

SATURDAY 17 JULY 1976

LEADING ARTICLES

Prospects in reversible contraception	131
Renal lesions in human malaria	132
Lessons from Southampton	132
Clinical aspects of the blood-brain barrier	133

Dublin meeting	133
Preventive nutrition	134
Vinyl chloride: the carcinogenic risk	134
Cancer of the oesophagus	135
Double departure	136

PAPERS AND ORIGINALS

Methyldopa and propranolol or practolol in moderate hypertension
J C PETRIE, D B GALLOWAY, T A JEFFERS, H R MILLAR, M C SMITH, R A WOOD, J A LEWIS, W T SIMPSON
Propranolol in hypertension: a dose-response study
D B GALLOWAY, S C GLOVER, W G HENDRY, A W LOGIE, J C PETRIE, M C SMITH, J A LEWIS, W T SIMPSON
Hypophosphataemic osteomalacia in patients receiving haemodialysis J F MAHONY, J M HAYES, J P INGHAM, S POSEN142
Immediate plasma renin response to propranolol: differentiation between essential and renal hypertension
FALKO SKRABAL, WANDA CZAYKOWSKA, PETER DITTRICH, HERBERT BRAUNSTEINER
Enhanced drug metabolism in cigarette smokers PRUE HART, G C FARRELL, W G E COOKSLEY, L W POWELL
Computerised axial tomography findings in patients with migrainous headaches LA CALA, FL MASTAGLIA
Pilonidal sinus of the prepuce H A GOUDARZI, I MCCOLL
Carbenoxolone-induced hypokalaemia simulating Guillain-Barré syndrome A ROYSTON, BRIANNIA PROUTHING LIBRASO
Glucagon and beta-blocker toxicity D E WARD, B JONES
Development of RhD antibodies after kidney transplantation M G KENWRIGHT, J M SANGSTER, J A SACHS KEVELY LY
Electronic monitoring of urinary incontinence in the elderly F L WILLINGTON, J A C BALL

MEDICAL PRACTICE

PROCUREMENT SECTION Adder bites in Britain H ALISTAIR REID...... Conference Report: Economic pressures on medicine-Conjoint meeting of the British, Canadian, and Irish Medical Southampton: the first years V—Primary medical care in Southampton J A FORBES......161 Diseases of the cardiovascular system: Management of acute myocardial infarction J F PANTRIDGE, J S GEDDES.......168

CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents174
BOOK REVIEWS
OBITUARY NOTICES
NEWS AND NOTES
Parliament—Questions in the Commons185Medical News—New Standards Board185BMA Notices186

SUPPLEMENT

The Week	189
A message from the new Secretary	190
Junior doctors in deadlock	191
Gold Medal for Dr Stevenson	192
Annual Conference of Representatives of L Medical Committees	
Joint Consultants Committee	195

CORRESPONDENCE

Rubella antibody tests in pregnancy Possibility of indigenous plasmodial transmission J K Anand, MFCM, and K Mellanby, SCD....174 Chronic active hepatitis induced by nitrofurantoin A Strömberg, MD, and B Wengle, MD.....174 Serum digoxin in patients with thyroid disease A Váradi, MD, and J Földes, MD......175 Exposure to asbestos dust Ultrasonic monitoring of fetal respiratory movement H B Meire, FRCR; R N Tremewan, ME, Raynaud's phenomenon as side effect of beta-blockers C W Marsden, FRCPED, and P F C Bayliss, Dangers of tinted glass for driving Other tunnels, other nerves D S Colbert, FRCSI, and E H Chater, FRCSI; M D Mehta, FFARCS.....176 Erectile impotence C Q Mountjoy, MRCPSYCH, and T F Davies, .

Nicotine, tobacco substitutes, and smoking habits
nuono
R G Rawbone, мв177
Priorities in the NHS
D K Ray, MRCGP; A L Cochrane, FRCP 177
The long and the short of medicine
J A M Gray, мв177
T lymphocytes in kidney allograft recipients
A Cantaluppi, MD, and C Ponticelli, MD178
Further thoughts on hypnotics
G F A Benfield, мв178
What do community physicians do? A Roberts, MB178
Compulsory seat belts
W A Fraser-Moodie, FRCS
Mechanism of the asthma attack
G Salvato, мр179
Sodium valproate and platelet function: H von Voss, MD, and others
Death from asthma
E Posner, MD179
Myocardial infarction and control of diabetic metabolism
T D R Hockaday, FRCP, and P S Sahni,
MRCP

	Early discharge after myocardial infarction
7	J Fry, frcgp180
'	Legal procedures in cases of non-accidental
7	injury to children
	С С Weaver, MBASW180
7	Oral contraceptives and hypertension
	A P Millar, MRCGP181
~*	Detection of scanty blood parasites
8	M Conradie and P Jacobs, FCP(SA)181
	Venereal disease nursing supervisors
8	D R Bourkette-Bourke, FITV181
	Reassurance from British Columbia
8	D L Sweeney, FRCS
	Restriction of right to prescribe
8	J H Scotson, MRCGP, and B Caplan, MRCGP181
	Council and the divisions
9	J F Milligan, мв181
	Consultant contract
9	R W Payne, FRCPATH182
	An academic backwater?
9	G L Bourne, FRCOG, and others182
	Points from letters Out-of-hours calls in general
	practice (E G Housden); Orf in Britain (G
~	Hooper); Laparoscopic removal of IUDs from
0	the abdomen (R Doherty); Treatment of
	leptospirosis (J Mackay-Dick); Smoking (L W
	Lauste); Digital removal of foreign body from
0	bladder (P J Milewski)

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 should be signed personally by all their authors.

Rubella antibody tests in pregnancy

SIR,-Facilities for testing pregnant women (and others) for rubella antibodies have been generally available in Britain for several years. It might be expected that the information derived from these screening tests would eliminate the need for the sometimes speculative interpretations which are inevitable when specimens are obtained after contact with a rubella case. We are concerned, therefore, how often specimens for rubella antibody tests are sent to this laboratory from pregnant women thought to have been recently in contact with rubella when their susceptibility or immunity to this infection has been determined previously, usually during an earlier pregnancy. There appear to be several reasons for this.

(1) Not all antenatal clinics report the results of rubella antibody tests to general practitioners, while some report only on patients with negative tests (that is, those believed to be susceptible and who should be vaccinated immediately after delivery).

(2) Some laboratory reports are phrased in a manner such that their significance escapes the practitioner—for example, "Rubella antibody tests—immune," others may state only the reciprocal of the dilution at which the serum has been tested and antibody detected without giving an interpretation. As this is often a low figure such as 16 or 20 the clinician may not attach much importance to it and not

appreciate that it indicates past infection with rubella virus and therefore immunity from further infection.

We suggest that laboratories should report results of screening tests in terms of evidence of past infection and that when such evidence is reported clinicians should make it clear to their patients that they will not be at risk if exposed to rubella in any future pregnancy, thereby preventing much unnecessary anxiety and repetition of antibody tests.

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Possibility of indigenous plasmodial transmission

SIR,—Some 20 years have gone by since the last autochthonous case of malaria was re-corded in England, in Lancashire.

The current hot weather raises the possibility of recurrence of this phenomenon, since we do have reservoirs of plasmodia in returning tourists and immigrants from malarial countries, and two vectors, *Anopheles plumbeus* and *A labranchiae atroparvus*, are still around. The present weather should prove ideal for the development of plasmodia in these insects and for the rapid increase in their numbers.

In spring 1977 perhaps, if not earlier, we may taste the fruits of this tropical weather.

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Chronic active hepatitis induced by nitrofurantoin

SIR,—In a report by Dr J Lindberg and others (11 October 1975, p 77) on trigger factors in chronic active hepatitis (CAH) this liver disease was considered to have been induced by nitrofurantoin in two of their patients. This drug was furthermore reported by Klemola $et \ al^1$ to have induced anicteric liver damage suggestive of CAH in as many as five patients, though these patients did not have the typical pattern of autoantibodies.

We have tried to evaluate a possible connection between nitrofurantoin and CAH by re-examining the records of the patients diagnosed as CAH (not secondary to viral hepatitis) at this hospital during the years 1969-74. Among 23 patients, eight recovered within a few months. All eight had had some kind of drug treatment at the onset of the liver disease. Three of them had taken laxatives (oxyphenisatin in two cases and an unknown preparation in one), one dihydrallazine sul-

6