tumour a liverown proliferative process or a more generalised disease. . . . " (p 101) are difficult to negotiate!

N W GARVIE


Many patients whose complaints refer to the gastrointestinal tract have disorders of function. It is, therefore, surprising that the techniques of nuclear medicine are underused in this specialty. The main role of radionuclide techniques is in the non-invasive demonstration of pathophysiological disorders. The motility and synchronisation of oesophageal contraction is given by a few swallows of $^{99m}$Tc labelled fruit juice. Gastrooesophageal reflux and gastric emptying, small bowel transit and colonic motility in constipation, irritable bowel syndrome, and diarrhoea are to be assessed non-invasively. There is the demonstration of the site of gastrointestinal bleeding before angiography, and the use of radioactive B$_2$ and SeHCAT ($^{75}$Se homotaurocholate) and $^{13}$C breath tests in defining the nature of malabsorption.

The evaluation of inflammatory bowel disease and the demonstration of abscess with radiolabelled white cells are discussed. Liver blood flow, biliary kinetics, gallbladder function, and haemoperfusion are considered. The distinction between recurrence of colorectal cancer and postsurgical fibrosis is made with radiolabelled monoclonal antibodies. All these subjects and more are covered clearly, concisely, and with a clinical emphasis in this genuine pocket book. It is essential reading for gastroenterologists both in training and retraining. It is strongly recommended.

K E BRITTON

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**NOTE**

Sir Francis Avery Jones BSG Research Award 1993

Applications are invited by the Education Committee of the British Society of Gastroenterology who will recommend to Council the recipient of the 1993 Award. Applications (15 copies) should include:

(1) A manuscript (2 A4 pages only) describing the work conducted.

(2) A bibliography of relevant personal publications.

(3) An outline of the proposed content of the lecture, including title.

(4) A written statement confirming that all or a substantial part of the work has been personally conducted in the United Kingdom or Eire.

The award consists of a medal and a £100 prize. Entrants must be under 40 years or less on 31 December 1993 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 1993. Applications (15 copies) should be made to: The Honorary Secretary, BSG, 3 St Andrew’s Place, London NW1 4LB by 1 December 1992.

Correction

Surface epithelium related activation of complement differs in Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis by Halstensen et al, July 1992; 33: 902–8. We regret that an error occurred in this paper. The sentence on page 902 should read: ‘The results showed deposition of both C3b and terminal complement complex at the luminal surface. No IgG was colocalised in these deposits, however, in contrast with our previous observations in ulcerative colitis.’