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In this important presentation, the modern computer is put to use in developing information from diet surveys which heretofore required an immense effort in analysis. The basic principles and some examples are illustrated. No doubt, modern methods of data processing will play an increasingly important role in nutrition research of the future.

The Effects of Sitosterol, Nicotinic Acid and Triparanol on Fat Tolerance 107
DONALD BERKOWITZ, MILLARD W. CROLL AND WILLIAM LIKOFF

In our attempts to reduce serum cholesterol levels—as part of the management of atherosclerotic disease—less attention has been paid to “fat tolerance.” In this study, a test using radioactive iodinated triolein was performed in patients receiving three hypercholesterolemic agents. The findings suggest a dissociation between cholesterol lowering and “fat tolerance.”

Fat Metabolism in Malnourished Tropical Children. Some Preliminary Observations 111
I. MACDONALD

Fat metabolism is the subject of this careful study among a well documented group of patients with kwashiorkor. The purpose was to examine lipid metabolism in this experiment of Nature with a “high carbohydrate, low fat diet.” The results are intriguing.

Reduced Serum Lipids after Liothyronine Administration Combined with Diet High in Unsaturated Fat 114
LEO E. HOLLISTER

The effects of thyroid material on serum lipid levels were studied in patients receiving a high unsaturated fat diet. Would additive or synergistic results be obtained? Are these advantages or disadvantages to this method of lipid-lowering? This experiment on nineteen patients is reported here.

Olive Oil and Blood Cholesterol Levels 119
H. GOUNELLE, P. FONTAN AND M. DEMARNE

Olive oil, because of its composition, may not be expected to have “cholesterol-lowering” properties. In this study, however, it seemed to be of some practical use. No doubt, further studies are needed.

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Effect of Sorbitol on Iron Absorption in Man

Alvar Loria, L. Sanchez Medal and J. Elizondo

Sorbitol is an interesting compound because it may have an effect on absorption of certain nutrients. In this careful clinical study of iron absorption, a number of metabolic parameters were investigated. The results support the first statement—sorbitol is an interesting compound.

Creatinine Excretion and Body Composition

E. Picón-Realgui, with the technical assistance of Fernando Alvizuri

There is a great need for a simple laboratory evaluation of body composition. In this careful study, the author reinvestigates the excretion of creatinine (which is related to muscle mass). The findings may well lead to important practical implications.

Effect of Hog Intrinsic Factor on the Absorption of the Coenzyme Form of Vitamin B12 (5,6-dimethylbenimidazolylcobamide)

Vernon G. Wong, Marcel LaCombe, Lawrence Beizer, Kunio Okuda and Bacon F. Chow

The coenzyme form of vitamin B12 is said to be its physiologic form. In this study the effects of intrinsic factor on coenzyme-B12 are described and comparison is made to an equal amount of cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12). The data both answer and raise questions regarding the significance of vitamin B12 excretion studies.

A Comparative Study of the Acceptance and Tolerance of Orange Juice and “Commercial Instant Breakfast Drink” by 114 Infants

Ruth A. Lawrence and Estelle E. Hawley

This paper deals with an eminently practical question—feeding orange juice to infants. A comparison was made of orange juice, a commercial breakfast drink similar to orange juice, and a control solution. The acceptability and the development of allergic reactions (including rashes) were particularly looked for. The results of this well controlled double-blind study have implication for all practicing physicians.

The Nutritive Value of Maize Protein for Man

A. Stewart Truswell and John F. Brock

In this carefully controlled study, the nutritive value and digestibility of maize (one of the major food sources for large population groups) were analyzed. Using the “biologic value” technic, which is fully described, maize appears to have some nutritional value particularly in those accustomed to eating large quantities. Prior to this report, there were very little data on the subject.

Urinary Excretion of Zinc in Alcoholism and Post-Alcoholic Cirrhosis

James F. Sullivan and Hal G. Lankford

The role of zinc in human metabolism is becoming increasingly well recognized. This study confirms and extends our knowledge of zinc excretion in hepatic disease.

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The Effect of Para-Aminobenzoic Acid on the Serum Cholesterol Level in Man.

ROBERT B. FAILEY, JR. AND RICHARD H. CHILDRESS, WITH THE TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE OF THOMAS P. MCCONAHAY

There are studies suggesting that bile acid metabolism may have something to do with cholesterol metabolism and could be involved in atherogenesis. Para-aminobenzoic acid is a substance which tends to make glycine less available for bile acid conjugation and was used in this study on serum cholesterol levels in man. Although the results do not immediately suggest a therapeutic agent, they do add to our knowledge of this facet of the cholesterol problem.

Nutritional Significance of the Dermal Losses of Nutrients in Man, Particularly of Nitrogen and Minerals

H. H. MITCHELL AND MARJORIE EDMAN

The skin, the largest organ of the body, has largely been neglected in nutritional and metabolic balance studies. This lucid review correlates observations which indicate that the skin may well be a major organ of excretion of certain minerals. Of particular significance is the finding that the integumental losses of iron may change our ideas of the iron requirement.

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