

THOROTRAST AND ANGIOSARCOMA OF THE HUMAN LIVER

- 1925—Egas Moniz of France first demonstrated that a radio active material in the form of colloidal Thorium dioxide could be used in cerebral vessel visualization.
- distribution in Europe and the United States for use vascular visualization-arteriography-hepatosplenography- and cerebral graphy.
- 1932—The Council of Pharmacy of the American Medical Association took a stand against its use.
- 1940—Thorotrast was still in use although animal experimentation had demonstrated the formations of ^{CANCERS} carcinomas and in the liver, angiosarcomas.
- 1947—Finally discontinued when the human cases of angiosarcomas were reported.

It was K.H. Bauer of Germany who compared the time of appearance of neoplasms after the injection of thorotrast, experimentally produced in animals, with their average life expectancy and the average span of life in man. He came to the conclusion that such tumors ^{of} should appear between the 12th and the 18th year after the injection into the vascular system of man. (TEXT OVER)

- 1947—Endothelial Cell Sarcoma of the Liver following the Thorotrast Injection. MacMahan, H.E., Murphy, A.S., and Bates, M. I. American Journal of Pathology

23: 585-611.

The first case of angiosarcoma from thorotrast was reported in the U.S.A. The latent period was 17 years.

- 1961—Neoplasms of the Liver following Injection of Thorotrast. Nettleship, A., and Fink, W. J. Am. Journal of Clinical Pathology Vol 35: 422-426.

This was the 8th reported case of angiosarcoma of the liver ~~due to thorotrast~~

due to thorotrast. The latency period was 16 years.