man by Forssman,[3] Powell,[4] Forssman and Ahlmark [5] and others. The process by which trichloroethylene is converted in part to trichloroacetic acid involves an oxidation, with one chlorine atom being transferred from one of the carbon atoms to the other, and a saturation of the carbon double bond (Butler [6] and Ahlmark and Forssman [7]).

In previous investigations we had found that under certain conditions of exposure the urinary content of trichloroacetic acid was fairly constant [8] and not

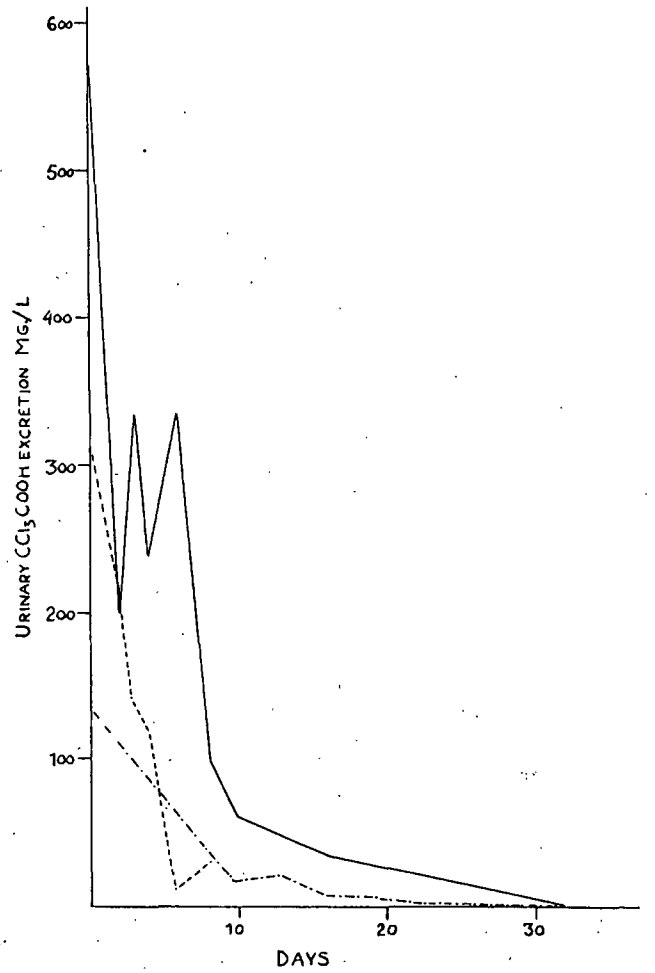


Fig. 1.—Urinary concentration of trichloroacetic acid in three workers after their trichloroethylene exposure was stopped.

3. Forssman, S.: On the Diagnosis of Trichloroethylene Intoxication (in Swedish), Svenska läk.-tidning., 1945, p. 1964.

4. Powell, J. T.: Trichlorethylene: Absorption, Elimination and Metabolism, Brit. J. Indust. Med. **2**:142, 1945.

5. Forssman, S., and Ahlmark, A.: Contribution to the Diagnosis of Trichlorethylene Intoxication (Swedish with English Summary), Nord. med. **30**:1033, 1946.

6. Butler, T. C.: Metabolic Transformation of Trichloroethylene, J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap. **97**:84, 1949.

7. Ahlmark, A., and Forssman, S.: The Effect of Trichlorethylene on the Organism, Acta physiol. Scandinav., to be published.

8. The urinalyses in this paper have been carried out according to S. Forssman and B. Gredborn (The Determination of Trichloracetic Acid in Urine, to be published).