrangements. Unhappily Mocztuzema continues to enact his revenge and 'tourista' remains a tiresome problem for visitors to Mexico. It was therefore most appropriate that Dr Michael H. Merson, Chief of the Enteric Diseases Division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Atlanta, USA), should have organized a most careful bacteriological, serological, and therapeutic study of volunteer delegates, although presumably these represented the more interested and perhaps more careful. An appreciable proportion nevertheless succumbed to the sharp prostrating attack of the travellers' diarrhoea which mars the reputation of this fascinating country. It is to be hoped that this study will throw more light on its cause and control. Until then, experienced travellers to Mexico should continue to avoid all uncooked food which grows near the ground, to refuse ice, to sterilize their water with 'Sterotabs', and to stimulate their gastric acid secretion with alcohol before meals!

F.A.J.

Symposium at Bologna

Professors G. Labò and L. Barbara of the University of Bologna Medical School have organized a new series of international gastroenterological symposia. The first symposium, on 'Gastro-duodenal pathophysiology and diseases', which was held in Bologna on 9-10 March 1973, had three main topics: gastrointestinal hormones and gastrointestinal diseases, pathophysiology of gastric surface epithelium in man, and medical therapy of peptic ulcer.

Their second symposium, sponsored by Italeber, took the form of a one-day meeting in Rimini on 22 June 1974 on the mucosal barrier and gastric diseases. After Professor Labò had emphasized the great interest of this subject, Dr H. W. Davenport (Ann Arbor) comprehensively reviewed the physiology and pathophysiology of the gastric mucosal barrier. Specific aspects of this postulated barrier were then reviewed: 'Cell turnover and loss' (D. N. Croft), 'Mucus' (T. Gheorghiu), 'Secretion' (J. H. Baron), 'Methodology' (M. Miglioli), and 'Surgical problems' (I. E. Gillespie). After a lecture by Professor Barbara on the clinical implications of the gastric mucosal barrier, Professor J. N. Hunt moderated the afternoon series of free papers on cyclic AMP, stress ulcers, atrophic gastritis-impedance measurements, hepaticogenic ulcer, carbenoxolone, and other therapeutic agents.

J.H.B.

Notice

What's New in Gastroenterology?

A one-day refresher course on 'What's new in gastroenterology?' will be held on Friday 31 January 1975 at the New Royal Free Hospital, Pond Street, Hampstead, London NW3. The course will cover medical and surgical aspects of stomach, small intestine, colon, pancreas, and liver disease. The registration fee is £5.00 and those intending to be present should apply to Professor Sheila Sherlock, Department of Medicine, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8LF.
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