

**AIDS, OTHER IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISORDERS, AND THE
LYMPHATIC SYSTEM: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS,
AND IMMUNOTHERAPY, XIIth International Congress of
Lymphology, Tokyo Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
August 30, 1989**

Introductory Remarks

This second in a series of International Society of Lymphology symposia on AIDS and the lymphatic system (see First Symposium, *Lymphology* 21:1-87, 1988) again focuses on the alterations in the blood-lymph circulatory loop and its components--lymphatic channels, nodes, lymph, and lymphocytes--in the development and course of this profound and perplexing disorder. This year's symposium theme was selected because, in a real sense, the expression "AIDS" is a misnomer. *The* acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is actually just one among many known and yet to be discovered "acquired" (as opposed to primary or genetic) immunodeficiency states. Furthermore, in light of the spectrum and evolution of immunologic findings, even the "immunodeficiency" part of the syndrome designation, which might be more appropriately termed "immune dysregulation," suggests that we may be dealing with misnomers within misnomers. The panelists have been chosen not only for the breadth and length of their pioneering expertise in a wide variety of related and seemingly unrelated areas, but also for a willingness to explore their ignorance and uncertainty about current concepts of the pathogenesis, evaluation, and clinical management of AIDS. Since we are beginning with unanswered questions and ending with still more, this symposium will continue at the XIIIth International Congress of Lymphology in Paris, September 29-October 5, 1991.

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Secretary-General, ISL
Moderator

Toshikazu Shirai, M.D.
Co-Moderator

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