AROCLOR 1260: Meeting at NCI, January 31, 1975

The purpose of this meeting was to review sections of liver tissue from Dr. Kimbrough's 2-year study in which female rats were fed 100 ppm of AROCLOR 1260.

Drs. Kimbrough and Squire had studied and classified the findings. Dr. Levitt, either a visiting fellow or a post-doctoral trainee did not participate to any great extent. He was mentioned as having a good knowledge of liver.

Dr. Richter had viewed the slides from our 2-year study in which rats of both sexes had been fed 100 ppm, 10 ppm or 1 ppm of AROCLOR 1260. Subsequently, he and Dr. Gordon reviewed sections of liver from all animals in this study.

Three conclusions can be drawn.

1. In our earlier study, the severity of liver lesions was greater in females than in males.

2. To a large extent, substantially the same type of lesions were observed in both studies except that the lesions seemed to be more advanced in Kimbrough's study. Although there was some variation in terminology, the findings were reasonably close.

3. There were definite liver adenocarcinomas in Kimbrough's study. Dr. Richter expressed the view later that 2 animals in our study approached the type of lesion Kimbrough had observed, but there was agreement by Drs. Gordon and Richter that Dr. Kimbrough's rats had developed a lesion which they had not observed in our earlier study with AROCLOR 1260.

If. Drs. Gordon or Richter feel that I have not summarized this meeting correctly, or if they desire to amend or expand my remarks, I invite them to let me know.

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