APPOINTMENTS

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

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Eedy.—On September 16, 1953, to Françoise, wife of Dr. B. N. Eedy, 39, King Edward Avenue, Mansfield, Notts, a brother for Bernardine and Patrick—Michel.
Graves.—On October 3, 1953, at Kitts Croft, Writtle, Essex, to Valerie (formerly Scotland), M.B., B.S., wife of Dr. J. C. Graves, a son.
Macaskill.—On September 28, 1953, at the Boston General Hospital, to Daphne, wife of Dr. J. On S. M. Macaskill, 2, Church View, Coningsby, Lincs, a daughter—Elizabeth Mary.
Mills.—On October 1, 1953, in Birmingham, to Dr. Margaret J. Mills, wife of Wilfrid Mills, F.R.C.S., a son.
Ogan.—On October 4, 1953, at Johnstone House, Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast, to Alaghter.
Roddle.—On September 24, 1953, at Johnstone House, Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast, to Alix P. M. Rodie (formerly Hurst), M.B., B.S., wife of T. Wilson Roddie, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G., a daughter.
Shaw.—On October 5, 1953, to Joyce (formerly Dodds), M.B., B.S., wife of Kenneth V. Shaw, A.R.I.B.A., of Quarry End, Walworth, Darlington, Co. Durham, a son.
Shepherd.—On October 1, 1953, at Enfield, Middlesex, to Demetra, wite of Henry Robert Shepherd, D.S.C., M.B., C.B., a second son—Michael Charles.

- ovick.—On September 28, 1953, at King's College Hospital, London, S.E., to Pamela, wife of David Slovick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., a daughter. Slovick.

DEATHS

- Iden.—On September 14, 1953, John Wenham Alden, M.B., B.Ch., of 186, Woodstock Road, Oxford. arer.—On September 22, 1953, at 29, The Avenue, Hitchin, Herts, Max Roard, M.B.P. S. Alden.-
- 186, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
 Barer., On September 22, 1953, at 29, The Avenue, Hitchin, Herts, Max Barer., M.B., B.S.
 Bartlett.—On September 15, 1953, at Kisumu, Kenya, James Henry Bartlett, B.M., B.Ch., aged 44.
 Clark.—On September 15, 1953, at his home, Langdon Lodge, Churston Ferrers, Devon, John Clark, M.B., C.M., formerly of Radcliffe, Lancs, aged 82.
 Dow.—On September 20, 1953, in a nursing-home Edinburgh Robert.

- Ferrers, Devon, John Clark, M.B., C.M., formerly of Radcliffe, Lancs, aged 82.
 Dow. —On September 20, 1953, in a nursing-home, Edinburgh. Robert Charles Scott Dow. L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S., F.D.S. R.C.S.Ed., of 4. Peel Terrace, Edinburgh.
 Gibson. —On September 13, 1953, at Cartref, Terrick, Aylesbury, Bucks, Michael Joseph Gibson, M.D., F.R.C.O.G., late of Dublin, aged 77.
 James. —On September 13, 1953, Rotert Blake James, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Riverside, Hungerford, Berks, aged 84.
 Jaques. —On September 16, 1953, Nostert Blake James, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Riverside, Hungerford, Berks, aged 84.
 Jaques. —On September 16, 1953, Nest Kahan (formerly Thomas), M.B., B.S., D.P.M., D.C.H., formerly of Kingston, Surrey.
 Keats. —On September 18, 1953, at Boughton-under-Blean, Faversham, Kent, Arthur Kennedy, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., aged 61.
 Scott. —On September 15, 1953, at his home, 22 Longton Avenue, Manchester, James Murray Scott, M.B., Ch.B., aged 44.
 Scroggie. —On September 22, 1953, no a nursing-home, Stirling, William Reith John Scroggie, C.I.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., colonel, I.M.S., retired, of Abbotsford Lodge, Callander, Perthshire.
 Wills. —On September 22, 1953, at his home, Takapuna, New Zealand, John Edward Wright, M.B.E., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.A.C.S., L.D.S.R.C.S.

Any Questions?

Correspondents should give their names and addresses (not for publication) and include all relevant details in their questions, which should be typed. We publish here a selection of those questions and answers which seem to be of general interest.

Protection by A.T.S.

Q.—For how long does the usual prophylactic dose of A.T.S. (say 1,500 I.U.) confer protection against tetanus arising from (a) infected wounds, and (b) further infected wounds received several days later?

A.-(a) A single prophylactic dose of 1,500 I.U. (1950), which is equivalent to 3,000 I.U. (1928), is regarded by many surgeons as adequate insurance against the risk of tetanus. The protection is usually at its maximum two or three days after a subcutaneous or intramuscular injection of antitoxic serum, and then slowly diminishes as the A.T.S. is eliminated; it is probably very low after about three weeks. Occasionally, however, the duration of adequate immunity may be only a few days in some sensitive persons who have had previous injections of horse serum. If it is desired to prolong the period of protection, some surgeons double or treble the usual dose for cases considered to be tetanus-prone-for example, those with dead tissue or foreign bodies in wounds, particularly when there has been delay between wounding and efficient surgical treatment. But the more usual practice in such cases is to give two further doses, each of 1,500 I.U., at weekly intervals. There is no hard-and-fast rule. Children may be given the same doses as adults.

To-day emphasis is being laid increasingly on active immunization with tetanus toxoid. The first dose of toxoid may be injected, if desired, six weeks after the last dose of antitoxic serum.

(b) It is probably unwise to assume that the protection afforded by antitoxin, given more than a day or so previously, will be adequate in all persons. Another dose of serum is indicated.

Folic Acid and Diarrhoea

Q.-It has been my experience that folic acid checks the diarrhoea in both sprue and idiopathic steatorrhoea, often before there is any recognizable improvement in the blood picture. What is the explanation of this? On the contrary, I have failed to observe any improvement in the diarrhoea of coeliac disease in children when this is treated with folic acid. Why is this?

A.—During the war it was discovered that large doses of sulphaguanidine were effective in the diarrhoea of sprue, even though no pathogens were present. The same was true of crude liver extract. It is probable that the common action of these three agents-sulphonamides, liver, and folic acid-is a change of the intestinal flora to one which is less irritant to the mucosa. Cortisone may act in the same way or, more probably, by diminishing the irritability of the mucosa. At any rate, it is clear that, although diarrhoea, anaemia, and the defect in fat absorption are roughly parallel, they may diverge, particularly in the early stages Diarrhoea usually improves first, next of treatment. anaemia, and only after a long interval fat absorption.

It is probable that the pathology of coeliac disease is somewhat different from that of sprue, sensitivity to foods -for example, wheat gluten-being more important than disturbance in the intestinal flora. Moreover, the anaemia of coeliac disease is rarely megaloblastic. Deficiency of folic acid per se probably favours diarrhoea, as is suggested by the intestinal upsets of untreated pernicious anaemia. Finally, the consequential effects on the diarrhoea of improvement in the anaemia are not to be despised.