

- 859 Bronchiolar Emphysema. D. Bryk and K. Mori.
Am. J. Roentgenol, Radium Therapy Nuclear Med. 94, 660-664 (July, 1965).

Bronchiolar emphysema is an unusual type of diffuse pulmonary disease characterized by progressive respiratory insufficiency. Other terms used for this entity are muscular cirrhosis of the lungs, bronchiolectasis, and cystic pulmonary cirrhosis. Pathologically, the entity is fairly clear-cut. The roentgen picture is that of fine diffuse uniform infiltrations with intervening small uniform cysts. This picture is not specific for this entity, but in a patient with a slowly progressive interstitial pulmonary process with these features, the diagnosis of bronchiolar emphysema should be considered. An additional case of bronchiolar emphysema is reported.

-- Am. Rev. Resp. Dis. Absts

SKIN DISEASES AND BURNS

- 860 Human Infection Due to the Hedgehog Fungus, Trichophyton mentagrophytes var. erinacei.
R.A. Quaife. J. Clin. Pathol. 19, 177-178 (March, 1966).

Three human cases of skin infection caused by Trichophyton mentagrophytes var. erinacei are recorded. The work on the incidence and ecology of T. mentagrophytes var. erinacei in hedgehogs and hedgehogs as a source of human infection is reviewed. It is suggested that a true increase in human infections is occurring. A description of the colonial and microscopical appearance of the fungus and their variance with other T. mentagrophytes varieties is discussed. The name Trichophyton erinacei is proposed as being taxonomically more correct. There are nine references.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

- 861 Effect of Intratracheal Injection of Benzo(a) Pyrene on Ducks. R.H. Rigdon and J. Neal.
Texas Rept. Biol. Med. 23, (2) 494-506 (1965).

A variety of pulmonary tumors developed in the respiratory tract of white Pekin ducks following intratracheal injection of methylcholanthrene. However, only one microscopic tumor, a questionable carcinoma, occurred in a group of nine ducks given 200 mg. of benzo(a) pyrene crystals intratracheally. Chronic inflammation and metaplasia did occur. No pulmonary tumors were present in the respiratory tract of ducks given an intratracheal injection of carbon black or carbon black with benzo(a) pyrene adsorbed. A chronic reaction frequently occurred in the lung when carbon black was injected intratracheally. Two ducks injected intratracheally with 200 mg of benzo(a) pyrene developed multiple cysts in the retroperitoneal region. Since no other ducks have been observed with similar cysts, it is suggested that they developed as the result of this carcinogen.

-- APCA Absts.

- 862 Comparison of Field Methods for Estimating Carbon Monoxide Hemoglobin Percentages.
P. A. Breyse, H. H. Bovee, and L. F. Gabay. Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 27, 256-259 (May-June, 1966).

Field methods utilizing expired air for estimating carbon monoxide hemoglobin (COHb) levels provide a reasonable correlation with blood specimens. These methods are convenient and simple and when performed immediately after the expired air has been collected the results are comparable to those obtained with blood. Therefore, except under the most rigorous conditions, the expired air methods for determining COHb levels can be substituted for the blood techniques. Any field instrument that supplies reliable carbon monoxide measurements may be used for estimating COHb%. There are five references.

-- Authors' conclusions

- 863 Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine. W. Oelschläger.
Staub 25, 528-532 (Dec. 1965). German.

The main sources of fluorine are from industries producing hydrofluoric acid, aluminum, superphosphate, and enamel, also from brickworks, metallurgical works, and industries consuming large amounts of low quality coal. Fluorine content of raw materials, emissions from different processes, and the harmful effects on animals and plants are reported. Measures to be taken to reduce fluorine emissions are discussed. There are 31 references.

-- APCA Absts.

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