

- 943 Tone of the Peripheral Vessels in Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. L. Binet and M. Burstein. Compt. rend. soc. Biol. 142, 1487-1488 (1948) French.

In dogs poisoned with carbon monoxide the blood vessels of the leg, with nerves intact, show marked vasoconstriction of central origin, followed by vasodilation just before death. The vessels of the denervated leg show only a vasodilation of humoral origin. -- Chem. Abstr.

- 944 Experimental Research on the Toxicity of the Aliphatic Nitrile: NC-(CH₂)₆. G. Beresca. Med. d. Lavorc. 29, 274-281 (Sept.-Oct. 1948) Italian.

This research was undertaken after clinical and hematological studies had indicated that workers in factories manufacturing nylon showed anemia of hemolytic type, positive indirect van den Burgh reactions, an increase of bilirubin in the plasma, and other signs of poisoning. The experiments on guinea pigs, to determine both acute and chronic toxicity, showed that the aliphatic nitrile may affect the various organs by processes of congestion and degeneration; in the circulating blood hyperchromic anemia of hemolytic type, leucopenia and monocytosis are produced. The results confirm the observations made on the blood changes found in nylon workers. -- Condensed from Bull. Hyg.

- 945 Toxicity of Thioacetamide in Rats. A.M. Ambrose, F. De Ede and L.J. Rather. J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox. 31, 158-161 (May, 1949).

Doses of thioacetamide up to and including 100 mg. per kg. administered to rats by stomach tube appeared to be non-toxic. Death followed doses of 200 mg/kg. or more. Male rats showed no ill effects of diets containing 0.001 to 0.032% thioacetamide over a period of 190 days, but toxic effects and early death occurred when the diets contained 0.064 to 0.128% of thioacetamide. In the latter cases, cirrhosis of the liver occurred. -- Authors' Summary and Conclusions

- 946 Changes in the Blood Following Exposure to Gaseous Ammonia. F.C. Schmidt and Doris C. Vallencourt. Science 555-556 (Nov. 19, 1948).

Risks of inhaling fumes of ammonia may arise from leaks or during the transfer of ammonia. Such inhalation may result in initial exhilaration and increased frequency of respiration, followed by exhaustion several hours later. Studies are reported in which air containing a constant concentration of ammonia varying less than 30 p.p.m. was breathed over four hours. Blood samples were analyzed at regular intervals. The non-protein nitrogen in the blood and ammonia varied regularly with time; but the urea and creatinine content showed no variation. The pulse rate was constant, but the blood pressure dropped after the first 35 minutes of inhalation. The authors consider that the absorption of ammonia by the blood is a chemical process, not a physical one; it seems to be a second-order reaction. -- Bull. Hyg.