BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

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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. Letters critical of a paper may be sent to the authors of the paper so that their reply may appear in the same issue.

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.

The disappearing stammer?

SIR,—During casual conversation with a colleague the subject of stammering came up. It seemed to us that stammering among schoolchildren is much less common today than it was in our own schooldays in the 'thirties. Other inquiries, equally casual, seem to confirm this impression. Is it known if this is true? If it is, it is surely a matter of some interest. Is it a triumph of speech therapy? Or, more probably, a change of some kind, such as the way children are brought up at home and at school? Or is it possible that nervous children now express their nervous-

ness in other ways, based on the observed behaviour of their peers; is stammering now out of fashion?

Perhaps school medical officers or child psychiatrists or others of long experience can provide an answer. Disorders that have disappeared, or are diminishing, are just as interesting to the medical historian as those that are increasing are to the practising clinician.

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AIDS in Europe

SIR,—There is increasing concern in the United Kingdom about the possibility of an epidemic of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Although the cause and effective treatment of the syndrome remain obscure, however, this does not mean that nothing can be done to reduce the spread of the syndrome.¹

The risk of contracting AIDS for the individual homosexual man seems to be clearly

linked to sexual behaviour.² Men most at risk tend to have had multiple partners, especially from areas where the syndrome is common—for instance, the west coast of America. There is also some suggestion that sexual practices which expose the man to faeces may increase the risk. Accordingly, there is scope for a determined effort at preventive health education for homosexual men while there are still relatively few cases in the United Kingdom

(though the number of cases may rise dramatically in the near future). If homosexual men could be encouraged to modify their sexual behaviour the progress of the disease in this population may well be effectively retarded or even halted in the United Kingdom. We believe that it is imperative, especially in view of the possibly long course of the disease, that action should be taken as soon as possible to inform homosexual men of the risk.

Advice may be provided through many outlets. It would seem realistic to provide all relevant hospital departments, general practice surgeries, and community nursing and health care offices with the appropriate information concerning diagnostic and behavioural indicators for persons at risk, together with suggestions for reducing the likelihood of contracting the syndrome.

The manner in which the information is given is likely to prove quite important, at least in view of experience from past health education programmes on other topics. Firstly, it is important not to overdramatise the problem. If health information provokes excessive anxiety the evidence is that the recipient is likely to avoid the information rather than to avoid the behaviour it is hoped to reduce. Advice given should emphasise the