

- 444 Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Pesticides in Cosmetics. W. F. Edmundson, et al. *Ind. Med. & Surg.* 30, 800-802 (Dec., 1967).

This study reveals that some cosmetic products contain considerably more pesticide chemicals than other cosmetic products, and that, with few exceptions, these products usually are those labeled as containing lanolin. Some products labeled as containing lanolin were, however, found essentially pesticide-free; in these cases, so little lanolin may be used that pesticide contamination was undetected, the wool fat may contain infinitesimal amounts of the pesticide, or the processing of the product may be destructive to these chemicals. It may be concluded from this study that wool fat used in the manufacture of some cosmetic products is a probable source of contamination of lanolin by traces of chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides. There are 3 references.

-- Authors' discussion.

- 445 Poisoning From Ingestion of a Stramonium-Belladonna Mixture. Flower Power Gone Sour S. R. Goldsmith, I. Frank, and J. T. Ungerleider. *J. Am. Med. Assn.* 204, 169-170 (April 8, 1968).

Asthmador (a stramonium-belladonna mixture) caused poisoning in two individuals. At a time when Asthmador ingestion is becoming increasingly popular as a hallucinogen, it is well to include it in the differential diagnosis of acute psychotic reactions. The clinical picture may be similar to that of a lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) psychosis. However, the marked pupillary dilatation, failure of the pupils to accommodate, the tachycardia seen with intoxication from Asthmador may be helpful in making the differential diagnosis. There are 7 references.

-- Authors' abstract.

- 446 Toxic Effect of Stramonium Simulating LSD Trip. J. N. DiGiacomo. *J. Am. Med. Assn.* 204, 265-267 (April 15, 1968).

Four cases of stramonium poisoning in teen-agers secondary to ingestion of Asthmador asthma powder (stramonium-belladonna mixture) presented as LSD reactions. The clinical manifestations were acute brain syndrome and physical signs of atropinization. The effects of stramonium ingestion are similar to the effects of the ingestion of amphetamine and LSD, but in addition to the psychosis due to toxic reaction, the patient who has ingested stramonium typically has dry mucous membranes and is hot and flushed. There are 14 references.

-- Author's abstract.

- 447 Toxicological Studies with a Hydrocarbon Solvent SBP 62/82. A. I. T. Walker and D. E. Stevenson. *Food Cosmet. Toxic.* 5, 19 (Feb., 1967).

Acute and subacute toxicity studies on hydrocarbon solvent, SBP 62/82, were carried out in rats and beagles. SBP (special boiling point) 62/82 is composed of approximately 40% n-hexane, 50% 2- and 3-methyl pentane and methyl cyclopentane, and 3% benzene. Aspiration deaths were observed in the rat experiments. Otherwise rats were found to tolerate single oral doses up to 20 ml./kg. No systemic effects were noted when exposure to thrice-weekly oral doses of 1 or 5 ml/kg. was continued for 13 weeks nor when once-weekly oral doses of 0.5 or 2.5 ml./kg. of a 20% emulsion of SBP were continued for 6 months. Similarly, daily oral doses of 0.005-0.5 ml./kg. administered to dogs for 24 weeks showed no effects.

-- J. Occ. Med. Abstract.

INDUSTRIAL DUSTS

- 448 Asbestos Exposure, Smoking, and Neoplasia. I. J. Selikoff, E. C. Hammond, and J. Churg. *J. Am. Med. Assn.* 204, 106-112 (April 8, 1968).

Asbestos insulation workers, as a group, have a high risk of dying of bronchogenic carcinoma (about seven or eight times expected). We have observed 370 such workmen from January 1963 to April 30, 1967. Our findings indicate that asbestos exposure alone is not the entire explanation. Of 87 noncigarette smokers, none died of bronchogenic carcinoma. Of 283 men with a history of regular cigarette smoking, 24 died of bronchogenic carcinoma, although only three were expected to die of this disease. Calculations suggest that asbestos workers who smoke have about 92 times the risk of dying of bronchogenic carcinoma as men who neither work with asbestos nor smoke cigarettes. We conclude that asbestos exposure should be minimized, that asbestos workers who do not smoke should never start and those now smoking should stop immediately.

-- Author's summary.

Editor's Note: Also see Editorial pp. i-iii, this issue.