

failed to protect pulmonary tissue from the irritation caused by asbestos fibers⁽¹³⁾; in their experiments metallic aluminum instead of the ~~hydroxide~~ ^{oxide} was used.

FORMATION OF ASBESTOSIS BODIES

The iron in the coating of the asbestosis body appears to be derived from blood or tissue elements and not, as has been suggested, from the mineral fiber. Following subcutaneous injection of two kinds of chrysotile into the groin of guinea pigs - one kind containing 2 per cent ~~and~~ the other 0.2 per cent Fe_2O_3 - the asbestosis bodies were equally numerous at both sites of injection and showed no difference in their reaction to Prussian blue, the reagent which stains iron. This finding is in agreement with that of Giroux⁽¹⁴⁾.

TISSUE REACTION TO ASBESTOSIS BODIES

Intratracheal injection into guinea pigs of asbestosis bodies recovered from human lung tissue failed to produce a fibrous reaction. The material for injection was obtained by digesting with sodium hypochlorite solution the lung tissue removed at autopsy from an asbestos worker. The asbestosis bodies could be seen in the guinea pigs for at least a year after injection. This experiment shows that the asbestosis body has a rather resistant coating which is not destroyed by moderate hypochlorite treatment, which may be maintained in vivo for a year or longer and which

¹⁴ 14. Giroux, M.: Amiantose experimentales: Valeur Pathognomonique du "corps D'Amiante". Laval Medical 8: 239, 1943.