

May 24, 1971

Kelly Ferber
Buffalo Dye Plant

There is reported to be an article in May, 1971, issue
of Cancer Research on "Oncogenic Response to Vinyl Chloride",
Author indicated is P.L. Viola.

It will be appreciated if you can arrange to have
photoprint sent to me (Room B140 - DAB-1). Am assuming that
your library takes Cancer Research. We do not.

W. A. Knapp
Consultant-Toxicology

WAK:arl

ASI 000016554

DR. W.A. KNAPP

Cancer Research May 1971 Vinyl Chloride

Your letter to Ferber + 5/27/71

We do take Cancer Research but have not yet
received the May issue.

I will send you a photoprint when it arrives.

J. SCHIFFERLI JUL 2 1971

Bottle Rye Plant

ASI 000016555

Vinyl Chloride

DATE: 5/24/71

PHOTODUPLICATION ORDER

JOURNAL: Med. Rev. (Italoamericana)

AUTHOR: Viola, P. Luigi

VOLUME: 61 No. 3 YEAR: 1970 PAGE 174 to 188

REQUESTED BY: W. Knapp

LOCATION: DAB B140

EXTENSION: 2814

C.A. 73, 857884 (1970)

DATE: 5/24/71

PHOTODUPLICATION ORDER

JOURNAL: J. Occup. Med.

AUTHOR: C. P. McCord

VOLUME: 12 No. 6 YEAR: 1970 PAGE 234 to end

REQUESTED BY: W. Knapp

LOCATION: DAB B140

EXTENSION: 2814

ASI 000016556

85988h Pathology of vinyl chloride. Viola, P. Luigi (Inst. Patol. Gen., Univ. Perugia, Perugia, Italy). *Med. Lav.* 1970, 61(3), 174-80 (Eng.). Twenty-five rats after being exposed to vapors of vinyl chloride (30,000 ppm) 4 hr/day 5 days a week for 12 months were sacrificed in lots at 20-day intervals. After 10 months some animals showed a decrease in wt. and aggressiveness to outside stimuli and disturbed equil. Thirteen animals died from cardiorespiratory complications. Two animals died from hematomatous. Most of the animals showed pathol. degeneration of the brain, liver, kidneys, and thyroid. Six rats showed histopathol. alterations of the skeleton. Degeneration of the skeleton and connective tissue was similar to that observed in human acroosteolysis of the hands. L. D. Pagnotto.

85989j Pathomorphological changes in the lungs during experiments involving boron carbide and corundum dust. Brunshtein, I. P.; Danilova, R. I. (Uzb. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Sanit., Gig. Profzabol., USSR). *Med. Zh. Uzb.* 1969, (12), 40-2 (Russ.). Male rats (1.5 month old) were given boron carbide and corundum dust intratracheally in a dose of 50 mg/ml of physiол. saline. The dust of various dispersions contained about 90% Al_2O_3 . The animals were killed after 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. Intoxication with dust resulted in inflammatory processes with peribronchial and perivascular sclerosis. Some animals had catarrhal pneumonia. The permeability of the arterial wall increased and dystrophy of connective tissue, caused by destruction of the procollagen complex, caused reticular pneumosclerosis. M. Slavikova.

85990c Embryotoxic actions of trypan blue in mice in relation to the time of administration. Schluter, G. (Inst. Toxikol., Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Ger.). *Naunyn-Schmiedeberg Arch. Pharmacol.* 1970, 237, 20-30 (German). Mice received 1 s.c. injection of trypan blue (10 mg/kg) at days 6-14 of pregnancy. Injection at day 8 caused highest percentages of resorptions or malformations (notably exencephaly). Injection at days 8 to 14 cause growth retardation. J. B. Murray.

85991d Production of atherosclerosis in lathyrus aortas of rats. Hosoda, Yasuhiro; Suzuki, Minoru (Dep. of Pathol., Baylor Coll. of Med., Houston, Tex.). *Pathol. Microbiol.* 1970, 35(4), 267-79 (Eng.). Weanling male rats receiving panthothenic acid fumarate (BAPN) (0.4%) for 3 weeks, and fed an atherogenic diet supplemented with 0.2% BAPN for 4 weeks, and with 0.1% BAPN for 9 weeks exhibited gross intimal thickening of the aorta in as early as 3 weeks. Dissected sections of aorta were filled with proliferating medial cells, and in the intima endothelial zone, the smooth muscle cells were markedly increased in number. Between the test and control animals, the composition of the major serum lipid fractions were significantly different, thus indicating that lathyrus changes of rat aorta induce not only active repair of damaged media but also enhance intimal lipid deposition. J. B. Murray.

85992e Histological and histochemical pattern of aorta of rats exposed to carbon disulfide. Gondzik, Maria (Inst. Akad. Med., Szczecin, Poland). *Patol. Pol.* 1970, 13(3), 185-96 (Pol.). In rats poisoned by i.p. administration of CS_2 (25 mg/kg every other day for 60-120 days), regressive, degenerative, and atrophic changes were obsd. in the spermatogenic epithelium and interstitial tissue when the 25 mg/kg dose was given for more than 60 days. Irreversibility of the changes was postulated. J. B. Murray.

85993f Pathogenesis of asbestosis. Szymczykowski, Janusz (Dep. Aerosols, Inst. Ind. Med., Lodz, Poland). *Prace Inst. Sci. Hist. Bull.* 1970, 13(3), 115-19, 138 (Eng.). The histological structure of chrysotile asbestos (I) and quartz is responsible for their similar noxious biol. activities. Cryst. I caused primary changes in guinea pigs characteristics for asbestosis. Cryst. II as amorphous I did not. Cryst. I and quartz significantly increased the O consumption of lung sections of white mice and the globulin fraction of rabbit blood serum compared with controls. Amorphous I, coal dust, fiber glass, and (or) fine glass, as well as asbestos factory workers in the spinning and weaving industry, which have higher concns. of longer fibers, have a higher incidence of asbestosis than workers in preparatory depts., where the dust concn. is highest. J. B. Murray.

85994g Inhibition of the acute ethanol-induced fatty liver by pyrazole. Morgan, J. C.; De Luzio, Nicholas R. (School of Med., Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.). *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 1970, 134(2), 462-6 (Eng.). Since pyrazole specifically inhibits liver alc. dehydrogenase and impairs the metabolism of alc., studies were undertaken in rats to evaluate the effect of the inhibition of EtOH metabolism on the development of the acute EtOH-induced fatty liver. In agreement with previous observations, 20 hr after EtOH administration a 5-fold increase in liver triglyceride concn. occurred. In marked contrast, the pyrazole- and EtOH-treated group showed complete inhibition of the EtOH-induced hepatic triglyceride accumulation. The pyrazole- and EtOH-induced hepatic triglyceride accumulation was completely inhibited in the presence of enhanced blood EtOH concn. in the pyrazole group. The CCl_4 -induced fatty liver and the CCl_4 -induced peridemia was not modified by pyrazole, denoting a specific effect of pyrazole on the EtOH-induced fatty liver. J. B. Murray.