133 Metabolism of Pulmonary Phospholipids in Normal Lung and During Acute Pulmonary Edema. W.R. Harlan, Jr., S.I. Said, and C.M. Banerjee. Am. Rev. Resp. Dis. 94, 938-947 (Dec. 1966).

When radiolabeled (C-14 and H-3) palmitic and oleic acids were injected intravenously into nor dogs, the fatty acids were quickly incorporated into pulmonary lipids. Incorporation was four times as rapid for palmitic as for oleic acid, and occurred principally into phospholipids — lec and phosphatidyl ethanolamine, and into triglyceride. Following induction of pulmonary edema intravenous infusion of dextran, there was a significant decrease in total phospholipid and in th radioactivity of phospholipids. The loss of phospholipids was nonselective. Radioactivity was present in the pulmonary edema fluid and its characteristics suggested a mixed origin from pul nary phospholipid and plasma. Atelectatic areas of edematous lung, having decreased surface activity, also showed significantly less phospholipid and tissue radioactivity than aerated areas These observations are compatible with an important role for phospholipids, particularly lecith in preventing alveolar collapse, and shed some light on the dynamics of pulmonary lipids in the intact animal and during acute pulmonary edema. There are 20 references.-- Authors' summa

134 Urban Factor and Prevalence of Respiratory Symptoms and "Angina Pectoris." R. Cederlöf. Arch. Environmental Health 13, 743-748 (Dec. 1966).

An investigation was performed to elucidate (1) whether urban and rural population groups diffe in regard to the prevalence rate of angina pectoris, cough, and bronchitis and, if so, (2) whethe these differences can be explained by group incompatibilities with regard to constitutional facto or smoking habits or both. The investigation was based on a population of Swedish same-sex twins born between 1886-1925, provided that both twins in each couple were still alive and livin within the country at the time of compilation (1961-1962). The following conclusions were draw The prevalence of angina pectoris was higher among smoking men in urban than in rural areas, as judged on the basis of the population sample. This hypermorbidity was less apparent in the analyses according to the twin-control method. The prevalence of the respiratory symptoms wa higher among smoking men in urban than in rural areas, as judged on the basis of the populatio sample as well as on the analyses of the twin pairs (twin-control method). This speaks in favor of a specific urban factor that is in some way interacting with smoking. The study does not rev what constituent in the urban factor is the causative agent; air pollution must be suspected. The are 19 references. -- Cond. from author's summary

135 Epidemiology of Coronary Disease in Industrial Workers. II. Absentee Rates and Serum Lipids J.W. Meigs and Margaret J. Albrink. Arch. Environmental Health 13, 645-655 (Nov. 1966).

Absenteeism and serum lipids were studied in a group of 164 male production workers of a factc in relation to coronary disease. After exclusion of groups with excessive absence rates and me with nonheart disease causes of abnormal serum lipids, 98 men without evidence of IHD were available for comparison with 17 survivors and nonsurvivors of IHD. A number of trends and statistical differences between groups supported the hypothesis that subjects with IHD differed, perhaps genetically, from the normal men, and that the differences point toward underlying fact promoting resistance to noncoronary diseases in some men with a predisposition to ischemic he disease. There are 22 references. -- Authors' summary

136 Epidemiology of Coronary Disease in Industrial Workers. III. Absentee Rates and Parental Disease Histories. J.W. Meigs. Arch. Environmental Health 13, 655-661 (Nov. 1966).

Absenteeism was studied in relation to reported causes of parental deaths in a group of 98 men, aged 50 and over, and free of diagnosed coronary disease, other atherosclerotic disease, or diabetes over a 12-year period of observation. There was statistical associations between low absentee rates and reported parental death from coronary disease. In general, reported parenta death from atherosclerosis or diabetes, as well as coronary disease, associated with lower absentee rates. The results support the hypotheses that genetic factors play a part in the occur- rence of ischemic heart disease and that these factors have, under proper environmental circum stances, a potential for health as well as disease. There are 10 references.-- Author's summa

137 Prevention of Urolithiasis. Education to Adequate Fluid Intake in a New Town Situated in the Judean Desert Mountains. M. Frank and A. deVries. Arch. Environmental Health 13, 625-630 (Nov. 1966).

A study was carried out on the effect of education to high fluid intake on urine output and on the incidence of urolithiasis in the newly established town of Arad, situated in the arid Judean desert mountain region. Settlers of the nearby town Beersheba, not subjected to the educational program