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ington). *Am. J. Cardiol.* 5, 594–603(1960).—Infusion of adrenaline (I) increased heart rate (a decrease occurred when the hypertensive effect was great). Noradrenaline infusion caused a decrease of heart rate but, after atropine was given, its effect became similar to that of I. a
C. R. Raha

Some similar effects after large doses of catechol amines and myocardial infarction in dogs. H. M. Maling, B. Highman, and E. C. Thompson (Natl. Heart Inst., Bethesda, Md.). *Am. J. Cardiol.* 5, 628–33(1960).—In dogs, large doses of catechol amines cause sustained ventricular hypersensitivity assocd. with myocardial fatty changes. Both catachol amines and infarction elevate serum glutamic-oxalacetic and glutamic-pyruvic transaminases, lactic dehydrogenase, and alk. phosphatase. b
C. R. Raha

The hyperuricemic effect of chlorothiazide (Diuril) in pregnant women. Preliminary report. Irving Siegel and Alvin Dubin (Chicago Med. School, Chicago). *Obstet. and Gynecol.* 15, 226–8(1960).—The administration of chlorothiazide resulted in a gradual rise of the uric acid content of the blood in pregnant women, toxemic and nontoxemic.
C. R. Raha

Effect of the relaxing hormone on the laboring human uterus. W. G. Slate and W. F. Mengert (Univ. of Illinois, Chicago). *Obstet. and Gynecol.* 15, 409–14(1960).—Relaxin did not affect human uterine labor. c
C. R. Raha

Clinical, bronchographic, radiological, and physiological observations in ten cases of asbestosis. G. L. Leathart. *Brit. J. Ind. Med.* 17, 213–27(1960).—Discussion with 58 references.
Andrew L. Reeves

Toxicity of copper trichlorophenolate established by chamber exposure of animals. I. A. Arnol'di, Kh. Z. Lyubetskiĭ, and A. A. Akhmerova. *Gigiena, Toksikol. i Klin. Novykh Insektofungitsidov, Trudy 1-oĭ (Pervoĭ) Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Konf., Kiev.* 1957, 304–8(Pub. 1959).—The air in cottonseed-treatment plants showed 1.6–112.6 mg. $Cu(C_6H_2Cl_3O)_2/m^3$. Guinea pigs and rats were exposed to air levels of 0.5–300 mg./m³. A concn. of 33 mg./m³ was lethal after 1 hr. At 0.5–1.0 mg./m³, none of the animals died after 90 days. The toxic threshold is 1.0 mg./m³. d
Herman G. Rempel

Urinary excretion of chlorpromazine in man. Emery E. Haynes (Galesberg State Research Hosp., Galesburg, Ill.). *J. Lab. Clin. Med.* 56, 570–5(1960).—Three major urinary components of ether-sol. chlorpromazine (I): I sulfoxide in the free and bound forms and bound I were eliminated in 5.5–7.0% amts. when patients were receiving 200 mg. I/day. On a higher dosage of 800 mg. I/day, the urinary excretion was 7.0–9.0% of the ingested I. Excretion of I and I sulfoxide dropped significantly the first day after cessation of medication, and decreased further on the second day; small amts. of elimination continued for 4 days. e
Norman G. Roth

Changes in bile canaliculi produced by norethandrolone: electron microscopic study of human and rat liver. Fenton Schaffner, Hans Popper, and Victor Perez (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York). *J. Lab. Clin. Med.* 56, 623–8(1960).—Data are presented which indicate that norethandrolone (I) exerts a specific effect on bile canaliculi and that jaundice from administration of I is not the result of hypersensitivity. f
Norman G. Roth

Unit discharge of brainstem reticular formation in the cat. II. Effects of catechol, amphetamine, nembutal and megimide. Naosaburo Yoshii, Junji Matsumoto, and Hiroto Ogura (Univ. Osaka). *Med. J. Osaka Univ.* 11, 19–33 (1960); cf. *Ibid.* 1–18.—Effects of intracarotid or intravenous injection of catechol, amphetamine, Nembutal, or Megimide on individual neurons of the pontine reticular formation of the cat were studied. All of these drugs exhibited excitatory effects on some neurons and, at the same time, inhibitory effects on other neurons. g
Norman G. Roth

Action of *N*-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-3,3-diphenylpropylamine on the metabolism of serotonin and noradrenaline. Hans Hermann Schöne and Ernst Lindner (Farbwerke Hoechst Akt.-Ges., Frankfurt A.M., Höscht, Ger.). *Arzneimittel-Forsch.* 10, 583–5(1960).—Subcutaneous injection of the title compd. (100 mg./kg.) (I) into rats reduced the serotonin (II) concn. of brain and myocardium by 30%, and the noradrenaline (III) content by 50–60%. At 20 mg./kg., I caused an addnl. fall in III but no change in II. In cats pretreated with iproniazid, I caused a fall in blood pressure and contraction of the nictitating membrane. h
K. Schoen

Experimental gastric ulcer and effect of a new antiulcer drug, Chlorbenzoxamine. C. Radouco-Thomas, C. Lataste-Dorolle, C. Rogg-Effron, G. Voluter, M. Meyer, J. M. Chaumontet, and D. Larue (Battelle Mem. Inst., Geneva, Switz.). *Arzneimittel-Forsch* 10, 588–601(1960) (in English).—Acute and subacute ulcers were induced in rats by pylo'ic ligation, immobilization or restraint of the animals, or by chem. compds. (serotonin, reserpine, glucocorticoids, adrenocorticotropin, hypothalamic exts.). The effect of Chlorbenzoxamine (I) on these ulcers was studied. I acts as a protective agent, causing a decrease or disappearance of hemorrhages and a diminution of lesion incidence; it promotes healing time and stimulates formation of healing epithelial and granulation tissues. K. Schoen

Comparative studies on the action of 3,5-dioxo-1,2-diphenyl-4-butylpyrazolidine on fetal fibroblasts, blood, and bone marrow cells in vitro. M. Albrecht, J. Eschenbach, and V. Kretschmer (Städt. Krankenhaus Moabit, Berlin). *Arzneimittel-Forsch.* 10, 606–12(1960).—Addn. of title compd. (I) up to 75 mg.% to cultures of fibroblasts and bone marrow cells results in a redn. of the mitosis index similar to that obtained by triethylenemelamine and thiotriethylenephosphoramide. In contrast to the latter, I induced marked morphological changes of cellular plasma in concns. which did not significantly influence proliferation. i
K. Schoen

The pharmacodynamic action of the new sulfonamide 2-(*p*-aminobenzenesulfonamido)-4,5-dimethyloxazole. R. Deininger and H. Gutbrod (Nordmark Werke, Hamburg, Ger.). *Arzneimittel-Forsch.* 10, 612–19(1960).—The action of the title compd. (I) was compared with that of 6-(*p*-aminobenzenesulfonamido)-2,4-dimethylpyridine (II). In mice the $L.D._{50}$ of I is 15.2 orally, 1.285 subcutaneously, and 1.0 g./kg. intravenously; that of II 1.7g./kg. orally. Feeding of I at 0.5 and 1% of the food intake for a month showed no toxicity. I was rapidly absorbed after oral administration, 80% being excreted in the urine and 9% in the feces. I and II were qual. and quant. comparable in their activity against various strains of bacteria.
K. Schoen

Fate of sulfadimethyloxazole in the human organism. C. G. vom Bruck, F. M. Delfs, E. Serick, and V. Wolf (Nordmark Werke, Hamburg, Ger.). *Arzneimittel-Forsch.* 10, 621–6(1960).—The absorption and excretion of 1–4 g. doses of 2-(*p*-aminophenylsulfonamido)-4,5-dimethyloxazole (I) has been studied. Max. serum concns. were attained 2 hrs. after oral administration; 65–71% were excreted within 24 hrs. After normal daily dosage, equal serum levels were found between the 2nd and 9th day, the mean total excretion was 91%. No binding of I to blood cells was observed. Paper chromatography and electrophoresis showed that I was degraded to various metabolites which were sol. in urine.
K. Schoen

Tissue affinity of sulfadimethyloxazole. W. Hinz, (Kreiskrankenhaus Pinneberg, Ger.). *Arzneimittel-Forsch* 10, 626–8(1960).—One and one half and 12 hrs. after oral administration of 2 g. sulfadimethyloxazole (I) to women, the concn. of I in serum and in freshly extirpated uterine tissue was detd. The distribution quotient for tissue:serum was 0.5 in both cases.
K. Schoen

Comparative studies on the effect of common coronary vasodilators in anesthetized and waking dog. J. Dörner and E. Wick (Univ. Giessen, Ger.). *Arzneimittel-Forsch.* 10, 631–6(1960).—Blood pressure, coronary circulation, and cardiac frequency in the normal and anesthetized dog were detd. after administration of a no. of drugs. Persantin had a better effect with regard to intensity and duration of increase of circulation than papaverine (I) and nitroglycerine (II). Administration of I and II was often followed by a primary or secondary decrease of coronary circulation, probably as a result of hemodynamic changes of circulation. Hydroxyethyltheophylline, aminophylline, and "4,4'-diethylamino-ethoxyhexestrol" (Trimanyl) had only slight effect on coronary circulation; morphine showed an occasional effect. Com. organ exts. Recosenin and Lacarnol as well as adenosine triphosphate had no effect.
K. Schoen

Action of a pyrimidopyrimidine derivative on the metabolism and oxygen supply of the heart. V. Lochner and M. Nasseri (Med. Akad. Düsseldorf, Ger.). *Arzneimittel-Forsch.* 10, 636–8(1960).—The action of 2,6-bis[bis(hydroxyethanyl)amino]-4,8-dipiperidinopyrimido[5,4-*d*]pyrimidine (Persantin) (I) on the cardiac metabolism of the dog