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In animals previously immunized and treated with Pb by subcutaneous injection of a 5% soln. of Pb $(OAc)_2$ and the titer allowed to drop, the titer came back up more quickly than in control animals not treated with Pb.

Abst. Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 52, January 1931, p. 137.

BOGUSLAVSKI, Y. M. Labor Conditions and Occupational Hazards in the Mendeleyev White Lead Factory. Arb. Lenigrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 161-169.

The substitution of white lead by lithopone and titanium products is highly recommended. The first has been placed on a practical basis, while the sources and methods of utilization of the second are under study.

Abst. Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 25, July 10, 1931, p. 3413.

BÖTTRICH, Wrist-drop, case. Zentralbl.f.Gewerbehyg., Vol. 7, April 1930, p. 93.

BRANDIS, W. Death Resulting from Lead Poisoning or from Streptococcic Infection; Question of Compensation. Med. Klin., Vol. 26, Jan. 17, 1930, pp. 96-97. June 6, 1930, p. 862-863.

BRUNN, Lead Poisoning from Drinking Water in Leipzig. Aerzte -Ztg. (hft. 236) Vol. 5, Nov. 2, 1930.

BUCK, J. S. and KUMRO, D. M. Toxicity of Lead Compounds. Journal of Pharmacol & Exp. Therapy, Vol. 38, Feb. 1930, p. 161.

Buck and Kumro investigated the toxic effects of certain groups of lead compounds and find that tetramethyl lead is of relatively low toxicity compared with other lead compounds.*

Abst. J.A.M.A., Vol. 94, No. 14, April 5, 1930, p. 1098.

CACCURI, S. Lead Poisoning - Lipemia: Experiments. Folia Med., Vol. 16, Jan. 15, 1930, p. 48. (January 30, 1930, Vol. 101.)

CAVAGLIANO, B. Changes in Gastric Functions due to Lead Poisoning. Med. del lavoro, Vol. 21, Dec. 31, 1930, pp. 538-543.

CIOVINI, M. Experiments on Vagus Nerve, Suprarenal Gland and Asphyxia in Circulation of Dextrose and Leucocytes, and Clinical Aspects of Blood Pressure, Glycemia and Renal Threshold of Sugar in Nephritis from Lead Poisoning. Pensiero Med., Vol. 19, 1930, p. 763, 803, 883.

DEL MUNDO, S. Acculion of Lead and Copper in Nonferrous Alloys by Metastannic and Metantimanic Acids. Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. 43, Nov. 1930, p. 403.

DEVLET-KILDEEVA, M. D. and RAIKHSTEIN, B. A. Effect of Lead on Isolated Uterns. Kazausky Meditsinsky, Vol. 26, July 1930, p. 690.

Results of a study of the effect of lead on the uterine muscle. This study was undertaken because of the frequent occurrence of sterility, abortion and premature labor among women working in lead industries.*

Abst. Jour. of American Medical Association, Oct.-Dec. 1930, pp. 1545-1546.

EISSAHOVITCH, I. M. Internal Secretion Glands During Poisoning by Lead and Carbon Monoxide. Méd. du travail, March 1930, pp. 139-146.

Atrophy of the thyroid occurs in dogs and cats poisoned by white lead in their food.*

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 12, No. 10, Dec. 1930, p. 220.

ERENBURG, G. S. The Danger of Lead Poisoning in the Enameling Industry. Arb. Lenigrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg. Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 231-239.

ETIENNE, G. Subacute, Anterior Poliomyelitis with Mild Beginning of Pseudosaturnine, Antebrachial Type. Rev. Méd. de l'est, Vol. 58, May 1, 1930, pp. 362-364.

FAGGIOLI, A. Value of Thick Drop in Examination of Erythrocytes in Diagnosis of Lead Poisoning. Arch. di autropol. crim. (supp.) Vol. 50, 1930, p. 1513.

FANSO GANDOLFO, C. and ZWANCK, A. Lead Poisoning in Printers. Semana Medica, Vol. 37, Sept. 11, 1930, p. 792.

FLECKEL, I. and CHERNOV, I. Early Diagnosis of Lead Poisoning. Zentr. Gewerbehyg. Unfallverhütung. Vol. 17, March 1930, pp. 65-74.

The authors have studied a large number of persons, some healthy and others showing symptoms of Pb poisoning. They developed a method of classification, based on the ratio of reticulocytes to normal erythrocytes. The relation of hemoglobin content to reticulocytes in persons working with Pb and others outside of the industry is shown.

Abst. Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 25, No. 15, August 10, 1931, p. 4059.

FOREIGN LETTERS - LONDON. Tetra-ethyl Lead in Motor Spirit. Jour. of American Medical Assn., Vol. 94, No. 18, May 3, 1930.

The final report of the committee appointed by the minister of health to inquire into the possible dangers to health from the use of motor spirit containing tetra-ethyl lead confirms the previous report - that there are no reasons for prohibiting the use of ethyl gasoline so long as adequate precautions are observed.*

FRETWURST, Fritz and HERTZ, Arthur. The Determination of Lead in Feces and Urine and its Significance for the Diagnosis of Lead Poisoning. Arch. Hyg., Vol. 104, 1930, pp. 315-325.

A method is described for the determination of lead in feces and urine by which 0.01 mg. of lead may be determined.*

Abst. Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 25, May 10, 1931, p. 2166.

FRIEDLAND, I. G. Convulsions and Paresthesia - Lead Poisoning. Gig. bezopass.i.pat.truda, Vol. 8, No. 5, 1930, pp. 9-20.

GERBIS, Gangrene of Lower Extremities (Raynaud's disease) in Printer. Aerztl. Sachverst - Ztg., Vol. 36, June 1, 1930, pp. 161-168.

GOUGEROT, H. Artificial Dermatitis and Eczema due to Application of Zinc Oxide or Lead Plaster; 2 cases. Bull. Soc. franc. de dermat. et syph., Vol. 37, Nov. 1930, p. 1163.

GRUNBERG, F. F. Morphologic Changes in Sympathetic Nervous System in Experimental Poisoning. Virchows Arch.j.path.Anat., Vol. 278, 1930, pp. 372-382.

Observations made on the histologic changes in various ganglia in 18 cats poisoned with lead carbonate indicate that severe nervous symptoms in lead poisoning are due not only to functional but organic disturbances.*

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 14, No. 1, January 1932, p. 6.

HAWES, R. B. Lead Poisoning in Chinese Girls. Malayan M. J. Vol. 5, June 1930, pp. 69-70.

HEGNA, H. Lead Poisoning. Norsk Magasin for Laegeridenskapen, Vol. 91, June 1930, p. 673.

Hegna presents six cases of lead poisoning due to inhaling and swallowing lead dust. In four cases the intoxication occurred in spite of the uses of masks during work.*

Abst. Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 95, No. 13, Sept. 27, 1930, p. 978.

HENRIQUES, V. and OKKELS, H. Histochemical Investigation on the Method by which Gold and Lead are Deposited in the Organism. Pflugers Arch. ges. Physiol. Vol. 225, 1930, p. 364.

The locus of deposition of Au and Pb compounds injected intravenously into rabbits is dependent upon the nature of compounds introduced.*

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, November 10, 1930, p. 5314.

HERITES, Jaromir. Qualities of Red Lead Required for Practice. Chem. Listy, Vol. 24, 1930, p. 218-20.

Procedures for analyses are given in detail.*

Abst. Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 25, No. 6, March 20, 1931, p. 1397.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR INFORMATION. Protection against Lead Poisoning in Germany. Indust. & Labour Inf., Vol. 35, No. 1, July 7, 1930, p. 54.

Description of recent order relating to the protection of workers engaged in house painting against the risks of lead poisoning, issued by the German Government in 1930.*

Abst. American Journal of Public Health, Vol. XX, No. 10, Oct. 1930, p. 1152.

KEHOE, R. A. Diagnosis and Treatment of Lead Poisoning. J. Med. Australia, Vol. 11, March 1930, pp. 3-11.

KEOGH, E. V. and GARNET, J. R. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Test in Lead Absorption. M. J. Australia, Vol. 1, June 7, 1930, pp. 744-746.

KRUSE, Professor and FISCHER, Dr. M. Lead Poisoning from Tap Water. Hygienisches Institut, University of Leipzig.

Results of investigation of the occurrence of lead poisoning from the drinking water in Leipzig.*

Abst. Journal of American Medical Association, Vol. 95, No. 22, Nov. 29, 1930, p. 1684.

LASIUS, O. J. Normal Blood Pressure. Arch.J.Gewerbepath.u.Gewerbehyg., Vol. 1, Sept. 13, 1930, pp. 574-581.

LEDO, E. Treatment of Varicose Veins with Sheet of Lead. Clin.y.Lab., Vol. 16, Oct. 1930, pp. 304-309.

LEVI, A. and VOLTA, E. Effects of Lead and Zinc on Experimental Tumors in White Rats. Arch.di.biol., Vol. 7, May, June 1930, pp. 25-33.

LEWY, F. H. and WEIZS, S. Chronaxia in Slightly and Much Exposed Industrial Workers. Arch.J.Gewerbepath.u.Gewerbehyg., Vol. 1, Sept. 13, 1930, pp. 561-568.

LITZNER, S. Advances in Treatment of Lead Poisoning. Fortschr.d. Therap., Vol. 6, Dec. 10, 1930, pp. 717-722.

LOMHOLT, S. Distribution of Lead in Organism. Hospitalstidende, Vol. 73, June 26, 1930, p. 713.

LORRAINE, N. Severe Poisoning from Drinking Water; Case: Lancet, Vol. 2, Dec. 20, 1930, p. 1347.

LYUBLINA, E. I. The Functional Properties of The Cardiovascular System of Laborers Manifesting Symptoms of Lead Poisoning. Arb.Leningrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 96-108.

Workers manifesting second-degree symptoms of lead poisoning show various functional changes in the cardiovascular system.

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 13, No. 10, Dec. 1931, p. 261.

MOISSEEFF, S. G. Capillaries in Lead Poisoning. Klin. Med., Vol. 8, No. 12, 1930, pp. 686-692.

MAKARITSCHEW, A. Slight Effect of Sulfur Baths on Lead Poisoning. Zentralbl.f.Gewerbehyg., Vol. 7, June 1930, pp. 159-161.

MARGOLIN, L. I. Lead Poisoning Among Autogenous Welders in the Scrapping of Naval Vessels and Means for Combating it. Arb. Lenigrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 205-224.

The usual respirator was found inefficient and a new type of respirator is described.

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 13, No. 10, Dec. 1931, p. 263.

MASSA, M. Pathogenic Effects of Coproporphyrin. Med.del.lavoro. Vol. 21, January 31, 1930, pp. 7-17.

MATTINA, A. Lead in Malignant Tumors. Cultura Med. Mod., Vol. 9, Nov. 15, 1930, pp. 890-901.

McDONALD, S. F. Kinor Manifestations of Plumbism in Childhood. M. J. Australia, Vol. 1, June 21, 1930, pp. 806-810.

McLEAN, J. A. Changes in Blood and Haematopoietic Tissue in Experimental Lead Poisoning. M. J. Australia, Vol. 2, July 5, 1930, pp. 1-18.

Rabbits that have died from acute lead poisoning caused by intravenous injections of colloidal lead show various changes in the blood which are not evident in those killed.*

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, Oct. 10, 1930, p. 4867.

MIYASAKI, S. Lead: Prevention of Absorption from Gastro-Intestinal Canal. Archiv.f.exper. Pathologie u. Pharmakol, Vol. 150, April 1930. p. 39.

Miyasaki concludes that the absorption of lead from the gastro-intestinal canal is to be considered as a simple process of diffusion.*

Abst. Journal of American Medical Assn., Vol. 95, No. 3, July 19, 1930, p. 238.

MOORE, G. A. Lead Poisoning and The Eighteenth Amendment. American Journal of Surgery, Vol. 10, Oct. 1930, p. 32.

Moore suggests that a more extensive search for lead as an etiologic factor in many of the so-called "scofflaws" who are suffering from symptoms of peptic ulcer and enteritis might increase the incidence of lead poisoning.

Abst. Journal of American Medical Assn., Vol. 10, Oct. 1930, p. 32.

MOPPETT, W. Action of Colloidal Lead on an in-Vitro Culture with Reference to Supplementary Irradiation. M.J. Australia, Vol. 2, Nov. 22, 1930, pp. 690-692.

MUCK, O. Lead Poisoning - Diagnosis of Angiopastic Effect by Epinephrine Sound Test. Arch.J.Gewerbepath.u. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 1, Sept. 13, 1930, pp. 569-573.

NEBULONI, A. Lead Poisoning - Relation to Constitution. Med. del. lavoro, Vol. 21, Aug. 31, 1930, p. 352; Sept. 30, 1930, p. 416; Oct. 31, 1930, p. 463.

NEDOK, M. Etiology of Lead Poisoning. Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, Vol. 43, April 3, 1930, pp. 417-448.

Nedok reports his observations on three patients who showed the clinical aspects of lead poisoning.*

Abst. Journal of American Medical Assn., Vol. 95, No. 1, July 5, 1930, p. 84.

NEWMAN, R. K. Excretion of Lead in Urine and Feces of Patients Injected with Colloidal Lead. Medical Journal of Australia, Vol. 1, June 14, 1930, pp. 781-785.

The results of the examination made by Newman of the excretion of lead following injections support the belief that the therapeutic action of the lead is a quantitative rather than a qualitative one.*

Abst. Journal of American Medical Assn., Vol. 95, No. 8, July 23, 1930, p. 629.

NEWMAN, R. K. Intravenous Injections. J. Cancer Research. Com., University Sydney, Vol. 2, May 1, 1930, pp. 18-26.

The chemical reactions following the injection of lead preparations, the distribution of lead in the body and its mode and rate of excretion are discussed.

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, Oct. 10, 1930, p. 4862.

NEWMAN, R. K. Relative Rates of Excretion after Injection of Colloidal Lead and Colloidal Lead Orthophosphate. M. J. Australia, Vol. 1, Feb. 8, 1930, pp. 170-177.

OKKELS, H. Histochemical Detection of Lead. Compt. rend. Soc. de biol., Vol. 102, Jan. 3, 1930, pp. 1089-1091.

OKSMANAS, G. Acute Lead Poisoning. Medicina, Kaunas, Vol. 11, Sept. 1930, pp. 639-641.

ORESTANO, G. Eventual Formation of Lead Phosphorous Compounds in Body. Boll.d.Soc.ital.di biol. sper., Vol. 5, March 1930, pp. 273-275.

ORESTANO, G. The Formation of Compounds between Lead and Lipoids in the Organism - Fatty Acids of the Liver in Lead Poisoning. II. Arch.intern.Pharmacodynamie, Vol. 39, 1930, pp. 285-93.

The results from administering lead compounds to animals by the gastric route are described.*

Abst. Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 25, No. 18, Sept. 20, 1931, p. 4936.

ORESTANO, G. Formation of Compounds between Lead and Lipoids in Body; Behavior of Fatty Acids of Liver in Lead Poisoning. Arch.sci.biol., Vol. 15, 1930, pp. 204-214.

The formation of compounds between lead and lipoids in the organism. The behavior of the fatty acids of the liver in lead poisoning.

Abst. Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 25, No. 6, March 20, 1931, p. 1286.

PAKHORUKOVA, L. D. Sanitation Experiments in (Gun-) Shot Manufacture. Arb.Lenigrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 151-160.

Mechanization and air-tight sealing of the various processes of manufacturing shot have been tried experimentally as a means of eliminating danger to the worker due to lead poisoning. These sanitary measures were found effective, incidentally leading to increased production.

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 13, No. 10, Dec. 1931, p. 262.

PALMER, A. and SHELDAN, S. Lead Poisoning by Arsenate of Lead. M.J. Australia, Vol. 1, March 22, 1930, pp. 390-391.

PANSE, F. Fortschritte in der Erkennung und Bekampfung der Bleivergiftung in der Industrie und im Gewerbe; neu aufgetretene Bleivergiftungsgefahren. Heft 6 of Bd. 29 of "Veroffentlichungen ans dem Gebiete der Medizinalverwaltung." Berlin: Richard Schoetz 44 pp - m.2,40. Reviewed in Chimie & Industrie, 23,807 (1930)

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, No. 18, Sept. 20, 1930, p. 4562.

PEDLEY, Frank G. The Effects of Lead on the Vision: A Case of Sub-hyaloid Hemorrhage. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 12, No. 10, Dec. 1930, pp. 359-363.

This contribution discusses the literature with reference to the effects of lead on vision, and presents references to five cases of lead poisoning with associated eye disorders. From the authors experience one of these cases, that of sub-hyaloid, is presented in some detail.*

Abst. American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 21, No. 5, May 1931, p. 564.

PENTSCHEW, A. and KASSOWITZ, H. Experimental Investigation of Pellagra, Ergotism and Lead Poisoning. III. Studies on Lead Poisoning. Krankheitsforsch. 8, 407-26 (1930).

Chronic poisoning results after continued injections of lead and animals become sensitive to quantities which ordinarily are without effect.

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 25, No. 17, Sept. 10, 1931, p. 4622.

PETROFF, J. R. Investigation of the Behavior of the Blood Pressure and the Heart Action in Lead Poisoning. Arch.f.Exp. Path.u.Pharmak., Vol. 148, 1930, pp. 330-341.

Description of the effects of lead on the circulation in acute and chronic lead poisoning.*

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, pp. 49-84; Abs. pp. 21-44, Feb. 1931, p. 25.

PETROV, J. R. The Pathology of Lead Poisoning. Arb.Leningrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930. pp. 62-95.

Description of the pathologic picture produced by inhalation of red lead dust which is identical with the picture of general lead poisoning.*

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 13, No. 10, Dec. 1931, p. 260.

QUERIES AND MINOR NOTES. Burn with Tetra-ethyl Lead or Ethylene Dibromide. Jour. of American Medical Association, Oct.-Dec. 1930, p. 1446.

Information as to antidote and neutralizing agent to be used on a burn with tetra-ethyl lead or ethylene dibromide.*

QUERIES AND MINOR NOTES. Callus Formation Delayed in Lead Poisoning. Journal of American Medical Association, Vol. 95, No. 12, Sept. 20, 1930, p. 884.

Discussion of the possibility of the presence of lead in bone hampering the laying down of a callus in fracture cases.*

QUERIES AND MINOR NOTES. Effect of Lead and Tin Weighted Silk Clothing. Jour. of American Medical Association, Vol. 94, No. 26, June 28, 1930, p. 2086.

Lead is not absorbed through the skin except in the form of tetra-ethyl lead. Therefore, lead weighting of silk is not likely to effect the health of the wearer.*

RICHARDSON, F. W. Determination of Minute Amounts of Lead and Copper in Food and Beverages, etc. Analyst, Vol. 55, 1930, pp. 323-325.

Details are given for the practical application of the method of the determination of minute amounts of copper and lead.*

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, August 10, 1930, p. 3835.

ROFF, Avery. The Arsenic and Lead Limits of the British Pharmaco pera. Pharm. Journal, Vol. 124, 1930, pp. 506-507.

Certain inconsistencies are pointed out and suggestions are made.

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, No. 21, Nov. 10, 1930, p. 5433. (See C.A. 24,2238).

ROSENTHAL, W., and ROSENTHAL-DEUSSEN, E. Risks in New Methods of Work Spraying. Deutsch. med. Wchnschr., Vol. 56, 1930, pp. 1444-1446; pp. 1487-1489.

This article in two numbers is intended to enlighten medical practitioners in industrial districts where the process of cellulose lead and other forms of spraying are carried on now in increasing volume, and to indicate what to look for in the way of symptoms.*

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 13, No. 5, May 1931, p.212.

SACHER, Jul F. New Rust-Preventive Pigments as Substitute for Red Lead. Chem. Ztg., Vol. 54, 1930, pp. 781-782.

The pigments ordinarily used as rust preventives are listed in order of their rust resisting qualities.*

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 25, No. 6, March 20, 1931, p. 1397.

SCHACHNOWSKAJA, S. Mobilization of Lead Under Influence of KI and Sodium Bicarbonate. Zeitschrift f. d. ges. experimentelle Medizin, Vol. 70, March 15, 1930, pp. 513-526.

Chronic lead poisoning was produced in rabbits and guinea pigs. No toxic symptoms followed the use of KI although lead was excreted in the urine.*

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, Nov. 20, 1930, p. 5862.

SCHIVO, A. J. and POZZI, E. New Product on Basis of Colloidal Lead: Case. Bull.et.mém. Soc.méd.d'hôp de Bucarest, Vol. 12, Jan. 1930, pp. 5-9.

SCHMIDT, K. W. The Biological Action of Waste Water from Lead and Zinc Smelters. Z. Fischerei, Vol. 28, 1930, p. 105; Wasser u. Abwasser, Vol. 28, 1931, p. 127.

In the vicinity of smelters in the Harz Mountains (Germany) numerous biological tests showed the waste water to be without appreciable effect on fish and lower organisms in the neighboring rivers.

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 26, March 10, 1932, p. 1368.

SHNEIDERMAN, M. G. and PROZOROV, B. A. Sanitary and Hygienic Conditions in the Newly Mechanized Process of the Manufacture of Red Lead and Letharge in the Mendeleyev Factory. Arb. Leningrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 170-181.

SORRENTINO, M. Lead Poisoning from Holding Nails in Mouth; Case. Rinasc. Med., Vol. 7, Sept. 15, 1930, pp. 450-52.

STAS, M. E. Determination of Small Amounts of Zinc in the Presence of Lead. Pharm. Weelbl., 1930, pp. 93-97.

In the absence of the sulphide or ferrocyanide nephelometric methods of zinc determination (which require the removal of lead in any case in order to give results), the o-oxyquinoline method gives good results even in the presence of lead.

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 14, No. 3, March 1932, p. 65.

STICK, Solubility of Lead in the Municipal Water of Leipzig. Pharm. Ztg., Vol. 75, 1930, pp. 1262-1263.

The results are given which were obtained in a comparative series of experiments on the solubility of Pb. shavings and pipe in various types of distilled water and that delivered in the mains of Leipzig. The results reported emphasize the necessity for consistent control of municipal waters coming in contact with Pb conduits.

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 25, No. 3, Feb. 10, 1931, p. 550.

TAYLOR, H. B. A Criticism of Recent Work on the Presence of Lead in the Egg of the Domestic Hen. Med. J. Australia, Vol. 1, 1930, pp. 675-679.

The lead content of eggs obtained from various sources does not exceed 0.005 mg. when the fowls are fed on ordinary food giving a lead intake of approximately 0.5 mg. lead daily.*

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 25, July 20, 1931, p. 3716.

TOFT, E. Lead Poisoning - Case. Ugeskrift for Laeger, Copenhagen, Vol. 92, Feb. 20, 1930, p. 193.

TORELLI, G. Effects of Chronic Lead Poisoning on Offspring; Cases. Med. del. lavoro, Vol. 21, March 31, 1930, pp. 110-121.

TOULOUSE, E. and COURTOIS, A. Lead Poisoning - Causing Severe Mental Troubles; Case. Bull. Soc. clin. de Médment, Vol. 18, June-July 1930, pp. 95-99.

TRUMPER, Max. Some Recent Advances in Toxicology. Intern Clinics (40). Vol. 1, 1930, pp. 233-246.

A review of recent work on the toxicology of Alcohol, Pb, CCL_4, C_6H_6, H_3BO_3, H_gCl_2, bromides, gas hazards in fires, poisonous gaseous refrigerants and coal oil poisoning.

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, No. 20, Oct. 20, 1930, p. 5070.

UGLOW, W. A., REBERG, W. A., and BOLTINA, M. W. Lead Contents of Glazings in Ukranian Pottery. Ztschr. f. Untersuch.d. Lebensmilt, Vol. 59, April 1930, pp. 379-394.

Fifty-five samples of pottery glazes were examined for lead content. There was considerable variation in Pb content of the different articles examined though the authors believe that enough lead was present in some cases to be of public health significance.*

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, Nov. 20, 1930, p. 5956.

ULLMANN, H. J. Lead Therapy. Amer. J. Roentgenol. & Rad. Therapy, Vol. 23, March 1930, p. 306.

VALDIGINÉ, and PLANQUE. Total Case of Toxicoderma from Capillary Tincture of Lead Acetate. Ann. de dermat. et syph., Vol. 1, Oct. 1930, pp. 1026-1037.

VALLERY-RADOT and DÉROT, M. Saturnine Nephritis. Paris méd., Vol. 2, Oct. 18, 1930, pp. 341-346.

VIGDORCHIK, E. A. and KUPRITZ, E. N. An Evaluation of the Sanitary Aspects of Occupations in which Lead is Among the Working Materials. Arb. Leningrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg. u. Unfallverhütung 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 241-311.

An excellent index of the functions performed by the sectional workers, the types of lead compounds primarily concerned, temperature at which the lead substances are used, etc.

Abst. Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 25, No. 13, July 10, 1931, p. 3412.

VIGDORCHIK, E. A. and KUPRITZ, E. N. High-Temperature Lead Smelting. Arb. Leningrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 225-230.

Recommendations are: (1) rapid removal of lead vapors, (2) instruction in personal hygiene, and (3) medico-prophylactic measures of the dispensary type.

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 13, No. 10, Dec. 1931, p. 263.

VIGDORCHIK, E. A. and KUPRITZ, E. N. Introduction of Labor Hygiene in the Manufacture of Accumulators. Arb. Leningrad. Inst. Gewerbehyg., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1930, pp. 122-150.

An extensive survey of the manufacture of accumulators with special reference to lead as a hazard to health of the laborers is made, and recommendations for the introduction of certain protective and sanitary measures are formulated.

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 13, No. 10, December 1931, p. 262.

VIZIOLI, F. Effects of Experimental Poisoning on Neuroglia and Oligodendroglia. Riv. di pat. nerv., Vol. 35, Jan.-Feb., 1930, pp. 183-189.

VOGT, E. C. Roentgen Sign of Plumbism; Lead Line in Growing Bone. Am. J. Roentgenol., Vol. 24, Nov. 1930, pp. 550-553.

The sign described by Vogt consists of a marked flaring of the ends of the long bones with an unusually dense zone at the end of the diaphyses. On chemical examination, lead was found in this zone.*

Abst. Journal of American Medical Association, Vol. 96, No. 2, Jan. 10, 1931, p. 143.

WEISBACH, W. Occupational Diseases of Lead Solderers. Méd. du travail. July 1930, pp. 270-276.

The author found no grounds for presuming that all lead solderers are liable to contract lead poisoning.*

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 12, No. 10, Dec. 1930, p. 219.

WELLER, C. V. Lead Poisoning in English Books of Trades. Annals of Internal Medicine, Vol. 4, July 1930, pp. 81-93.

WELLS, C. A. Acute Lead Poisoning: Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment. Canadian Med. Assn. Journal, Vol. 22, June 1930, p. 825.

This paper refers to cases of acute lead poisoning occurring in men engaged in the manufacture of storage batteries. The symptoms and signs of lead poisoning are given.*

Abst. Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Vol. 13, No. 4, April 1931, p. 88.

WEYRAUCH, New Investigations on the Absorption of Lead and its Distribution in the Organism in Experimental Poisoning. Ztschr.f.Hyg.u.Infektionskrankh., Vol. 111, 1930, pp. 162-179.

Description of the process for determining lead in blood.*

Abst. Chem. Abstracts, Vol. 24, July 20, 1930, p. 3560.

WILLS, John W., M.D. Plumbism. U.S. Vet. Bur. M. Bull., Vol. 6, July 1930, pp. 608-611.

A case report of chronic lead poisoning in a painter.*

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