

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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TITLE: Toxicology of some chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons.							
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Farmakol i Toksikol	6	48-53	1943	C.A.	39	1469	Apr. 1 1945

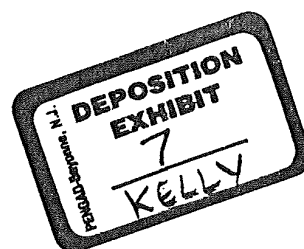
ABSTRACT:

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Preliminary tests with rats by subcutaneous injection (7.5 mg./kg.) and by vapor inhalation of commercial (chlorodiphenyl) trichlorobenzene and their mixtures gave like results. The respiratory method was then used for acute and chronic poisoning tests. Repeated exposure to concentrations of 0.2-0.3 mg./l. produced pathologic changes; chlorodiphenyl caused atrophy of the liver and trichlorobenzene poisoned the vascular and nervous systems. Both chlorodiphenyl and trichlorobenzene caused leucocytosis followed by leucopenia; the effects of mixtures of the two are in general similar to those of trichlorobenzene. Occupational hygiene for exposed workers must include such prophylactic measures as medical selection (rejecting diseased liver, blood or kidneys); sealing of production and handling equipment; thorough ventilation where vapor exposure cannot be eliminated, and individual protective measures as required. -- C.A.

DATE EXAMINED:	BY:	FPR: CA	PURPOSE OF SEARCH:	CONT'D: _____
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