LEADING ARTICLES

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

SATURDAY 21 JANUARY 1978

Heritability of blood pressure127Choosing an antidepressant128Krukenberg's chopsticks129Testing monocyte function129	Bigger outlet for the bile duct? Penicillamine: its place in rheumatology Redundant doctors Necrotising enterocolitis	131 131
PAPERS AND ORIGINALS		
Familial thrombosis: inherited deficiency of antithrombin II Blood transfusion and renal allograft survival R W BLAMEY Comparison of serum oestrogen concentrations in postmer ANNE B M ANDERSON, E SKLOVSKY, LINDA SAYERS, PENELOPE A STEE Serum tolbutamide and chlorpropamide concentrations in A MELANDER, G SARTOR, E WÄHLIN, B SCHERSTÉN, P-O BITZÉN Immediate heart-rate response to standing: simple test for D J EWING, I W CAMPBELL, A MURRAY, J M M NEILSON, B F CLARE Functions of phagocytic cells in chronic mucocutaneous compared by M VAN DER MEER, P C J LEIJH, M VAN DEN BARSELAAR, R VAN Prophylaxis with deglycyrrhizinised liquorice in patients	A, R H GELBER. II M MACKIE, B BENNETT, D OGSTON, A S DOUGLAS. M S KNAPP, R P BURDEN, MAXINE SALISBURY LOPAUSAI women taking oestrone sulphate and oestradiol of the salism of the sal	136 138 140 142 145 147
	© A LAWRENCE. PE, D V DOYLE, E C HUSKISSON, D A WILLOUGHBY, P R CROCKER ROSE BUCHANAN, M J SWORN of the ileum R FERGUSON, P J TOGHILL, J BOURKE MUGAM, VASANTHA MACHADO, J C L MIHINDUKULASURIYA RTZ, R W A JONES	149 150 151 151 152 152
MEDICAL PRACTICE Cleopatra's needle: Dermatology's weightiest achievemen Fall in admission rate of old people to psychiatric units K An alcoholism service JULIUS MERRY. Letter from Holland: Pastures new for cardiac surgery Medicine and Books. Any Questions? Words. Materia Non Medica—Contributions from A J P WILLIS, RICHARD Personal View TAPANI KOSONEN.	SHULMAN, TOM ARIE U. S. DOT. OF AGRICULTURE BERESFORD CROOK NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY RECEIVED JAN 27-1978 REUBIN, T L DOWELL	156 - 159 161 163 158 155 168
CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	OBITUARY	
NEWS AND NOTES Views	SUPPLEMENT The Week. HJSC: Juniors discuss consultant contract. Inadequate NHS resources. Training and careers of women doctors in the Thames regions BERENICE BEAUMONT. Medical dispute in Malta.	188 189 191

CORRESPONDENCE

b

K W Heaton, FRCP, and T S Low-Beer, MRCP; Reverend H C Trowell, FRCP; P B S Fowler, FRCP	Hyponatraemia associated with hydrochlorothiazide treatment A I Polanska, MRCPATH, and D N Baron, FRCPATH; C J C Roberts, MRCP; J H	The cancer patient: communication and morale Cicely M S Saunders, FRCP, and T S West, MB; Sylvia C Ellison, MRCS 178
Appeasement 1977 style Marguerite A R King, FRCPATH; D T Maclay, FRCPSYCH; J T Hart, FRCGP 171	Mitchell, MB	A problem with ear piercing O B Gibson, FFARCS
Treatment of normal-weight diabetics D A Pyke, FRCP, and P J Watkins, FRCP; M C Bateson, MRCP	Vacuum pipelines for anaesthetic pollution control M Rosen, FFARCS	A D Noble, FRCSED; H E Reiss, FRCOG 178 Flap lacerations B S Crawford, FRCS, and M Gipson, FRCS 179
Help for parents after stillbirth R W Beard, FRCOG, and others	Doxorubicin cardiotoxicity: role of digoxin in prevention	Heart disease and the cyclist R G Howell, FRCP
Prolonged malaria prophylaxis K O Bentsi-Enchill, MD	C J H Williams, MRCP	Registration of overseas doctors M R Draper, BA
Role of the hospital in primary paediatric care C A Stubbings, MRCP; J R Oakley, MRCP, and Ann L Jay, MB	A D Macrae, FRCPATH	New consultant contract K Williams, LLB; A N G Clark, FRCP; D J B Ashley, FRCPATH
Haemoperfusion in treatment of drug intoxication P Crome, MRCP, and others; O M Bakke, MD, and others	Plasmapheresis and myasthenia gravis P Jacobs, FCP(SA), and others	I A MacRae, MB
Dr Ruth Clayton R W J Keay, DPHIL	M C Platten, MB; R G Moody, MRCGP 177 Cervical herpes zoster and shoulder pain	Emergency in emergency departments PRJ Vickers, FRCS
Smoking behaviour in medical students I C McManus, MB, and others; Elizabeth	R Eban, FRCR	D C Wilkins, MB
D Wright, PHD 175	M Bates, FRCS; E Hoffman, FRCS	R F Martin, MRCGP

Correspondents are urged to write briefly so that readers may be offered as wide a selection of letters as possible. So many are being received that the omission of some is inevitable. Letters must be signed personally by all their authors.

Diet and heart disease

SIR,—The findings of Professor J N Morris and his colleagues (19 November, p 1307) are intriguing, but we do not think that they are easy to interpret, nor that the most obvious deductions are necessarily the correct ones.

The most striking finding is the higher cereal fibre intake of those who subsequently escaped clinical heart disease. However, this finding cannot be accepted at face value. It is assumed that what a man ate in a single week 10-20 years ago is the same as what he ate in the ensuing 500 to 1000 weeks. This seems to us an act of considerable faith which is unsupported by any follow-up dietary analyses.

In the course of 10-20 years people do change their habits, dietary and otherwise, and we suggest that the high cereal fibre eaters were particularly likely to do so. Their increased fibre was obtained apparently from brown bread and from breakfast cereals. Those who eat breakfast cereals and brown bread are likely to be more health-conscious than the average. Indeed, we are told that higher cereal fibre eaters smoked less and that they had a higher energy intake which probably means that they exercised more. If they

were more health-conscious they were more likely during the years of the survey to have heeded warnings about obesity, saturated fat, and cigarette smoking. In so doing they could have reduced their coronary risk independently of their cereal fibre intake. There is no clue in the authors' paper as to whether their subjects did or did not modify their life styles in these ways in the 10-20 years after their diets were assessed.

Even if we take the cereal fibre data at face value we are faced with a problem. The average intakes of those who did and did not develop heart disease were 6.7 and 8.9 g respectively. The difference is so small that its biological significance must be questioned. Could a mere 2.2 g of cereal fibre, equivalent to half a slice of wholemeal bread daily, determine whether or not a man develops coronary heart disease? Very much larger amounts have been given to volunteers in experiments showing that bran alters bile acid metabolism1 2 and colonic function.3-6 Before heart-preserving properties are attributed to cereal fibre let it be recalled that in rural Finland, where coronary heart disease is exceptionally common, dietary fibre intakes are high and the composition of the fibre "is that found in diets derived from cereals."7

We believe there are sound arguments for eating wholemeal bread, but the prevention of coronary heart disease is not yet one of them.

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SIR,-Professor J N Morris and his colleagues concluded (19 November, p 1307) that men who had a high energy intake and, independently, a high intake of dietary fibre from cereals developed far less clinical coronary heart disease (CHD) than the remainder of the observed men. Over the past 20 years a