

# CLINICAL SCIENCE

## Guidance for Authors 1998

### CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
<b>1. Policy of the journal</b>	
1.1. Scope . . . . .	i
1.2. Availability on the World Wide Web (WWW) . . . . .	i
1.3. The editorial process . . . . .	i
1.4. Ethics of investigations . . . . .	i
1.5. Originality of papers . . . . .	ii
<b>2. Submission of Manuscripts: General Information and Format</b>	
2.1. General . . . . .	ii
2.2. Use of authors' diskettes . . . . .	ii
2.3. Full Papers . . . . .	iii
2.4. Rapid Communications . . . . .	iii
2.5. Correspondence . . . . .	iii
2.6. Editorial Reviews . . . . .	iv
2.7. Comments . . . . .	iv
2.8. Arrangements for large amounts of information . . . . .	iv
2.9. Proof corrections . . . . .	iv
2.10. Offprints . . . . .	iv
2.11. Availability on MEDLINE and from Adonis . . . . .	iv
<b>3. Miscellaneous Notes</b>	
3.1. Abbreviations . . . . .	iv
3.2. Anatomical nomenclature . . . . .	iv
3.3. Animals, plants and micro-organisms . . . . .	iv
3.4. Biochemical nomenclature . . . . .	iv
3.5. Buffers and salts . . . . .	iv
3.6. Computer modelling . . . . .	iv
3.7. Doses . . . . .	iv
3.8. Enzymes . . . . .	iv
3.9. Evaluation of measurement procedures . . . . .	v
3.10. Figures and Tables . . . . .	v
3.11. Footnotes . . . . .	v
3.12. 'Homology' . . . . .	v
3.13. Isotope measurements . . . . .	vi
3.14. Radionuclide applications in man . . . . .	vi
3.15. Methods . . . . .	vi
3.16. Nomenclature of disease . . . . .	vi
3.17. Powers in Tables and Figures . . . . .	vi
3.18. References . . . . .	vi
3.19. Solutions . . . . .	vi
3.20. Spectrophotometric data . . . . .	vi
3.21. Spelling . . . . .	vi
3.22. Statistics . . . . .	vii
3.23. Trade names . . . . .	vii
<b>4. Units: The SI System</b> . . . . .	vii
<b>5. Abbreviations, Conventions etc.</b> . . . . .	vii

### I. POLICY OF THE JOURNAL

#### I.1. Scope

*Clinical Science* publishes papers in the field of clinical investigation, provided they are of a suitable standard and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in this field. The term 'clinical investigation' is used in its broadest sense to include studies in animals and the whole range of biochemical, physiological, immunological and other approaches that may have relevance to disease in man. Studies which are confined to normal subjects, or animals, or are purely methodological in nature may be acceptable. The material presented should permit conclusions to be drawn and should not be only of a preliminary nature. The journal publishes five types of manuscript, namely invited Editorial Reviews, Full Papers, Rapid Communications, Correspondence and invited Comments. In addition, *Clinical Science* publishes abstracts of the proceedings of the Medical Research Society (as Supplements) and also the Bayer Lecture.

#### I.2. Availability on the World Wide Web (WWW)

Abstracts of all articles are available on the journal's home page on the WWW (<http://cs.portlandpress.co.uk>). The journal will become fully online during 1998.

#### I.3. The editorial process

Membership of the Editorial Board covers as wide a range of interests as possible.

A submitted paper is considered by an appropriate editor together with (usually) two Referees from outside the membership of the Board. The Editor returns it with a recommendation to the Editor in Chief or Regional Editor, who then writes formally to the authors. The ultimate responsibility of acceptance for publication lies with the Editor in Chief.

Authors may suggest potential referees for their papers in the submission letter. The journal is under no obligation to follow such suggestions, but, if it does so, only one of the referees will be chosen from the authors' nominations, as the other referee will be selected independently.

#### I.4. Ethics of investigations

(a) Human subjects. Authors must state in the text of their paper that the research has been carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (1989) of the World Medical Association, and has been approved by the Ethics Committee of the institution in which the work was performed. Consent **must** be obtained from each patient or subject after full explanation of the purpose, nature and risk of all procedures used, and the fact that such

consent has been given should be recorded in the paper.

(b) **Animals.** Care must always be taken to ensure that experimental animals do not suffer unnecessarily. Authors must state in the text the anaesthetic procedures used in full, and all precautions they took to ensure that the animals did not suffer unduly during and after the experimental procedure. Authors must confirm that the work was undertaken as required by the appropriate national legislation governing the use of animals, or, in the absence of such legislation, that the experimental procedures were carried out in accordance with the United States NIH guidelines [Guide for the care and use of laboratory animals, DHEW Publication no. (NIH) 85-23, Bethesda, MD: Office of Science and Health Reports, DRR/NIH, 1985].

The Editorial Board will not accept papers where the ethical aspects are, in the Board's opinion, open to doubt.

### 1.5. Originality of papers

Submission of a paper to *Clinical Science* implies that it has been approved by all the named authors, that all persons entitled to authorship have been so named, that it reports unpublished work that is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that proper reference is made to the preceding literature, and that if the paper is accepted for publication the authors will transfer to the Biochemical Society the copyright of the paper, which will then not be published elsewhere in the same form, in any language, without the consent of the Society. Authors will be required to sign an undertaking to these effects. The restriction on previous publication does not usually apply to previous publication of oral communications in brief abstract form. In such cases authors should enclose three copies of the abstracts of previous publications. However, the restriction does apply to papers on the WWW. Requests for consent for reproduction of material published in *Clinical Science* should be addressed to the Managing Editor.

## 2. SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS: GENERAL INFORMATION AND FORMAT

### 2.1. General

Papers submitted for publication (together with correspondence about papers, proofs and requests for permission to reproduce material) should be sent to: The Managing Editor, *Clinical Science*, 59 Portland Place, London W1N 3AJ, U.K. [telephone: (UK) 0171-637 5873, (from overseas) +44 171-637 5873; fax: (UK) 0171-323 1136, (from overseas) +44 171-323 1136; e-mail: edit@portlandpress.co.uk]. The covering letter should include the author's telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address. Papers may be submitted electronically as an Adobe Acrobat PDF file either: (i) as uuencoded attachments to the e-mail address: edit@portlandpress.co.uk; or (ii) uploaded to the ftp site: ftp.portlandpress.co.uk in the directory /incoming/ClinSci [N.B. Authors using route (ii) are advised to alert us to any incoming documents via our regular e-mail address.]

Authors in North America should submit their papers to Professor A. E. Taylor, Regional Editor, Department of Physiology, University of South Alabama, College of Medicine, MSB 3024, Mobile, AL 36688-0002, U.S.A. (telephone +1 334 460 7004; fax +1 334 460 6464; e-mail ataylor@jaguar1.usouthal.edu). Authors in the Pacific Rim countries should submit their papers to Professor S. B. Harrap, Regional Editor, University of Melbourne, Department of Physiology, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia (telephone +61 3 9344 5836; fax +61 3 9349 4519; e-mail s.harrap@physiology.unimelb.edu.au).

The submission should contain four copies (of which three may be photocopies, except for half-tone figures) of the typescript, Tables, Figures, etc. The authors should retain one copy of the paper. The Editorial Board does not accept responsibility for damage or loss of papers submitted, although great care is taken to ensure safety and confidentiality of the typescript during the editorial process.

Papers should be presented so that they are intelligible to the non-specialist reader of the journal. This is particularly important in highly specialized fields and a very brief résumé of the current state of knowledge is usually helpful. Certain types of material, e.g. mathematical formulations requiring more than trivial derivations, should be given in a separate Appendix.

Where the reader is referred to previous works by the same author(s) for important details relevant to the present work, three copies or reprints of the publication (including papers on the WWW) should be sent with the typescript. This is of particular importance in relation to methodology.

The dates of receipt and acceptance of the paper will be published. If the paper has to be returned to the authors for revision and is not resubmitted within 1 month, the date of receipt will be revised accordingly and the revised paper may be treated as a new submission. It is emphasized that badly presented or unduly long papers will be returned for revision and delays in publication will be inevitable. Similar delays will be incurred if the typescript is not prepared strictly in accordance with the instructions detailed below.

**Typescripts of rejected work will not be returned to authors unless a specific request for the return has been made at the time of submission.**

### 2.2. Use of authors' diskettes

Authors should submit diskettes of revised papers to the editorial office. If the revised paper is acceptable every effort will be made to use the diskette during typesetting, but this cannot be guaranteed. Authors must ensure that files have been updated to incorporate all revisions, and hence that the version on the diskette matches the revised hard copy. Our preferred word-processing format is Microsoft Word for Windows version 6.0. Submission of papers in other word-processing formats may lead to delays in processing. The diskettes should be accompanied by a covering letter specifying manuscript number, operating system and software program.

(a) *Text*. Files should be formatted double-spaced with no hyphenation and automatic wordwrap (no hard returns within paragraphs). Please type your text consistently, e.g. take care to distinguish between '1'(one) and 'l' (lower case L), and '0' (zero) and 'O' (capital O), etc.

(b) *Tables*. Tables should be typed as text. The use of graphics programs and 'table editors' should be avoided.

(c) *Figures*. No artwork should be incorporated into the text files. Figures are normally handled conventionally, but artwork may be provided on disk either in TIFF or EPS format and saved as a separate file. We can also accept CorelDraw files. Hard copy of illustrations must also be supplied (see 3.10).

(d) *Mathematics*. In-line equations should be typed as text. The use of graphics programs and 'equation editors' should be avoided. Displayed equations (unless prepared by the 'MathType Equation Editor') are re-keyed by our printer.

### 2.3. Full Papers

These may be of any length that is justified by their content. Authors should, however, note that because of pressure for space in the journal, no paper, whatever its scientific merits, will be accepted if it exceeds the minimum length required for precision in describing the experiments and clarity in interpreting them. As a guide, most papers published in the journal are of between six and eight printed pages. A concise well-written paper tends to be published more rapidly. Extensive Tables of data can be deposited with the Royal Society of Medicine (see 2.8). *Guidance for Authors* is usually published in the January issue of the journal, and is revised periodically.

The authors should refer to a current issue of *Clinical Science* to make themselves familiar with the general layout. Typescripts should be, in general, arranged as follows:

(a) *Title page*. Title: this should be as informative as possible, since titles of papers are being increasingly used in indexing and coding for information storage and retrieval. The title should indicate the species in which the observations reported have been made. It should not contain any abbreviations. The numbering of parts in a series of papers is not permitted.

List of authors' names (degrees and appointments are not required).

Laboratory or Institute of origin, with full postal address.

Key words: for indexing the subject of the paper; they should, if possible, be selected from the current issues of 'Medical Subject Headings' (MeSH) produced by the *Index Medicus*.

Short title: for use as a running heading in the printed text; it should not exceed 45 characters and spaces and should not contain any abbreviations.

Author for correspondence: the name and address of the author to whom queries and requests for offprints should be sent.

(b) *Summary*. This should be a brief statement arranged in numbered paragraphs of what was done, what was

found and what was concluded, and should rarely exceed 250 words. Abbreviations should be avoided as far as possible and must be defined. Statistical and methodological details including exact doses should also be avoided unless they are essential to the understanding of the Summary.

(c) *Introduction*. This should be comprehensible to the general reader and should contain a clear statement of the reason for doing the work, but should not include either the findings or the conclusions.

(d) *Methods*. The aim should be to give sufficient information in the text or by reference to permit the work to be repeated without the need to communicate with the author.

(e) *Results*. This section should not include material appropriate to the Discussion section.

(f) *Discussion*. This should not contain results and should be pertinent to the data presented.

(g) *Acknowledgments*. These should be as brief as possible.

(h) *References*. See 3.18 for the correct format.

(i) *Figures and Tables*. See 3.10.

### 2.4. Rapid Communications

The passage of these papers through the editorial process will be expedited and contributors are encouraged to take advantage of this facility when data are novel and exciting, when rapid publication is of importance and when material can be presented concisely. Authors **must** include in their letter of submission a brief statement explaining the novelty of their work. Rapid Communications should describe completed work and should not be merely a preliminary communication.

Rapid Communications should be similar in format to full papers, except that they must occupy not more than four printed pages. This is about 3000 words, with appropriate deductions (at the rate of 1000 words/page) for Figures and Tables.

To achieve rapid publication, authors of accepted Rapid Communications will not be sent proofs. Rejection of a paper submitted as a Rapid Communication does not preclude its re-submission as a full paper for publication in *Clinical Science*, in which event the paper would be reviewed and reports provided with the editorial decision in the normal way.

### 2.5. Correspondence

Letters containing original observations or critical assessments of material published in *Clinical Science*, including Editorial Reviews, will be considered for the Correspondence section of the journal. All Letters received are subjected to the journal's peer-review procedure. Letters should be no longer than 750 words, with one Figure or Table and up to six references, or 1000 words maximum without a Figure or Table. Letters relating to material previously published in *Clinical Science* should be submitted within 6 months of the appearance of the article concerned. They will be sent to

the authors for comment and both the letter and any reply by the author will be published together. Further correspondence arising therefrom will also be considered for publication. Consideration will also be given to publication of letters on ethical matters.

## 2.6. Editorial Reviews

These are normally commissioned. However, unsolicited reviews will be considered. Prospective authors should first submit a synopsis of their proposed review rather than the full typescript.

## ► 2.7. Comments

These are normally commissioned by the Editorial Board.

## 2.8. Arrangements for large amounts of information

It is impracticable to publish very large sets of individual values or very large numbers of diagrams, and under these circumstances a summary of the information only should be included in the paper. The information from which the summary was derived should be submitted with the typescript and, if the latter is accepted, the Editors may ask for a copy of the full information and diagrams to be deposited with the Librarian, the Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AE, U.K., who will issue copies on request. Experience has shown that such requests are frequently received.

## 2.9. Proof corrections

These are expensive and corrections of other than printers' errors may have to be charged to the author.

## ► 2.10. Offprints

Offprints may be obtained at terms, based upon the cost of production, that will be given with the proofs. All offprints should be ordered when the proofs are returned (except for Rapid Communications, where they should be ordered when the subedited typescript is returned).

## 2.11. Availability on MEDLINE and from Adonis

Summaries of papers in *Clinical Science* are available on the MEDLINE system run by the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, U.S.A.

Full text with illustrations of individual papers can be obtained from Adonis Document Delivery Service, PO Box 839, 1000 AV Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

## 3. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

### 3.1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be avoided; if used they must be defined at the first mention; new abbreviations should be coined only for unwieldy names which occur frequently. Abbreviations, except those indicated by an asterisk in the list on pp. viii–x, should not appear in the title and short title nor, if possible, in the Summary. Numbers, not initials, should be used for patients and subjects.

### 3.2. Anatomical nomenclature

This should follow the recommendations of the International Anatomical Nomenclature Committee (*Nomina Anatomica*. 3rd ed. Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica Foundation, 1966).

### 3.3. Animals, plants and micro-organisms

The full binomial specific names should be given at first mention for all experimental animals other than common laboratory animals. The strain and, if possible, the source of laboratory animals should be stated. Thereafter in the text, single letter abbreviations may be given for the genus; if two genera with the same initial letter are studied, abbreviations such as *Staph.* and *Strep.* should be used.

### 3.4. Biochemical nomenclature

As far as possible authors should follow the recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee of IUBMB and IUPAC–IUBMB Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature (see *Biochemical nomenclature and related documents*, 2nd ed., London: Portland Press, 1992; for corrections see *Eur J Biochem* 1993; 213: 1–3).

### 3.5. Buffers and salts

The acidic and basic components should be given, together with the pH. Alternatively, a reference to the composition of the buffer should be given. Further details are provided in *Biochem J* 1998; 329: 1–16.

When describing solutions containing organic anions and their parent acids, the salt designator (e.g. lactate, urate, oxalate) should be used in preference to the name of the acid (lactic, uric, oxalic) unless it is certain that virtually all of the acid is in the undissociated form.

The composition of incubation media should be described, or a reference to the composition should be given.

### 3.6. Computer modelling

Papers concerned primarily with computer modelling techniques are acceptable provided that use of such techniques leads to a clear choice between two or more alternative hypotheses, or to the formulation of a new hypothesis amenable to experimental challenge or verification, or provides some new insight into the behaviour of a particular physiological system. Extensive technical details of hardware and software should not be given.

### 3.7. Doses

Doses of drugs should be expressed in mass terms, e.g. milligrams (mg) or grams (g), and also (in parentheses) in molar terms, e.g. mmol, mol, where this appears to be relevant. Molecular masses of many drugs may be found in *The Merck Index*. 11th ed. Rahway, NJ, U.S.A.: Merck and Co. Inc., 1989.

### 3.8. Enzymes

Nomenclature should follow that given in *Enzyme Nomenclature* (San Diego: Academic Press, 1992); for

corrections and additions see Eur J Biochem 1994; 223: 1–5 and Eur J Biochem 1995; 232: 1–6. The Enzyme Commission (EC) number should be quoted at the first mention. Where an enzyme has a commonly used informal name, this may be employed after the first formal identification. A unit of enzyme activity can be expressed as that amount of material which will catalyse transformation of 1  $\mu\text{mol}$  of the substrate/s under defined conditions, including temperature and pH. This gives the unit of the amount of enzyme named the katal (symbol kat). Alternatively, or when the natural substrate has not been fully defined, activity should be expressed in terms of units of activity relative to that of a recognized reference preparation, assayed under identical conditions. Activities of enzymes should normally be expressed as units/ml or units/mg of protein.

### 3.9. Evaluation of measurement procedures

When a new measuring procedure has been used, or when an established procedure has been applied in a novel fashion, an estimate of the precision of the procedure should be given. This should, as far as possible, indicate what sources of variation have been included in this estimate, e.g. variation of immediate replication, variation within different times of day, or from day to day, etc.

If the precision of measurement varies in proportion to the magnitude of the values obtained, it can best be expressed as the coefficient of variation; otherwise it should be expressed by an estimate of the (constant) standard error of a single observation, or by estimates of several points within the range of observed values.

When recovery experiments are described the approximate ratio of the amount added to the amount already present and the stage of the procedure at which the addition was made should be stated.

For methods or assays crucial to the understanding of the paper, information should normally be provided on the validity, accuracy and precision of those methods.

### 3.10. Figures and Tables

Their number should be kept to a minimum. Their appropriate position in the paper should be indicated in the margin of the text. References to Figures and Tables should be in arabic numerals, e.g. Figure 3, and they should be numbered in order of appearance. In general, the same data should not be presented in both a Figure and a Table.

Figures should be supplied in a form that can be reproduced directly by the printer, together with photocopies. All Figures should have their number and the authors' names written in pencil on the back; the top of the Figure should be indicated with a pencilled arrow. Figures are not routinely relettered. Authors should ensure that nomenclature, abbreviations, etc. used in lettering of Figures correspond to those used in the text. Separate panels within Figures should be clearly marked (a), (b), (c), etc. so that they can be referred to easily in the legend

and text. Acceptable symbols for experimental points are ●, ▲, ■, ○, △, □. The symbols × or + should be avoided. Symbols should not be generated by using tints or a graphics program. The same symbols must not be used for two curves where the points might be confused. For scatter diagrams, solid symbols are preferred. When a particular variable appears in more than one Figure, the same symbol should be used for it throughout, if possible.

Curves should not be drawn beyond the experimental points, nor should axes extend appreciably beyond the data. Only essential information that cannot readily be included in the legend should be written within the Figure.

The use of tints should be avoided; however, if tints are necessary, please ensure that a dot fill of 100 lines per inch or lower is used. Columns in histograms should be differentiated by the use of simple hatching etc.

Figures for half-tone reproduction should be submitted as glossy prints. **Four copies (not photocopies) of each print should be provided.** All lettering should be placed directly on to the Figure, not on a clear film overlay. Where the magnification is to be indicated (e.g. on electron micrographs), this should be done by adding a bar representing a stated length.

Colour figures are accepted when, in the opinion of the Editorial Board, they are essential to illustrate a particular scientific point. Authors will normally be required to pay the full cost of colour separation and printing (at 1998 prices, approximately £550 for the first Figure and £300 for each subsequent Figure).

Tables should be typed separately from the text. They should have an underlined title followed by any legend. Parameters being measured, with units if appropriate, should be clearly indicated in the column headings.

Captions for the Figures, and titles and legends for the Tables, should make them **readily understandable** without reference to the text. Adequate statistical information, including that on regression lines, should be included in Figure captions where appropriate.

Care is needed when using powers in Figure and Table headings to avoid numbers with too many digits (see 3.17).

### 3.11. Footnotes

These should be avoided as far as possible but where they are used in Tables they should be identified by the symbols \*†‡§||¶, in that order.

### 3.12. 'Homology'

The term 'homologous' has a precise meaning in biology of 'having a common evolutionary origin', but it has often been used in work on protein and nucleic acid sequences to mean simply 'similar'. A group of experts has urged that the interests of clarity are best served by restricting use to the more precise definition (Reeck GR, et al. Cell 1987; 50: 667; Lewin R. Science 1987; 237: 1570). *Clinical Science* agrees with these arguments and seeks to preserve the distinction between 'homologous' and 'similar' in its pages.

### 3.13. Isotope measurements

Where possible radioactivity should be expressed in absolute terms; the SI unit for radioactivity is the becquerel (Bq), defined as 1 disintegration/s, but the Curie (Ci;  $1 \text{ Ci} = 3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{ Bq}$ ) may also be used. Alternatively, radioactivity may be expressed as disintegrations (or counts) per unit of time, e.g. disintegrations/s (d.p.s.) or counts/min (c.p.m.).

### 3.14. Radionuclide applications in man

If new or modified radionuclide applications in man are described, an estimate of the maximal possible radiation dose to the body and critical organs should be given.

For the time being this can continue to be expressed in rems, but with the corresponding figure in sieverts (Sv) given in parentheses after it.

### 3.15. Methods

In describing certain techniques, namely centrifugation (when the conditions are critical), chromatography and electrophoresis, authors should follow the recommendations published by the Biochemical Society (currently, *Biochem J* 1998; **329**: 1–16).

### 3.16. Nomenclature of disease

This should follow the International Classification of Disease (9th revision, Geneva: World Health Organization, 1979) as far as possible. The correct abbreviation for insulin-dependent diabetes is type I diabetes (*not* IDDM), and for non-insulin-dependent diabetes is type II diabetes (*not* NIDDM).

### 3.17. Powers in Tables and Figures

Care is needed where powers are used in Table headings and in Figures to avoid numbers with an inconvenient number of digits. For example: (i) an entry '2' under the heading  $10^3 k$  means that the value of  $k$  is 0.002; an entry '2' under the heading  $10^{-3} k$  means that the value of  $k$  is 2000. (ii) A concentration 0.00015 mol/l may be expressed as 0.15 under the heading 'concn. (mmol/l)' or as 150 under heading 'concn. ( $\mu\text{mol/l}$ )' or as 15 under the heading ' $10^5 \times \text{concn. (mol/l)}$ ', but not as 15 under the heading 'concn. ( $\text{mol/l} \times 10^{-5}$ )'.

### 3.18. References

The 'Vancouver' system is used: references in the text are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned, the numerals being given in brackets, e.g. [22]. References cited in Figure legends or Tables only should be numbered in a sequence determined by the position of the first mention in the text of the Figure or Table. References should be listed in numerical order and the names of all authors of a paper should be given (except where there are seven or more when only the first three should be listed and *et al.* added), with the full title of the paper and the source details in full including the first and last page numbers, e.g.

2. Howard JK, Lord GM, Clutterbuck EJ, Ghatei MA, Pusey CD, Bloom SR. Plasma immunoreactive leptin concentration in end-stage renal disease. *Clin Sci* 1997; **93**: 119–26.

When the quotation is from a book, the following format should be used, giving the relevant pages or chapter number:

20. Cornish-Bowden A. *Fundamentals of enzyme kinetics*. London: Portland Press Ltd, 1995.
21. Hainsworth R, Drinkhill MJ. Regulation of blood volume. In: Jordan D, Marshall JM, eds. *Cardiovascular regulation*. London: Portland Press Ltd, 1995: 77–91.

References to 'personal communications' and 'unpublished work' should appear in the text only and not in the list of references. The name and initials of the source of information should be given. In the case of quotations from personal communications the authors **must** provide documentary evidence that permission for quotation has been obtained. When the reference is to material that has been accepted for publication but has not yet been published, this should be indicated in the list of references by 'In press' together with the name of the relevant journal and, if possible, the expected date of publication. If such a citation is of major relevance to the manuscript submitted for publication authors are advised that the editorial process might be expedited by the inclusion of a copy of such work.

### 3.19. Solutions

Concentration of solutions should be described where possible in molar terms (mol/l and subunits thereof), stating the molecular particle weight if necessary. Values should not be expressed in terms of normality or equivalents. Mass concentration should be expressed as g/l or subunits thereof, for example mg/l or  $\mu\text{g/l}$ . For solutions of salts, molar concentration is always preferred to avoid ambiguity as to whether anhydrous or hydrated compounds are used. Concentrations of aqueous solutions should be given as mol/l or mol/kg (g/l or g/kg if not expressed in molar terms) rather than % (w/v) or % (w/w). It should always be made clear whether concentrations of compounds in a reaction mixture are final concentrations or the concentrations in solutions added.

### 3.20. Spectrophotometric data

The general name for the quantity  $\log(I_0/I)$  is attenuation, and it reduces to absorbance when there is negligible scattering or reflection. The more general term 'attenuance' should be used when scattering is considerable, e.g. when the quantity is measured to estimate the cell density of a culture. Otherwise the term absorbance should be used; neither should be called extinction or optical density. Symbols used are:  $A$ , absorbance;  $D$ , attenuation;  $a$ , specific absorption coefficient ( $\text{litre} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (alternatively use  $A_{1\text{cm}}^{1\%}$ );  $\epsilon$ , molar absorption coefficient (the absorbance of a molar solution in a 1 cm light-path) ( $\text{litre} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ , *not*  $\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ).

### 3.21. Spelling

*Clinical Science* uses as standards for spelling the Concise or Shorter Oxford Dictionary of Current English

(Oxford: Clarendon Press) and Butterworth's Medical Dictionary (London: Butterworths).

### 3.22. Statistics

Papers are frequently returned for revision (and their publication consequently delayed) because the authors use inappropriate statistical methods. Two common errors are the use of means, standard deviations and standard errors in the description and interpretation of grossly non-normally distributed data and the application of *t*-tests for the significance of difference between means in similar circumstances, or when the variances of the two groups are non-homogeneous. In some circumstances it may be more appropriate to provide a 'scattergram' than a statistical summary. Authors are recommended to consult the statistical guidelines presented by Altman et al. in 'Statistical guidelines for contributors to medical journals' *Br Med J* 1983; **286**: 1489–93.

The type of statistical test used should be stated in the Methods section. A reference should be given for the less commonly encountered statistical tests. The format for expressing mean values and standard deviations or standard errors of the mean is, for example: mean cardiac output 10.4 litres/min (S.D. 1.2; *n* = 11). Degrees of freedom should be indicated where appropriate. Levels of significance are expressed in the form  $P < 0.01$ .

### 3.23. Trade names

The name and address of the supplier of special apparatus and of biochemicals should be given. Registered trademarks should be identified by the symbol ® where they appear in the text. In the case of drugs, approved names should always be given with trade names and manufacturers in parentheses.

## 4. UNITS: THE SI SYSTEM

The recommended *Système International* (SI) units (see Quantities, units and symbols in physical chemistry. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd, 1988) are used by *Clinical Science*. All papers submitted should use these units except for blood pressure values, which should be expressed in mmHg, and gas partial pressures, where values at the author's discretion may be given in mmHg (with kPa in parentheses) or as kPa (with mmHg in parentheses). Airways pressure should be expressed in kPa. Where molecular mass is known, the amount of a chemical or drug should be expressed in mol or in an appropriate subunit, e.g. mmol. Energy should be expressed in joules (J).

The basic SI units and their symbols are as follows:

Physical quantity	Name	Symbol
length	metre	m
mass	kilogram	kg
time	second	s
electric current	ampere	A
thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
luminous intensity	candela	cd
amounts of substance	mole	mol

The following are examples of derived SI units:

Physical quantity	Name	Symbol	Definition
energy	joule	J	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$
force	newton	N	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2} = \text{J}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$
power	watt	W	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-3} = \text{J}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
pressure	pascal	Pa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-2} = \text{N}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$
electric charge	coulomb	C	A·s
electric potential difference	volt	V	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-2}\cdot\text{A}^{-1} = \text{J}\cdot\text{A}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
electric resistance	ohm	Ω	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-3}\cdot\text{A}^{-2} = \text{V}\cdot\text{A}^{-1}$
electric conductance	siemens	S	$\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^3\cdot\text{A}^2 = \Omega^{-1}$
electric capacitance	farad	F	$\text{A}^2\cdot\text{s}^3\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-2} = \text{A}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{V}^{-1}$
frequency	hertz	Hz	$\text{s}^{-1}$
volume	litre	l	$10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$

The word 'litre' has been accepted as a special name for cubic decimetre (1 litre = 1 dm<sup>3</sup>).

Both the basic and derived SI units, including the symbols of derived units that have special names, may be preceded by prefixes to indicate multiples and sub-multiples. The prefixes should be as follows:

Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10 <sup>6</sup>	mega	M	10 <sup>-3</sup>	milli	m
10 <sup>3</sup>	kilo	k	10 <sup>-6</sup>	micro	μ
10 <sup>2</sup>	hecto	h*	10 <sup>-9</sup>	nano	n
10	deka	da	10 <sup>-12</sup>	pico	p
10 <sup>-1</sup>	deci	d*	10 <sup>-15</sup>	femto	f
10 <sup>-2</sup>	centi	c*			

\*To be avoided where possible (except for cm).

Compound prefixes should not be used, e.g. 10<sup>-9</sup> m should be represented by 1 nm, not 1 mμm.

### Notes

- (i) Full stops are not used after symbols.
- (ii) Minutes (min), hours (h), days and years will continue to be used in addition to the SI unit of time [the second(s)].
- (iii) The solidus may be used in a unit as long as it does not have to be employed more than once, e.g. mmol/l is acceptable, but ml/min/kg is not, and should be replaced by  $\text{ml}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ .

## 5. ABBREVIATIONS, CONVENTIONS, DEFINITIONS, SYMBOLS AND SPECIAL COMMENTS

Standard symbols and abbreviations that can be used without definition are indicated by an asterisk; this list also shows selected abbreviations in the form of groups of capital letters (e.g. ALA, ECF, MCHC) which when used must be defined in the text as indicated on p. iv. The standard abbreviations for amino acids are only for use in Figures and Tables or for peptide sequences.

absorbance	<i>A</i>	cycle/s	Hz
acceleration due to gravity	<i>g</i>	cysteine	Cys
adenosine 3':5'-cyclic mono-phosphate (cyclic AMP)	cAMP*	dates	e.g. 11 August 1998
adenosine 5'-phosphate	AMP*	dead-space minute ventilation	$\dot{V}_D$
adenosine 5'-diphosphate	ADP*	dead-space volume	$V_D$
adenosine triphosphatase	ATPase*	degrees, Celsius or centigrade	°C
adenosine 5'-triphosphate	ATP*	deoxy (prefix)	not desoxy
adrenoceptor ( <i>see also</i> blocking agents)		deoxycorticosterone	DOC
adrenocorticotrophic hormone	ACTH	deoxycorticosterone acetate	DOCA
alanine	Ala	deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA*
alternating current	a.c.*	complementary	cDNA*
alveolar minute ventilation	$\dot{V}_A$	deoxyribonuclease	DNase*
alveolar to arterial oxygen partial pressure difference	$(P_{AO_2} - P_{aO_2})$	diabetes, insulin-dependent	type I ( <i>not</i> IDDM)
aminolaevulinic acid	ALA	diabetes, non-insulin-dependent	type II ( <i>not</i> NIDDM)
ampere	A	diethylaminoethylcellulose	DEAE-cellulose*
angiotensin	ANG; reference amino acid abbreviations are used as prefix within brackets: e.g. [Sar <sup>1</sup> , Val <sup>5</sup> , Ala <sup>8</sup> ]ANG	differential of <i>x</i> with respect to time	$\dot{x}$ (= dx/dt)
	Å (1 ångstrom = 10 <sup>-1</sup> nm)	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	1,25-(OH) <sub>2</sub> D <sub>3</sub>
	ADH (when referring to the physiological secretion)	dilute	dil.
	Arg	dimethyl sulphoxide	DMSO*
	a - v: <i>permitted</i> in Figures and Tables	2,3-diphosphoglycerate	2,3-DPG
	Asn	direct current	d.c.*
	Asp	disintegrations/min	d.p.m.*
	<i>not used</i> ; express in kPa (1 atmosphere = 101.325 kPa)	disintegrations/s	d.p.s.*
	<i>D</i>	dissociation constant	
	bp*	acidic	$K_a$
	Bq (1 d.p.s.)	apparent	e.g. $K_a'$
	e.g. β-adrenoceptor antagonists preferred	basic	$K_b$
	express in mmHg	minus log of	pK
	<i>not used</i> ; recalculate as urea, express in mmol/l	doses	avoid Latin designations such as b.d. and t.i.d.
	BV	dyne	dyn
	BTPS*	elastance	$E$ ; express in Pa·m <sup>-3</sup>
	BSA*	electrocardiogram	ECG*
	write in full and give edition calc. (in Tables only)	electroencephalogram	EEG*
	<i>not used</i> ; recalculate as kilojoules (1 'Calorie' = 4.184 kJ)	electromotive force	e.m.f.*
	$\dot{V}_{CO_2}$ ; express in ml STP/min	electron paramagnetic (or spin) resonance	EPR*, ESR*
	$f_c$ in beats/min	electronvolt	eV (or radiation energies)
	express in l/min	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay	ELISA*
	cm	equation	eqn.
	$C_x$	equivalents (amount of a chemical)	<i>not used</i> ; recalculate in molar terms
	CoA* and acyl-CoA*	erythrocyte count	express as 10 <sup>12</sup> cells/l
	cf.	ethanol, ethanolic	<i>not</i> ethyl alcohol or alcoholic
	C1-C9*	ethylenediaminetetra-acetate	EDTA*
	$C$ ; express in l·kPa <sup>-1</sup>	'ethyleneglycolbis(aminoethyl-ether)tetra-acetate'	EGTA*
	conc.	exchangeable	Na <sub>c</sub> , K <sub>c</sub> etc. for total exchangeable sodium, potassium etc.
	concn.; may be denoted [], e.g. plasma [HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ]	Experiment (with reference numeral)	Expt.; plural, Expts.
	EC <sub>50</sub> *	expired minute ventilation	$\dot{V}_E$
	IC <sub>50</sub> *	extinction	<i>use</i> absorbance
	$G$ ; express in l·s <sup>-1</sup> ·kPa <sup>-1</sup>	extracellular fluid	ECF
	<i>r</i>	extracellular fluid volume	ECFV
	c.p.m.*, c.p.s.*	extraction ratio of <i>x</i> (renal)	$E_x$
	<i>use</i> ml	fast protein liquid chromatography	FPLC*
	Ci (1 Ci = 3.7 × 10 <sup>10</sup> d.p.s.)	filtered load of <i>x</i> (renal)	$F_x$
		flavin-adenine dinucleotide	FAD*
		flavin mononucleotide	FMN*
		follicle-stimulating hormone	FSH
		forced expiratory volume in 1.0 s	FEV <sub>1.0</sub>
		fractional concentration in dry gas	<i>F</i>
		fractional disappearance rate	<i>k</i> (as in $A = A_0 e^{-kt}$ )
		frequency of respiration	$f_R$ ; in breaths/min
		functional residual capacity	FRC
		gas-liquid chromatography	GLC*
		gas transfer factor	$T$ ; in mmol·min <sup>-1</sup> ·kPa <sup>-1</sup>

glomerular filtration rate	GFR	luteinizing hormone	LH
glutamic acid	Glu	lysine	Lys
glutamine	Gln	mass spectrometry	MS*
glutathione	GSH (reduced); GSSG (oxidized)	maximum	max.
glycine	Gly	mean corpuscular haemoglobin	MCH; express in pg
gram	g	mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration	MCHC; express in g/dl
gravitational field, unit of (9.81 m·s <sup>-1</sup> )	g	mean corpuscular volume	MCV; express in fl (1 μm <sup>3</sup> = 1 fl)
gray	Gy (100 rads)	melting point	m.p.
growth hormone	GH; if human, hGH	<i>meta</i> -	<i>m</i> -
guanine-nucleotide-binding regulatory protein	G-protein*	methanol, methanolic	<i>not</i> methyl alcohol
haematocrit	Hct; no units	methionine	Met
haemoglobin	Hb*; express in g/dl	metre	m
half-life	t <sub>1/2</sub>	Michaelis constant	K <sub>m</sub>
hertz (s <sup>-1</sup> )	Hz	micromole	μmol
high-pressure (or high- performance) liquid chromatography	HPLC*	micron (10 <sup>-6</sup> m)	μm; <i>not</i> μ
histidine	His	milliequivalent	<i>not used</i> ; give amount in mmol
hour	h	millilitre	ml
human chorionic gonadotropin	hCG	millimetre of mercury	mmHg; for blood pressure and, at authors' discretion, for gas partial pressures: see p. vii (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa)
human placental lactogen	hPL	millimolar (concentration)	mmol/l or mM
hydrocortisone	<i>use</i> cortisol	millimole	mmol
hydrogen ion activity	aH; express in nmol/l	minimum	min.
minus log of	pH	minute (60 s)	min
25-hydroxycholecalciferol	25-(OH)D <sub>3</sub>	molal	mol/kg
4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1- piperazine-ethanesulphonic acid	Hepes*	molar (concentration)	mol/l or M
hydroxyproline	Hyp	molar absorption coefficient	ε (the absorbance of a molar solution in a 1 cm light-path)
immunoglobulins	IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, IgM*	mole	mol
infrared	IR*	molecular mass	express in Da or kDa
injection routes:	<i>use</i> abbreviations only in Figures	molecular mass (relative)	M <sub>r</sub> (no units)
intra-arterial	i.a.	4-morpholine	Mops*
intramuscular	i.m.	propanesulphonic acid	
intraperitoneal	i.p.	nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide	NAD if oxidation state not indicated*
intravenous	i.v.		NAD <sup>+</sup> if oxidized*
subcutaneous	s.c.	nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate	NADH if reduced*
international unit	i.u. (definition and reference should be given for uncommon or ambiguous applications, e.g. enzymes)		NADP if oxidation state not indicated*
		normal	NADP <sup>+</sup> if oxidized*
			NADPH if reduced*
			should not be used to denote the concentration or osmolarity of a solution
intracellular fluid	ICF	normal temperature and pressure	<i>use</i> standard temperature and pressure (STP*)
intracellular fluid volume	ICFV	nuclear magnetic resonance	NMR*
ionic strength	I	number (in enumerations)	no. (in Tables only)
isoleucine	Ile	observed	obs. (in Tables only)
isotonic	specify composition of fluid, e.g. 150 mmol/l NaCl	ohm	Ω
isotopically labelled compounds	e.g. [U- <sup>14</sup> C]glucose, [ <sup>14</sup> C]glucose, sodium [ <sup>14</sup> C]acetate; <i>use</i> <sup>131</sup> I-labelled albumin, <i>not</i> [ <sup>131</sup> I]albumin for simple molecules: <sup>14</sup> CO <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O	ornithine	Orn
joule	J	<i>ortho</i> -	<i>o</i> -
katal	kat	orthophosphate (inorganic)	P <sub>i</sub>
kilobases	kb*	osmolarity	express in osmol (or mosmol)/l
kilogram	kg	oxygen uptake per minute (in respiratory physiology)	V <sub>O<sub>2</sub></sub> ; express in ml STP/min
lactate dehydrogenase	LDH	packed cell volume	PCV; express in %
leucine	Leu	page, pages	p., pp.
leucocyte count	express as 10 <sup>9</sup> cells/l	<i>para</i> -	<i>p</i> -
lipoproteins (serum)		<i>para</i> -aminohippurate	PAH
high density	HDL	partial pressure	P; express in either kPa or mmHg (see p. vii)
low density	LDL		P <sub>AO<sub>2</sub></sub>
very low density	VLDL	e.g. alveolar, of O <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>ACO<sub>2</sub></sub>
litre	l (write in full if confusion with the numeral 1 is possible)	arterial, of CO <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>capO<sub>2</sub></sub>
logarithm (base 10)	log	capillary, of O <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>ETCO<sub>2</sub></sub>
logarithm (base e)	ln	end-tidal, of CO <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>VCO<sub>2</sub></sub>
		mixed venous, of CO <sub>2</sub>	Pa
		pascal	/
		per	%
		per cent	

petroleum ether	<i>not used; use light petroleum and give boiling range</i>	sodium dodecyl sulphate species	SDS* sp., plural spp.
phenylalanine	Phe	specific activity	sp. act. Confusion must be avoided between e.g. specific radioactivity and the specific activity of an enzyme
phenylmethanesulphonyl fluoride	PMSF*		sGaw; express in $s^{-1} \cdot kPa^{-1}$
phosphate-buffered saline	PBS*	specific conductance of airways	S.D.*
plasma renin activity	express as pmol of angiotensin $I \cdot h^{-1} \cdot ml^{-1}$	standard deviation	S.E.M.*
plasma volume	PV	standard error of the mean	STP
poise	1 poise = $10^{-1} N \cdot s \cdot m^{-2}$	standard temperature and pressure	
polyacrylamide-gel electrophoresis	PAGE*	steroid nomenclature	see Eur J Biochem 1989; <b>186</b> : 429–58 and Eur J Biochem 1993; <b>213</b> : 1–3
potential difference	p.d.	sulphydryl	<i>use</i> thiol or SH
power output	W (1 kpm/min = 0.1635 W)	sum	$\Sigma$
precipitate	ppt.	Svedberg unit	S
pressure	<i>P</i> ; express in kPa (except for blood pressures and gas partial pressures: see p. vii); 1 kPa = 7.5 mmHg	temperature (absolute) (empirical)	<i>T</i>
probability of an event being due to chance alone	<i>P</i>	temperature, thermodynamic	<i>t</i>
proline	Pro	thin-layer chromatography	K
pulmonary capillary blood flow	$\dot{Q}_c$	threonine	TLC*
pyrophosphate (inorganic)	PP <sub>i</sub> *	thyrotrophic hormone	Thr
rad (radiation dose; $10^{-5}$ J absorbed/g of material)	not abbreviated (100 rads = 1 Gy)	thyrotrophin-releasing hormone	TSH
radioimmunoassay	RIA*	tidal volume	TRH
red blood cell	<i>use</i> erythrocyte; express counts as $10^{12}$ cells/l	time (symbol)	$V_T$
relative band speed (partition chromatography)	$R_F$	time of day	<i>t</i>
rem	100 ergs/s $\times$ quality factor	torr	e.g. 18.15 hours
renin	<i>see</i> plasma renin activity	tryptophan	not used; <i>use</i> kPa (1 torr = 0.133 kPa)
residual volume	RV	tubular maximal reabsorptive capacity for x	Trp
resistance (rheological)	<i>R</i> ; express in $kPa \cdot l^{-1} \cdot s$	tyrosine	$T_{m,x}$
respiratory exchange ratio (pulmonary)	<i>R</i>	ultraviolet	Tyr
respiratory quotient (metabolic)	RQ	urinary concentration of x	UV*
revolutions	rev.	valency	$U_x$
rev./min	<i>not</i> r.p.m.; <i>use</i> g if possible (see p. ix)	valine	e.g. $Ca^{2+}$ , <i>not</i> $Ca^{++}$
ribonucleic acid messenger transfer	RNA*	variance ratio	Val
ribonuclease	mRNA*	vascular resistance	<i>F</i>
röntgen	tRNA*	velocity	express in $kPa \cdot l^{-1} \cdot s$ (with value in $dyn \cdot s \cdot cm^{-5}$ in parentheses); primary values of differential vascular pressure (mmHg) and flow (l/min) should always also be given in Tables or text as appropriate
saline	RNase*	venous admixture	$v$ ; express as $m \cdot s^{-1}$
saturation	R	viscosity, dynamic	$Q_{va}$
	define at first mention [e.g. NaCl solution (154 mmol/l)]	viscosity, kinematic	$\eta$
	<i>S</i> , e.g. $S_{aO_2}$ for arterial oxygen saturation (see partial pressure for other analogous abbreviations)	vital capacity	<i>v</i>
		volt	VC
second (time)	s	volume of blood (in cardio-respiratory physiology)	V
serine	Ser	watt	$Q$ ; <i>use</i> $\dot{Q}$ for blood flow rate
sievert	Sv (1 J/kg $\times$ quality factor)	wavelength	W
solvent systems	e.g. butanol/acetic acid/water (4:1:1, by vol.), butanol/acetic acid (4:1, v/v)	weight	$\lambda$
		white blood cell	wt.
			<i>use</i> leucocyte; express counts as $10^9$ cells/l

## Volume 94

### AUTHOR INDEX

- Aalkjaer, C. 359–365  
Abbott, M. 671–676  
Adams, C. 121–127  
Adams, M. 359–365  
Åkerblom, H. K. 263–269  
Akinola, A. 49–55  
Aliot, E. 485–492  
Andreu, A. L. 447–452  
Arnal, M. 413–423  
Arner, P. 71–77  
Atherton, J. 339–346  
Avkiran, M. 359–365
- Baandrup, U. 141–147  
Badier, M. 279–286  
Baines, M. 197–201  
Balcke, P. 431–435  
Ballinger, A. 479–483  
Banning, A. P. 43–48  
Bär, P. R. 271–278  
Barber, C. 157–163  
Barnes, P. J. 557–572  
Barron, J. 591–599  
Bauersachs, R. 255–261  
Bayle, G. 413–423  
Beck, O. 663–670  
Beilin, L. J. 573–578  
Belch, J. J. F. 537–540  
Bell, J. I. 473–478  
Bendahan, D. 279–286  
Berlanga, J. 219–223  
Bernardi, L. 615–621  
Besser, R. 479–483  
Bethune, D. W. 35–41  
Beyer, J. 255–261  
Blanco, I. 189–195  
Bolinder, J. 71–77  
Bone, J. M. 425–430  
Bord, S. 549–555  
Bottomley, M. J. 395–404  
Boyer, J. 181–188  
Brain, A. 203–206  
Brenchley, P. E. C. 395–404  
Brett, S. E. 129–134  
Breuillé, D. 413–423  
Bruda, N. L. 505–509  
Brunini, T. M. C. 43–48  
Bruntz, J. F. 485–492  
Buckley, M. G. 591–599  
Bund, S. J. 225–229, 231–238  
Burrell, L. M. 517–523
- Butler, R. 175–180  
Buus, N. H. 141–147
- Caballero, M. E. 219–223  
Caillol, N. 181–188  
Calder, A. G. 321–331  
Calder, P. C. 303–311  
Carney, B. I. 65–70  
Chan, C.-C. 367–371  
Chang, F.-Y. 367–371, 645–650  
Charlesworth, J. A. 511–516  
Chati, Z. 485–492  
Chen, M.-F. 29–34  
Cheng, Y.-R. 645–650  
Childhood Diabetes in Finland Study Group 263–269  
Chilvers, E. R. 461–471  
Chowienczyk, P. J. 129–134  
Chu, C.-J. 367–371  
Ciufu, R. 525–529  
Clement, D. L. 57–63  
Coghlan, J. P. 149–155  
Condliffe, A. M. 461–471  
Confort-Gouny, S. 279–286  
Conway, M. 43–48  
Cooke, R. W. I. 197–201  
Costigan, M. 425–430  
Cozzone, P. J. 279–286  
Criado, M. 637–643  
Critchley, M. 425–430  
Croft, K. D. 573–578
- d'Annunzio, G. 615–621  
Das, A. M. 493–504  
Davis, J. 303–311  
Davy, K. P. 579–584  
Day, J. M. 671–676  
De Buyzere, M. L. 57–63  
de Dios, I. 293–301  
De Jong, M. B. 271–278  
Derckx, F. H. 165–173  
DeSouza, C. A. 579–584  
De Souza, G. 321–331  
Devynck, M.-A. 79–85  
Dhir, N. K. 87–99  
Dimmitt, S. B. 573–578  
Dodd, C. M. 541–547  
Dodic, M. 149–155  
Drieghe, B. 57–63  
Drury, J. A. 197–201
- Duggan, K. A. 511–516  
Duprez, D. A. 57–63
- Eiken, P. 405–412  
Elder, J. B. 87–99  
Elia, M. 313–319  
Ellory, J. C. 43–48  
Esler, M. D. 383–393  
Esteller, A. 637–643  
Ethévenot, G. 485–492
- Farthing, M. 479–483  
Finch, C. F. 671–676  
Flatebø, T. 453–460  
Forst, T. 255–261  
Fratino, P. 615–621  
Frenneaux, M. P. 339–346  
Fujii, T. 531–535
- Garcia, S. R. 225–229  
García-Arumí, E. 447–452  
Ghahary, A. 541–547  
Gibson, P. R. 671–676  
Gil-Martinez, E. 189–195  
Gocke, C. 657–661  
Goggins, M. 677–685  
Grabietz, P. D. 271–278  
Granado, F. 189–195  
Green, L. 65–70  
Griffin, G. E. 321–331  
Grime, J. S. 425–430  
Grouzmann, E. 591–599  
Guha, S. 65–70  
Guieu, R. 181–188  
Guillot, C. 279–286
- Haenen, J. H. 651–656  
Hallyburton, E. 479–483  
Hamada, M. 21–27  
Hambleton, I. 111–120  
Hanssen, H. 43–48  
Harm, F. 431–435  
Harrap, S. B. 337–338  
Hauser, A.-C. 431–435  
Hayashi, Y. 585–590  
Hellström, P. M. 663–670  
Henney, A. 103–110  
Hill, G. E. 505–509  
Hirata, K. 531–535  
Hirose, H. 633–636  
Hiwada, K. 21–27

- Hjemdahl, P. 663–670  
Hodge, G. 511–516  
Holland, S. 203–206  
Horowitz, M. 65–70  
Hou, M.-C. 645–650  
Hsu, H.-C. 29–34  
Huang, Y.-T. 645–650  
Hughes, A. 425–430  
Humphries, S. 103–110  
Hung, J. 437–445  
Hunt, J. V. 35–41  
Hurlbert, B. J. 505–509
- Ilonen, J. 263–269  
Ilton, M. K. 437–445  
Imms, F. J. 353–358  
Iqbal, S. J. 203–206  
Iribu, G. 585–590  
Iyawe, V. I. 353–358
- Jackson, M. J. 1  
James, L. A. 313–319  
James, M. A. 245–253  
Jammes, Y. 279–286  
Janssen, M. C. H. 651–656  
Jenkins, B. S. 129–134  
Jennings, G. L. 383–393  
Jewell, D. P. 473–478  
Johansen, B. 453–460  
Johnston, C. I. 517–523  
Jonason, T. 239–243  
Jones, K. L. 65–70  
Jones, P. P. 579–584  
Jordan, J. 5
- Kahr, O. 359–365  
Kaiser, M. 359–365  
Kakkar, R. 623–632  
Kalra, J. 623–632  
Kanazawa, H. 531–535  
Kangawa, K. 21–27, 135–139, 585–590  
Kawai, T. 633–636  
Kawakami, H. 21–27  
Kelly, M. 359–365  
Kelly, P. 479–483  
Kerckhoffs, D. A. J. M. 71–77  
Kilias, D. 671–676  
King, P. 157–163  
Kirk, G. 537–540  
Kitchen, E. 461–471  
Kneale, B. J. 129–134  
Knip, M. 263–269  
Kojima, S. 135–139  
Kolthoff, N. 405–412  
Komulainen, J. 263–269  
Kon, M. 271–278  
Kong, M.-F. 157–163
- Kosakai, Y. 585–590  
Kristensen, B. 405–412  
Kroese, A. B. A. 271–278  
Kröger, K. 657–661  
Kudoh, S. 531–535  
Kuneš, J. 79–85  
Kunt, T. 255–261  
Kuramochi, M. 135–139  
Kuro, M. 585–590  
Kurpad, A. V. 321–331  
Küstner, E. 255–261
- Lambert, G. W. 383–393  
Langley-Evans, S. C. 373–381  
Le Quan Sang, K. H. 79–85  
Lean, M. E. J. 121–127  
Lee, C.-M. 29–34  
Lee, D.-Y. 367–371  
Lee, F.-Y. 645–650  
Lee, S.-D. 367–371, 645–650  
Lee, Y.-T. 29–34  
Leen, E. 121–127  
Leppert, J. 239–243  
Leuzzi, S. 615–621  
Levieux, D. 413–423  
Lin, H.-C. 367–371, 645–650  
Lind, L. 601–607  
Lodos, J. 219–223  
Lodwick, D. 359–365  
Lombardo, D. 181–188  
Loon, N. R. 287–292  
López-Hellín, J. 447–452  
López-Novoa, J. M. 637–643  
Lord, R. 101  
Lördal, M. 663–670  
Lorini, R. 615–621  
Lounamaa, R. 263–269  
Lunn, P. G. 313–319  
Lye, M. 493–498
- Macallan, D. C. 321–331  
Macdonald, I. A. 157–163  
MacGregor, G. A. 591–599  
Mahadeva, N. 359–365  
Makarios, M. M. 511–516  
Maltby, P. 425–430  
Mann, G. E. 43–48  
Manso, M. A. 293–301  
Mantha, S. V. 623–632  
Maple, C. 537–540  
Marshall, J. M. 111–120  
Martín de Arriba, A. 637–643  
Maruyama, H. 633–636  
Mas, E. 181–188  
Mathias, C. J. 49–55  
Matsuo, H. 21–27, 135–139, 585–590  
Matsuoka, H. 135–139
- May, C. N. 149–155  
McFadden, E. R. 525–529  
McKenna, W. J. 339–346  
McLaren, M. 537–540  
McNurlan, M. A. 321–331  
Melsom, M. N. 453–460  
Mendes Ribeiro, A. C. 43–48  
Michielsen, W. 57–63  
Middleton, S. 313–319  
Millan, I. 189–195  
Millgård, J. 601–607  
Minamino, N. 21–27, 585–590  
Misso, N. L. A. 437–445  
Missouris, C. G. 591–599  
Miyata, A. 135–139, 585–590  
Mohamed-Ali, V. 609–614  
Mohan, J. 111–120  
Morris, A. D. 175–180  
Morris-Thurgood, J. 339–346  
Mulvany, M. J. 141–147
- Nakamura, K. 633–636  
Nelson, J. A. 525–529  
Newsholme, E. A. 303–311  
Nicolaysen, G. 453–460  
Nielsen, S. P. 405–412  
Nishikimi, T. 135–139, 585–590  
Nyborg, N. C. B. 141–147  
Nycyk, J. A. 197–201
- Obled, C. 413–423  
Olmedilla, B. 189–195  
Oreffo, R. O. C. 549–555  
Orfao, A. 293–301
- Paganga, G. 129–134  
Pala, H. 303–311  
Panerai, R. B. 245–253  
Parkes, M. 473–478  
Parkin, H. 157–163  
Pasqualini, E. 181–188  
Penny, M. 203–206  
Peters, A. M. 7–19  
Petyaev, I. M. 35–41  
Pfützner, A. 255–261  
Phillips, P. A. 517–523  
Playford, R. J. 219–223  
Pohlmann, T. 255–261  
Potter, J. F. 245–253  
Prasad, K. 623–632  
Pribasniġ, A. 431–435  
Puvi-Rajasingham, S. 49–55
- Radaelli, A. 615–621  
Radhi, J. 623–632  
Rambourdin, F. 413–423  
Ramirez, D. 219–223  
Reid, H. L. 111–120  
Reijonen, H. 263–269

- Reynolds, T. M. 203–206  
Ringqvist, Å. 239–243  
Ringqvist, I. 239–243  
Risvanis, J. 517–523  
Ritter, J. M. 129–134  
Roberts, N. B. 43–48  
Robertson, D. 5  
Rodríguez-López, A. M. 637–643  
Rojas-Hidalgo, E. 189–195  
Rosella, O. 671–676  
Rudofsky, G. 657–661  
Russo, F. 353–358  
Rustom, R. 425–430
- Sabbah, E. 263–269  
Saito, I. 633–636  
Salvan, A. M. 279–286  
Salvucci, F. 615–621  
Samani, N. J. 359–365  
Sánchez-Rodríguez, A. 637–643  
Saruta, T. 633–636  
Satsangi, J. 473–478  
Savage, M. W. 609–614  
Scaramuzza, A. 615–621  
Schalekamp, M. A. 165–173  
Schelo, C. 657–661  
Schenk, U. 255–261  
Schrager, J. 87–99  
Schwartz, S. 447–452  
Scott, J. M. 677–685  
Scott, P. G. 541–547  
Seals, D. R. 579–584  
Segal, M. B. 353–358  
Serjeant, G. R. 111–120  
Shannon, J. R. 5  
Sheldon, R. S. 335–336  
Shen, Y. J. 541–547  
Shenkin, A. 425–430  
Sherman, R. C. 373–381
- Shetty, P. S. 321–331  
Shigematsu, Y. 21–27  
Shimada, Y. 359–365  
Shoji, S. 531–535  
Shovlin, C. L. 207–218  
Sidebotham, R. L. 87–99  
Sinclair, A. 121–127  
Singer, D. R. J. 591–599  
Skowronski, M. E. 525–529  
Smith, G. D. P. 49–55  
Smith, P. 359–365  
Spencer, J. 87–99  
Stewart, D. J. 3–4  
Struthers, A. D. 175–180
- Taberbero, M. D. 293–301  
Taes, Y. 57–63  
Tai, C.-C. 367–371  
Takishita, S. 135–139, 585–590  
Tattersall, R. B. 157–163  
Taylor, M. L. 437–445  
Ten Harkel, A. D. J. 347–352  
Terp, K. 141–147  
Thien, Th. 651–656  
Thies, F. 303–311  
Thomas, P. W. 111–120  
Thompson, J. M. 383–393  
Thompson, P. J. 437–445  
Thomson, H. L. 339–346  
Tonkin, A. 65–70  
Torres, A. 219–223  
Tredget, E. E. 541–547  
Triffitt, J. T. 549–555  
Tsai, Y.-T. 645–650
- Vähäsalo, P. 263–269  
Valenzuela, C. 219–223  
Valette, A. 181–188  
van Asten, W. N. J. C. 651–656
- van der Heijden, E. P. A. 271–278  
Vanhaverbeke, F. 57–63  
Van Lieshout, J. J. 347–352  
Veale, D. 537–540  
Vicente, S. 293–301  
Vuylsteke, A. 35–41
- Walker, M. M. 87–99  
Wallén, H. 663–670  
Walley, T. 493–498  
Wallin, B. G. 383–393  
Walsh, K. M. 121–127  
Wang, S.-S. 367–371  
Watson, C. J. 395–404  
Webb, N. J. A. 395–404  
Weimar, W. 165–173  
Weir, D. G. 677–685  
Werker, P. M. N. 271–278  
Wieling, W. 347–352  
Wiesholzer, M. 431–435  
Wilcox, C. S. 287–292, 687  
Williams, G. 609–614  
Williams, P. D. 573–578  
Wintour, E. M. 149–155  
Wishart, J. M. 65–70  
Wollersheim, H. 651–656  
Wu, S.-L. 367–371
- Yamada, M. 531–535  
Yaqoob, P. 303–311  
Ye, S. 103–110  
Yoshikawa, J. 531–535  
Yoshikawa, T. 531–535  
Yoshitomi, Y. 135–139  
Young, G. P. 671–676
- Zannad, F. 485–492  
Zicha, J. 79–85  
Zietse, R. 165–173

# Volume 94

## SUBJECT INDEX

First and last page numbers of papers to which entries refer are given. Page numbers marked with an asterisk refer to Reviews.

- Acetylcholine**  
coronary arteries, hypertension 231–238  
endothelial dysfunction, hypercholesterolaemia 129–134  
neurovascular stimulation, diabetic neuropathy 255–261
- N*-Acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glucosaminidase**  
proteinuria, lisinopril 425–430
- Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome**  
leptin, anorexia 479–483
- Acute phase proteins**  
infection, protein metabolism 413–423
- Adenosine deaminase deficiency**  
polymorphism, haemorrhagic telangiectasia 207–218\*
- S*-Adenosylhomocysteine**  
brain, protein carboxymethylation 677–685
- S*-Adenosylmethionine**  
brain, protein carboxymethylation 677–685
- Adhesion**  
platelet P-selectin, neutrophil cathepsin G 437–445
- Adhesion molecule-1**  
inflammatory response, circadian rhythm 537–540
- Adipose tissue**  
lipolysis, glucose metabolism 71–77
- Adolescents**  
diabetes, cardiovascular reflexes 615–621  
haematopoiesis, leptin 633–636
- Adrenaline**  
isometric exercise, muscle sympathetic activity 383–393  
thermogenesis, energy expenditure 121–127
- Adrenomedullin**  
cardiac surgery, anaesthesia 585–590  
gene expression, cardiac hypertrophy 359–365  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, natriuretic peptides 21–28  
myocardial infarction, natriuretic peptides 135–139
- Aerobic exercise**  
heart rate variability, aging 579–584
- Aging**  
aerobic exercise, heart rate variability 579–584  
osteogenesis, colony forming units-fibroblastic 549–555
- Airway obstruction**  
cold exposure, asthma 525–529
- Airway occlusion**  
pulmonary blood flow distribution, blood gases 453–460
- Albumin**  
bile-salt-dependent lipase, glycation 181–188
- Alkaline phosphatase**  
colonic epithelium, butyrate enema 671–676  
hypophosphatasia, pyridoxal-5'-phosphate 203–206
- Ammonia excretion**  
proteinuria, lisinopril 425–430
- Anabolic block**  
tuberculosis, undernutrition 321–331
- Anaesthesia**  
adrenomedullin, cardiac surgery 585–590
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme**  
glomerular permeability, diabetes 165–173
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors**  
diabetic nephropathy, hypertension 511–516  
maternal undernutrition, hypertension 337–338, 373–381  
proximal tubular hypercatabolism, lisinopril 425–430
- Anorexia**  
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, leptin 479–483
- Antioxidant enzyme activity**  
oxidative stress, elderly 447–452
- Antioxidant enzymes**  
diabetes, liver 623–632
- Antioxidant status**  
preterm infants, lipid peroxidation 197–201
- Antioxidants**  
diabetes, dietary supplements 189–195  
hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease 129–134  
low-density lipoprotein,  $\beta$ -blockers 573–578

- Aprotinin**  
 cardiopulmonary bypass, nitric oxide 505–509  
 renal tubular injury, lisinopril 425–430
- L-Arginine**  
 endothelial dysfunction, hypercholesterolaemia 129–134
- L-Arginine transport**  
 erythrocytes, heart failure 3–4, 43–48
- Asthma**  
 cold exposure, airway reactivity 525–529  
 glucocorticoids, gene transcription 557–572\*
- Atherosclerosis**  
 diabetes, glycation 181–188  
 vascular matrix remodelling, matrix metalloproteinases 103–110\*
- Athymic mice**  
 colon cancer, fish oil 303–311
- ATP synthase**  
 mitochondrion, heart muscle 499–504
- Atrial natriuretic peptide**  
 adrenomedullin, myocardial infarction 135–139  
 cardiac hypertrophy, gene expression 359–365  
 glomerular permeability, diabetes 165–173  
 heart failure 591–599  
 hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, adrenomedullin 21–28
- Atrial pacing**  
 myocardial ischaemia, thromboxane 29–34
- Autoantibodies**  
 diabetes, genetic susceptibility 263–269
- Autonomic failure**  
 blood pressure, exercise 5, 49–55  
 orthostatic hypotension 347–352
- Autonomic neuropathy**  
 diabetes, baroreflex sensitivity 615–621
- $\beta$ -blockers**  
 low-density lipoprotein, oxidation 573–578
- Baroreflex sensitivity**  
 diabetes, autonomic neuropathy 615–621  
 hypertension, elderly 245–253
- Bile-salt-dependent lipase**  
 albumin, glycation 181–188
- Blood clotting**  
 platelets, vascular endothelial growth factor 395–404
- Blood flow**  
 nitric oxide, insulin sensitivity 175–180
- Blood gases**  
 bronchial occlusion, pulmonary flow distribution 453–460
- Blood pressure**  
 baroreflex sensitivity, pressoreceptors 245–253
- captopril, maternal undernutrition 337–338, 373–381  
 chronic fatigue syndrome, heart rate variability 57–63  
 endothelium-dependent vasodilatation, noradrenaline 601–607  
 gastric emptying, diabetes mellitus 65–70  
 glucocorticoids, prenatal exposure 149–155  
 insulin resistance, hypertension 609–614  
 sympathetic denervation, exercise 5, 49–55
- Blood specimens**  
 factitious hyperkalaemia 101
- Body cooling**  
 flow-mediated dilatation, Raynaud's disease 239–243
- Body fat**  
 acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, leptin 479–483
- Body mass index**  
 insulin, leptin 633–636
- Bone**  
 osteoprogenesis, aging 549–555
- Bone mineral density**  
 lactation, pregnancy 405–412
- Brachial artery**  
 endothelium-dependent dilatation, Raynaud's disease 239–243
- Brain blood flow**  
 hyperventilation, isometric exercise 353–358
- Brain**  
 hypoglycaemia, lactate 157–163  
 protein carboxymethylation 677–685
- Brain natriuretic peptide**  
 adrenomedullin, myocardial infarction 135–139  
 heart failure 591–599  
 hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, adrenomedullin 21–28
- Bronchial occlusion**  
 pulmonary flow distribution, blood gases 453–460
- Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid**  
 interstitial lung disease, cytokeratins 531–535
- Bumetanide**  
 natriuretic response, metabolic alkalosis 287–292, 687
- Burns**  
 hypertrophic scar tissue, proteoglycans 541–547
- Butyrate enema**  
 colonic epithelium, cell proliferation 671–676
- Calcium**  
 hypertension, membrane microviscosity 79–85

- Calcium intake
  - bone mineral density, pregnancy 405–412
- Calcium ions
  - ATP synthase, heart muscle 499–504
- Captopril
  - maternal undernutrition, hypertension 337–338, 373–381
- Carbohydrate ingestion
  - lipolysis, adipose tissue 71–77
- Carbon tetrachloride
  - hepatic injury, epidermal growth factor 219–223
- Carboxymethylation
  - protein, brain 677–685
- Cardiac baroreflex sensitivity
  - aerobic exercise, aging 579–584
- Cardiac hypertrophy
  - adrenomedullin, gene expression 359–365
- Cardiac output
  - obesity, adrenaline 121–127
  - orthostatic hypotension, autonomic failure 347–352
- Cardiac surgery
  - adrenomedullin, anaesthesia 585–590
  - oxygen, plasma lipid 1, 35–41
- Cardiopulmonary bypass
  - adrenomedullin, anaesthesia 585–590
  - lipid-associated oxygen, blood 1, 35–41
  - nitric oxide, aprotinin 505–509
- Cardiovascular reflexes
  - diabetes, adolescents 615–621
- Cardiovascular response
  - obesity, thermogenesis 121–127
- Carotenoids
  - diabetes, dietary supplements 189–195
- Catalase
  - diabetes, oxidative stress 623–632
  - oxidative stress, elderly 447–452
- Catecholamines
  - heart failure 591–599
- Cathepsin
  - oxidative stress, elderly 447–452
- Cathepsin G
  - platelet–neutrophil adhesion, platelet P-selectin 437–445
- Cell proliferation
  - colonic epithelium, butyrate enema 671–676
- Cerebral blood flow
  - isometric exercise, hyperventilation 353–358
- Cerebral dysfunction
  - diabetes, lactate 157–163
- Chronic atrophic gastritis
  - mucins 87–99
- Chronic fatigue syndrome
  - heart rate variability, blood pressure 57–63
- Chronic ischaemic myocardial remodelling
  - N*<sup>G</sup>-nitro-L-arginine, coronary arteries 141–147
- Chronic lung disease
  - total antioxidant status, preterm infants 197–201
- Circadian rhythm
  - adhesion molecule-1, inflammatory response 537–540
- Circulatory reflex adjustment
  - orthostatic hypotension, autonomic failure 347–352
- Cirrhosis
  - nitric oxide, peripheral vascular resistance 637–643
  - portal hypertension, octreotide 367–371
- Clinical characteristics
  - diabetes, genetic susceptibility 263–269
- Cold exposure
  - airway obstruction, asthma 525–529
- Cold storage
  - muscle contractility, preservation solutions 271–278
- Colon cancer
  - fish oil, athymic mice 303–311
- Colonic epithelium
  - cell proliferation, butyrate enema 671–676
- Colony forming units-fibroblastic
  - osteogenesis, aging 549–555
- Colour Doppler sonography
  - venous thrombosis 657–661
- Congestive heart failure
  - adrenomedullin, natriuretic peptides 135–139
- Cooling
  - sickle cell disease, vascular response 111–120
- Coronary arteries
  - hypertension, acetylcholine 231–238
  - myocardial hypertrophy, nitric oxide 141–147
  - myogenic tone, nitric oxide 225–229
- Coronary artery disease
  - stromelysin expression, polymorphism 103–110\*
  - vitamin E, hypercholesterolaemia 129–134
- Coronary disease
  - low-density lipoprotein,  $\beta$ -blockers 573–578
- Coronary flow reserve
  - exercise capacity, dilated cardiomyopathy 485–492
- Crohn's disease
  - genetic susceptibility, major histocompatibility complex 473–478\*
- Cyclic GMP
  - endothelium-dependent dilatation, Raynaud's disease 239–243

- Cyclo-oxygenase  
myogenic tone, hypertension 225–229
- Cytokeratins  
bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, interstitial lung disease 531–535
- Decorin  
hypertrophic scar tissue, fibroblasts 541–547
- Deep venous thrombosis  
strain-gauge plethysmography, duplex scanning 651–656
- Deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt hypertension  
vasopressin receptors 517–523
- Diabetes  
adolescents, cardiovascular reflexes 615–621  
bile-salt-dependent lipase, glycation 181–188  
cerebral dysfunction, lactate 157–163  
fat-soluble vitamins, dietary supplements 189–195  
genetic susceptibility, autoantibodies 263–269  
glomerular permeability, angiotensin-converting enzyme 165–173  
neurovascular stimulation, nutritive capillary blood flow 255–261  
oxidative stress, liver 623–632  
postprandial hypotension, gastric emptying 65–70
- Diabetic nephropathy  
angiotensin-converting enzyme 165–173  
angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, hypertension 511–516  
neurogenic inflammation, total skin blood flow 255–261
- Dietary lipids  
tumour growth, colon cancer 303–311
- Dietary supplements  
fat-soluble vitamins, diabetes 189–195
- Dilated cardiomyopathy  
coronary flow reserve, exercise capacity 485–492
- Diphenylhexatriene anisotropy  
membrane microviscosity, erythrocytes 79–85
- Direct electrical stimulation  
muscle contractility, preservation solutions 271–278
- Duplex scanning  
deep venous thrombosis, strain-gauge plethysmography 651–656
- Elderly  
hypertension, baroreflex sensitivity 245–253  
lymphocytes, oxidative stress 447–452  
temperature, haemodynamics 493–498
- Endoglin  
genetic mutation, haemorrhagic telangiectasia 207–218\*
- Endothelial dysfunction  
vitamin E, hypercholesterolaemia 129–134
- Endothelin-1  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, adrenomedullin 21–28
- Endothelium-dependent relaxation  
coronary arteries, hypertension 231–238  
vascular smooth muscle, nitric oxide 225–229
- Endothelium-dependent vasodilatation  
hypertension, noradrenaline 601–607  
Raynaud's disease, nitric oxide 239–243
- Endothelium-derived hyperpolarizing factor  
coronary arteries, hypertension 231–238
- Endotoxin  
cirrhosis, nitric oxide 637–643
- Energy expenditure  
thermogenesis, adrenaline 121–127
- Epidermal growth factor  
hepatic injury, carbon tetrachloride 219–223
- Erythrocytes  
L-arginine transport, heart failure 3–4, 43–48  
membrane microviscosity, hypertriglyceridaemia 79–85
- E-selectin  
inflammatory response, circadian rhythm 537–540
- Excitation–contraction coupling  
hypoxaemia, muscle fatigue 279–286
- Exercise  
heart rate variability, aging 579–584  
sympathetic denervation, blood pressure 5, 49–55
- Exercise capacity  
coronary flow reserve, dilated cardiomyopathy 485–492
- Exercise-induced hypotension  
venous capacitance, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 335–336, 339–346
- Factitious hyperkalaemia  
blood specimens 101
- Fasting  
autonomic failure, blood pressure 5, 49–55
- Fat-soluble vitamins  
diabetes, dietary supplements 189–195
- Fatty acids  
tumour growth, colon cancer 303–311
- Fetal exposure  
low-protein diet, hypertension 337–338, 373–381

- Fibroblasts**  
hypertrophic scar tissue, decorin 541–547
- Fish oil**  
colon cancer, athymic mice 303–311
- Flow-mediated dilatation**  
Raynaud's disease, body cooling 239–243
- Free-radical production**  
preterm infants, antioxidant status 197–201
- Gas-exchange abnormality**  
bronchial occlusion, pulmonary flow distribution 453–460
- Gastric carcinoma**  
mucins 87–99
- Gastric emptying**  
postprandial hypotension, diabetes mellitus 65–70
- Gastrointestinal motility**  
small intestine, 5-hydroxytryptamine 663–670
- Gastrointestinal tract**  
Crohn's disease, genetic linkage 473–478\*  
glutaminase distribution, glutamine synthetase 313–319
- Gene expression**  
adrenomedullin, cardiac hypertrophy 359–365
- Gene transcription**  
glucocorticoids, inflammation 557–572\*  
vasopressin receptors, deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt hypertension 517–523
- Genetic linkage**  
inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease 473–478\*
- Genetic mutation**  
adenosine deaminase deficiency, respiratory disease 207–218\*
- Genetic susceptibility**  
Chron's disease, major histocompatibility complex 473–478\*  
diabetes, autoantibodies 263–269
- Glomerular angiotensin-converting enzyme activity**  
angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, diabetic nephropathy 511–516
- Glomerular permeability**  
diabetes, angiotensin-converting enzyme 165–173
- Glucocorticoids**  
inflammation, gene transcription 557–572\*  
prenatal exposure, hypertension 149–155
- Glucose metabolism**  
adipose tissue, lipolysis 71–77
- Glucose tolerance test**  
hypertension, insulin resistance 609–614
- Glucose uptake**  
*N*<sup>G</sup>-monomethyl-L-arginine, nitric oxide synthase 175–180
- Glutaminase distribution**  
gastrointestinal tract, glutamine synthetase 313–319
- Glutamine**  
gastrointestinal tract, glutamine synthetase 313–319
- Glutamine synthetase**  
gastrointestinal tract, glutaminase distribution 313–319
- Glutathione peroxidase**  
diabetes, oxidative stress 623–632  
oxidative stress, elderly 447–452
- Glycation**  
bile-salt-dependent lipase, albumin 181–188
- Glycopolypeptides**  
gastric carcinoma 87–99
- Granulocyte pool**  
pulmonary circulation, lung 7–19\*
- Gut**  
glutaminase distribution, glutamine synthetase 313–319
- Haematopoiesis**  
leptin, adolescents 633–636
- Haemodiafiltration**  
body mass index, leptin 431–435
- Haemodialysis**  
obesity, leptin 431–435
- Haemodynamics**  
portal hypertension, octreotide 645–650  
temperature, elderly 493–498
- Haemorrhagic telangiectasia**  
adenosine deaminase deficiency, polymorphism 207–218\*
- Head-up tilt**  
temperature, haemodynamics 493–498
- Heart failure**  
adrenomedullin, gene expression 359–365  
L-arginine transport, erythrocytes 3–4, 43–48  
coronary flow reserve, exercise capacity 485–492  
natriuretic peptides,  
renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system 591–599
- Heart muscle**  
ATP synthase, mitochondrion 499–504
- Heart rate variability**  
aerobic exercise, aging 579–584  
chronic fatigue syndrome, blood pressure 57–63  
diabetes, adolescents 615–621

- Hepatic injury  
carbon tetrachloride, epidermal growth factor 219–223
- High-density lipoprotein  
oxidation,  $\beta$ -blockers 573–578
- High-flux haemodialysis  
body mass index, leptin 431–435
- HLA-DQB1 alleles  
diabetes, genetic susceptibility 263–269
- 5-Hydroxytryptamine  
small intestine, gastrointestinal motility 663–670
- Hypercholesterolaemia  
vitamin E, endothelial dysfunction 129–134
- Hyperdynamic circulation  
portal hypertension, octreotide 645–650
- Hyperinsulinaemia  
hypertension, blood pressure 609–614
- Hypertension  
angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, maternal undernutrition 337–338, 373–381  
angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, diabetic nephropathy 511–516  
baroreflex sensitivity, elderly 245–253  
coronary arteries, acetylcholine 231–238  
endothelium-dependent vasodilatation, noradrenaline 601–607  
glucocorticoids, prenatal exposure 149–155  
insulin resistance, blood pressure 609–614  
membrane microviscosity, calcium 79–85  
myogenic tone, nitric oxide 225–229  
vasopressin receptors 517–523
- Hypertriglyceridaemia  
membrane microviscosity, erythrocytes 79–85
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy  
adrenomedullin, natriuretic peptides 21–28  
venous capacitance, hypotension 335–336, 339–346
- Hypertrophic scar tissue  
fibroblasts, decorin 541–547
- Hyperventilation  
isometric exercise, cerebral blood flow 353–358
- Hypoglycaemia  
cerebral dysfunction, lactate 157–163
- Hypophosphatasia  
alkaline phosphatase, pyridoxal-5'-phosphate 203–206
- Hypotension  
gastric emptying, diabetes mellitus 65–70  
venous capacitance, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 335–336, 339–346
- Hypoxaemia  
muscle fatigue,  $^{31}\text{P}$  magnetic resonance spectroscopy 279–286
- Hypoxia  
bronchial occlusion, pulmonary blood flow distribution 453–460
- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis  
bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, cytokeratins 531–535
- Immune response  
neutrophil priming, superoxide anions 461–471\*
- Immunoassay  
vascular endothelial growth factor 395–404
- Immunodeficiency  
adenosine deaminase deficiency, genetic mutation 207–218\*
- Indomethacin  
myogenic tone, hypertension 225–229
- Infection  
protein metabolism, acute phase proteins 413–423
- Inflammation  
diabetic neuropathy, total skin blood flow 255–261  
glucocorticoids, gene transcription 557–572\*  
neutrophil priming, phosphoinositide 3-kinase 461–471\*
- Inflammatory bowel disease  
genetic susceptibility, Crohn's disease 473–478\*  
leptin, body fat 479–483
- Inflammatory response  
adhesion molecule-1, circadian rhythm 537–540
- Insulin  
leptin, body mass index 633–636
- Insulin resistance  
blood pressure, hypertension 609–614
- Insulin sensitivity  
nitric oxide, blood flow 175–180
- Interstitial lung disease  
bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, cytokeratins 531–535
- Intestinal-type metaplasia  
mucins 87–99
- Intrauterine factors  
hypertension, captopril 337–338, 373–381
- Intraventricular haemorrhage  
total antioxidant status, preterm infants 197–201
- Ischaemia  
muscle contractility, preservation solutions 271–278

- Isometric exercise**  
 hyperventilation, cerebral blood flow 353–358  
 muscle sympathetic activity, adrenaline 383–393
- Isosorbide dinitrate**  
 portal hypertension, haemodynamics 645–650
- Kidney vasopressin receptors**  
 deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt hypertension, gene transcription 517–523
- Lactate**  
 diabetes, cerebral dysfunction 157–163
- Lactate extraction**  
 myocardial ischaemia, atrial pacing 29–34
- Lactate metabolism**  
 skeletal muscle, carbohydrate ingestion 71–77
- Lactation**  
 bone mineral density 405–412
- Leptin**  
 acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, anorexia 479–483  
 haematopoiesis, adolescents 633–636  
 obesity, haemodialysis 431–435
- Linkage studies**  
 adenosine deaminase deficiency, haemorrhagic telangiectasia 207–218\*
- Lipid**  
 cardiopulmonary bypass, oxygen 1, 35–41
- Lipid-associated oxygen**  
 cardiac surgery, blood 1, 35–41
- Lipid peroxidation**  
 coronary disease,  $\beta$ -blockers 573–578  
 preterm infants, antioxidant status 197–201
- Lipolysis**  
 adipose tissue, glucose metabolism 71–77
- Lisinopril**  
 proteinuria, renal tubular injury 425–430
- Liver**  
 oxidative stress, diabetes 623–632
- Liver damage**  
 carbon tetrachloride, epidermal growth factor 219–223
- Liver vasopressin receptors**  
 deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt hypertension, gene transcription 517–523
- Loop diuretics**  
 natriuretic response, metabolic alkalosis 287–292, 687
- Low-density lipoprotein**  
 oxidation,  $\beta$ -blockers 573–578  
 peroxidation, myocardial ischaemia 29–34
- Lung**  
 bronchial occlusion, pulmonary flow distribution 453–460  
 granulocyte pool, pulmonary circulation 7–19\*
- Lymphocytes**  
 oxidative stress, elderly 447–452
- Lympho-mononuclear cells**  
 cirrhosis, *N*<sup>o</sup>-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester 637–643
- Magnetic resonance spectroscopy**  
 muscle fatigue, hypoxaemia 279–286
- Major histocompatibility complex**  
 Crohn's disease, genetic susceptibility 473–478\*
- Malnutrition**  
 tuberculosis, protein metabolism 321–331
- Malondialdehyde**  
 antioxidant status, preterm infants 197–201
- Maternal undernutrition**  
 hypertension, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor 337–338, 373–381
- Matrix deposition**  
 matrix metalloproteinases, atherosclerosis 103–110\*
- Matrix metalloproteinases**  
 vascular matrix remodelling, atherosclerosis 103–110\*
- Membrane microviscosity**  
 hypertension, calcium 79–85
- Menstruation**  
 bone mineral density, pregnancy 405–412
- Metabolic alkalosis**  
 bumetanide, natriuretic response 287–292, 687
- Metabolic effects**  
 muscle fatigue, hypoxaemia 279–286
- Methacholine**  
 cold exposure, asthma 525–529
- Methylation**  
 protein, brain 677–685
- Microalbuminuria**  
 angiotensin-converting enzyme, diabetes 165–173
- Microspheres**  
 bronchial occlusion, pulmonary flow distribution 453–460
- Migrating motor complex**  
 small intestine, 5-hydroxytryptamine 663–670
- Mitochondrion**  
 ATP synthase, heart muscle 499–504
- N*<sup>o</sup>-Monomethyl-L-arginine**  
 nitric oxide synthase, glucose uptake 175–180  
 erythrocytes, heart failure 3–4, 43–48

- Mucins**  
gastric carcinoma 87–99
- Muscle**  
ATP synthase, mitochondrion 499–504
- Muscle contractility**  
preservation solutions, ischaemia 271–278
- Muscle fatigue**  
<sup>31</sup>P magnetic resonance spectroscopy, hypoxaemia 279–286
- Muscle sympathetic activity**  
adrenaline, isometric exercise 383–393
- Myocardial hypertrophy**  
coronary arteries, nitric oxide 141–147
- Myocardial infarction**  
adrenomedullin, natriuretic peptides 135–139
- Myocardial ischaemia**  
thromboxane, atrial pacing 29–34
- Myoelectrical effects**  
muscle fatigue, hypoxaemia 279–286
- Myogenic tone**  
coronary arteries, acetylcholine 231–238  
hypertension, nitric oxide 225–229
- Natriuretic peptides**  
adrenomedullin, myocardial infarction 135–139  
gene expression, heart failure 359–365  
heart failure, renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system 591–599  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, adrenomedullin 21–28
- Natriuretic response**  
metabolic alkalosis, bumetanide 287–292, 687
- Necrotizing acute pancreatitis**  
sodium taurocholate, zymogen granules 293–301
- Neurogenic inflammation**  
diabetes, total skin blood flow 255–261
- Neuropeptide Y**  
heart failure 591–599
- Neurovascular stimulation**  
diabetes, nutritive capillary blood flow 255–261
- Neutrophil cathepsin G**  
platelet–neutrophil adhesion, platelet P-selectin 437–445
- Neutrophil priming**  
immune response, superoxide anions 461–471\*
- Nitric oxide**  
cardiopulmonary bypass, aprotinin 505–509  
cirrhosis, peripheral vascular resistance 637–643  
coronary arteries, endothelium-dependent relaxation 231–238  
coronary arteries, myocardial hypertrophy 141–147  
endothelium-dependent dilatation, Raynaud's disease 239–243  
insulin sensitivity, blood flow 175–180  
myogenic tone, hypertension 225–229
- Nitric oxide synthase**  
glucose uptake, N<sup>G</sup>-monomethyl-L-arginine 175–180
- N<sup>G</sup>-Nitro-L-arginine**  
coronary arteries, chronic ischaemic myocardial remodelling 141–147
- N<sup>ω</sup>-Nitro-L-arginine**  
myogenic tone, hypertension 225–229
- N<sup>ω</sup>-Nitro-L-arginine methyl ester**  
cirrhosis, nitric oxide synthase 637–643
- Nitroprusside**  
baroreflex sensitivity, blood pressure 245–253  
endothelial dysfunction, hypercholesterolaemia 129–134
- Noradrenaline**  
endothelium-dependent vasodilatation, hypertension 601–607  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, adrenomedullin 21–28  
insulin resistance, hypertension 609–614
- Noradrenaline release**  
muscle sympathetic activity, adrenaline 383–393
- Nuclear factor κB**  
glucocorticoids, gene transcription 557–572\*
- Nutrition**  
haemodialysis, leptin 431–435
- Nutritive capillary blood flow**  
neurovascular stimulation, diabetes 255–261
- Obesity**  
leptin, haematopoiesis 633–636  
leptin, haemodialysis 431–435  
thermogenesis, cardiovascular response 121–127
- Octreotide**  
insulin resistance, hypertension 609–614  
portal hypertension, cirrhosis 367–371  
portal hypertension, haemodynamics 645–650
- Orthostatic hypotension**  
autonomic failure 347–352
- Osteogenesis**  
colony forming units–fibroblastic, aging 549–555
- Osteoporosis**  
aging, colony forming units–fibroblastic 549–555

- Oxidation  
low-density lipoprotein,  $\beta$ -blockers 573–578
- Oxidative stress  
diabetes, liver 623–632  
lymphocytes, elderly 447–452
- Oxygen  
cardiac surgery, plasma lipid 1, 35–41
- Oxygen free-radicals  
diabetes, antioxidant enzymes 623–632
- Painful crisis  
sickle cell disease, cooling 111–120
- Pancreas  
oxidative stress, diabetes 623–632
- Pancreatitis  
sodium taurocholate, zymogen granules 293–301
- Peripheral vascular resistance  
nitric oxide, cirrhosis 637–643
- Peroxidation  
myocardial ischaemia, low-density lipoprotein 29–34
- Phenylephrine  
baroreflex sensitivity, blood pressure 245–253
- Phosphoinositide 3-kinase  
neutrophil priming, inflammation 461–471\*
- Phospholipase D  
neutrophil priming, inflammation 461–471\*
- Platelet–neutrophil adhesion  
platelet P-selectin, neutrophil cathepsin G 437–445
- Platelet P-selectin  
platelet–neutrophil adhesion, neutrophil cathepsin G 437–445
- Platelets  
vascular endothelial growth factor, blood clotting 395–404
- Pneumonitis  
bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, cytokeratins 531–535
- Polymorphism  
haemorrhagic telangiectasia, adenosine deaminase deficiency 207–218\*
- Portal hypertension  
cirrhosis, octreotide 367–371  
haemodynamics, octreotide 645–650
- Portal hypertensive gastropathy  
cirrhosis, octreotide 367–371
- Portal vein stenosis  
octreotide, hyperdynamic circulation 645–650
- Postprandial hypotension  
gastric emptying, diabetes mellitus 65–70
- Postural hypotension  
head-up tilt, temperature 493–498
- Potassium  
blood specimens 101
- Power spectral analysis  
diabetes, adolescents 615–621  
heart rate variability, chronic fatigue syndrome 57–63
- Pregnancy  
bone mineral density 405–412
- Prenatal exposure  
glucocorticoids, hypertension 149–155
- Preservation solutions  
muscle contractility, ischaemia 271–278
- Pressoreceptors  
baroreflex sensitivity, hypertension 245–253
- Preterm infants  
antioxidant status, lipid peroxidation 197–210
- Prostacyclin  
myocardial ischaemia, atrial pacing 29–34
- Protein carboxymethylation  
brain 677–685
- Protein diet  
fetal exposure, hypertension 337–338, 373–381
- Protein metabolism  
infection, acute phase proteins 413–423  
tuberculosis, wasting 321–331
- Protein oxidative damage  
elderly, oxidative stress 447–452
- Protein synthesis  
sepsis, acute phase proteins 413–423  
tuberculosis, wasting 321–331
- Proteinuria  
diabetes, angiotensin-converting enzyme 165–173  
renal tubular injury, lisinopril 425–430
- Proteoglycans  
hypertrophic scar tissue, burns 541–547
- Proximal tubular hypercatabolism  
proteinuria, lisinopril 425–430
- P-selectin  
platelet–neutrophil adhesion, neutrophil cathepsin G 437–445
- Pulmonary arteriovenous malformations  
linkage studies, haemorrhagic telangiectasia 207–218\*
- Pulmonary circulation  
granulocyte pool, lung 7–19\*
- Pulmonary flow distribution  
bronchial occlusion, blood gases 453–460
- Pulmonary inflammation  
nitric oxide, aprotinin 505–509
- Pyridoxal-5'-phosphate  
hypophosphatasia, alkaline phosphatase 203–206

- Raynaud's disease  
nitric oxide, endothelium-dependent dilatation 239–243
- Reflex venoconstriction  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, exercise-induced hypotension 335–336, 339–346
- Renal response  
bumetanide 287–292, 687
- Renal tubular injury  
proteinuria, lisinopril 425–430
- Renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system  
heart failure, natriuretic peptides 591–599
- Respiratory disease  
adenosine deaminase deficiency, polymorphism 207–218\*
- Respiratory sinus arrhythmia  
heart rate variability, aerobic exercise 579–584
- Retinol  
diabetes, dietary supplements 189–195
- Retinopathy of prematurity  
total antioxidant status, preterm infants 197–201
- Sarcoidosis  
bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, cytokeratins 531–535
- Sepsis  
protein synthesis, acute phase proteins 413–423
- Serotonin  
small intestine, gastrointestinal motility 663–670
- Shear stress  
endothelium-dependent dilatation, Raynaud's disease 239–243
- Sickle cell disease  
cooling, vascular response 111–120
- Skeletal muscle  
glucose metabolism, lipolysis 71–77  
isometric exercise, cerebral blood flow 353–358
- Skin cooling  
airway obstruction, asthma 525–529
- Small intestine  
5-hydroxytryptamine, gastrointestinal motility 663–670
- Sodium excretion  
bumetanide, metabolic alkalosis 287–292, 687
- Sodium taurocholate  
zymogen granules, pancreatitis 293–301
- Spectrum analysis  
baroreflex sensitivity, hypertension 245–253
- Stomach  
mucins, tumour 87–99
- Strain-gauge plethysmography  
deep venous thrombosis, duplex scanning 651–656
- Stroke volume  
orthostatic hypotension, autonomic failure 347–352
- Stromelysin expression  
atherosclerosis, polymorphism 103–110\*
- Superoxide anions  
neutrophil priming, immune response 461–471\*
- Superoxide dismutase  
diabetes, oxidative stress 623–632  
oxidative stress, elderly 447–452
- Surface electromyogram  
muscle fatigue, hypoxaemia 279–286
- Sympathetic denervation  
exercise, blood pressure 5, 49–55
- Sympathetic nerves  
adrenaline infusion, noradrenaline release 383–393
- Syncope  
venous capacitance, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 335–336, 339–346
- Temperature  
haemodynamics, elderly 493–498
- Thermogenesis  
adrenaline, energy expenditure 121–127
- Thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances  
diabetes, oxidative stress 623–632
- Thrombin  
platelet–neutrophil adhesion, platelet P-selectin 437–445
- Thromboxane  
myocardial ischaemia, atrial pacing 29–34
- Tocopherols  
diabetes, dietary supplements 189–195  
endothelial dysfunction, hypercholesterolaemia 129–134
- Total skin blood flow  
neurogenic inflammation, diabetes 255–261
- Transforming growth factor  $\beta$   
hypertrophic scar tissue, decorin 541–547
- Transoesophageal Doppler echocardiography  
coronary flow reserve, dilated cardiomyopathy 485–492
- Transplantation  
muscle contractility, preservation solutions 271–278
- Trimethylamino-diphenylhexatriene anisotropy  
membrane microviscosity, erythrocytes 79–85
- Trypsinogen  
zymogen granules, pancreatitis 293–301

- Tuberculosis  
  undernutrition, anabolic block 321–331
- Tumour  
  stomach, mucins 87–99
- Tumour growth  
  dietary lipids, colon cancer 303–311
- Ulcerative colitis  
  genetic linkage, Crohn's disease 473–478\*
- Undernutrition  
  tuberculosis, anabolic block 321–331  
  tuberculosis, protein metabolism 321–331
- Upper limb venous thrombosis  
  colour Doppler sonography 657–661
- Urokinase  
  colonic epithelium, butyrate enema 671–676
- Vascular endothelial growth factor  
  platelets, blood clotting 395–404
- Vascular matrix remodelling  
  matrix metalloproteinases, atherosclerosis  
    103–110\*
- Vascular permeability factor  
  platelets, blood clotting 395–404
- Vascular resistance  
  blood pressure, autonomic failure 347–352
- Vascular response  
  sickle cell disease, cooling 111–120
- Vascular smooth muscle  
  myogenic tone, nitric oxide 225–229
- Vasoactive hormones  
  heart failure, gene expression 359–365
- Vasoconstrictor  
  endothelium-dependent relaxation,  
    hypertension 231–238
- Vasodilatation  
  hypertension, noradrenaline 601–607
- Vasopressin receptors  
  deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt hypertension  
    517–523
- Venous capacitance  
  hypotension, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy  
    335–336, 339–346
- Venous thrombosis  
  colour Doppler sonography 657–661
- Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>  
  alkaline phosphatase, hypophosphatasia  
    203–206
- Vitamin E  
  endothelial dysfunction, hypercholesterolaemia  
    129–134
- Wasting  
  tuberculosis, protein metabolism 321–331
- Zymogen granules  
  enzyme content, pancreatitis 293–301