

Gut

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Gut publishes original papers and reviews concerned with practice and clinical research in gastroenterology. The field includes the basic science, molecular biology, physiology and diseases of the alimentary tract, the liver and pancreas including epidemiological, medical, surgical, radiological or histopathological aspects. Case reports will only be accepted if of exceptional merit. Letters related to articles published in *Gut* or with topics of general professional interest are welcomed. Authors are encouraged to include the names and addresses of four experts whom the authors consider suitable to peer review their work.

COMMUNICATIONS Two copies of the manuscript and figures should be addressed to the Editor, *Gut*, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, UK. Manuscripts should follow the Vancouver conventions (see *Br Med J* 1979; i: 532-5. *Gut* 1979; 20: 651-2). They should be in double-spaced typewriting on one side of the paper only. The title page should include the name of the author with initials or distinguishing first name only, and the name and address of the hospital or laboratory where the work was performed. The paper must include a precise summary of the work of less than 200 words. Excessive use of abbreviation is discouraged. A covering letter signed by all authors must state that the data have not been published elsewhere in whole or in part and that all authors agree to publication in *Gut*. Previous publication in abstract form must be disclosed in a footnote. Papers must not be published elsewhere without prior permission of the Editorial Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS Manuscripts will only be acknowledged if an addressed postcard is enclosed.

ILLUSTRATIONS *Photographs* Unmounted photographs on glossy paper should be provided. Illustrations should not be inserted in the text but marked on the back with the figure numbers, title of paper and name of author. All photographs, graphs, 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.

ETHICS Ethical aspects will be considered 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 *Br Med J* 1964; 2: 177)).

SI UNITS All measurements except blood pressure are expressed in SI units. In tables, and illustrations values are given in SI units, but a conversion factor must be supplied. For general guidance on the International System of Units and some useful conversion factors, see *The SI for Health Professions* (WHO, 1977). **NB: Such conversion is the responsibility of the author.**

REFERENCES These follow the Vancouver system - that is, references numbered consecutively in the text and listed numerically with titles abbreviated in the style of *Index Medicus, Standard journal article* - (list all authors when six or less; when seven or more, list first three and add *et al*): James A, Joyce B, Harvey T. Effect of longterm cimetidine. *Gut* 1979; 20: 123-4. **NB: Accurate punctuation is essential.**

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Chronic lymphocytic gastritis

SIR,—We read with interest the article by Crampton *et al* on 'Chronic lymphocytic gastritis and protein losing gastropathy.'¹ We are currently reviewing the clinical data of a large series of patients with the diagnosis of chronic lymphocytic gastritis (CLG), collected over the past six years.

We would like to add some comments from our own experience of the association between CLG and protein losing enteropathies. We collected clinical and laboratory data from 160 patients. Eighteen had lower limb oedema, which in 14 cases was of cardiac or renal origin or was related to prolonged venous stasis. However, in the other four patients, who had hypoproteinaemia as did Crampton's cases, no cause outside of the gastrointestinal tract was found to account for the protein loss. Ninety seven of the 160 patients of this series had complete biochemical investigations. Interestingly, 18 (18%) had abnormal serum protein concentrations, lower than the lower limit of normal by at least 10%. This may be related to the common observation that the enlarged gastric folds, characteristic of the varioliform features of the disease, are covered by a thick coat of mucus and crossed by large serpiginous erosions.²

We published a series of 44 patients with CLG in 1986³ where weight loss and anorexia, also described by Crampton *et al* in their patients, were considered to be common symptoms. Indeed, 66% of patients presented with weight loss and 33% with anorexia. These symptoms were sufficiently severe in some cases to mimic clinically the presentation of gastric cancer and particularly, because of the enlarged rugal folds, gastric lymphoma.

Possible confusion with Menetrier's disease must be borne in mind. In fact, some of our patients carried the clinical and radiological diagnosis of Menetrier's disease. Furthermore, in one patient who came to surgery suffering from protein loss and peripheral oedema there was a complex pathological picture, with features of both CLG and Menetrier's disease, almost suggesting a relation between the two conditions. Leaving aside the debate concerning the infantile form of Menetrier's disease, it must be said that it shares clinical features with CLG, and like CLG can resolve spontaneously over a few months.⁴

J HAOT
B WEYNAND
A JOURET-MOURIN
*Service d'Anatomie Pathologique,
Cliniques Universitaires Saint Luc,
Avenue Hippocrate 10,
1200 Bruxelles, Belgique*

- 1 Crampton JR, Hunter JO, Neale G, Wight DGD. Chronic lymphocytic gastritis and protein losing gastropathy. *Gut Festschrift* 1989; 30: 71-4.
- 2 Haot J, Hamichi L, Wallez L, Mainguet P. Lymphocytic gastritis: a newly described entity. A retrospective endoscopic and histological study. *Gut* 1988; 29: 1258-4.

- 3 Haot J, Jouret-Mourin A, Delos M, *et al*. Anatomoclinical study of a series of chronic gastritis characterized by intra-epithelial lymphocytic infiltration. *Acta Endoscopica* 1986; 16: 69-74.
- 4 Delos M, Jouret-Mourin A, Wallez L, Willette M, Mainguet P, Haot J. Histological follow-up of a series of gastritis characterized by intra-epithelial lymphocytic infiltration. *Acta Endoscopica* 1986; 16: 185-7.

Goblet cell carcinoid of the appendix

SIR,—The article by Park *et al* on 'Goblet cell carcinoid of the appendix' (*Gut* 1990; 31: 322-4) is interesting, but the results presented do not justify their recommendation that all such patients should be treated by a right hemicolectomy. Four of the patients are alive and free of recurrent disease after appendicectomy. One of the patients treated by right hemicolectomy is dead. In only one patient was residual tumour found in the caecum and appendiceal stump and his follow up is only two months. Only one patient has presented late after appendicectomy with recurrent disease. This was 15 years after the original surgery and we are not told how long after his right hemicolectomy his current follow up is. It seems more sensible to recommend hemicolectomy for patients in whom the tumour is close to the base of the appendix, but the case for routine right hemicolectomy has not been substantiated in this paper.

J A R SMITH
*Northern General Hospital,
Sheffield S5 7AU*

Reply

SIR,—We would agree that many patients with goblet cell carcinoid of the appendix appear to do well after simple appendicectomy. This tumour, however, has a more sinister prognosis than is generally accepted for carcinoid tumours. In our study the five year actuarial survival was 60% and in a review of published reports 16% of all cases had recurrence.¹ As stressed in our original article it is not possible to predict the behaviour on histological criteria, including position of the tumour. Of the four patients in our study with recurrent disease, two had proximal and two had distally situated tumours. Until better prognostic factors are identified, we think that a right hemicolectomy offers the best chance of preventing recurrence in otherwise healthy patients.

K PARK
K BLESSING
K KERR
U CHETTY
H GILMOUR
*Department of Surgery,
University Medical Buildings,
Foresterhill,
Aberdeen AB9 2ZD*

- 1 Edmonds P, Merino MJ, Livolsi VA, Duray PH. Adenocarcinoids (mucinous carcinoid) of the appendix. *Gastroenterology* 1984; 86: 302-9.

One minute urease test

SIR,—After setting up the one minute urease test in our laboratory we came across some interesting findings. In patients who had undergone treatment for *Helicobacter* with bismuth the biopsy specimen was positive on histological examination but negative on the

urease test. In our study the sensitivity of the one minute urease test fell from 75% to 43%. No change was seen in the placebo group. Although the organisms are still present, they lose their ability to produce urea after treatment. The urease test should not be used once treatment has begun.

If the treatment regimen has to be monitored, it is best to send the specimen for histological examination.

GHAZALA HAQ
*PMRC Research Centre,
JPMC, Karachi-35,
Pakistan*

Opposition to 'Gut'

SIR,—Apropos of the editor's note on Harold C Edwards, the first editor of *Gut* (*Gut* 1989; 30: 1659), in which Edwards's recollection of 'the vigorous discussion concerned with choosing a title and the opposition to "Gut" which was pretty strong' is cited, the readers of this journal may be interested and perhaps amused to know that when a group of young clinical investigators in gastroenterology met in New Haven in the early 'sixties to organise the Eastern Gut Club a vigorous discussion concerned with choosing a title arose, and the opposition to 'Gut' was also pretty strong. The opposition to that word by some finicky members of the east coast establishment collapsed, however, when it was pointed out that the recently published journal of the British Society of Gastroenterology was called *Gut*.

HENRY D JANOWITZ
*Mount Sinai School of Medicine,
New York NY 10029*

NOTE

Sir Francis Avery Jones BSG Research Award 1991

Applications are invited by the Education Committee of the British Society of Gastroenterology who will recommend to Council the recipient of the 1991 Award. Applications (15 copies) should include:

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The Award consists of a medal and a £100 prize. Entrants must be 40 years or less on 31 December 1991 but need not be a member of the BSG. The recipient will be required to deliver a 40 minute lecture at the Spring Meeting of the Society in Manchester in 1991.

Applications (15 copies) should be made to: The Honorary Secretary, BSG, 3 St Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4LB by 1 December 1990.

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Applications are invited for a one year Research Fellowship in Gastroenterology at the Royal College of Surgeons, commencing September 1990. The postholder will undertake an audit project on the practice management and outcome of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. The project will be carried out in association with the Royal College of Physicians, the College of Anaesthetists, the British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG) and the British Society of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeons. The project will be directed by a Steering Group under the Chairmanship of the Royal College of Surgeons Clinical Audit and Quality Assurance Committee, Mr H Brendan Devlin, to whom the Researcher will be accountable. The appointee will be encouraged to submit an MS or MD thesis based on the project.

Applicants should be a Registrar or Senior Registrar holding either an FRCS or MRCP and with relevant experience in gastroenterology. An interest in audit and familiarity with computers would be an advantage. The post will be based in the College and at the BSG headquarters in London and will involve travel to regional centres participating in the project.

The salary will be on the appropriate NHS scale for Registrars/Senior Registrars with NHS and superannuation and a London weighting allowance, but will exclude UMTS.

Applicants wishing to discuss the post further should contact Miss Catherine Brizzolara, Department of External Affairs (Tel. 071 405 3474, Ext. 4171) at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2 3PN by 30 July. Formal applications in writing, enclosing a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to Miss Brizzolara by 12 July 1990.

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