

# Editorial

## THREPSOLOGY

Threpsology, the study of nutrition and parenting, historically pertains to growth and development of small children but the notion equally applies to the state of health of medical periodicals. Scientific journals like infants require careful nurturing and nourishment to survive and ultimately thrive, and both depend largely on the love of sires and guardians. By now, most of the readership has received the "new" LYMPHOLOGY, and based on early returns, our discipline's marasmus has been averted and the "baby" shows a spurt in well-being.

To make the journal more attractive while recognizing the inherent difficulties for those studying and communicating in languages other than English, LYMPHOLOGY'S "mother tongue", the Editorial Board has opted without charge to rework accepted manuscripts as necessary to enhance the readability of published articles. Where interpretation of meaning is ambiguous or vague and major reorganization necessary, the Editors plan to transmit the reworked version back to the authors for final approval. In conjunction with modern computing techniques, this policy allows more rapid publication of accepted articles (subject of course to journal page limitations) and fewer typographical errors thereby obviating the need for formal galley proofs. These computerization advances sharply lower expenditures and assure both authors and subscribers a first-rate, attractive, timely and genuinely international periodical.

With this editorial commitment, we now focus on soliciting "clinical" articles to complement excellent anatomic and physiologic papers detailing the inner workings of the lymphatic system. It goes without saying, however, that no clear boundary exists between "basic" and "clinical" science as fundamental experimentation and every day empiricism both contribute to defining and understanding disease processes and treatment. Moreover, we certainly do not mean to belittle nor intend to discourage basic

anatomic, molecular, physiologic, immunologic or biochemical insights into lymphological disorders. Indeed, in this issue, Grogan and his colleagues present an intricate topographic analysis of splenic cell trafficking using histochemical staining with a variety of monoclonal antibodies. Such incisive anatomic delineation of lymphoid elements, their neighborhoods, and "gangs" outlining immunoreactivity in the germinal center, periarteriolar lymphoid sheath, marginal zone, red pulp and the sinusal endothelium provides structural insight not only into normal and neoplastic intrasplenic architecture but also the battlefield against blood-borne infection. Similarly, the basic biochemical delineation of prostaglandin-thromboxane kinetics in human lymphatics by Sinzinger et al and the functional description of intraluminal valves in tiny lymph channels by Daroczy bear directly on the contractility of lymphatics and the propulsion of lymph, phenomena key to all clinical conditions characterized by tissue swelling. On the other hand, the founding fathers of the International Society of Lymphology, who gave "birth" to the journal were physicians and clinical investigators from widely divergent disciplines. Accordingly, it is only proper that the offspring remember, reflect on, and honor their heritage and that LYMPHOLOGY'S bill-of-fare both feeds and whets the appetite while it nourishes and stretches the mind. Surveys, reviews, historical vignettes, diagnostic imaging, operative innovations, immunopathology related to lymphoma, lymphedema, carcinomatosis, infection, fibrosis, transplantation and the special group of disorders related to accumulation of chyle are particularly welcomed. In this way, we hope to offer a more balanced lymphologic diet not only as food for thought but also for better threpsis as the journal grows and thrives.

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