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SATURDAY 18 SEPTEMBER 1982

LEADING ARTICLES	
Who is taking their tablets? RICHARD M PEARSON 757 "Type B" cardiology JR HAMPTON 759 Serological tests for syphilis JD ORIEL 759	Image and reality: drugs for the future TONY SMITH 761 Regular Review: Severe mental handicap: pathogenesis, treatment, and prevention MD'ACRAWFURD 762
CLINICAL RESEARCH • PAPERS AND SI	HORT REPORTS • PRACTICE OBSERVED
Is exercise good for high blood pressure? R G WILCOX, T BENNETT, A Reversal of aplastic anaemia secondary to systemic lupus erythemato	sus by high-dose intravenous cyclophosphamide
M J WALPORT, W N HUBBARD, G R V HUGHES	
Mortality from asthma: a new epidemic in New Zealand RODNEY T JAC Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging of the brain in children	CKSON, ROBERT BEAGLEHOLE, HAROLD H REA, DAVID C SUTHERLAND 771
M I LEVENE, A WHITELAW, V DUBOWITZ, G M BYDDER, R E STEINER, C P	randell, i r young
Can a cat smother and kill a baby? MICHAEL S KEARNEY, LAURITZ B DA	
Glaucoma and driving J M MACKEAN, A R ELKINGTON	
Ulnar nerve palsy and walking frames R I REID, M A ASHBY	
Metabolic consequences of salbutamol poisoning reversed by proprate Aminophylline toxicity in the elderly IAIN DRUMMOND	
Steatorrhoea after tetracycline T H MITCHELL, T C B STAMP, M V JENKII	
MEDICAL PRACTICE	
I am an alcoholic GARETH LLOYD	
ABC of Diabetes: Organisation of diabetic care PATHORN, PETER JV	
Cardiology in a district hospital MICHAEL JOY, ISABEL HUGGETT My Student Elective: Malaria in New Guinea MICHAEL KURER	
Lesson of the Week: Nebulised salbutamol and angina E NEVILLE, P	
Any Questions?	
Medicine and Books	
Medicine and the Media—Contributions from RICHARD SMITH, SUE BUI	
Personal View PGE KENNEDY	805
CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	OBITUARY 819
NEWS AND NOTES	
NEWS AND NOTES	SUPPLEMENT
Views 821	In search of an optimal health care system SGM GOLDSTEIN 824
Medical News 822	From the Council: Industrial dispute debated
BMA Notices	Associate Members Group 828

CORRESPONDENCE

Maternal nutrition, breast-feeding, and	Warfarin and albumin	Healthier children
contraception	A L Tárnoky, FRCPATH	C R Haines, MFCM 81
D B Jelliffe, FRCP, and E F Patrice Jelliffe,	Methaemoglobinaemia due to	Claims about compression treatment for
мрн 806	monolinuron—not paraquat	venous disease
Sulpiride improves inadequate lactation	A T Proudfoot, FRCPED 812	D J Tibbs, FRCP
R M O'Leary, BA; D P Davies, FRCP 807	Interaction between flurbiprofen and	Paediatric surveillance
Postmenopausal osteoporosis	coumarins	P D Hooper, FRCGP, and G H Curtis
A M Smith, FRCOG; Jean Coope, MRCGP;	B H Ch Stricker, MD, and J L Delhez, MD 812	Jenkins, MB
G S Rai, MRCP 807	Chaplain to casualty	GMC finance
Hypertension: comparison of drug and	Valerie Hartley-Brewer, MD; Reverend R	M R Draper, BA 81
non-drug treatments	Lapwood	Medical communication: the old and the
J Sommers, and D B Jeffrey, PHD 808	Careers of doctors qualifying in Britain	new
Do alcoholics recover?	in 1974	M O'Donnell, мв 81
M M Glatt, FRCPSYCH 808	J A Gilmore, MB; J Parkhouse, FFARCS 813	
Benoxaprofen	Electric convulsion therapy apparatus	Points Women in medicine (Susan E
A Blum, MD; S M Wolfe, MD, and Eve	J S Pippard, FRCPSYCH	Lessels; T B Boulton); University cuts
Bargmann, MD 809	Asbestos and the media J Cutler	(P O Yates); Persistent irritation of the eyelid margins (H Ippen); Let he who is
Prescription-event monitoring	Unusual complication of perforated	without sin (R I Keen); Diabetic
W H W Inman, FRCP 809	appendix	neuropathy (J L Verbov); Diabetic com-
Chest radiography as a marker of	R M Watkins, FRCS	plications: retinopathy (B W Fleck);
alcoholism	Bromocriptine in management of large	Shortening waiting lists in orthopaedic
A D Redmond, FRCSED 810	pituitary tumours	surgery outpatient clinics (J A Lourie);
Diabetic complications: retinopathy	J A H Wass, MRCP, and others	Maternal anti-D concentrations and out-
C Townsend, FRCS 810	Postoperative infection in shunts for	come in rhesus haemolytic disease of the
ABC of Diabetes: diabetic emergencies	hydrocephalus	newborn (J W Crawford)
P Baker, MB; O M P Jolobe, MRCP 810	JON Lawson, FRCS; BP Gardner, FRCS. 815	The late Sir John Charnley (D Ll Griffiths);
The arms race and health care	After-exercise thermography	Immune response of infants in tropics to
C de B White, MRCPSYCH 810	H P Henderson, FRCS	injectable polio vaccine (S C Arya); Part-
Cigarette consumption and biochemical	Laser photoradiation for lung cancer	time training (Jean E Lawrie); Changes in
measures of smoke intake	M R Hetzel, MRCP, and others 815	home visiting and night and weekend cover:
R Peto, MSC 811	Psychological impairment and low-dose	the patient's view (W G Westall); Whom
Nicotine chewing-gum	benzodiazepine treatment	does BUPA care for? (S L Kaye); Fees for
R F Hyde, MRCGP; R Paxton, PHD; T E A	H Petursson, MRCPSYCH, and M H Lader,	cervical smears (Patricia Martin); Reuse of
Carr, FRCGP; N B Taylor, BA 811	FRCPSYCH	haemodialysis equipment (P Hautekiet) 81

We may return unduly long letters to the author for shortening so that we can offer readers as wide a selection as possible. We receive so many letters each week that we have to omit some of them. Letters should be typed with double spacing between lines and must be signed personally by all their authors, who should include their degrees. We cannot acknowledge their receipt unless a stamped addressed envelope or an international reply coupon is enclosed.

Correspondents should present their references in the Vancouver style (see examples in these columns). In particular, the names and initials of all authors must be given unless there are more than six, when only the first three should be given, followed by et al; and the first and last page numbers of articles and chapters should be included. Titles of papers are not, however, included in the correspondence section.

Maternal nutrition, breast-feeding, and contraception

SIR,—The recent leading article by Professor John Dobbing (12 June, p 1725) seems to us to confuse what is biologically obvious. The situation is really simple. All mammals have evolved appropriate spacing mechanisms for their offspring depending on the species' mode of life and the needs and maturity of their young; and these mechanisms are capable of responding to severe local food shortages. In most wild primates lactation anoestrus is mainly responsible.1 Similarly in humans lactation amenorrhoea is the ancestral endocrinological means of child spacing.2 3 However, and this is the point, effectiveness varies with the pattern of breast feeding, or more correctly the cumulative sucking stimulus as measured by the length of nursing, the vigour of the baby, and, probably most importantly, the number of times the infant takes the breast4 minus deviation of sucking stimulus (complementary bottle feeds, pacifiers) or blunting of appetite (early introduction of semi-solids).

For 99% of human existence as gathererhunters the dyadic closeness of mother and young child was accompanied by extremely frequent sucking throughout the 24 hours. Few such societies exist today, but these show highly effective and prolonged child-spacing. The !Kung are classical, with mean birth intervals of about four years.5 With the development of agriculture and village settlements (and the availability of cereals and animal milk)4 and of early urbanisation, and especially with current technological urbanisation, the amount of sucking, the length of lactation amenorrhoea, and hence the effectiveness of biological child spacing declined, so that its existence was denied by modern medicine until very recent years.

Maternal malnutrition plays only a very small part in this postpartum amenorrhoea.⁶⁻⁸

In severe food shortages, however, as in famines, menstruation ceases in all females as a form of nutritional and biological protection for women and for the community. Conversely, well nourished women in the UK and USA who breast-feed frequently without supplements do not menstruate for well over two years after delivery. 10 11

General public health guidelines accepted by current international consensus are straightforward for many developing country circumstances³ ¹² and are similar nutritionally to those suggested in WHO publications 27 years ago¹³: (1) Ensure as good a diet as possible for mothers in pregnancy (lactation stores of subcutaneous fat, fetal stores, avoidance of low-birth-weight neonates) and in lactation—often feasible, but economically and culturally difficult because of restrictions on readily available foods. (2) Breast-feed alone on an unrestricted 24-hour schedule for at least four to