

- 001 The Harmfulness of Inhalation of Aluminum Hydroxide and Its Action on Pulmonary Tissue. G. Jullien, E. Vallecalle, and M. Leandri. Arch. maladies profess. 13, 31-38 (1952) French.

Conflicting results obtained by various workers on the action of aluminum hydroxide in the treatment of silicosis led the authors to investigate possible harmful effects of its inhalation on guinea pigs. The dust of aluminum hydroxide used had a density of 1.37 and was composed of crystals with maximum dimensions of 2-5 microns. It was resistant to heat (400°C.) to acids, and to strong bases. The animals were exposed 5 to 9 hours. Pulmonary lesions were observed and their histology is described. Aluminum hydroxide acts as an antispasmodic and bronchodilator; hence its favorable action in silicosis.

-- Chem. Absts.

- 002 The Phagocytosis of Industrial Dusts in Tissue Cultures. K. W. Jotten and C. van Marwyck. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 9, 173-179 (July 1952).

By using phase-contrast microscopical methods it was possible to enumerate exactly the dust particles taken up by phagocytes in tissue cultures. The description of the best method and the results obtained are substantially those given in the preceding abstract.

- 003 Clinical Results Obtained on Silicotuberculosis During Treatment with Massive Doses of Testosterone Propionate. A. Raule and R. Grisler. Med. lavoro 43, 4 (Jan. 1952) Italian.

Eight subjects suffering from silicosis accompanied by active, open tuberculosis and four suffering from active, open pulmonary tuberculosis only were treated with daily doses of 100 mg. of testosterone propionate over a period of 10 to 15 days. There was noted in general a favorable effect lasting for 15 to 20 days and consisting of improvement of subjective conditions, increase of body weight, and rise of the hemoglobin level. In eight cases there was also noted, 10 days after the suspension of the hormone treatment, increased androgenuria. The favorable effect of the testosterone has been ascribed either to the anabolic protoidic action peculiar to the hormone or to improved suprarenal function due in all probability to slowing down of the corticotropic antehypophyseal activity.

-- Authors' English summary in Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.

- 004 The Effect of Cortisone on Experimental Silicosis. C. V. Harrison, E. J. King, J. C. Dale, and R. Sichel. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 9, 165-172 (July 1952).

The administration of 5 mg. of cortisone thrice weekly to rats, which had received intracheal injection of quartz into the lungs, modified