Notes and activities

Adolf Windaus Prize

The Adolf Windaus Prize has been awarded to Professor Kurt Einarsson and Professor Kjell Hellström of Sweden, for their work on bile acids.

The Adolf Windaus Prize is donated by the FALK Foundation e.V., Freiburg i. Br., W. Germany, and endowed with DM10,000. It will be awarded every two years. It takes its name from Adolf Windaus who in 1928 obtained the Nobel Prize for his research on stearin chemistry.

Books


Published as part of the series, 'Current Concepts in Nutrition', this book is aimed at those interested in the interactions of nutrition and the gastrointestinal tract during health and disease. Particular emphasis is placed on the presentation of recent developments in this wide field as a means both for expanding present knowledge and as a reference source. This collection of reviews by well-known authors is, however, somewhat patchy and inconsistent, the content varying from comprehensive, as in the chapters on structure and function, intestinal host defence in malnutrition and B12 and folate absorption (151 references), to inadequate as in the chapter on GI surgery which has not a single reference. Indeed, several chapters cannot possibly be used, as the editor claims, as a reference. The chapter on inflammatory bowel disease has a mainly paediatric flavour and avoids the controversies surrounding 'bowel rest' and methods of nutritional support for the acute problems.

Recent developments in the field of carbohydrate absorption, particularly possible therapeutic manoeuvres modifying sugar absorption and the concept of disaccharide related transport, are omitted altogether. Although it is encouraging to find the enteral rather than parenteral route of nutrition emphasised throughout the book, with particular regard to maintaining host defences, there is no discussion of the technical problems involved or the evidence that prognosis is favourably affected by nutritional support.

This readable book will not appeal to the pocket of individuals, but libraries should carry one.

B J M JONES


This is the sixth volume of a new annual series of reviews on gastroenterology. It contains 12 articles on the stomach. One is on structure (and infrastructure), two on function (motility, secretion), two on gastritis (epidemiology and pathogenesis), three on ulcer (pathogenesis and surgical therapy of gastric ulcer, treatment of chronic peptic ulcer), and four on tumours (benign and malignant, pathogenesis and treatment). The editor has spread his net wide to gather his authors—four each from the USA and Britain, and one each from Australia, Finland, Germany, and Japan.

Karger, as always, have produced a beautiful book, with high quality paper, clear type faces, wide margins, excellent illustrations, and detailed references. While the individual chapters are all interesting and often authoritative, they contain little which is not also available elsewhere in other books and reviews. In some cases (gastritis, gastric polyps, gastric malignancies, and surgical therapy of gastric ulcer) the material is even duplicated in other chapters in this volume. Do we need another set of review books?

J H BARON


Books reviewed


