

- 1141 Lung Weights in Carbon Monoxide Deaths. M. Gregersen. Danish Med. Bull. 9, 55-60 (Apr. 1962). (Danish Medical Bulletin, Ejnar Munksgaard, Noerregad 6, Copenhagen K, Denmark).

Mital and Camps recently (1961) maintained that victims of rapid CO poisoning (mainly suicides) have higher lung weights than victims of more slowly-occurring CO poisoning (mainly victims of accidents). The series of autopsied cases of CO suicides available to the author was as yet too small for statistical analysis. Experiments on mice and cats did not suggest the presence of a difference in the relative lung weights of animals killed rapidly with a high concentration of CO and animals killed more slowly with a low concentration. Similar results were obtained when the lung weights were related to the "reduced" body weight (after removal of the gastrointestinal tract). The experiments indicated that the pulmonary edema in CO deaths partially developed post-mortem. A slightly higher CO saturation of the blood was observed in cats killed rapidly with a high CO concentration but this result, which was not confirmed in the mice, should be taken with some reserve. -- APCA Absts.

- 1142 Toxicological and Physiopathological Studies of Monobromotrifluoromethane (CF₃Br). G. Paulet. Arch. maladies profess. 23, 341-348 (June 1962). French.

Detailed studies on mice, rats, guinea pigs and rabbits showed that CF₃Br had little acute or chronic toxicity. Above a threshold of 500,000 ppm some of the animals showed drowsiness, tremors and disturbances of equilibrium, but there were no deaths after 2 hours exposure at the threshold level. At 800,000 ppm with an oxygen concentration of 20% there were still no deaths, but when the oxygen concentration was reduced to 15% some deaths occurred in animals exposed to 800,000 ppm of CF₃Br, since hypoxia was added to the effects of the gas. When the gas was heated to 950°C, but not below that, it decomposed and became relatively toxic. The studies were made as the use of CF₃Br as a fire-extinguisher was under consideration. -- Bull. Hyg.

- 1143 Metabolic Effects of Chronic Ozone Exposure on Rats. J. A. Hathaway and R. E. Terrill. Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 23, 392-395 (Sept.-Oct. 1962).

Young male rats were exposed to 0.8-1.5 ppm ozone 5 days per week for a period of 18 weeks, and various quantitative analyses of urinary constituents were done. A significantly lower titratable acidity and a higher pH was found in urine from test animals than from controls. Under a handicap of having narrow openings through which to obtain food, mean food intake and weight gain were consistently less in exposed than in control rats. When the openings were made uniformly larger, food consumption and weight gain were comparable in both groups. -- Authors' abst.

- 1144 Reaction to Toxic Beryllium Compounds: Terminology. Harriet L. Hardy. J. Occ. Med. 4, 532-534 (Oct. 1962).

Knowledge at hand supports the concept that this disease (beryllium disease) is not exclusively a pathologic response in the lung to deposition of toxic beryllium compounds, and, hence, not a pneumoconiosis. Stress is laid on the value of using accurate nomenclature in describing the chemically-induced disease, beryllium poisoning. -- Author's summary

- 1145 Comparative Toxicity of Stable Rare Earth Compounds. II. Effect of Citrate and Edetate Complexing on Acute Toxicity in Mice and Guinea Pigs. J. G. Graca, F. C. Davison and Joyce B. Feavel. Arch. Environmental Health 5, 437-444 (Nov. 1962).

Intraperitoneal injections of rare earth chlorides, citrates, and edetate complexes in mice and guinea pigs produced graded toxic reactions in the animals in doses from 25 mg. per kilogram to 500 mg. per kilogram. Chloride toxicity was difficult to evaluate because of

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