

simple technique for measuring skin conductivity. MED BIOL ENG 13(4): 341-343, illus. 1972.--A simple portable apparatus is described for monitoring the conductivity of the skin. After the physiological rationale of the technique is appreciated, a means of assessing nonspecific responses to various stimuli will be provided. --J. J. B.

8432. CRAMER, H. J. (Hautklin. Med. Akad., Klement-Gottwald-St. 34, DDR-501 Erfurt, East Ger.) Untersuchungen zum Nachweis gebundener bzw. maskierter Lipide in der Dermato-Histologie. [Studies on the detection of bound or masked lipids in dermatohistology.] DERMATOL MONATSSCHR 157(12): 891-898, illus. 1971[recd. 1972]. [Engl. summ.]--Four methods were used to detect masked lipids including: longer staining time, higher temperature, Berenbaum's C-method, and the Sudan-Burnt Berenbaum techniques. These methods were poor in 75 biopsies of various dermatosis. The importance and problems of paraffin sections, sudan black as an indicator and control extractions were presented. --A. V. S.

8433. SCUTT, R. W. B. (R. Navy Hosp., Haslar, Gosport, Hants., Engl., UK.) The chemical removal of tattoos. BR J PLAST SURG 25(2): 189-194, illus. 1972.--A modification of a well-tried chemical technique for removing tattoos is presented as a safe, simple and effective out-patient procedure requiring virtually no after-care. A solution of tannic acid, glycerine and distilled H₂O (2:1:1) is swabbed over the area and tattooed into the skin. A silver nitrate stick is rubbed over the area. --J. L. S.

PATHOLOGY

See also: Allergy

Immunology (Immunocytochemistry), especially Immunopathology (Tissue Immunology)
Medical and Clinical Microbiology (includes Veterinary)
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents
Parasitology (includes Ecto- and Endoparasites)
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Inflammation and Inflammatory Diseases
Public Health - Epidemiology
Toxicology

† 8434. TRONNIER, H. (Univ. Hautklin., D 74 Tuebingen, West. Ger.) Experimentelle Entzündung der Haut bei Tier und Mensch. Experimental inflammation of the skin in animals and man.] INT Z KLIN PHARMAKOL THER TOXIKOL 5(2): 152-165, illus. 1971 [recd. 1972]. [Engl. summ.]--Several models of inflammation are described without detailed data on experimental performance. --J. J. B.

† 8435. SZALAY, GLENN C. (South. Calif. Perm. Med. Group, 1050 West Pacific Coast Hwy., Harbor City, Calif. 90710, USA.) and E. DAVID WEINSTEIN. Questionable Bloom syndrome in a Negro girl. AM J DIS CHILD 124(2): 245-248, illus. 1972.--The Bloom syndrome, a genodermatosis, is described here for the first time in a Negro; the patient did not manifest telangiectatic erythema, one of the cardinal features of the syndrome. A new subgroup of the intrauterine growth retardation syndrome was not postulated. Her condition satisfied the other 2 major criteria of the Bloom syndrome and multiple minor criteria, including parental consanguinity and chromosomal changes.

† 8436. MEYERSON, LAWRENCE B. (Irving Med. Prof. Village, 2101 MacArthur Blvd., Irving, Tex. 75061, USA.) and GERHARD C. MEIER. Cutaneous lesions in acroosteolysis. ARCH DERMATOL 108(2): 224-227, illus. 1972.--A patient with idiopathic acroosteolysis had unique papular skin lesions. Evidently, similar lesions were previously mentioned only in connection with acroosteolysis seen in vinyl chloride poisoning, and a detailed description of these was not noted in the literature.

† 8437. GIROUX, JEAN-MARIO (Hotel-Dieu Montreal, 3840 Saint Urbain, Montreal 131, Que., Can.) and ANDRE BARBEAU. Erythrodermatitis with ataxia. ARCH DERMATOL 108(2): 183-188, illus. 1972.--An apparently new neurocutaneous syndrome was observed in 25 members from over 5 generations in a family of French Canadian ethnic background. The syndrome is characterized by the appearance soon after birth, of papulosquamous erythematous plaques which have mild variations in intensity and which tend to subside during the summer months. In most cases, the cutaneous manifestations almost disappear near the age of 25, sometimes to reappear after the age of 40. At that time, a slowly progressive neurological syndrome, with decreased tendon reflexes, nystagmus, arthralgia, and severe gait ataxia, becomes the predominant feature. The syndrome is inherited in an autosomal dominant fashion.

† 8438. UUITO, JOUNI, SEPPÖ LINDY, HEIKKI TURTO and LEE DANIELSEN. (Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Copenh., Blegdamvej 9, 2100

Copenhagen, Den.) Lactate dehydrogenase in Pseudoxanthoma elasticum: Total activity and isoenzyme distribution in the skin. INVEST DERMATOL 55(2): 172-175, illus. 1 12.--Total activity and isoenzyme distribution of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) were assessed in the skin of patients with pseudoxanthoma elasticum (PXE). The values obtained from lesions of 9 patients with typical PXE were compared to those obtained from age-matched controls. In the skin, all LDH isoenzymes, with the exception of LDH₁, could be detected, LDH₅ being the predominant one. The isoenzyme pattern in PXE was characterized by decreased LDH activity in isoenzyme fraction LDH₅ and increased in fraction LDH₂, as compared to the controls. In agreement with these changes, the relative proportion of polypeptide M, the sub-unit predominant in cathodic isoenzymes, was decreased in PXE. Total LDH activity was not changed in this disorder.

† 8439. MARGOLIS, MARVIN H. (Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Wis. Med. Cent., 1300 University Ave., Madison, Wis., 53706, USA.), GARRETT A. COOPER and STURE A. M. JOHNSON. Keratosis lichenoides chronica. ARCH DERMATOL 108(5): 739-743, illus. 1972.--A patient had a unique 15 yr history of a progressive, recalcitrant, papulosquamous eruption and persistent hoarseness. Histologically, the eruption showed parakeratosis, orthohyperkeratosis, atrophy of the malpighian layer and a lichenoid histiocytic and lymphocytic dermal infiltrate. This cutaneous eruption, previously unreported, should be designated "keratosis lichenoides chronica."

† 8440. FISHER, LOUIS E. (Div. Dermatol., Scripps Clin., Res. Found., 478 Prospect St., La Jolla, Calif. 92037, USA.) and HOWARD I. MAIBACH. The effect of occlusive and semipermeable dressings on the mitotic activity of normal and wounded human epidermis. BR J DERMATOL 86(6): 593-596, 1972.--Occlusion increased the rate of closure of superficial wounds and inhibited cell division both of psoriatic lesions and stripped skin. Four dressings: an occlusive, adhesive tape; the adhesive backing from this tape; a less occlusive adhesive tape; and an occlusive, non-adhesive film, were used to cover regions of normal and stripped skin for periods from 2-6 days. A slight increase in mitotic rate and epidermal thickness of normal skin resulted. A decreased mitotic rate and increased thickness of stripped skin, under all dressings was found. The less occlusive films may be useful in accelerating the healing of wounds without adding the risk of infection seen under complete occlusion.

† 8441. STENSTROM, STEN (Dep. Plastic Surg., Univ. Hosp., Umea, Swed.), FRANK BERGMAN and SVEN BERGMAN. Wound healing with ordinary adhesive tape: A clinical and experimental study. SCAND J PLAST RECONSTR SURG 6(1): 40-48, illus. 1972.--The good clinical experience of treating human wounds with ordinary adhesive tape is presented. These experiences are compared with the results of experiments on animals concerned with the healing time of wounds and histological and bacteriological conditions.

† 8442. LEWIN, KLAUS (Dep. Pathol. Stanford Univ. Sch. Med., Stanford, Calif. 94305, USA.), SHARON DE WITT and RICHARD A. FERRINGTON. Pathology of the finger nail in psoriasis: A clinicopathological study. BR J DERMATOL 86(6): 555-563, illus. 1972.--Seven cases were studied. Psoriasis of the finger nail produces a metaplastic change of the nail matrix and nail bed to skin-like epithelium, following which the histological changes are essentially similar to those seen in the skin. The resulting lesions of the finger nail are of 2 types: nail plate abnormalities, the nature of which depends upon the site and the duration of disease in the matrix; and nail bed abnormalities, consisting of onycholysis, subungual keratosis and splinter hemorrhages.

8443. GWIEZDZINSKI, ZENON and BOHDAN SZYSZYMAR. (Stud. Med. Serv. Improv., Bydgoszcz, Pol.) Dwa przypadki mastocytosis cutis solitaria (naeviformis) u dzieci. [Two cases of mastocytosis cutis solitaria (naeviformis) in children.] PEDIATR POL 48(8): 783-785, illus. 1971[recd. 1972].--The 2 reported cases of this disease are characterized by a rarely recorded localization. Darier's symptom is implicated in the clinical diagnosis of some skin rashes of the birthmark type. The rashes were found on the face and neck. A positive Darier's symptom is more indicative than histological examination. Microscopic analyses may prove misleading owing to the trauma during sectioning and possible inaccuracies during the making of slides resulting in disintegration of the metachrome granulations in mast cells.

--(Courtesy NSF PL 83-480).

PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

† 8444. OHKAWARA, AKIRA, KENNETH M. HALPRIN (1201 Northwest 16th St., Miami, Fla., USA.) and VICTOR LEVINE. The enzymes of glycogen metabolism in the various cell fractions from the normal human epidermis. J INVEST DERMATOL 59(2): 187-191, illus. 1972.--In the normal human epidermis, glycogen synthetase is sedimented with glycogen as is the glycogen synthetase D phosphatase which converts the D to the I form. Glycogen synthetase