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ACETONE

0042 Larcan, A., Lambert, H., Laprevote-Heully, M.-C., and Nida, F., Les intoxications aiguës par les cosmétiques. European J Toxicol, Vol. 8, No. 5, Sep-Oct, 1975, pp. 265-274.

K-2531

Toxic reactions due to cosmetics are of various types, with certain products being particularly harmful, especially when their constituents include acetone, boric acid and borates, ethyl alcohol (alcohol), bromates, formol, methyl alcohol, propylene glycol, thallium, and thioglycolates.

K-1640-9

K-5030

AEROSOLS

0043 Dept. of the Environment, Central Unit on Environmental Pollution, Chlorofluorocarbons and their effect on stratospheric ozone. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1976, 76pp.

A report reviewing chlorofluorocarbons as a possible source of pollution in the stratosphere. This pollution may lead to a depletion of the ozone layer with possible ultimate adverse consequences for human health. Conclusions reached indicate that scientifically the hypotheses put forward are plausible and therefore warrant further serious attention.

0044 Guarneri, J.J., Laurenzi, G.A., and Sierra, M.F., Influence of trichlorofluoromethane on the clearance of *staphylococcus aureus* from the lungs of mice. Developments in Industrial Microbiology, Vol. 17, Chapter 46, pp. 431-441.

The influence of trichlorofluoromethane [chlorofluorocarbon 11 (CFC-11)] and dichlorodifluoromethane [chlorofluorocarbon 12 (CFC-12)], on pulmonary defense against inhaled bacteria was investigated by utilizing methods for producing bacterial aerosols of controlled particle size from which predictable numbers of bacteria were implanted in the lungs of mice. Mice were exposed to aerosols of *staphylococcus aureus* for 30 min at concn which effected mean lung depositions of 66×10^3 to 170×10^3 viable bacteria. At various hourly intervals after aerosol exposure, bacterial counts of lung homogenates were obtained to determine the percent of deposited *staphylococci* cleared. The resulting data led the authors to conclude that a single exposure to CFC-11 or CFC-12 does not interfere with the clearance of *staphylococci* by the murine lung.

0045 Hayes, W.J., Jr., Mortality in 1969 from pesticides, including aerosols. Arch Environ Health, Vol. 31, No. 2, Mar/Apr, 1976, pp. 61-72.

Four deaths were reported resulting from the use of aerosolized pesticides. In each instance, in view of the maximum possible dosage involved, the insecticides were not sufficiently toxic to explain illness, much less death. The author concludes that in these cases, death was the result of accidental intensive inhalation of an aerosol.

R&S 026706

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

(See Ref. No. 0042)

TARTRAZINE

(See FD&C Yellow No. 5)

TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE

(See Chlorofluorocarbon 11)

TRIETHANOLAMINE

0067 Kostrodymova, G.M., Voronin, V.M., and Kostrodymov, N.N., Toxicity during complex action and possibility of carcinogenic and cocarcinogenic properties of triethanolamines. Gig Sanit, No. 3, 1976, pp. 20-25. (Russian)

V-725

A 13% soln of triethanolamine permeated the skin of rats and caused functional changes in the liver and central nervous system. In mice, there was no carcogenic activity following topical applications.

VINYL CHLORIDE

0068 Gluszcz, M., A new occupational disease resulting from prolonged exposure to vinyl chloride. Med Pr, Vol. 26, No. 5, 1976, pp. 447-456.

Occupational hazards resulting from exposure to vinyl chloride are reviewed.

0069 Watanabe, P.G., McGowan, G.R., and Gehring, P.J., Fate of [^{14}C]vinyl chloride after single oral administration in rats. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol, Vol. 36, No. 2, May, 1976, pp. 339-352.

Male rats were given single oral doses of 0.05, 1, and 100 mg/kg of [^{14}C]vinyl chloride (VC) and the routes and rates of elimination of [^{14}C] activity followed for 72 hr. The fate of VC following an oral dose between 1 and 100 mg/kg was clearly dose-dependent. Consistent with previous studies on the fate of VC following inhalation exposure in rats, the metabolism of VC appears to be a saturable process.

0070 Wedig, J.H., Kennedy, G.L., Jr., Jenkins, D.H., Henderson, R., and Keplinger, M.L., Teratologic evaluation of dermally applied zinc pyrithione on swine. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol, Vol. 36, No. 2, May, 1976, pp. 255-259.

A teratologic study in Yorkshire pigs was performed by applying zince pyrithione (30, 100, or 400 mg/kg prepared as a 50% (w/v) suspension in Aquaphor cream) for 8 hr/day on the clipped dorsal surface from days 8 through 32 of gestation. The design of the experiment also included a naive and a vehicle-treated control group. Piglets obtained by caesarian section on gestation day 100 were examined for external soft tissue, and skeletal (X-ray) abnormalities. The number of implantation and resorption sites and viable fetuses among the test groups was not significantly different than the control groups. No evidence of any teratogenic or embryotoxic effect was observed in the fetuses from dams treated with zinc pyrithione.

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