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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL and NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CANCER CENTER present AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM on ANTHRACYCLINE ANTIBIOTICS IN CANCER THERAPY

Wednesday-Friday September 16-18, 1981

SYMPOSIUM DIRECTOR: Franco M. Muggia, M.D.


SYMPOSIUM DESCRIPTION: The anthracycline antibiotics are among the most selective and effective anti-tumor agents currently available. This symposium, coming one decade after the first international meeting on doxorubicin, will explore in depth the many innovative advances presently taking place with the anthracycline compounds in both the laboratory and the clinic.

Ongoing research is separating the molecular basis for tumor cytotoxicity from that producing injury to normal cells especially the myocardium. This success has already led to the recognition of several new compounds with enhanced therapeutic indices.

In clinical trials, major breakthroughs have already occurred in the use of these drugs in the therapy of leukemias, lymphomas, sarcomas and breast malignancies.

Not only is the spectrum of malignancies in which anthracyclines play an important therapeutic role expanding, but clinical developments successful in modifying and anticipating undesirable toxic effects, have significantly increased the effective and safe application of these drugs in human subjects. Current studies have demonstrated that remarkable benefits can be achieved in the treatment of patients with early breast cancer and soft tissue sarcomas. Special catheters allowing continuous drip infusion and non-invasive cardiac monitoring are among the modalities that are enhancing the benefit-risk ratio of these anti-tumor agents. The newly introduced anthracyclines just entering clinical trials are being administered by and monitored through these sophisticated methodologies. The preliminary data on epidoxorubicin, camminomycin, aclacinomycin, and new daunorubicin derivatives will be presented.

This symposium will be of value to research and practicing oncologists and to investigators in the areas of tumor biology and pharmacology.

The Proceedings will be published promptly and offered at a reduced rate to registrants.

FACULTY: E. Acton (San Francisco), F. Arcamone (Milano), N. Bachur (Baltimore), R. Benjamin (Houston), C. Bertazzoli (Milano), R. Blum (New York), G. Bonadonna (Milano), M. Bristow (San Francisco), S. Carter (San Francisco), A. Casazza (Milano), R. Comis (Syracuse), A. DiMarco (Milano), J. Doroshow (Los Angeles), V. Ferrans (Bethesda), J. Holland (New York), M. Israel (Boston), B. Issell (Syracuse), K. Kohn (Bethesda), S. Legha (Houston), G. Mathé (Paris), H. Marquardt (Hamburg), F. M. Muggia (New York), C. Myers (Bethesda), M. Ogawa (Tokyo), R. Ozols (Bethesda), M. Pavone (Palermo), C. Peterson (Stockholm), F. Phillips (New York), C. Praga (Milano), A. Prestayko (Syracuse), N. Revia (Oak Ridge), M. Robert (Baltimore), M. Rozenweg (Brussels), H. Schwartz (Buffalo), J. Speyer (New York), H. Umezawa (Tokyo), D. Von Hoff (San Antonio), C. Young (New York).

SYMPOSIUM FEE: $280 ACCREDITATION: 20 AMA CATEGORY I Credit Hours

The Symposium will be followed by a 1-day workshop, Saturday, September 19th, on the clinical application of anthracyclines. Accreditation: 6AMA Category I Credit Hours WORKSHOP FEE: $85

For further information or course brochure, call or write: NYU Post-Graduate Medical School, 550 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016 • (212) 340-5295 (24-hour telephone service)
GASTROINTESTINAL CANCER: ENDOGENOUS FACTORS

BANBURY REPORT 7
Edited by W. Robert Bruce, Ontario Cancer Institute, Pelayo Correa, Louisiana State University Medical Center; Martin Lipkin, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research; Steven R. Tannenbaum, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Tracy Wilkins, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

What is the role of diet in gastrointestinal cancer? Leading clinicians, animal experimenters, biochemists, and epidemiologists met at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory's Banbury Center in October 1980 to spell out future directions in diet and cancer including closer collaboration between epidemiological surveys and laboratory science. The participants concerned themselves with questions regarding the exogenous and endogenous factors which influence cancer in the gastrointestinal tract. Among the questions that were discussed were: Is there a carcinogen in the diet that contributes to higher incidence of colon cancer in affluent countries? Why does daily meat intake in Japan reduce the risk of colon and rectal cancer while increasing the risk of pancreatic cancer? What explains the protection against several types of cancer afforded to people in Japan by a diet of yellow and green vegetables—is it vitamin A, precursors of vitamin A, or vitamin C? Are factors manufactured within the body, such as nitrosamines, contributing to cancer? Are some of the hundreds of species of intestinal bacteria involved in cancer causation? What is the chemical structure of the mutagen found in many persons' feces? Could testing for such mutagens provide earlier and more accurate warning of colon cancer? Are some factors that reduce the rates of stomach cancer actually increasing risks of colon cancer? How great is the concern that the intensive campaign to reduce serum cholesterol, in hopes of lowering heart-disease death rates, might increase colon cancer rates in the future?

Contents
Gastrointestinal Microbiology Flora of experimental animals (Wilkins); Diet and fecal flora (Moore); Metabolism of xenobiotics (Goldman); Implications for colon carcinogenesis (Goldin)
Fiber Fiber and colonic fermentation (Van Soest); Fiber breakdown in man (Cummings); Fat-fiber relationships (Nigro)
Host Response to Carcinogens Susceptibility of high-risk populations (Lipkin); Mutagenesis and adenomatous polyposis of the colon (Correa); Enzymes in the colon cells (Balis); Cytochrome P-450 and colonic response to xenobiotics (Strobel and Fang); Inhibitors of gastrointestinal neoplasia (Wattenberg)
Mutagens Gastrointestinal mutagens (Stemerman); Nitrosation reactions (Rice et al.); Studies on nitrite metabolism (Ichinosuto et al.)
Isolation of a mutagen (Wilkins); Structural studies on a fecal mutagen (Kingston); Studies of a mutagen from human feces (Bruce); Detection of mutagen in feces (Venitt); Mutagen intake, formation, and release (Stich)
N-Nitroso Compounds Nitrosamines in human biological specimens (Eisenbrand, Spiegelhalter, and Preussmann); Blocking nitrosamines formation (Newmark and Mergens); NO₂ and NO₃ in rats (Balish, Witter, and Gatley); Nitrate, nitrite, and N-nitroso compounds (Archer); Discussion of N-nitroso compounds (Fine, Keefert, and Magee)
Bile Acids and Other Lipids Colonic contents and tumor protection (Reddy); Bile acids and colorectal cancer (Hill); Analysis of feces for B(α)P (Hecht and LaVoie)
Epidemiology and Design of Future Studies Epidemiology of diet and cancer (Graham); Japan cohort study (Hirayama); Methodology (Haenszel)

BANBURY REPORT 8
Edited by Malcolm Pike, University of Southern California Medical School; Pentti K. Sihver, University of California School of Medicine; Clifford W. Welsch, Michigan State University

Extraordinary progress has been made in recent years in understanding the ways in which environmental factors and hormones can influence incidence and progression of human breast cancer. In this single source many of the most noted investigators in this area have pooled their information providing the reader with a lucid, complete, and up-to-date summary of this important and rapidly changing field.

Critical reviews of the exogenous and endogenous factors which alter breast cancer incidence are reviewed. Underlying mechanisms by which hormones and carcinogens induce and promote tumor growth are summarized. The direction of future epidemiological and clinical research is projected. Data which are already impacting on clinical trials and cancer management are presented in a context of the underlying biochemical, genetic, and biologic principles which establish their extreme importance.

Contents
Review of Epidemiology of Breast Cancer Epidemiology of breast cancer (Pike); Body size and breast cancer risk (de Waard)
Endocrinology of Women at Risk to Breast Cancer Hormone profiles (Brown); Hormones in female puberty (Vilhko); Reproductive endocrinology (Korenman); Estrogens and menopause (Stern)
Review of Studies Attempting to Establish Endogenous Hormones as Important in Human Breast Cancer Estrogens and progesterone (Cole); Prolactin (Henderson); Thyroid and breast cancer (Burbrick et al.); Hormonal studies (Zumoff)
In Vitro Studies of Human Breast Tissue Hormonal regulation (Lippman); Pituitary hormones and breast cancer (Shiu); Estrogen receptor assay (Ottman and Sihver)
Exogenous Hormones and Breast Cancer Epidemiological studies of exogenous hormones (Kelsey); Hormone therapy of breast cancer (Segaloff)
Other Exogenous Factors and Breast Cancer Mutagenicity of breast fluids (Petrasik); Diet and hormone metabolism (Hill et al.)
Hormones and the Genesis and Progression of Murine Mammmary Tumors Ovarian and adrenal steroids (Dao); Insulin and breast cancer (Hill); Rat mammary carcinogenesis (Shellabarger); Pregnancy lactation and thyroid hormones (Moon); Neuroleptics and mammary tumors (Mirties and Ayisworth); Plasma prolactin and mammary tumors (Sinha)
Mechanism of Hormone Action Casein gene expression (Rosen); Estrogen related growth factors (Sirbasku); Hormones in mamrogenesis and carcinogenesis (Nandi)

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Louis Eugene Livingood (1868–1898) was a graduate of Princeton and obtained his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895. As a fellow in pathology at Johns Hopkins, he began at the suggestion of William Welch a microscopic study of tumors found in laboratory mice. He was particularly interested in the lung tumor since "...we consider the rarity of that occurrence in man." Livingood was on the way to a year’s study abroad but he perished at sea when the liner on which he was travelling was involved in a collision.

The studies of Crisp and of Livingood aided in the realization of the great potential to cancer research of neoplasms in small laboratory animals.

The portrait of Crisp is from the Royal College of Physicians, London. The group picture, with Livingood indicated by an arrow, is from the archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. Among others in the picture are Harvey Cushing (seated second from left), Howard A. Kelly (seated fourth from right), and William Welch (standing in front on right). The drawings of the microscopic appearance of a primary pulmonary tumor (left) and a mammary tumor (right) in a mouse are from Livingood’s 1896 publication.

We are indebted to Dr. and Mrs. Bruce S. Schoenberg for the information and material, which they excerpted from their historical article, "Of Mice and Men, of Triumphs and Tragedy, of Murine Models of Malignant Disease" (Surg. Gynecol. Obstet., 141: 933, 1975).

M. B. S.