

IN RE: ABRAMS
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- 129 Treatment of Coronary Atherosclerosis with Linetole. P. E. Lubomsky, V. I. Bobkova and P. M. Savenkov. *Klinicheskaya Meditsina* No. 8, 68 (1960). Russian.

Linetole is a preparation consisting of ethyl esters of linoleic and linolic acids in the same proportions as these fatty acids are found in linseed oil. It has been prepared by the Soviet Drug Industry at the request of the authors. A daily dose of 20 ml. was given for 20 days to 50 patients with known coronary atherosclerosis. In 10 patients it was used over longer periods of time. During the administration of this agent the cholesterol and beta-lip protein levels in the serum dropped and in the intervals when the administration of Linetole was discontinued these rose gradually again. Patients noticed marked improvement in their general well-being and a decrease in anginal symptoms. -- Can. Med. Assn. J. Abstr.

- 130 Verrucous Carcinoma of the Buccal Mucosa in Tobacco Chewers. K. Sorger and J. A. My. *Can. Med. Assn. J.* 83, 1413-1417 (Dec. 31, 1960).

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common malignant neoplasm affecting the oral mucosa. Such tumors may present considerable histological variation, but the majority are only moderately well differentiated. They are frequently preceded by leukoplakia. Syphilis, dental irritation, smoking and the Plummer-Vinson syndrome are recognized as factors which probably predispose to oral cancer. More specially, in carcinomas of the buccal mucosa the chewing of betel nuts as practiced in many countries of the Far East, and of tobacco including snuffs is considered to be an important predisposing factor. In the great majority of patients with this verrucous type of squamous carcinoma a history of tobacco chewing can be obtained. The present report deals with 4 such cases of verrucous carcinoma of the buccal mucosa which were encountered in old men with a longstanding history of tobacco chewing. In view of the fact that this variety of oral cancer carries a much better prognosis than the more usual squamous cell carcinomas of the mouth and since a 1- to 7-year follow-up is available in 3 of the 4 cases, it would seem to be justified to draw further attention to this lesion. The need for awareness of this entity and for its separation from the usual type of squamous carcinoma of the mouth is emphasized. -- Can. Med. Assn. J.

- 131 Immunization, Antibiotics and Surgery in Wound Management. O. P. Hampton, Jr. *Ind. Med. & Surg.* 29, 553-555 (Dec. 1960).

Precise and thorough wound surgery remains the most important preventive measure against all forms of wound infection including tetanus, gas gangrene and pyogenic wound infection. Only against tetanus are biological products effective in producing some immunity. Active immunization with tetanus toxoid is far more valuable as a preventive measure than passive immunization with tetanus antitoxin. Antibiotics may be valuable at times in preventing wound infection of all kinds but only as an adjuvant to other measures.

-- Author's summary

- 132 The Efficiency of an Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer in Hospital Practice. R. Znamirovski, Sheila McDonald and T. E. Roy. *Can. Med. Assn. J.* 83, 1004-1006 (Nov. 5, 1960).

Dried preparations of *Staphylococcus pyogenes* and spores of *Bacillus cereus* were used to test the efficiency of an ethylene oxide sterilizer. When used according to the manufacturer's instructions, exposure for 2 hours at a temperature of 130°F with 2 cans of gas giving a pressure of 12 lb. and with 30 ml. of water in the reservoir, the machine failed to sterilize micro-organisms dried on glass. Some staphylococci dried on glass survived treatment for 6 hours and spores of *B. cereus* on glass survived 18 hours. Sterilization was remarkably better when the bacteria were dried on absorbent paper. Future improvements in the design of machines, especially for the control and application of humidity, may lead to effective ethylene oxide sterilizers for practical use in hospitals. -- Authors' summary