

Cecropia moths. In this particular case, however, extracts of several insects outside of the Lepidoptera order failed to produce positive passive transfer tests.

-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

- 746 Regional Patterns in Mortality From Cancer in the United States. E. J. MacDonald, D. G. Wellington, and P. F. Wolf. Cancer 20, 617-622 (May, 1967).

In a study of the US age-adjusted cancer death rates during 1940 to 1959, strong regional patterns were found in the level of death rates and in their variation over time. Marked differences in race and sex were found in the death rates for each site. By correlation analysis, relationships between various primary sites of cancer with respect to their regional mortality patterns were derived. Similarities in the changes that occurred in mortality during this period were evaluated. Increases or decreases in different types of cancer deaths have been reported, but this study is an overall survey in which the basic data from the US Public Health Service is organized to reveal significant trends and racial and regional differences.

-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

- 747 Cirrhosis and Primary Cancer of the Liver: Comparative Study in Tokyo and Cincinnati. W. Mori. Cancer 20, 627-631 (May, 1967).

A survey of 3,232 autopsies in Tokyo revealed 59 cases of primary hepatic cancer and 124 cases of cirrhosis of the liver. This result, with emphasis on the interrelationship of these two lesions based on the classification of cirrhosis, was compared with similar findings in a survey made by E. A. Gall in Cincinnati, under comparable circumstances. There is an agreement in the fact that significant causative relation exists only between hepatocellular carcinoma and non-specific cirrhosis. The higher incidence of primary hepatic cancer in Tokyo may be due to the following facts: Types A and B (postnecrotic and posthepatic) cirrhosis, which may be called hepatoma-related, seem to be more active in Tokyo. The former shows higher incidence in number, and the latter shows higher possibility of malignant complication. On the other hand, type C (nutritional) cirrhosis, which may be called hepatoma-unrelated, seems to be more common in Cincinnati.

-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

- 748 Distribution of Polonium-210 in Mice Following Inhalation of Polonium-210-Tagged Tobacco Smoke. R. Soremark and V. R. Hunt. Arch Environmental Health 14, 585-588. (April, 1967).

The authors have shown that polonium-210, when associated with tobacco leaf, and used in a simulated smoking procedure, can be inhaled and deposited in the lungs of experimental animals. Distribution of polonium-210 can then be observed in many organs of the body. There are 12 references.

-- Cond. from authors' comment

- 749 Foot-and-Mouth Infection in Human Beings; Case Report. G. Eissner, H. O. Bohm, and E. Julich. Deut. med. Wochschr. 92, 830-832 (May 5, 1967).

A veterinary surgeon was proved to be infected with the virus of foot-and-mouth disease (type C); the clinical features are described. The causative organism was demonstrated from material obtained from the vesicles by transmission to suckling mice. Specific antibodies against type C were demonstrated in the patient's serum.

-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

- 750 Bites by Coral Snakes: Report of 11 Representative Cases. H. M. Parrish and M. S. Khan. Am. J. Med. Sci. 253, 561-568 (May, 1967).

Analysis of 11 representative coral snake bites from a national survey of snake bites showed that four occurred in Florida, four in Texas, two in Alabama, and one in Louisiana. Eight bites failed to produce venenation, two produced moderate venenation, and one resulted in severe venenation and death. The treatment recommended included: incision and suction, antibiotics, tetanus prophylaxis, and coral snake antivenin given intravenously before the onset of systemic symptoms. Artificial maintenance of respiration may be necessary; narcotics and sedatives are contraindicated.

-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

- 751 Buckthorn Polyneuropathy. R. Calderon-Gonzalez and H. Rizzi-Hernandez. New Engl. J. Med. 277, 69-71 (July 13, 1967).

Karwinskia Humboldtiana ("tullidora", "wild cherry", "coyotillo" and so forth) is a poisonous shrub of the buckthorn family that grows in central and northern Mexico, and in Texas and New Mexico of the United States. The toxic effects of the plant were first reported by Clavijero in