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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 measure-

ments 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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## List of contributors

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PROFESSOR BARBARA BILLING has been a close associate of Professor Sherlock since 1949, when she first worked with her as a Lund research Fellow at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School. She has been a member of the external staff of the Medical Research Council, senior lecturer, and reader and is now professor of biochemistry applied to medicine at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine.

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DR A. M. DAWSON was a registrar, lecturer and senior lecturer with Professor Sherlock, first at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School between 1955 and 1957 and subsequently as a founder member of the new unit at the Royal Free Hospital between 1959 and 1965. He is now physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital where he is head of the gastroenterology unit.

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DR NEIL MCINTYRE has been associated with the Royal Free unit since 1963. Starting as a Medical Research Council junior Fellow, he is now reader in medicine and Professor Sherlock's right-hand man.

SIR JOHN MCMICHAEL was director of the department of medicine at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School in 1943 when Professor Sherlock first worked there with him and he remained director of the department and professor of medicine in the University of London until 1966. It was he who introduced her to the then new technique of liver biopsy. Sir John is an FRS, Foreign Member of the National Academy of Sciences, and the recipient of honorary degrees from universities the world over. He is now emeritus professor of medicine in the University of London.

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PROFESSOR L. W. POWELL is one of the many Australians who have trained with Professor Sherlock. He was a research Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians in 1965 and 1966 and is now professor of medicine in the University of Queensland.

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PROFESSOR PETER J. SCHEUER, who is professor of clinical histopathology, has been closely associated with Professor Sherlock's work at the Royal Free Hospital since her appointment there as professor of medicine in 1959.

DR A. J. SCOTT came from New Zealand to the Royal Free Hospital as a research Fellow from 1965 to 1967. He is now visiting physician to the Auckland Hospital, Auckland, New Zealand.

DR RICHARD SMALLWOOD describes his experiences as a research Fellow at the Royal Free Hospital from 1966 to 1968. He is now director of gastroenterology at the Austin Hospital, University of Melbourne, Australia.

PROFESSOR W. H. J. SUMMERSKILL was one of Professor Sherlock's most distinguished associates. He died prematurely on 9 March 1977, at the height of his many achievements. His prodigious literary output was legendary; in this *Festschrift* for his old chief he is represented by a small piece published when he was working at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School with Professor Sherlock, the period during which they did so much together to increase our understanding of hepatic encephalopathy and its treatment. At that time, he was registrar and tutor in medicine; at the time of his death he was professor of medicine at the Mayo Clinic and Medical School, University of Minnesota, USA.

PROFESSOR LESLIE TURNBERG was a lecturer in medicine in Professor Sherlock's unit from 1966 to 1967. He is now professor of medicine in the University of Manchester.

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DR ROGER WILLIAMS, who is well known as the director of the liver research unit at King's College Hospital, London, was a research Fellow and lecturer in medicine at the Royal Free Hospital from 1959 to 1965.

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Wu, A., Slavin, G., and Levi, A. J. (1976). Elevated serum gamma-glutamyl transferase (transpeptidase) and histo-

logical liver damage in alcoholism. *American Journal of Gastroenterology*, **65**, 318-323.  
Zein, M., and Discombe, G. (1970). Serum gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase as a diagnostic aid. *Lancet*, **2**, 748-750.

## The May 1978 Issue

### THE MAY 1978 ISSUE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PAPERS

Mitochondrial enzyme activities in liver biopsies from patients with alcoholic liver disease W. J. JENKINS AND T. J. PETERS

Familial and nonfamilial benign recurrent cholestasis distinguished by plasma disappearance of indocyanine green but not cholyglycine G. P. VAN BERGHE-HENEGOUWEN, D. R. FERGUSON, A. F. HOFMANN, AND A. G. F. DE PAGTER

Pancreatic and salivary amylase/creatinine clearance ratios in normal subjects and in patients with chronic pancreatitis J. E. HEGARTY, MARY D. O'DONNELL, K. F. MCGEENEY, AND O. FITZGERALD

Comparison of the biological potency of a new synthetic preparation of secretin with that of natural porcine secretin in the dog K. GYR, L. KAYASSEH, W. W. RITTMANN, J. GIRARD, AND G. A. STALDER

Pancreatic enzymes in human duodenal juice—a comparison of responses in secretin pancreozymin and Lundh Borgström tests JOAN M. BRAGANZA, K. HERMAN, PAULINE HINE, G. KAY, AND G. I. SANDLE

Acute pancreatitis and serological evidence of infection with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* R. FREEMAN AND M. J. MCMAHON

Comparison of radio-opaque pellets and chromium sesquioxide as inert markers in studies requiring accurate faecal collections W. J. BRANCH AND J. H. CUMMINGS

Effect of codeine phosphate, Lomotil, and Isogel on ileostomy function C. R. NEWTON

Age-related changes in the colonic blood supply: their relevance to ischaemic colitis J. C. BINNS AND P. ISAACSON

Is there a myoelectrical abnormality in the irritable colon syndrome? I. TAYLOR, C. DARBY, P. HAMMOND, AND P. BASU

Transmucosal potential difference; diagnostic value in gastro-oesophageal reflux B. KHAMIS, C. KENNEDY, J. FINUCANE, AND J. STEPHEN DOYLE

Motilin release in the pig I. M. MODLIN, P. MITZNEGG, AND S. R. BLOOM

Electron immunohistochemical evidence for the human intestinal I cell as the source of CCK ALISON M. J. BUCHAN, JULIA M. POLAK, E. SOLCIA, C. CAPELLA, D. HUDSON, AND A. G. E. PEARSE

Immunohistochemical localisation of urogastrone to human duodenal and submandibular glands Ph. U. HEITZ, MARLIS KASPER, SUSAN VAN NOORDEN, JULIA M. POLAK, H. GREGORY, AND A. G. E. PEARSE

Effect of cimetidine on ion fluxes and potential difference across the human stomach K. J. IVEY AND P. A. MACKERCHER

Effect of ulcer healing on the prognosis of chronic gastric ulcer D. W. PIPER, JANE SHINNERS, MARGARET GREIG, JOAN THOMAS, AND SHEILA L. WALLER

The two histological types of gastric carcinoma in Northern Nigeria O. A. MABOGUNJE, O. G. SUBBUSWAMY, AND J. H. LAWRIE

Notes and activities

Books

The British Society of Gastroenterology

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

### Professor Dame Sheila Sherlock

We record with pleasure that Professor Sheila Sherlock professor of medicine, Royal Free School of Medicine, was appointed DBE in the Birthday Honours List.

### British Society of Gastroenterology

#### Research Funds

Applications are invited for financial support for research, education and travel or equipment from the Society's research funds. For application forms and further information concerning specific guidelines, please contact the Honorary Secretary, University College Hospital, The Rayne Institute, 5 University Street, London, WC1E 6JJ. Closing dates for applications: 1 February and 1 August.

#### Liver Meetings:

There are two forthcoming liver meetings—namely:

The 13th Meeting of the European Association for the study of the liver will meet in Padua, Italy, on 31 August-2 September 1978. The programme will include 36 communications, six working parties, and two symposia. The secretary of the Association is Wolfgang Arnold, Freie Universität Berlin, Klinikum Charlottenburg, Department of Internal Medicine, Spandauer Damm 130, 1000 Berlin 19 (Fed. Rep. Germany).

The International Association for the study of the liver will meet at Fuengirola, near Malaga, Spain, on 20-21 October 1978. There will be time for 36 communications. Abstracts by 15 June to Dr. N. Tygstrup, Medical Department A, Rigshospitalet; 9 Blegdamsvej, 2100, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark. There will also be a two days' postgraduate course on advances in the treatment of liver diseases. Write to Carroll M. Leevy, New Jersey Medical School, Newark, New Jersey, USA.

## Books

**Atlas of Gray Scale Ultrasonography** Kenneth J. W. Taylor. (Pp. 411. Illustrated. £19.50.) Churchill Livingstone: London, 1978.

Ultrasound as a diagnostic tool became available in the late '60s and was taken up with enthusiasm by obstetricians but few others. It was not until the grey scale imaging techniques came into general use in 1974 that ultrasound had much to offer the gastroenterologist. Since then the use

of ultrasound diagnostic techniques in gastroenterology has increased steadily and its value as an early, non-invasive diagnostic process shown, but there are many clinicians who are unaware of its potential and confused by the images produced.

This book provides an introduction to diagnostic ultrasound and its techniques, making no assumption of previous knowledge. Indications for scanning are discussed and the list, though not exhaustive, indicates clinical problems in which ultrasound can give valuable information. The remainder of the book is a comprehensive collection of ultrasound images with histories and clear, labelled, explanatory diagrams illustrating normal and pathological appearances. The chapters on liver, biliary system, and pancreas are of particular interest to the gastroenterologist and make the images obtained much more comprehensible to the non-ultrasonologist. Spleen, kidney, and great vessels are well covered but 50 pages do not do justice to the enormous field of obstetric ultrasound. A number of rare lesions are illustrated, clearly imaged by ultrasound, but it is important to remember that tissue diagnosis may require supplementary techniques.

Though published from America, this book is based largely on Dr Taylor's work at the Royal Marsden Hospital. As a consequence, it uses British conventions of display and presentation of images. It will provide a valuable reference for ultrasonologists and a useful introduction to help the clinician to ask the right questions and make the best use of this relatively new technique.

RODNEY H. TAYLOR

**Microbial Ecology of the Gut** Edited by R. T. J. Clarke and T. Bauchop. (Pp. 410. Illustrated. £13.50.) Academic Press: London, 1978.

This book on the intestinal ecology of man and animals contains nine chapters, four contributed by the editors (both New Zealanders) and the remaining five by leading authorities from the United States (three), the United Kingdom (one), and Holland (one). It is, therefore, a truly international undertaking. The first two chapters contain background material on microbiological and ecological techniques and on the microbes to be found in the gut. The next three chapters consider background data on the biochemical activities of the gut flora *in vitro*, in the hind gut and

then in the foregut. Interactions are then considered between microbes (chapter 6) and between host and microbes (chapter 7). Much of the data on the latter interactions have been obtained from studies of gnotobiology and this is considered in chapter 8. The last chapter deals with the role of mathematical models. The references are grouped at the end of each chapter; there is also a comprehensive index to subjects and another to organisms at the end of the book.

Very much more information is available concerning the animal gut than that of the human and this is reflected in the contents of the book. Consideration of the whole animal kingdom allows a much fuller discussion of, for example, the factors controlling the gut flora and of the host-microbe interactions. The chapter on mathematical models is especially welcome as, hopefully, the shape of things to come.

The alimentary tract provides an ideal situation for the study of microbial ecology and there has been a need for a book covering the work in animals together with the human studies. This book fills that gap and is highly recommended to all interested in this field. To those of us who study the human gut one of the main contributions of this book will be to keep us aware of how far our studies lag behind those of the veterinarians!

M. J. HILL

**Infections and Parasitic Diseases of the Intestine. Discussions in Patient Management** By H. A. Reimann and K. Juniper. (Pp. 115. £6.) Kimpton: London, 1977.

This is a concise book of many short chapters, the first half on viral, bacterial, and mycotic enteritis, and the second on parasitic diseases of the intestine, including a reference section on antiparasitic drugs. The authors start by using the word 'dysentery' to mean bowel trouble, leading to chapter headings like 'viral dysentery' and 'clostridial alimentary dysentery'. As this contradicts both centuries of medical usage and the standard English dictionaries, in all of which 'dysentery' connotes inflammation of the large bowel, misunderstanding is bound to follow such blatant disregard of common usage. More seriously, although many useful facts are presented, the treatment is in general superficial, and, for many subjects, so brief as to be valueless—for example, a single short paragraph on gluten-sensitive

held at the Ciba Foundation in May 1977 to discuss the latest advances in the field of hepatotropic factors. These mysterious hormonal factors, which perhaps include insulin and glucagon, seem to be important in the regeneration of liver tissue, the control of which is still so obscure and yet so important if we are to understand how the liver recovers from damage. The book is very much for the specialists in the field, and for them it will be essential. It will otherwise have a limited readership, but there are two chapters on the treatment of glycogen storage disease by portal-caval shunt, or by nocturnal feeding. Several chapters are not very readable and I am sceptical of the value of most of the discussions. A less opulent printing of a volume that will be out of date in two years would have reduced its price and widened its ownership, and perhaps it is a pity that Churchill no longer publish these symposia.

R. P. H. THOMPSON

**The Hypopharyngeal Diverticulum** J. J. M. van Overbeek. (Pp. 136. Paperback Dfl 40.00.) Pergamon: Oxford. 1977. This attractively produced little book represents work for a thesis about treating the dysphagia caused by a pharyngeal pouch by cutting the septum between pouch and oesophagus with an electrocautery down an endoscope. Only a short section of the book is devoted to this technique and its results, which appear to be good. The greater part is an excellent review of the mechanism of swallowing, and of the still mysterious upper closing mechanism of the oesophagus. With simple clinical observations the author casts doubt upon some long cherished but ill-founded beliefs, and brings a new measure of sense and understanding to a difficult area of normal and abnormal physiology. There is a section on manometry of the pharyngo-oesophageal junction in patients before and after treatment which highlights the technical difficulties of the method and the problems of interpretation of the records.

The book is written in excellent English, is well set out, adequately illustrated, and easy to read. Its sections on anatomy, physiology, and cineradiology will make interesting reading for any gastroenterologist, who should not be put off by the rather limited title.

D. A. W. EDWARDS

**Gastric Precanceroses** Edited by A. I. Figus and L. Simon. (Pp. 257. Illustrated. \$15.) Hungarian Academy of Sciences: Budapest. 1977.

This book is based on a series of lectures given at a symposium on gastric precanceroses given in Hungary in 1973. The contributors come from 10 different countries, mostly Hungary and other Central and East European states. The style of English as well as the unfamiliar nomenclature make reading and understanding a real struggle. The term 'precanceroses' is itself discouraging, but, published four years after the meeting, I can find little in this book that is new or instructive. The editors undertook a formidable task when they tried to integrate the contributions of such a very diverse body of authors and the result is a book which makes no significant addition to the literature of gastric precancer.

B. C. MORSON

**Gastrointestinal Angiography** By Stewart R. Reuter and Helen C. Redman. Second edition (Pp. 390. Illustrated, £15.) W. B. Saunders: Philadelphia, London, Toronto. 1977.

This is the second edition of a volume in the series *Monographs in Clinical Radiology*. In the preface the authors point out that since the first edition, which was published in 1972, there has been an increase in the scope and accuracy of non-invasive diagnostic imaging techniques which has helped to crystallise the proper value of arteriography in the diagnosis of intra-abdominal disease. The first two chapters deal with catheterisation equipment and technique, and vascular anatomy. Subsequent chapters consider the abnormalities found in vascular disease, tumours, trauma, gastrointestinal bleeding, inflammatory disease, and cirrhosis. Short chapters follow on x-ray equipment and the use of drugs in angiography.

The text is readable and authoritative and the illustrations are profuse and of high quality. The authors have clearly drawn upon a vast personal experience and there are comprehensive references. An occasional fault of such a monograph is the desire of the authors to leave no stone unturned, so when one reads 'reports of the use of angiography in hepatitis are few' one can only feel that this is perhaps fortunate. Also the simple

omission of a hyphen produces not only such words as 'pharmacoangiography' and 'postsinusoidal' but also such indelicacies as 'preepinephrine' and 'posttolazoline'. However, these criticisms are irrelevant in relation to the value of this book as a comprehensive atlas and reference work. It maintains the high standard set by the first edition and can be recommended to all departments where angiography is performed, where it will surely prove useful even to the experienced angiographer and will certainly serve as a mentor and spur to the occasional operator.

B. M. THOMAS

**Chenodeoxycholic Acid and Gallstone Dissolution** Edited by A. F. Hofmann. (Pp. 172. £9.50.) University Park Press: Baltimore; MTP Press: Lancaster. 1977.

This comprehensive list, citing articles, monographs, and abstracts, on the subject has been compiled by A. F. Hofmann and includes some references in 1977. He has also provided an extensive subject and author index.

#### Books received

**Salmonella: the Food Poisoner** A report by a study group of the British Association for the Advancement of Science 1975-1977. (Pp. 51. No figures. £1.00 post free from Press Office, BAAS, 23 Savile Row, London.) 1978.

**Color Atlas of Oral Medicine** By William R. Tyldesley. (Pp. 111. Illustrated. £10.00.) Wolfe Medical Publications: London. 1978.