

Issues and Updates

Cryer To Receive Banting Medal

Philip E. Cryer, MD, editor of *Diabetes* and soon-to-be vice president of the American Diabetes Association, will be awarded the Banting Medal for Scientific Achievement at the Association's 54th Annual Meeting and Scientific Sessions in New Orleans in June. The award recognizes significant, long-term contributions to the understanding, treatment, or prevention of diabetes.

"Dr. Cryer has been the model of a superb clinical investigator in diabetes," says James R. Gavin III, MD, PhD, president of the American Diabetes Association. "The clinical investigator, more often than not, is responsible for pulling together a cohesive series of observations that help to illuminate a complex biological response or mechanism," says Dr. Gavin, "and the clinical investigator will have contributed a body of work that is consistent with the complexity of the clinical problem."

"Dr. Cryer has investigated important clinical questions related to the regulation of glucose homeostasis in diabetes and provided fundamental insights into hypoglycemia and all of its associated metabolic and neurological consequences," Dr. Gavin adds.

A professor of medicine at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis and director of the school's Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Metabolism and its General Clinical Research Center, Dr. Cryer has been involved in clinical diabetes research for more than two decades.



Dr. Philip E. Cryer.

In the early 1970s, Dr. Cryer was studying epinephrine, the hormone of the adrenal medullae that, among other effects, helps the liver release glucose and inhibits the release of insulin. Dr. Cryer and his colleagues refined a method to measure epinephrine in plasma and, in the mid 1970s, applied that method to the study of several conditions, including hypoglycemia.

Dr. Cryer first examined the normal mechanisms that prevent or correct hypoglycemia, known as glucose counterregulation, in healthy people. His findings on the physiology of glucose counterregulation became fundamental to his later work on the pathophysiology of glucose counterregulation.

"You cannot understand the clinical scenario of pathophysiology until you know the physiology," he says. "So that was an important step early on."

Once he and his colleagues figured out the physiology of glucose counterregulation, they applied those findings in studying the pathophysiology of glucose counterregulation in people with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). These studies led to studies examining the relevance of that pathophysiology to clinical hypoglycemia.

"The ability of people with diabetes to defend against developing hypoglycemia is severely compromised," says Dr. Cryer. Therefore, he has been trying to show how the basic features of defective glucose counterregulation can be applied to clinical iatrogenic hypoglycemia.

Dr. Cryer is currently testing a series of hypotheses related to an overall hypothesis concerning hypoglycemia-associated autonomic failure. "This broad hypothesis could explain some of the clinical syndromes that occur in patients with IDDM, including defective glucose counterregulation and hypoglycemia unawareness," he explains.

An exciting development in this area, Dr. Cryer says, is the discovery that hypoglycemia unawareness appears to be reversible. He had assumed, as had most others, that hypoglycemia unawareness—when patients lose the warning symptoms of developing hypoglycemia—was a fixed syndrome. "But," he says, "it turns out that, by scrupulous avoidance of iatrogenic hypoglycemia, you can reverse the phenomenon." Although Dr. Cryer and his colleagues were not the first researchers to show this, they have confirmed and extended the discovery.

Dr. Cryer and his colleagues would like to understand the mecha-

nisms of defective glucose counterregulation and hypoglycemia unawareness in people with IDDM. They plan to pursue an answer to the scientific question of how recent antecedent hypoglycemia reduces both awareness of developing hypoglycemia and the hormonal responses that normally defend against hypoglycemia.

In addition to fundamental mechanistic questions, Dr. Cryer believes several pragmatic issues are also critical to the treatment of people with IDDM.

"A practical question is whether or not recurrent iatrogenic hypoglycemia produces permanent impairment of intellectual function," says Dr. Cryer. He explains that when someone gets hypoglycemic, their brain does not work. After one recovers from hypoglycemia, the brain appears to work fine. But people with IDDM have thousands of hypoglycemic episodes in a lifetime of diabetes, and these repeated insults might produce permanent impairment of intellectual function. "That is a debated issue that I do not think has been resolved," he says.

A second important question is a clinical one: what clinical strategies could be developed that would minimize the frequency of hypoglycemia without compromising glycemic control? "This is a paradox," says Dr. Cryer. "We have good evidence now that glycemic control makes a difference, but the tighter we try to get, the more likely we will produce hypoglycemia. So we need to figure out some clinical strategies to try to avoid it."

In addition to his scientific accomplishments, Dr. Cryer has been a member of the American Diabetes Association since 1975, serving in many capacities on both the national and affiliate levels, and a member of several other organizations. As Dr. Gavin points out, "one cannot help but notice that the quality and level of Dr. Cryer's scientific accomplishments have been almost equaled by the exemplary quality of his citizenship in both the public and private sectors of the diabetes community."

—Jennifer L. Gross

Klein Honored With Kelly M. West Award

"Ron Klein is a pioneer in the epidemiology of diabetic retinopathy, an incredible researcher who has really defined the field and made it possible to do good studies," says Dr. Richard Hamman, Chair of the Council on Epidemiology and Statistics. "He's friendly, happy to give advice and help design protocols for other researchers . . . unfailingly a good colleague."

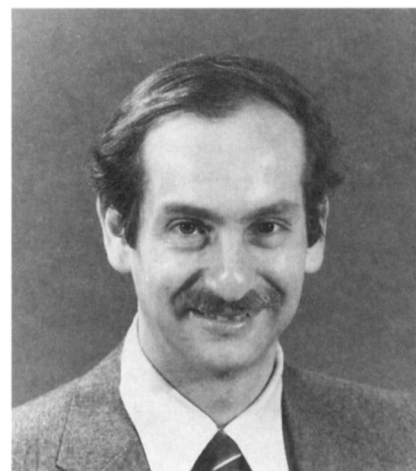
The Council chose Dr. Ronald Klein to be the recipient of the 1994 Kelly M. West Award for Outstanding Achievement in Diabetes Epidemiology. The award will be presented by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) at the 54th Annual Meeting in New Orleans this June.

"It's gratifying to receive the acknowledgment of my peers and have our research contributions recognized," says Dr. Klein. He quickly points out, however, that his research has been a "total group effort," with equal contributions made by others.

Dr. Klein and his research partners, who include his wife Barbara, have been studying the prevalence and incidence of diabetic retinopathy and other complications for the past 15 years as part of the landmark Wisconsin Epidemiologic Study of Diabetic Retinopathy (WESDR).

The WESDR study, which is supported by the National Eye Institute, began in 1979 when Dr. Klein and his colleagues started identifying people with diabetes in an 11-county area of southern Wisconsin. They focused on three subgroups of people with diabetes: younger-onset people who take insulin and were diagnosed before 30 years of age, older-onset people who were diagnosed at or after 30 years of age and who were not insulin-dependent, and older-onset people who were diagnosed at or after 30 years of ages who were taking insulin.

In 1979 through 1980, as part of



Dr. Ronald Klein.

the WESDR, Dr. Klein's group identified more than 10,000 people with diabetes. Between 1980 and 1982, they examined a sample of this group (2,400) of people that included both some of the older-onset and all of the younger-onset people. This formed the cohort for their study.

"One of the most important findings," according to Dr. Klein, "is the demonstration that the higher the level of hyperglycemia, the more likely the development and progression of retinopathy." The WESDR showed that prolonged hyperglycemia leads to an increased risk for the development of other diabetic complications including nephropathy, kidney disease, and amputations; some of which may result in death.

Dr. Klein's findings on hyperglycemia and diabetic retinopathy have been complementary to those of the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT), the results of which were announced at last year's annual meeting in Las Vegas. In fact, the DCCT research team used some of Dr. Klein's data to calculate the sample sizes for the study.

In his research, Dr. Klein also found that many people with diabetes were not getting proper eye care. "The results of the Wisconsin Study suggested the need for public health programs to educate patients about the need for dilated eye examinations," says Dr. Klein. "This is especially important because results of two clinical trials (the Diabetic

Retinopathy Study and the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study, both conducted by the National Eye Institute) have suggested that early detection and treatment could prevent loss of vision from diabetic retinopathy." Although many patients receive eye exams, the dilated eye exam can better detect retinopathy, according to Dr. Klein.

The WESDR has contributed many important findings about the epidemiology of diabetic retinopathy and will continue to do so as funding for the study was recently renewed for another four years.

The research contributions of Dr. Klein and his colleagues have been invaluable. Dr. Hammon notes that "without Dr. Klein's critical research, there would be no good quantitative way to measure changes in whether or not new treatments were making a difference; the risks of complications would not be able to be compared with different studies and countries, and not as much would be known about when to do intervention and prevention."

Dr. Klein first got involved with the ADA through a local affiliate in Wisconsin in the late 1970s and has been a productive member ever since. He has served not only on the Editorial Board for *Diabetes Care*, but also as the Chair of the Council of Epidemiology and Statistics and various other committees. As a member of ADA, Dr. Klein values the chance to present his research findings and the opportunity to learn about other people's research.

After Dr. Klein received his medical degree from New York University School of Medicine, where he also did research on vascular eye disease, he went to the University of North Carolina for his graduate degree in public health. He then served as a resident in ophthalmology and as a fellow in vitreoretinal surgery.

Although he enjoyed the work he was doing, he still had an interest in epidemiology. In Wisconsin, in his practice as a retinal specialist, he saw many people with diabetic eye disease and loss of vi-

sion. It was there that he decided to combine his two interests in epidemiology and ophthalmology.

He has since become a recognized expert in the field and has lectured extensively to lay people and professional groups about the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications. While pursuing his research, Dr. Klein, a professor at the University of Wisconsin, continues to see patients with retinal disease and continues to teach medical residents and students about the epidemiology of diabetic complications.

—Stacey N. Wages



Dr. Kenneth S. Polonsky.

Award Recipient Polonsky To Deliver 1994 Lilly Lecture

Kenneth S. Polonsky, MD, was busy seeing patients when notification arrived that he was the recipient of the American Diabetes Association's (ADA's) Outstanding Scientific Achievement Award, sponsored by Eli Lilly. "I was very surprised, delighted, and honored," he says.

The award is presented each year to an individual under the age of 45 who has made an outstanding contribution to diabetes research. After the award is presented at ADA's 54th Annual Meeting in New Orleans in June, Dr. Polonsky will deliver his Lilly Lecture entitled "The β -Cell in Diabetes: From Molecular Genetics to Clinical Research."

In his lecture, Dr. Polonsky plans to review his and his team's significant contributions to β -cell research and address possible future directions in evaluating β -cell function in those with diabetes and prediabetes.

During his many years of β -cell research, Dr. Polonsky and his colleagues have developed and applied novel, sensitive, and accurate methods of evaluating β -cell function in people with different forms of diabetes, in people with very

mild diabetes, and in people who have not yet developed diabetes. "We have applied techniques that enable us to detect subtle defects in β -cell function in people who are predisposed to diabetes, but whose plasma glucose levels are normal or only mildly elevated," says Dr. Polonsky.

Dr. Polonsky has based his techniques on an approach initially proposed by Dr. Philip Eaton of the University of New Mexico in which the rate of insulin secretion from the β -cell can be derived by mathematical deconvolution of peripheral C-peptide concentrations in humans. Dr. Polonsky and his collaborators have confirmed Dr. Eaton's approach and incorporated it into their techniques to further understand normal β -cell function and the alterations that occur in this insulin secretion process in diabetes.

They have begun to compare the defects in insulin secretion that appear in different genetic forms of diabetes, including the form associated with mutations in the enzyme glucokinase. "We have not yet realized the full potential of these techniques," he notes. Dr. Polonsky and his colleagues have demonstrated that people with mildly impaired glucose tolerance have clearly identifiable defects in β -cell function before the onset of clinical diabetes. β -Cell dysfunction is detectable in patients who have a diabetes gene

on chromosome 20 even when blood glucose levels are still normal, which suggests that in this form of diabetes the primary defect is in the β -cell.

Dr. Polonsky plans to continue with β -cell research. "We hope to define the very early defects in the β -cell that occur in the natural history of type II diabetes, as well as understand the defects that occur in people with early type I diabetes and those who are predisposed to type I diabetes." Dr. Polonsky is hopeful that molecular geneticists will continue to identify additional diabetes susceptibility genes, which will allow predisposed individuals to be identified before they have developed the disease. "And then there are possibilities of gene therapy in diabetes, which could be very important," he adds.

Born in Johannesburg, South Africa, Dr. Polonsky was a cum laude graduate of the University of Witwatersrand Medical School in 1973 where he became interested in studying diabetes. Moving to the United States 3 years later, he chose to do his fellowship in endocrinology at the University of Chicago. While there, he worked with Dr. Arthur Rubenstein, professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine. Dr. Polonsky began his endocrinology fellowship in 1978 and then obtained a faculty position at the University of Chicago in 1981.

He is currently a professor of medicine, chief of the Section of Endocrinology, and director of the Diabetes Research and Training Center. His busy schedule includes research, patient care, and administrative work.

An ADA-sponsored researcher, Dr. Polonsky became involved with the ADA in the late 1970s. He has been active in the Northern Illinois Affiliate and has served on a number of ADA committees, including the Scientific Review Committee, the Task Force on Professional Publications, and the Research Policy Committee.

In addition to his association with the ADA, Dr. Polonsky is a member of the American Society for Clinical Investiga-

tion, the American Federation for Clinical Research, the Endocrine Society, and the Central Society for Clinical Research. He has served on the editorial boards for the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*, *Diabetes*, and *Diabetes Care*. Dr. Polonsky is currently on the Editorial Board for *Endocrine Reviews* and is also a consulting editor for the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*.

Dr. Polonsky is the fifth faculty member of the University of Chicago to receive the Lilly award. The past award winners are Drs. Donald Steines, Arthur Rubenstein, Howard Tager, and Graeme Bell, who are all still active in the university's diabetes research programs.

Dr. Polonsky has an impressive record of over 100 publications. Among his numerous awards and honors are the Solomon A. Berson Research and Development Award of the ADA (1981), the Robert M. Kark Prize for Research of the Chicago Society for Internal Medicine (1983), the National Institutes of Health Research Career Development Award (1984-1989), and most recently, a Young Investigator Award from the American Federation of Clinical Research (1993).

—Valerie David

ADA Events

54th Annual Meeting and Scientific Sessions: 11-14 June 1994, New Orleans, LA. Deadline: 7 January 1994 for submission of abstracts.

Contact: ADA, Professional Education Department, 1660 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Program information: 703-549-1500, ext. 212 or ext. 215; registration information: 703-549-1500, ext. 330.

Combined Health-Care Course: Women's Issues and Diabetes
13 May 1994

New York, NY

Location: NYNEX corporate offices, 1095 Avenue of the Americas.

Sponsorship: The American Diabetes Association/New York Downstate Affiliate.

Speakers include: Donna Jornsey, RN, BSN, CDE; Linda J. Wyse, MD; and Ivy Marcus, PhD.

Topics include: Gestational diabetes, menopause and diabetes, psychological issues of diabetes.

Contact: The American Diabetes Association/New York Downstate Affiliate, 149 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Tel: 212-725-4925.

9th Annual Southern Regional Scientific Conference

26-29 May 1994

Jacksonville, FL

Location: Amelia Island Plantation

Sponsorship: The American Diabetes Association/Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee Affiliates.

Topics include: Practical management of diabetes and implications of the DCCT for primary-care physicians, family practice physicians, podiatrists, pharmacists, nurses, and dietitians.

Contact: The American Diabetes Association/Florida Affiliate, 1101 North Lake Destiny Road, Suite 415, Maitland, FL 32751. Tel: 800-741-5698.

19th Annual Diabetes Symposium: Diabetes Intensive Management: Benefits and Challenges

4 November 1994

Grand Forks, ND

Location: Westward Ho Motel

Sponsorship: The American Diabetes Association/North Dakota Affiliate.

Topics include: Insulin patterns used in diabetes management; the challenge of intensive diabetes management among Native Americans; psychological issues in achieving tight control; the DCCT and its "try harder" theme; and hypoglycemia, one danger of tight control.

Contact: The American Diabetes Association/North Dakota Affiliate, P.O. Box 5234, Grand Forks, ND 58206-5234. Tel: 701-746-4427.

Other Events

Diabetes 1994 Conference

6-7 May 1994

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Location: Coast Plaza at the Stanley Park, 1733 Comox Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Sponsorship: University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Topics include: Improving ability to diagnose and manage patients with insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.

Contact: Diabetes 1994 Conference, Room 105-2194 Health Sciences Mall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Tel: 604-822-2626; Fax: 604-822-4835.

13th Immunology of Diabetes Workshop Meeting

25-28 May 1994

Montvillargenne, France

Topics include: Cellular mechanisms in IDDM, mechanisms of β -cell aggression, autoantigens, prediction, new models of autoimmune diabetes, immunotherapy, and environmental factors.

Contact: Secretariat Pr. Bach, Immunologie Clinique, Hopital Necker, 161 rue de Sevres, 75743 Paris Cedex 15, France.

Annual Scientific Congress of the Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists

29 May-2 June 1994

Quebec, Canada

Location: Hotel Loews Le Concorde

Sponsorship: Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists and Canadian Association of Medical Biochemists.

Topic: Screening for disease.

Contact: Dr. J.-C. Forest, Service de Biochimie, Hopital Saint-Francois-d'Assise, 10, rue de L'Espinay, Quebec G1L 3L5, Canada.

Effective Patient Teaching

1-3 June 1994

Nashville, TN

Location: Vanderbilt University

Topics include: Practical techniques to improve patient teaching and promote patient adherence for physicians, pharmacists, nurses, dietitians, health educators, and education program coordinators.

Contact: Elaine J. Boswell, MSN, RN, CFNP, Vanderbilt Diabetes Research and Training Center, 315 Medical Arts Building, 1211 21st Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37232-2230. Tel: 615-936-1149.

International Workshop: Diabetes in Pregnancy in the Mediterranean Area

2-5 June 1994

Herzliya, Israel

Sponsorship: The Mediterranean Group for the Study of Diabetes.

Topics include: Screening and diagnosis, management of diabetes in pregnancy, and offspring of the diabetic mother.

Contact: Secretariat, Diabetes in Pregnancy, P.O. Box 29041, Tel Aviv 61290, Israel. Tel: 972-3-5175149 or 972-3-5175150; Fax: 972-3-5175155.

Vanadium Symposium 1994: Biochemistry, Physiology, and Potential Use in Diabetes Therapy

30-31 July 1994

Montreal, Canada

Sponsorship: 12th International Congress of Pharmacology.

Topics include: Mechanism of action, physiological effects, and potential therapeutic applications of Vanadium compounds in the control of diabetes.

Contact: Dr. Ashok K. Srivastava, Centre de Recherche, Hotel-Dieu de Montreal, 3850 Saint-Urbain Street, Montreal, Quebec 2W 1T8, Canada. Tel: 514-843-2917; Fax: 514-843-2709.

7th International Congress on Obesity Satellite Symposium: Cellular and Molecular Biology of Adipose Cell Development and Growth

18-19 August 1994

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Contact: Gillian Shillabeer, PhD, Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism,

Ottawa Civic Hospital, 1053 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4E9, Canada. Tel: 613-761-4657; Fax: 613-761-5358.

7th International Congress on Obesity

20-25 August 1994

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Location: Westin Harbour Castle Hotel
Participants may receive AMA Category I study credits.

Contact: Continuing Education, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Medical Sciences Building, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A8 Canada. Tel: 416-978-2718; Fax: 416-978-7144.

Research Course: Recent Advances in Clinics and Pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus

22-26 August 1994

Uppsala, Sweden

Location: Centre for Diabetes Research

Deadline: 15 May 1994

Sponsorship: European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) and Uppsala University.

Contact: Dr. Décio L. Eizirik, Department of Medical Cell Biology, Biomedicum, Box 571, S-751 23 Uppsala, Sweden. Tel: 46-18-174925; Fax: 46-18-556401.

American Board of Internal Medicine Examinations

23-24 August 1994

Deadline: 1 September 1993 through 1 December 1993 for registration.

Contact: Registration Section, American Board of Internal Medicine, 3624 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Tel: 1-800-441-2246; Fax: 1-215-243-1500.

Practical Course on the Nonobese Diabetic (NOD) Mouse

12-16 September 1994

London

Location: St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Deadline: 1 June 1994 for applications.

Topics include: Breeding and maintenance, models of diabetes induction (cyclophosphamide, adoptive transfer), routes of drug administration; tissue

preparation for immunohistochemistry, lymphocyte separation from blood and tissues, islet preparation, and protocols of preventative therapy.

Contact: Paolo Pozzilli, MD, ARTEM Unit, Department of Diabetes and Metabolism, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London EC1A 7BE. Tel: 44-71-6018589; Fax: 44-71-6017449.

2nd European Diabetes Epidemiology Teaching Seminar

15-21 September 1994

Timisoara, Romania

Location: University of Timisoara

Conditions: Fluent in English.

Topics include: Epidemiology and public health aspects of diabetes in Europe, with particular reference to the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the St. Vincent Action Programme for Diabetes Care in Europe.

Contact: Dr. Anders Green, Genetic Epidemiology Research Group, Winslowparken 15, DK-5000 Odense C, Denmark. Tel: 45-66-15-86-00, ext. 4946; Fax 45-65-90-63-94.

International Symposium: New Developments in the Genetics of Type II (Non-Insulin-Dependent) Diabetes Mellitus

26-27 September 1994

Wuppertal, Germany

Location: Hotel Kaiserhof

Deadline: 30 June 1994 for submission of abstracts and registration.

Topics include: Inheritance and etiology of type II diabetes, thrifty phenotype hypothesis, the genetics of MODY, candidate gene and exclusion mapping approach, free communications.

Contact: Dr. J. Köbberling, Medizinische Klinik, Ferdinand-Sauerbruch-Klinikum, Arrenberger Straße 20, 42117 Wuppertal, Germany. Tel: 0202-394250; Fax: 0202-394453. Dr. R.C. Turner, Diabetes Research Laboratories, Radcliffe Infirmary, Woodstock Road, Oxford OX2 6HE, U.K. Tel: 0865-224727; Fax: 0865-723884.

International Conference: Adjuvant Nutrition and Chronic Disease: Preventive and Therapeutic Effects

29 September—1 October 1994

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Location: Royal York Hotel

Deadline: 1 April 1994 for submission of abstracts.

Topics include: Existing and potential health, and health cost, benefits of nutritional supplementation in cardiovascular disease, degenerative eye disease, musculoskeletal disease, and infectious diseases.

Contact: Adjuvant Nutrition Conference Secretariat, c/o Canadian Hospital Association, 17 York Street, Suite 100, Ottawa, Ontario K1N9J6, Canada. Tel: 613-241-8005; Fax: 613-241-5055.

10th International Symposium on Atherosclerosis

9-14 October 1994

Montréal, Québec, Canada

Contact: General Secretariat, Gerry Lou & Associés, 1224 Stanley Street, Suite 211, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3B 2S7. Tel: 514-878-2530; Fax: 514-878-2532.

Lessons From Animal Diabetes

International Workshop IV

2-4 November 1994

Omiyai, Saitama, Japan

Sponsorship: International Diabetes Federation Congress.

Topics include: Genetics of non-insulin-dependent and insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in different animal models, diabetes complications in animals and treatment by drugs and other modes, endocrine malfunction, and the mechanisms of insulin resistance and obesity associated with diabetes.

Contact: Dr. Yasunori Kanazawa, c/o Access Brain Inc., Hongo-sky Building 503, Hongo 3-38-11, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 113. Fax: 81-3-3818-4433. Dr. Eleazar Shafir, Department of Biochemistry, Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem 91220, Israel. Fax: 972-2-434434.

Third International Symposium on Diabetic Neuropathy

3-5 November 1994

Kanagawa, Japan

Location: Hakone Prince Hotel

Sponsorship: International Diabetes Federation Congress

Topics include: Diabetic neuropathy.

Contact: Dr. Nigishi Hotta, Third Department of Internal Medicine, Nagoya University School of Medicine, 65 Tsurumachō, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466, Japan. Tel: 052-741-2111, ext. 2218; Fax: 052-733-8241.

15th International Diabetes Federation Congress

6-11 November 1994

Kobe, Japan

Location: Kobe Convention Center

Topics include: Prevention of diabetes and clarification of goals to reach by the year 2000.

Contact: S. Ohsata, Kobe Convention Center, 6-9-1, Manatojima-nakamachi, Chuo-Ku, Kobe 650, Japan. Tel: 078-303-0055; Fax: 078-302-7303.

ADA Research Awards

Mentor-Based Postdoctoral Fellowship Program

Award: \$30,000/yr for 3/yr for a postdoctoral fellow working with an established diabetes investigator.

Deadline: 7 October 1994 for 1 July 1995 funding.

Conditions: The investigator must be a U.S. citizen or have permanent residence status and hold an appointment at a U.S. research institution. The fellow must have an MD or a PhD and no more than 3 yr of postdoctoral research experience.

Contact: American Diabetes Association, 1660 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Tel: 703-549-1500, x362.