modern means of production and women of childbearing age make a major contribution to the agricultural labour force.

Early this century a system of a "lying-in village" was introduced, where women live with a female relative during the last weeks of pregnancy. Here they have no agricultural duties and only the lightest of domestic chores. Even firewood is provided. Food is brought mainly by the family and a small supplement of rice with palm oil is given out by the medical service. This system is well accepted and about 30% of pregnant women, particularly those from far-away villages, come to the lying-in village without any encouragement.

Birth records (June 1978 to May 1979) show a strikingly lower stillbirth rate in women who used the lying-in village (1.9%) than in those who did not (4.2%)—a significant difference ($\chi^2=5.8$, $P<0.05$). The standard of antenatal care for both groups was similar. Antimalarial prophylaxis (25 mg pyrimethamine every fortnight) was administered to women in both groups who attended antenatal clinics. Iron and folic acid tablets were given in cases of clinical anaemia.

We appreciate that these results do not fully substantiate Dr Briend's assertion that rest in itself improves nutrition during fetal life. The sampling in our study may have been biased by some unknown factors and further observations may be needed. Factors other than improved placental perfusion may have contributed towards the difference in the stillbirth rate. For example, the nutritional state of the women using the lying-in village may have been improved by the reduction in their energy expenditure. We do not know if reduced sexual contacts during the last few weeks of pregnancy might have an effect on the risk of infection of the amniotic fluid.

However, our data support Dr Briend's suggestion that rest at the end of pregnancy could be an important measure in reducing perinatal mortality in developing countries and merits further investigation. If villagers themselves were to adopt this arrangement for women during the last weeks of pregnancy, it could constitute a cheap and beneficial public health measure.

J P MANSHANDE

Hôpital de Kalima,
Kalima, Kivu,
Zaire

Nutritional deficiencies in schoolchildren

SIR,—Recent surveys in the West Country confirm the deficiencies recorded by Professor A E Bender (22 September, p 732), but in them I have found other important deficiencies. Modern nutrition knowledge has as yet not influenced the food provided for schoolchildren.

Inspecting school meals with catering officers, I found that dietary fibre is obviously deficient, as white flour, white bread, excessive sugar, and "sloppy" sweet puddings are almost universally provided and eaten.

There is little folic acid or vitamin C in most school meals. In a school visited last week, potatoes were available only as chips, brought into the school in plastic bags, prepared and "blanched" a day or more previously by a "wholesaler." In another school cabbages were four days old, cooked for half an hour, and eaten two hours later. With 500 meals, where a

choice was given, 12 salads and eight oranges were available. Vitamins of the B group were also obviously low or absent.

In a recent publication¹ evidence is presented of widespread nutritional deficiencies, especially in hospital patients and in institutions. Surveys at St Thomas's Hospital² show that the million or so children receiving free school meals, mainly in classes IV and V, are significantly shorter than other children and "of lower nutritional status," and that withdrawal of school meals "might well prejudice their future development."

Before any decision is taken on school meals, I suggest that a detailed analysis should be made of the nutrient content of a random sample of school meals, with blood analyses of the levels of vitamin C and the B group vitamins in children eating the meals.

GEOFFREY TAYLOR

Ilminster, Somerset TA19 0PW

¹ Taylor, T G (editor), *The Importance of Vitamins to Human Health*. Lancaster, MTP Press, 1979.

² Rona, R J, Chinn, S, and Smith, A M, *Lancet*, 1979, 2, 534.

Aetiology of appendicitis

SIR,—I am a very busy doctor working (until recently single-handed) in a 120-bed general hospital. It is situated in one of the most rural areas of Nigeria, and I have only just seen the reply from Drs A R P Walker and I Segal (19 May, p 1352) to the letter by Mr F T de Dombal and Dr A H Hedley (24 March, p 820).

Having been working for 29 years in the area I find Mr D P Burkitt's assertion and the comments on it very interesting (3 March, p 620). In my first 10 years here any appendicectomy I performed was because I found the appendix in a sliding hernia, which is common in the area. In the same period I had two cases of appendix abscess. But in the last five years appendicitis and ruptured appendix have become the most common cause of emergency operation in this hospital, which serves an area with a population of 98 000. I see an average of 2000–3000 children under 18 years a month—last month 3815. Schoolchildren, college students, and student nurses form the bulk of the patients seen. Some for various reasons refuse operations or promise to go for their parents, disappear into the villages, and are lost to me. But the figures for those coming to surgery in the last five years are: 1975–5; 1976–9; 1977–11; 1978–13; 1979 (eight months)—7.

Thirty years ago the population consisted of simple natives on subsistence agriculture. Unable to afford protein, their food consisted of carbohydrates—yams, cassava, and cocoyam, all making heavy meals rich in roughage. Years back, all a schoolchild had for breakfast before going to school was a roasted yam but today as he runs along he is tearing at a refined loaf of bread. For student nurses Pepsodent and Maclean toothpaste have replaced the ever-ready gum and tooth-hardening chewing sticks just as Quaker Oats and a glass of milk have replaced the roasted yam at breakfast. In increasing incidence dental caries, dyschezia, haemorrhoids, and many colonic disorders of the colon are running neck and neck with appendicitis.

XTO G OKOJIE

Zuma Memorial Hospital,
Irrua, Bendel,
Nigeria

Is appendicitis familial?

SIR,—Dr N Andersson and his colleagues (22 September, p 697) report a strong family history of appendicectomy in the relatives of children undergoing this operation. As part of a larger study of psychosocial variables and appendicectomy in adults aged between 17 and 30 years, I have asked the same question.

A preliminary analysis reveals that, of 55 subjects with histologically proved appendicitis, 28 had a history of appendicectomy in a first-degree relative. This compares with 13 out of a control group of 50 randomly selected from the community (after exclusion of four people who had themselves had appendicitis). In the case of affected siblings, 15 of the 55 in the appendicectomy group and three of the 50 in the control group had such a history. Both differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance ($P<0.01$). On two occasions I have discovered at a follow-up interview that a brother of my subject was undergoing appendicectomy almost exactly one year after the index operation. I have also found a strong family history in those whose appendix was found to be normal.

Further analysis, when my data are complete, will search for any relationship between histological diagnosis, family history, and any other variables (such as age and sex) that will help in the interpretation of these findings.

F H CREED

London Hospital Medical College,
London E1 2AD

Treatment of adder bites

SIR,—A small number of cases of adder bite occur every year in this country. The mortality is low but the morbidity quite considerable.^{1 2} Despite the availability of highly refined Zagreb antivenom and an excellent review article,² standard guidelines in many casualty departments and poison centres and in the current *British National Formulary* repeat the misleading statement "the bite is less dangerous than the antiserum." The following recent case illustrates the danger of continuing this policy.

On 29 July a 14-year-old boy picked up an adder, mistaking it for a grass snake, and was bitten on the right wrist. His sister immediately applied a tourniquet and he was brought to the accident and emergency department of this hospital, arriving about 45 minutes after the bite. On arrival he appeared generally well, though he had vomited once before arrival. His right forearm and hand were swollen, blue, and cold. Because of the standard instructions he was not given antivenom but was treated with tetanus toxoid, hydrocortisone, and chlorpheniramide and was admitted for observation.

The boy remained well for the next 36 hours, although the oedema extended to involve his upper arm. During the early hours of 31 July he vomited twice, developed a tachycardia, and became hypotensive. Investigations showed a blood urea concentration of 19.5 mmol/l (117.5 mg/100 ml), creatinine phosphokinase 930 IU/l, white blood cells $17.4 \times 10^9/l$. Although his oral fluid intake had been satisfactory until this time it was felt that he had lost a considerable amount of fluid into the tissues with consequent dehydration, and intravenous saline was started—with some improvement, though he remained ill. At this stage I consulted Dr H A Reid of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, who advised giving antivenom, the rationale being that venom can be released gradually into the systemic circulation and produce relatively late toxic effects. The antivenom was certainly well tolerated and the patient's