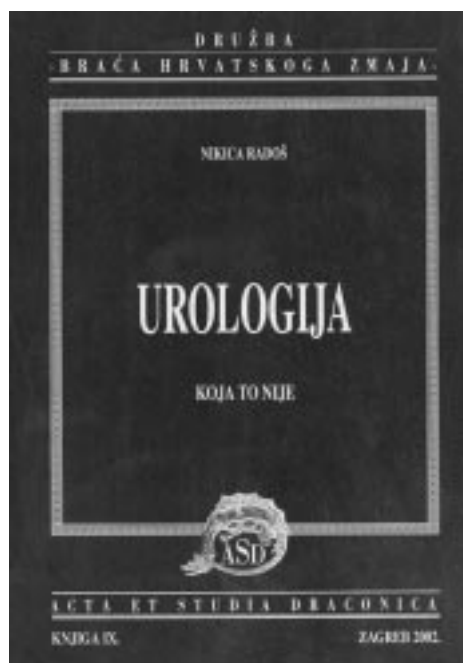


BOOK REVIEWS



UROLOGIJA KOJA TO NIJE (UROLOGY DENYING ITS NAME), by Nikica Radoš, BHZ Zagreb, 2002, 179 pages ISBN 953-6928-03-5

The last decades of the past millennium were characterized by the sudden inroad of technology into clinical medicine. The message of the text from the above title resists the dominant trend by drawing attention to thoughtful reflection and search for meaning as a necessary basis of every work, including clinical practice. The following review will reveal what the clinicians have said about this book.

The searcher for meaning and values does not follow the footsteps of either Prometheus or Gilgamesh. This fortunate man searches for the spiritual in the material. He is the urologist who denies his denomination. This is fortunate for the urologists who are what they claim to be because they are not so lucky. The fact that we did not recognize him is to our disadvantage and not his, and Leonis, Abudancis and Cleofa can peacefully sleep and dream because so long as the urologists who deny their name exist, their hospital will continue to be a garden into which the neighbors peer, re-

gardless of how strongly the wind called Levanter with all its connotations blows, as the author beautifully says.

Davor Trnski

I was a bad student of bad schools in the bad times, tells us the author of the text "Urology Denying Its Name". After you have read a text with the above title you will be forced to agree with the author's statement in its entirety. If you do not read the text you do not lose anything. The author of this book perhaps is an urologist but the content of the book certainly is not urology. It is fortunate that its title confirms that.

Anonymous

Over the years, I had on my night table a wonderful book entitled "The Treasure of the Latin Language" by Doroghy Z. Matica hrvatska, Zagreb, 1966. Every evening before going to sleep I stole some wisdom about the spiritual life from this book. Then I made a mistake - I lent the book to a friend and have never got it back. Now its place will be taken by the book "Urology Denying Its Name" by Rados N., BHZ, Zagreb, 2002, so that before going to sleep I can steal some wisdom about biological life from it.

Zdenko Vidaković

Visually pleasant to the eye, this book is a threat for the soul as its content is many-layered and can be read in various ways and on several levels. The surface level discusses serious subjects to the benefit of nonserious readers in a playful and pseudonaive way, while the text occasionally sounds like Leoncavallo's *Mattinata*. The underlying layer is permeated with Latin cultural heritage which, in the shadow of olive trees and vine, serves as an incentive to reflection and which excludes flippancy. In the third layer we find the sun-lit horizons beyond the fog-enveloped dilemmas from the time of our education. The fourth layer conceals the burning embers of the burnt-up Troy on which one may find superimposed the Byzantine-Ottoman messages which are alien to the author. Thus, the text covers the vast period of the understanding of biology from our forefathers to the science of the third millennium, converting the incomprehensible into the accessible while both the chaos and urology become comprehensible.

Krunoslav Tomić



RACIONALNA DIJAGNOSTIKA I LIJEČENJE ENDOKRINIH I METABOLIČKIH BOLESTI (RATIONAL DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINOLOGIC AND METABOLIC DISEASES), by Miljenko Solter and Milan Vrkljan, editors. Academy of Medical Sciences of Croatia, Department of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital, Zagreb, 2002

Chapters of this book have been written by a multidisciplinary team of our prominent scientists. The book is not a translation but is based on daily experience of our physicians and therefore a valuable contribution to the Croatian medicine as a whole. This second edition of the book has new editors and some new chapters (Goiter prophylaxis, Metabolic syndrome X, Surgery of the pituitary), while other chapters have been updated by the latest information in the field. Tables, graphic presentations and citations have been revised. In the book, emphasis is put on the rationalization of diagnostic procedures and treatment used in endocrinology, which is one of the main goals from both medical and economic viewpoints. Therefore, the book is an important contribution to the improved health care of endocrinologic patients.

The book is divided into several chapters. Chapter 1, Obesity, presents the endocrinologic and genetic aspects of overweight and obesity. Chapter 2, Endemic goiter in Croatia and iodine prophylaxis, describes the disease which is believed to have been present in the area for quite a long time, having in the past been characterized by a high prevalence

of short stature and/or low level of intelligence. The best preventive measure is iodine prophylaxis. At first, it was 10 mg KI/kg table salt, and since 1996 it has been increased to 15-25 KI/kg table salt. This chapter shows the impact of table salt iodine supplementation on the prevalence of endemic goiter in Croatia. The chapter on rational diagnosis and treatment of metabolic syndrome X describes the syndrome characteristics, measures of prevention, and treatment. Syndrome X refers to a cluster of risk factors that lead to the development of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases. The next chapter, Rational therapy of obesity, shows how to rationally treat one of the leading public health problems. The chapter entitled Dysfunction of parathyroid glands elaborates topics such as hyperparathyroidism and hypoparathyroidism, whereas the next chapter brings up-to-date information on the diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis. The next two chapters are dedicated to pituitary gland diseases (adenohypophyseal tumors and hypopituitarism) and current operative therapy for pituitary gland tumors (transsphenoid selective adenectomy, transcranial access to the sellar region tumors, endoscopic surgery of pituitary tumors). The chapter on endocrinologic aspect of chronic stress hypercortisolism presents the syndrome first described by H. Cushing in 1932. The causes of hypercortisolism as well as its rational diagnosis and management are discussed. The next chapter is dedicated to short stature, including treatment modalities. The chapter on thyroid diseases shows in detail how to choose appropriate diagnostic modalities based on clinical symptoms, and what treatment to use based on diagnostic test results. The next chapter on the rational approach to diabetes mellitus points to the worldwide spread of the disease, with special reference to rationalization in its diagnosis and management. Then there are two chapters on chronic diabetes complications and on hypoglycemia. The chapter on organic hyperinsulinism deals with the symptoms, diagnosis and therapy of hyperinsulinism. Current attitude to the rational diagnosis and therapy of hypercholesterolemia is a chapter dealing with the issue of hypercholesterolemia, one of the leading risk factors for atherosclerosis. Diagnostic methods and latest therapeutic modalities are presented. The next chapter describes endocrine causes of hypertension, which can quite often be etiologically treated. Then there are two chapters on hyperandrogenism and on infertility. The last chapter, Rational use of hormone tests, deals with rationalization in ordering these tests.

The book is a valuable contribution for all those professionally engaged in the treatment of endocrinologic patients. It brings up-to-date information on the diseases, latest diagnostic procedures and treatment protocols,

and will be of great help to all those dealing with this field of medicine. Being focused on the prevention and rationalization of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, the book is a valuable contribution for further improvement of patient health care and better utilization of health resources.

Tajana Zah



KLIMAKTERIJ I POSTMENOPAUZA
(*THE CLIMACTERIUM AND POSTMENOPAUSE*), by
Velimir Šimunić, Srećko Ciglar and Dinka Pavičić-Baldani
FotoSoft, Zagreb, 2002, 192 pages
ISBN 953-7064-00-X

The book represents a collection of invited lectures delivered at the Third Croatian Consensus on Hormone Replacement Therapy in Climacterium and Postmenopause, held in Poreč, March 15-17, 2002. The meeting gathered renowned experts of various specialties who discussed this specific field of medicine. All main topics related to hormone replacement therapy (HRT) are elaborated in the book, each paper being accompanied by a list of latest international literature citations.

Selected gerontologic public health indicators for Croatia are presented in the introductory section, clearly pointing to the need of defining the public health approach in planning and implementing the obligatory preventive minimum for elderly women in the primary health care network (S. Tomek-Roksandić and coworkers). Recent clinical concepts on the pathophysiology and endocrinologic alterations in climacterium and postmenopause are

mostly presented by numerous convenient tables, in which the processes taking place in the woman's body during major hormone oscillations and alterations are clearly explained (V. Šimunić and coworkers).

To whom and when should HRT be administered is a longstanding dilemma, which the international experts have recently tried to resolve by the American Heart Association declaration. In this lecture, the latest opinions in the field, i.e. indications and contraindications, candidates for longterm therapy, diseases that warrant caution, modes of HRT administration, etc., are briefly discussed (D. Pavičić-Baldani and coworkers).

A short but very well structured paper provides guidelines in the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis. The use of HRT for the prevention of osteoporosis should be initiated before the age of 50 and used for at least 10 years; the required dose of estrogen is lower than recommended before (I. Pentz-Vidović and coworkers). The incidence of ischemic cardiovascular disease is known to be lower in premenopausal women than in age-matched men; the cardioprotective effect has been attributed to the estrogen action on lipoproteins and vascular wall. The latest (and most important) concepts and studies are presented (V. Goldner).

The place of HRT in neurology is still being investigated, however, most recent studies do not appear to be as optimistic as expected. There are no randomized studies to clearly show HRT benefits in stroke prevention; studies have only demonstrated a decrease in the number of fatal strokes, however, recommendations for the use of HRT for this purpose cannot be based on such results, the more so as some studies report an increase in the number of thromboembolic complications. However, the role of HRT in the prevention of Alzheimer's disease is being investigated and some encouraging results have been reported (V. Demarin).

Recommending HRT to diabetic patients appears to be met with some resistance, although studies have shown the women with diabetes mellitus taking estrogen therapy to have a lower incidence of myocardial infarction after the menopause (I. Pavlić-Renar and coworkers).

There is still a controversy about HRT and its possible association with the development of ovarian carcinoma. A meta-analysis of 12 studies showed no association, however, one study attracted considerable interest in the scientific community by suggesting a possible association. The author of this contribution in the book thinks that such scientific data should be interpreted with more caution (A. Kurjak). Similarly, results of many studies of estrogen oncogenicity for breast cancer are controversial; therefore, results of the most recent international research

in the field are presented in the form of tables and graphs, for convenience (V. Šimunić). In contrast, epidemiologic data appear to point beyond doubt to the estrogen association with endometrium carcinoma, which is illustrated by data from the latest studies (H. Haller).

Data on the possibilities and role of ultrasonic follow-up of postmenopausal women are also presented (S. Kupešić and coworkers). The intention of the invited lecture entitled 'The role of family physician in HRT implementation' was to emphasize the need of team work. Women's counseling is of high importance not only for the introduction of HRT but also for its follow-up, and this is exactly where family physician plays a major role (R. Šimunović).

The purpose of this brief presentation of the contents of the Third Croatian Consensus on Hormone Replace-

ment Therapy in Climacterium and Postmenopause is to make the readers familiar with the issues elaborated in the book. The readers will certainly find a wealth of interesting and intriguing data that will help them in their daily routine, irrespective of their specialty, e.g., family physicians, internists, neurologists, gynecologists, and others. In the current world of medicine, the scientific approach overtly preferred in this book allows for making recommendations that physicians can offer their patients with certainty, knowing they are absolutely in line with highest international standards.

Therefore, this book is recommended to all those who want to pursue the evidence based medicine. And, this is exactly what is provided by the Third Croatian Consensus on Hormone Replacement Therapy in Climacterium and Postmenopause.

Vlasta Vuković

NEWS

3rd CONGRESS OF THE CROATIAN SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGISTS WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

Split, Croatia, June 5-8, 2002

The 3rd Congress of the Croatian Society of Radiologists with International Participation, organized by the Croatian Society of Radiologists and Clinical Institute of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Split University Hospital, was held in Split, Croatia, June 5-8, 2002, under the auspices of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Croatia, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Split – Dalmatia County and Split City Government. Professor Stipan Janković, M.D., Ph.D., head of the Clinical Institute of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Split University Hospital, acted as president of the Congress. During the Congress, 72 participants from 15 European countries and the USA presented their contributions. Results of the latest research and professional activities were presented by 22 invited lecturers, most of them the leading experts in European and American radiology. A total of 268 papers were registered in the sections of plenary lectures, poster presentations, and workshops (diagnosis of breast cancer and interventional procedures of the breast, and special workshop on interventional radiology). The papers covered all fields of diagnostic and interventional radiology. The professional and scientific Congress activities were enriched by the ceremony of celebration of the 100th anniversary of radiology in Split and 20th anniversary of the work of the Clinical Institute of Radiology, Split University School of Medicine, with commemorative photoexhibition entitled 'A hundred years of radiology in Split and twenty years of the Clinical Institute of Radiology, Split University Hospital' (throughout the Congress), occasional film entitled 'From Diocletian through magnetic resonance' presented at the Congress opening ceremony (on Split radiology during the past 100 years, with special reference to the activities and development of the Clinical Institute of Radiology, Split University Hospital), and presentation of the monograph 'Clinical Institute of Radiology, Split University Hospital, 1982 – 2002'. Also, a scientific exhibition entitled 'Illustrated history of angiog-

raphy 1896 – 1952', mounted by Professor Drago Novak, was organized during the Congress. Another, well attended exhibition 'Intimate exhibition of reliefs and sculptures by Croatian physician sculptors' was open June 5-15, 2002 in the premises of the Croatian Medical Association.

The extensive professional and scientific program of the Congress was accompanied by rich and varied social events. Welcome reception (Wednesday, June 5, 2002) was given in Diocletian Vaults, where the guests were addressed by Professor Slobodan Beroš, Mayor of Split, Professor Nada Bešenski, president of the Croatian Society of Radiologists, and Professor Stipan Janković, president of the Congress Organizing Committee. In the evening of the first Congress day, all Congress participants, accompanying persons and personnel of Clinical Institute of Radiology, Split University Hospital were invited to attend a gala concert in the Split National Theater. Before the concert, special Congress certificates of appreciation were awarded to the meritorious heads of the Split Department/Institute of Radiology, Head Doctor Borislav Parać, M.D., Head Doctor Domgoj Zoltner, M.D., and Professor Srđan Boschi, M.D., and other occasional certificates in recognition of their merits to individual professionals and institutions from both Croatia and abroad, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of radiology in Split and 20th anniversary of the Clinical Institute of Radiology, Split University Hospital. On the second day of the Congress, in the evening, gala dinner was offered for all Congress participants and accompanying persons at Marjan Hotel, with live music and amusement performed by Pero Panjković and his band. Between the delicious Dalmatian cuisine servings, the 'quiz show' prizes, best poster prizes (first, second and third), and prize for the best paper and presentation in the category of junior radiologists (up to 40 years of age) were awarded, the latter to M. Radoš, M.D., from the Rebro Institute of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Zagreb University Hospital Center.

On plenary sessions, each section (dedicated to specific topics) was opened by two to four 30-minute lectures delivered by invited speakers, followed by other participants' 8-minute presentations and 2-minute discussion.

The Congress was appropriately presented through mass media, with Congress president's interview in Slo-

bodna Dalmacija in the eve of the Congress, daily Congress reports, and several radio and TV interviews with renowned international experts.

On the last day of the Congress, after closing ceremony, president of the Congress organized a half-day cruise enriched with performance of the Diocletian folk song band for all invited lecturers, heads of radiology departments from Croatia and other Congress guests. During the cruise, the university textbook 'Physical basis and clinical aspects of medical diagnostics', edited by Professor Stipan Janković and Professor Davor Eterović from the Split University School of Medicine, was presented and briefly reviewed by the referees, Professor Andrija Hebrang and Professor Elizabeta Topić, and by the editors and authors of the book (from Split and Zagreb). Those participating in the cruise and attending this very special book presentation were delighted indeed.

Professor Mladen Boban, Dean, Split University School of Medicine; Dr. Dubravko Furlan, representative of the Croatian Medical Association; and Dr. Ante Rošin, representative of the Croatian Medical Chamber. These were followed by the address given by Petar Krolo, M.S., president of the Split City Council, and a very inspired address by Professor Branimir Lukšić, Split – Dalmatia County Head. Then, the Congress was addressed and opened by Assist. Prof. Nikica Gabrić, on behalf of the government of the Republic of Croatia and Croatian Institute of Health Insurance.

Special addresses to the Congress were given by Professor Faruk Dalagija, president of the Society of Radiologists of Bosnia & Herzegovina, and Professor Nicholas Gourtsoyannis, president of the European Congress of Radiologists. The Congress was financially supported by a number of sponsors, special mention being due to Split



At the opening ceremony in the Marjan Hotel Congress Hall, the Split Physicians Singers male choir sang the Croatian national anthem, Our Beautiful Homeland, and several popular tunes. The occasional film entitled 'From Diocletian through magnetic resonance' introduced all those present in the beauties of the host city and development of radiology in Split, from its beginning some 100 years ago through the present. Then the Congress participants were addressed by Professor Nada Bešenski, president of the Croatian Society of Radiologists; Professor Stipan Janković, president of the Congress; Professor Dinko Mirić, Director of the Split University Hospital; Pro-

– Dalmatia County, City of Split, Siemens – Croatia as principal sponsor, and Shimadzu – Zagreb Branch as special sponsor. We are very grateful to all of them, because they had allowed for the Congress to be properly organized and successfully performed. The valuable participation of the invited lecturers from abroad (all those invited had accepted invitation and attended the Congress!), who presented the latest results of their professional and scientific research is highly appreciated, as it was a precious experience for our young colleagues, Congress participants.

I take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to publisher of the journal *Acta clinica Croatica*, official Con-

gress journal, and especially to its editor, Professor Vida Demarin, and technical editor, Tanja Sušec, B.A., who have enabled the integral and high quality contributions presented at the Congress to appear in this publication.

Also, appreciation is due to members of the Managing Board of the Croatian Society of Radiologists for their valuable assistance in the form of useful advice on Congress organization, preparation of casuistics for the 'quiz show', contacts with invited lecturers, and overall support to the Congress president; then, to all my dear colleagues, members of the Congress Organizing Committee, especially to Dr. Tado Tadić, who had invested enormous efforts and great informatics expertise in the Congress organization. A very rich exhibition of medical equipment, accessories and materials used in radiology was open throughout the Congress. Also, the European Congress of Radiologists had a booth at the Congress, where they presented informative material on the forthcoming 13th Congress of the European Society of Radiologists to be held in Vienna, March 7-11, 2003.

Numerous Congress participants evaluated the Congress as the most successful Croatian radiologic congress to date according to the number of active participants and professional – scientific contributions, their quality and modern presentation (mostly by LCD projector); complete e-mail communication with Congress participants; great number of excellent invited lecturers; introduction of 'quiz show' awards, poster awards, and junior radiologist prize. The rich social program of the Congress as well as the post-Congress cruise and specific 'onboard' book presentation received high appraisal.

Stipan Janković

1st CONGRESS OF THE CROATIAN SOCIETY FOR NEUROVASCULAR DISORDERS, CROATIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, AND 2ND CONGRESS OF THE CROATIAN SOCIETY FOR STROKE PREVENTION

Osijek, Croatia, October 16-19, 2002

The 1st Congress of the Croatian Society for Neurovascular Disorders, Croatian Medical Association, and 2nd Congress of the Croatian Society for Stroke Prevention were held in Osijek, October 16-19, 2002, aiming to present the latest achievements in the epidemiology, prevention, diagnosis, management and rehabilitation of stroke.

The congresses were organized by the Croatian Society for Neurovascular Disorders of the Croatian Medical Association; Croatian Society for Stroke Prevention; Academy of Medical Sciences of Croatia; University Department of Neurology, Osijek University Hospital; and Chair of Neurology and Neuropathology, School of Medicine, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University from Osijek.

The Osijek City government and Professor Zlatko Kramarić, Osijek Mayor, accepted to grant auspices to the meeting, thus exhibiting high sensitivity and understanding for the field of cerebrovascular disorders.

The congresses were attended by more than 300 participants from various fields of medicine and health care: neurologists, internists and cardiologists, neurosurgeons, vascular surgeons, physiatrists, general practitioners, physiotherapists, speech pathologists, nurses, and others dealing with stroke patients.

On opening ceremony, Congress participants were addressed by Professor Vida Demarin, head of the University Department of Neurology, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital, and president of the Croatian Society for Neurovascular Disorders of the Croatian Medical Association and Croatian Society for Stroke Prevention. Addresses to the Congress participants were also given by Ružica Milošević from the County Government Department of Health and Social Care, on behalf of the Osijek – Baranya County; Antun Ignac on behalf of the Osijek Municipal Government; Assist. Prof. Aleksandar Včev, director of the Osijek University Hospital; and Professor Antun Tucak, dean of the Osijek School of Medicine on behalf of the



Fig. 1. Professor Vida Demarin opening the Congress

School of Medicine, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University from Osijek. Welcome address was also given by Major-General Slavko Barić, commander of the Croatian Army Second Military District, on behalf of the Second Military District Command, who enabled the meetings to be held at the Croatian Army Hall in Osijek.

The main topics of the Congress included the major aspects of stroke problems. In main topic 1, Epidemiology of stroke, the epidemiology and activities of the World Federation of Neurology study group in the organization of stroke treatment and prevention were presented. Main topic 2, Pathophysiology of atherosclerosis and risk factors for stroke, included contributions on the inflammatory aspect of atherosclerosis, arterial hypertension, and atrial fibrillation as risk factors for stroke, stroke association with

Congress was closed by a lecture on epidemiologic and economic parameters of stroke in Croatia. At the end of each main topic, Congress participants had an opportunity to take part in respective discussion.

The best posters were awarded poster prize on the last day of the Congress. According to the Congress participants' vote, the best poster presentation was (poster #):

1) *Buljan K, Hlavati M. Našice General County Hospital, Našice:*

Epidemiology of stroke – hospitalized patients at Našice General County Hospital 1997 – 2001.

The following posters were proclaimed most successful according to the evaluation by poster section moderators:



Fig. 2. Presidency of the Congress

diabetes mellitus, and cigarette smoking and stress as risk factors for stroke. Prevention approaches and role of mass media in the prevention of stroke, antioxidants and dietary habits in the prevention of cerebrovascular lesions, and physical activity in stroke prevention were discussed in main topic 3, Prevention of stroke. Main topic 4, Diagnosis of stroke, included classification and clinical picture of stroke, neuroimaging methods in the diagnosis of stroke, and role of ultrasound in the diagnosis and prevention of stroke. Main topic 5, Stroke therapy, covered acute therapy, neurosurgical treatment of spontaneous cerebral hemorrhages, anticoagulant therapy in the prevention and management of stroke, and vascular surgical procedures in stroke prevention. In the last main topic 6, Stroke rehabilitation, patient rehabilitation, neuropsychologic evaluation of cognitive functions after stroke, speech rehabilitation, quality of life and rehabilitation in community of stroke patients were discussed. The last main topic of the

14) *Kralj M, Marjanović K, Soldo-Butković S, Boričić-Maras L, Mirošević T. Beli Manastir Health Center, Beli Manastir; Osijek University Hospital, School of Medicine, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University, Osijek:*

Survey of patients with clinical picture of cerebrovascular disease examined at the Beli Manastir Health Center Emergency Unit.

16) *Kapidžić A, Kovačević L, Sinanović O. University Department of Neurology, Tuzla University Clinical Center, School of Medicine, University of Tuzla, Tuzla, Bosnia & Herzegovina:*

Prevalence of particular zones of cerebral ischemia in patients with post-stroke epileptic seizures.

22) *Kesić MJ, Lovrenčić-Huzjan A, Zavoreo-Husta I, Demarin V. University Department of Neurology, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital, Reference Center for Neurovascular Disorders Ministry of Health of Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia:*

The role of three-dimensional ultrasound in the evaluation of plaque ulceration.

40) *Vladić M, Kadojić D, Čandrlić M, Barkić J, Filaković P, Grubišić-Bilić S. University Departments of Neurology and of Psychiatry, Osijek University Hospital, Private Practice in Psychiatry, Osijek, Croatia:*

Prevalence and characteristics of emotional disturbances in ischemic stroke patients.

At the end of the Congress, Prof. Vida Demarin, president of the Croatian Society for Stroke Prevention and of the Croatian Society of Neurovascular Disorders, Croatian Medical Association, formulated Congress conclusions as follows:

1. Model proposal for compulsory reporting on all stroke patients.
2. Large-scale spread of the concept of stroke as an emergency condition requiring emergency admission, diagnostic procedures and therapy at properly equipped institutions.
3. Organizing a network of stroke units in all hospitals in Croatia.
4. Initiative for registration of the recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA) for the treatment of ischemic stroke.
5. Computer connection of all neurology departments

and university departments into the network – Telestroke.

6. Designing and implementation of the programs of primary and secondary stroke prevention at the national and local community levels.
7. Consistent implementation of recommendations for the management of stroke patients.
8. Improvement of both early and late rehabilitation of stroke patients.

The Expert Group of the Croatian Society of Neurovascular Disorders, Croatian Medical Association and Croatian Society for Stroke Prevention have elaborated Recommendations for the management of stroke patients, which have also been officially issued by the expert team of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia. The need of full understanding and consistent implementation of these recommendations was emphasized again, as the same has become daily practice in other countries with well developed neurologic service.

The extensive working part of the meeting was accompanied by a rich social program, including welcome cocktail, attending Baron Trenk operetta at Osijek National Theater, a trip to Vukovar and Ilok, and gala dinner on the last Congress evening.

Marina Roje-Bedeković



Fig. 3. Participants of the Congress

**A STREET IN THE TOWN LORETO
APRUTINO, ABRUZZI PROVINCE, ITALY,
NAMED AFTER
PROFESSOR VLADIMIR HUDOLIN**

On Saturday, October 26, 2002, a ceremony was held in Loreto Aprutino, a town near Pescara in the Abruzzi Province, Italy, opened by a commemorative meeting dedicated to Professor Vladimir Hudolin in the Chiola Castle from the 9th century in the old part of the town, on the foothills of Gran Sasso, the highest peak of the Apennines. The 90-minute meeting was, among others, attended by president of the Association of Italian AA Clubs, mayor of Loreto Aprutino, representative of the Abruzzi Province, Archbishop of Pescara, ambassador of the Republic of Croatia to Italy, and Dr. Višnja Hudolin, the late Professor Hudolin's wife.

After the commemorative meeting, the participants went to the new part of the town, where choir performance of the anthems of the Republic of Croatia and Republic of Italy was followed by occasional program, whereby the participants attended opening ceremony of a street named after Vladimir Hudolin (Via Vladimir Hudolin).

The initiative for naming a street after Prof. Vladimir Hudolin was first launched some three years ago at the local AA Club, however, a person can be honored by naming a street only 5 years after the person's death. That is why it was only now that a street in Loreto Aprutino could be named after Vladimir Hudolin.

This is the fourth great recognition awarded to Prof. Vladimir Hudolin in Italy: in his lifetime, he was conferred the freedom of the town San Daniele del Friuli in the Fri-

uli-Venezia Giulia Province; a congress center in the Rodi Garganico resort in Apulia Province was named after Vladimir Hudolin 4 years ago; and honorary medal of the City of Torino was awarded to Prof. Vladimir Hudolin postmortem, two years ago.

It is well known that Professor Vladimir Hudolin initiated cooperation with his Italian colleagues and started organizing AA clubs all over Italy. These recognitions reflect deep appreciation and gratitude of Italian citizens for his ingenious idea of the establishment, organization and maintenance of AA clubs. It has not remained confined solely to Croatia and Italy but has over the last decades been spread all over the world, so that AA clubs organized on Hudolin's model are found in Croatia, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Byelorussia, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, India, New Zealand, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Nicaragua. A glimpse at the list of countries with AA clubs organized on Hudolin's model illustrates the magnitude and brilliance of his ideas.

Editors of the journal *Acta clinica Croatica* have a pleasure to add to these impressive facts that Professor Vladimir Hudolin was one of the founders of the journal, its first issue having appeared as early as 1962 under the name *Anali Bolnice "Dr. M. Stojanović"*, changing the name to *Anali Kliničke bolnice "Dr. M. Stojanović"* ten years later, and to *Acta clinica Croatica* in 1994.

We are all very proud for Professor Vladimir Hudolin, one of the founder of our journal, to have been awarded another postmortem recognition.

Zlatko Trkanjec



HISTORICAL REVIEW

Professor Hugo Botteri, M.D., one of the most prominent physicians of the Croatian medicine, moved from the Šibenik Hospital to our Hospital eighty years ago, and headed Department of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of the Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital from 1922 till 1934. It was also one of the most prolific periods in his professional career, during which he published his most important papers on echinococcosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, pulmonary diseases, and other issues. Most of his papers appeared in the highly esteemed international periodicals of the time, e.g., Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle Medizin, etc. In 1940, Professor Botteri published the first Croatian textbook in internal medicine, which was in use as a standard textbook in internal medicine up to the 1970s.

The overall professional opus of Professor Botteri, his life and work, have been excellently portrayed by Profes-

sor Zdenko Radošević in *Liječnički vjesnik*¹, concluding the paper with the following concise conclusions about Professor Botteri's personality:

- that he worked as a physician very successfully and honorably, for a long period of time;
- that he was one of the creators of the Croatian internal medicine;
- that he had acquired due recognition for his scientific achievements also beyond the borders; and
- that he deserved permanent recognition as a teacher, having published the first Croatian textbook in internal medicine.

Reference

1. *Liječnički vjesnik* 1964;86:219-22.

Tanja Sušec



Photo: Tomislav Beus

INTERNET GUIDANCE

In the last issue of the journal, we cited two excellent web sites from Great Britain, which are not only intended for physicians but also for lay persons, i.e. patients and all those taking care of their own health. Now, it is our pleasure to present Croatian web sites dedicated to health. So, the periodical VID I brings the results of its international contest for web sites dedicated to health. The first place is occupied by the health portal of Pliva Inc., selected among 87 sites on health, and it runs as follows:

www.plivazdravlje.hr

Among other web sites, we propose the site of the Center for Prevention and Giving-up Smoking, opened this year by Andrija Štampar School of Public Health:

www.snz.hr/nepusenje

Tanja Sušec

REMEMBER, OUR WEB ADDRESS IS:

<http://www.acta-clinica.kbsm.hr>

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INSTRUCTION TO AUTHORS

Acta clinica Croatica publishes original scientific papers, preliminary scientific papers, reviews, professional papers, and conference papers, reviews and reports from congresses and symposia, book reviews and letters to editor, unless they have previously been published in other journal or books.

All manuscripts should be written in English.

Manuscripts should be limited to a maximum of 20 pages (including annexes). Too long papers are not accepted, unless ordered, and they will be returned to the authors.

Priority in publishing is given to original scientific papers from the field of clinical medicine, especially those dealing in an interdisciplinary way with medical problems met in hospital work.

Instructions to authors are in accordance with the text – *International Committee of Medical Journal Editors*. Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. *N Engl J Med* 1997; 336:309-15.

1. Text

Manuscripts, including all supplements, should be submitted in triplicate. They should be typed double-spaced throughout on one side only on foolscap paper with a 4 cm margin on the left side.

The title of the paper should be concise and clear, typed on a separate sheet of paper, with first and last name of the author and underneath full name of the institution from which the work originated. The full name of the author to whom communications and requests for reprints should be sent should be typed at the bottom.

The author should also suggest a short title of the paper of up to 40 characters to be printed as the current title on the pages on which the paper is published.

– An abstract of maximum 200 words should be typed double spaced on a separate page. The abstract should be substantive rather than purely descriptive and should contain all essential facts presented in the paper: short and concise description of the problems involved; the purpose of the paper, the methods used, essential results (with specific, if possible, numerical data), and basic conclusions.

– On the paper with the Croatian or English abstracts 2-5 key words essential for quick identification and classification of the paper's content should be written under the abstract. The key words must be in accordance with subject heading in *Index Medicus*.

The paper should be divided into the following sections: Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusions.

– The introductory part of the paper should give a short and clear review of the problems involved and purpose of the work. A short reference should be made to other papers directly connected with the problem dealt with in the paper.

– The methods used in the work should be briefly described but in sufficient detail to enable readers to repeat the work described. Papers directly associated with the problems discussed should be briefly mentioned. Methods already reported in the literature should not be described and only references should be cited. Drugs should be referred to by their generic names.

– Results should be presented clearly and concisely. Their significance should be statistically analyzed, using SI units.

– Discussion and Conclusions. The purpose of discussion is to interpret the results obtained and compare them with major relevant findings from which clear conclusions can be arrived at.

2. Tables and figures

– If the paper contains tables and figures, they should be typed on a separate sheet of paper. Tables should be intelligible, without abbreviations, except for standard units of measurement. Vertical title col-

umns should be avoided in tables. The place of tables and figures in the manuscript should be indicated by pencil.

– Photographs enclosed should be on glossy black and white paper or on tracing-paper. On the back of the photographs their number and title of paper should be marked in pencil together with an arrow pointing to the top.

– Drawings should be made in Indian ink on white or tracing paper. Characters and signs should be clear and of the same size. Photocopies of tables, figures and drawings are not accepted.

3. References

References are written on a separate sheet of paper and are numbered consecutively in the order in which they appear in the text (the first reference in the paper has number 1).

References are cited in the following way:

Papers in journals

In the list of references all authors should be quoted and et al can be used in the text only

Hajnjić TF, Barić I. Gammaglobulin in therapy of autoimmune haemolytic anaemia. *Acta clin Croat* 1991;30:131-7.

Journal supplements

Lundstrom I, Nylander C. An electrostatic approach to membrane bound receptors. *Period Biol* 1983; 85 (Suppl 2):53-60.

Journals marked by number

Seaman WB. The case of the pancreatic pseudocyst. *Hosp Pract* 1981;16(Sep):24-5.

Books and monographs

Personal author or authors

Eisen HN. Immunology: an introduction to molecular and cellular principles of the immune response. 5th ed. New York: Harper and Row, 1974:406.

Editor

Dausset J, Colombani J, eds. Histocompatibility testing 1972. Copenhagen: Munksgaard, 1973:12-8.

Chapter in book

Weinstein L, Swartz MN. Pathogenic properties of invading microorganisms. In: Sodeman WA Jr, Sodeman WA, eds. Pathogenic physiology: mechanism of disease. Philadelphia: WB Saunders, 1974:457-72.

Collection of works (Proceedings)

Dupont B. Bone marrow transplantation in severe combined with an unrelated MLC: compatible donor. In: White HJ, Smith R, eds. Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the International Society for Experimental Haematology Houston: International Society for Experimental Haematology, 1974:44-6.

Abbreviations of journal should conform to those used in *Index Medicus*.

Together with the manuscript, a statement by the author should be enclosed certifying that none of the material in the manuscript has been published previously and none of this material is currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. In an accompanying letter, the first author should confirm that the manuscript has been seen and approved by all other authors. Written permission from the publisher and author to reproduce any previously published figures and/or tables should be included.

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Author using a personal computer in preparing the manuscript are requested to send the diskette, with the program used indicated.

The authors will receive 20 free reprints of the paper published.