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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.

There will be a section devoted to short papers on laboratory and surgical techniques and methods of investigation where these are not part of a lesser survey.

COMMUNICATIONS Papers should be addressed to the Editor, *Gut*, B.M.A. 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.

ABBREVIATIONS In general, symbols and abbreviations should be those used by British Chemical and Physiological Abstracts. In any paper concerning electrolyte metabolism, it is desirable that data be calculated as m-equiv/l. as well as (or alternatively to) mg/100 ml.

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 author's 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 B.M.A. 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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had returned to normal or near normal were given a single gluten challenge intraduodenally using 30 g of gluten (British Drug Houses). Sequential studies of serum, plasma, and jejunal mucosa were carried out over a 48-hour period to determine whether complement activation was involved in the pathogenesis of the jejunal mucosal damage. Serum haemolytic complement levels (CH50) and plasma levels of the third component of complement (C₃) were estimated. Crossed immunoelectrophoresis was used to detect breakdown products of C₃ appearing in the serum. The jejunal mucosa was biopsied at 0, 4, 12, 24, and 48 hours after the gluten challenge and the tissue studied by light and electron microscopy. Immunofluorescence using fluorescinated specific antisera to C₃, fibrinogen, and all three major immuno-

globulin classes was also carried out. Spontaneous DNA uptake, lymphocyte transformation using phytohaemagglutinin, and mixed lymphocyte reactions were performed at regular intervals after gluten challenge.

Significant decreases in CH50 and C₃ levels occurred in all three patients following gluten challenge. These findings coincided with marked hyperaemia, cellular infiltration of the jejunal mucosa, and swelling of the endothelial cells of lamina propria capillaries as viewed by light and electron microscopy.

Results suggest that complement activation by an antigen antibody reaction, possibly of the Arthus type, plays a significant part in the pathogenesis of jejunal mucosal damage, in adult coeliac disease.

The March 1972 Issue

THE MARCH 1972 ISSUE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PAPERS

Serum gastrin in duodenal ulcer. Part IV Effect of selective gastric vagotomy M. G. KORMAN, J. HANSKY, D. A. E. COUPLAND, AND V. H. CUMBERLAND

Gastrin studies in gastric ulcer M. G. KORMAN, C. SOVENY, AND J. HANSKY

Endoscopic examination of the duodenal bulb: clinical evaluation of forward- and side-viewing fiberoptic systems in 200 cases P. R. SALMON, P. BROWN, T. HTUT, AND A. E. READ

Gastric emptying of solid meals after truncal vagotomy and pyloroplasty in human subjects D. J. COWLEY, P. VERNON, T. JONES, H. I. GLASS, AND A. G. COX

Intestinal bacteria flora and bile salt studies in hypogammaglobulinaemia D. M. PARKIN, D. B. L. MCCLELLAND, R. R. O'MOORE, I. W. PERCY-ROBB, I. W. B. GRANT, AND D. J. C. SHEARMAN

The effect of phenytoin on the absorption of synthetic folic acid polyglutamate C. M. HOULIHAN, J. M. SCOTT, P. H. BOYLE, AND D. G. WEIR

Permeability and selectivity of canine and human jejunum during cholera JON E. ROHDE AND LINCOLN C. CHEN

Effect of spironolactone on stool electrolyte losses during human cholera RICHARD L. GUERRANT, LINCOLN C. CHEN, AND JON E. ROHDE

Serum bile acids in primary biliary cirrhosis G. M. MURPHY, ALISON ROSS, AND BARBARA H. BILLING

Intraluminal diverticulum of the duodenum and choledochocoele F. J. BRUNTON AND J. BAMFORTH

Mass peristalsis in the human colon after contact with oxyphenisatin JAMES RITCHIE

Hypersplenism in Wilson's disease G. THOMAS STRICKLAND, N-K CHANG, AND WILLIAM M. BECKNER

Progress report The synthesis and degradation of liver-produced proteins A. S. TAVILL

Notes and activities

Copies are still available and may be obtained from the PUBLISHING MANAGER,

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, WC1H 9JR, price 87½p

Notes and activities

Gold Medal for Harold Edwards, CBE

The first editor of *Gut*, Mr Harold Edwards, has been awarded the honorary gold medal of the Royal College of Surgeons in recognition of his distinguished labours and outstanding services to the educational work of the College over a period of more than a quarter of a century. As chairman of the Committee on Training of Surgeons for many years he was the originator of the College's surgical tutorial scheme.

Gastroenterology in Japan

On 4 March 1972 a special meeting of the Japanese Gastroenterological Society was held in Tokyo, discussing gastric and duodenal ulcer, with special reference to carbenoxolone sodium. The meeting was opened by the President of the Japanese Gastroenterological Society, Dr Tadao Takahashi, and the following English speakers contributed: Dr F. M. Sullivan, 'Pharmacology and toxicology of carbenoxolone sodium'; Professor T. V. Parke, 'Biochemistry of carbenoxolone sodium'; Sir Francis Avery Jones, 'Aetiology and management of gastric ulcer'; Dr T. C. Hunt, 'Duogastrone in the treatment of duodenal ulcer'; and Dr W. Sircus, 'Consideration of the mode of action of carbenoxolone sodium in the management of ulcerative diseases'.

This meeting took place during the Japanese British Medical Symposium, sponsored by the Japanese Medical Association and by the British Embassy in Tokyo. An exhibition of British pharmaceutical and hospital equipment had been arranged in the Science Museum, Tokyo, and this was supported by daily scientific programmes. The British visiting party was led by Sir Hector MacLellan. The opening ceremony was held in the presence of Her Imperial Highness, Princess Chichibu, and those taking part in the opening ceremony included Lord Aberdare, Minister of State, British Department of Health and Social Security, and the British Ambassador to Japan, HE Sir John Pilcher, KCMG.

The Japanese Gastroenterological Society was founded in 1899 and there are

currently over 6 500 members of the Society—mostly physicians with a special interest in this field—and the number of active members amounts to about 500. There are two scientific journals of gastroenterology in Japan, *Nihon Shokak-ibyō Gakkai Zasshi* (Japanese Journal of Gastroenterology), a monthly journal published in Japanese, and *Gastroenterologia Japonica*, published quarterly in English.

Japan has the unenviable position of being top of the world league table for deaths from gastric cancer, which account for over 50% of all deaths from malignant tumours in Japan, but it is to be noted that colonic and rectal cancer are quite uncommon. This high incidence has clearly been the driving force in the development of fiberoptic endoscopy instruments, and today Japan leads the world in optical technology in the development of fiberoptics. However, it should be remembered that the principle of fiberoptics was discovered by Professor Hopkins while working at Imperial College, London, and published in *Nature*, but unfortunately the invention was not taken up by the British manufacturers, who lost the lead first to America and then to Japan.

The opportunity was taken to visit the National Cancer Centre and also the Tokyo Hospital for Women. Here the prototypes of the next generation of oesophago-gastro-duodenoscopes were in use, barely two-thirds the diameter of the present models, with superb optical clarity and delightful ease of instrumentation. The examination in fact had become a relatively simple outpatient procedure, with little or no sedation. At the National Cancer Centre the visitors were able to follow every detail on the colour television screen. The air-contrast barium meal techniques were demonstrated by Dr Ichikawa. As with endoscopy, Japanese radiology for the upper alimentary tract leads the world, and their technique of air-contrast radiography enables remarkably small lesions to be identified, and should be adopted in this country. Dr Takao Sakita spoke about his observations on the significant healing which had been noted in 51 of 72 malignant gastric ulcers found in a group of 122 cases of early gastric cancer. He described the life cycle of ulceration, healing, and recurrent ulceration for malignant ulcers in their early phase.

Japanese gastroenterology has much of interest for British gastroenterologists. The reverse also seems to be true, and

hence the visit was a particularly interesting and worthwhile one.

F.A.J.

Liver Research Unit at King's College Hospital, London

On 16 February Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester opened a new liver research unit at King's College Hospital, London, and unveiled a plaque commemorating the many benefactors, including the major contribution from the Wellcome Trust who made possible this new building, which cost about £80 000. Since the formation of the Unit five years ago, the Medical Research Council has extensively supported the Unit both in equipment and staff.

The new liver research unit has been constructed as an additional floor over the ward to which patients with liver disease are admitted. It includes two large, open-planned laboratories planned on a simple and flexible laboratory design developed in Sweden. There are smaller rooms for such activities as radioactive counting and centrifuging specimens, and a mechanical workshop for the construction of equipment.

The current research interest covers almost the whole field of liver disease. The Unit is perhaps best known for its work on liver transplantation carried out in collaboration with the Department of Surgery of the University of Cambridge, under the direction of Professor R. Y. Calne. Another major interest of the Unit is the circulatory changes which accompany chronic liver disease. New methods are also being developed for the treatment of patients with malignant tumours of the liver, work which has benefited from the close collaboration with the surgical side of the Unit.

Advanced Postgraduate Course in Gastroenterology

The eleventh annual course in gastroenterology, organized by the Central Office of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation, will be held from 23 October to 24 November 1972. The course is limited to 20 selected doctors who have a special interest in the field of gastroenterology. It will consist of lectures and demonstrations covering clinical diagnosis and management of patients suffering from all types of gastroenterological disorders. Biochemical, radiological, and isotopic techniques will also be discussed and current research in these fields emphasized.

The venues for teaching sessions during the first four weeks will be: Royal Free Hospital (Professor Sheila Sherlock), Royal Postgraduate Medical School (Professor C. C. Booth), Central Middlesex Hospital (Sir Francis Avery Jones), West Middlesex Hospital (Dr N. F. Coghill), St Marks Hospital (Mr C. V. Mann).

Lecturers from the following hospitals will also take part: St Bartholomew's Hospital, St Thomas' Hospital, University College Hospital, King's College Hospital, The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and the Royal Northern Hospital.

The final week of the course will provide an opportunity for more intensive practical instruction in special techniques, and visits to centres specialising in these procedures will be arranged.

The course is approved under the Department of Health's Advanced Postgraduate Training Scheme for senior doctors working in the National Health Service in England and Wales. It is equally open to any doctor with suitable experience to make application.

The fee for the course is £55 and applications should be addressed to the Secretary (Gastroenterology Course), BPFM, 33 Millman Street, London, WC1N 3EJ, not later than 2 June 1972.

British Society for Digestive Endoscopy

The British Society for Digestive Endoscopy proposes to sponsor a number of one-day courses in digestive fibreendoscopy. These courses are intended for clinicians, radiologists, pathologists, and general practitioners who are interested in the subject, but have little or no experience of it. Each course will be self contained, and will be both theoretical and practical. A small fee will be charged. Further details of each course may be obtained from the respective course organisers, or from Dr K. F. R. Schiller, Hon. Secretary, British Society for Digestive Endoscopy, St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

Northwick Park Symposium on Hormones of the Gastrointestinal Tract

Northwick Park Hospital and Clinical Research Centre hold three or four symposia a year on subjects chosen because of recent advances in the field. The aim is to review recent basic work and outline possible clinical implications. The Northwick Park symposium held all day on 4 March 1972 was devoted to 'Hormones of the gastrointestinal tract'. The main speakers included Professor R. A. Gregory talking on some aspects of the biochemistry of the gastrointestinal hormones; Dr M. I. Grossman on mechanisms release of gastrointestinal hormones; Professor I. E. Gillespie on the inhibitory action of gastrointestinal hormones; and Professor A. G. E. Pearse discussing the endocrine polypeptide (APUD) cells of the gut in health and disease. Dr J. H. Baron reviewed the use of hormones in clinical tests of gastrointestinal function, Dr I. H. M. Main talked on prostaglandins of the gastrointestinal tract, Dr D. J. Byrnes reviewed patients with alimentary peptide-secreting tumours, and Mr C. T. Howe discussed the treatment of the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. Dr Grossman chaired a wide-ranging discussion.

The 150 people who attended the meeting included basic scientists as well as clinicians and the symposium proved to be a useful review forum.

New Research Awards

The National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, USA, announces the following recently established awards:

1 A clinical investigator award in digestive diseases and/or nutrition will provide the opportunity for promising young medical scientists with demonstrated aptitude in research, and under the supervision of appropriate sponsors, to develop fully into independent investigators in digestive diseases and/or nutrition. The clinical investigator award will provide support for three years.

2 The academic career development award in digestive diseases and/or nutrition will provide well trained young medical scientists with an opportunity to develop the qualifications necessary for an established academic position in digestive diseases and/or nutrition. The academic career development award will provide support for five years.

Applicants for these awards will be restricted to those holding degrees in the clinical sciences (MD, DO, DMD, DVM, or equivalent). In general, applicants should have four to seven years of professional postdoctoral experience for the clinical investigator award and five to 10 years for the academic career development award. Those holding PhDs are not eligible.

Additional information regarding the policies governing the awards, instructions for applying, and application forms may be obtained by writing to: Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Programs, Extramural Programs, Westwood Building—Room 607, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Notes on books

Units, Symbols and Abbreviations. A Guide for Biological and Medical Editors and Authors Edited by George Ellis. The Royal Society of Medicine, London. (36 pages; price £0.54). A well planned guide for biological and medical authors and editors. It is based on the recommendations of a working party of medical editors.

Diseases of the Digestive System 2nd. ed. By S. C. Truelove and P. C. Reynell. Published by Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, London and Edinburgh. (Pp. x + 750; price £6.75).

This is the second edition of a comprehensive book on gastroenterology written for senior students, for young doctors with a budding interest in gastroenterology, but in practice it should be of great value to all practising gastroenterologists. It has been thoroughly brought up to date and remains very readable.

Ellison's Atlas of Surgery of the Stomach and Duodenum Edited by Larry C. Carey and Robert H. Albertin. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis; distributed in Great Britain by Henry Kimpton, London. (Pp.

Date	Place	Organiser
Tuesday 4 April	Guy's Hospital, London	Prof Ian McColl
Wednesday 3 May	St Thomas' Hospital, London	Dr P. B. Cotton
Saturday 20 May	Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham	Dr Roy Cockel
Thursday 8 June	St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey	Dr K. F. R. Schiller
Friday 9 June	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Mr A. C. B. Dean
Wednesday 21 June	Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	Dr S. C. Truelove
Friday 3 November	Bristol Royal Infirmary, Bristol	Dr P. R. Salmon

xii + 165. 349 illustrations in 70 plates and 2 figures; price £11.00). This splendid atlas was the last work of Dr Edwin H. Ellison and was begun several years before his death. Operative steps are most clearly shown in the sequences of drawings. There are six contributors to this volume.

Medical Examination Review Book Volume 22 Gastroenterology Edited by Lawrence D. Wruble. Medical Examination Publishing Company Inc., New York. (168 pages; price \$10.00). This contains a thousand multiple choice questions many of which may prove a searching but nevertheless a very interesting exercise for more senior gastroenterologists! Many of the questions are related to short clinical histories.

Essential Immunology by Ivan M. Roitt, published by Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, London and Edinburgh. (Pp. ix + 220. £1.50). Immunology is essential reading for gastroenterologists and this further publication is an exceptionally clear exposition of present-day knowledge in this field.

South African Medical Journal (organ of the Medical Association of South Africa. 60c). The October 1971 issue is devoted to progress in gastroenterology and has many excellent reviews, including one on paediatric gastroenterology, gastrointestinal lymphoma, resectional hepatic surgery, alimentary motility as well as sections covering the common recurring problems like peptic ulcer and hepatitis.

Food Fortification Protein-calorie Malnutrition Published by the World Health Organization, Geneva. (80 pages; annual subscription to WHO Technical Report Series £5, \$16.00, Sw. fr. 50.—). This 8th Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition discusses food fortification within the context of national food and nutrition policies. This full account of protein calorie malnutrition defines one of the most serious problems in public health facing developing countries today.

Tropical Sprue and Megaloblastic Anaemia (Wellcome Trust Collaborative Study 1961-1969). Published by Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh and London. (Pp. xii + 318; price £4.75). This important publication reports the results of the co-operative investigations of four centres—Singapore, Vellore, Nairobi, and London

—and presents a coherent current picture of world knowledge of the syndrome of tropical sprue. The fruits of the collaboration are drawn together in a survey which relates the findings of each centre and provides much other information from studies outside the scheme. The chapters include the 'Historical survey of tropical sprue affecting Europeans in South-East Asia' (W. O'Brien), 'Tropical sprue amongst British servicemen and their families in South-East Asia' (W. O'Brien and N. W. J. England), 'Chronic tropical sprue in London' (D. L. Mollin and C. C. Booth), 'Tropical sprue in the western hemisphere' (F. A. Klipstein), 'The epidemiology of tropical sprue' (V. I. Mathan and S. J. Baker), 'Tropical sprue in Southern India' (S. J. Baker and V. I. Mathan), and 'Megaloblastic anaemia in East Africa' (H. Foy and Athena Kondi).

The Polycythemic Disorders by Baruch Modan, published by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. (Pp. ix + 177, price \$26.00). Polycythemic disorders are uncommon causes of gastrointestinal disorders but there are important points of contact in relation to liver disease and peptic ulcer. This monograph, with 40 pages of references, presents present-day knowledge on this subject.

Recent Advances in Diagnostic Ultrasound compiled and edited by Elias Rand, published by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. (Pp. xiv + 146, price \$10.50). The 14 chapters bring together the present experience of ultrasound diagnosis. There is a section on experience with upper abdominal diseases.

The Electrogenic Sodium Pump by G. A. Kerkut and B. York, published by John Wright & Sons Ltd. (Pp. vii + 182, price £4.50). A study of the electrogenic sodium pump mechanism in cells provides a link between the biochemistry of the cells, the action of drugs, sensitivity to anoxia, and their electrical activity. This monograph is restricted to nerves and muscles and does not include studies on the intestine and kidney cells.

Ileostomy Care by Marshall Sparberg, published by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. (Pp. xi + 161, price \$9.75). This practical manual covers all aspects of ileostomy care including the postoperative period. It deals with all the main problems that may arise and is a book which

should be of value to nurses as well as doctors.

Self-Help for your Nerves by Claire Weekes (160 pages. Angus and Robertson Ltd, Sidney, Melbourne, and London. New edition: 1969). Dealing with nervous, over-anxious patients with the clinical picture dominated by abdominal symptoms is a common experience in clinical practice. This book is written for patients by an Australian doctor and gives a very straightforward, clear picture of how symptoms arise and how patients can help themselves to overcome their problems with added medical help. Two editions and eight reprintings may give some indication of the value of this book.