

not on the regimen the incidence of graft arteriosclerosis at 1, 2, 3, and 4 years was 36%, 56%, 83%, and 90%, respectively. In 40 recipients maintained on the regimen comparable figures were 5%, 16%, 31%, and 39%, which was statistically significant. The Stanford experience suggests that the incidence of arteriosclerosis in the human cardiac allograft can be reduced to acceptable levels by anti-thrombotic therapy and control of plasma lipid levels. It was mentioned during the discussion that in spite of results from Australian groups on the non-beneficial effect of antithrombotic

therapy, therapy might have some beneficial effect also in renal transplantation, particularly as far as coronary artery disease is concerned. It was also mentioned that instead of warfarin, Aspirin, could be used.

H. Zincke, M.D.  
Department of Urology and Section of  
Transplantation Surgery Mayo Clinic  
Rochester, MN 55901  
U. S. A.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

May 1977 Belgrade	5th Congress of the Jugoslavian Urological Association	Information: Prof. Dr. S. Petkovic Uroloska Klinika Generala Zranova 51 Belgrade, Jugoslavia
September 25-30, 1977 Buenos Aires	XIV. Congress of the American Association of Urology	Information: Dr. Juan Ghirlanda Secretario General Callao 1720 - 7 <sup>o</sup> "B" 1024 - Buenos Aires República Argentina
October 27-29, 1977 Valencia	3rd International Congress of Cyrosurgery	Information: Prof. Dr. Tramoyeres Colegio de Médicos Isabel La Católica 8 Valencia, Spain