

L. D. Greenberg of San Francisco at the meeting of the American Heart Association in Atlantic City.

Monkeys kept in a state of pyridoxine lack for six months develop artery damage that is "surprisingly" like that seen in human patients with arteriosclerosis.

As in the human disease, the blood vessel walls of monkeys in the experiments showed a loosening of the innermost layer or coat. The ground substance on which this inner artery layer rests loses its quality of an effective cement. Accompanying these changes in the vitamin lacking monkeys, certain cells of the inner artery wall multiply rapidly, forming spots of fibrous tissue that

narrow the arteries. These spots are widely scattered. Arteries of the heart and other internal organs are involved to a greater or lesser extent in all the vitamin-deficient monkeys. In many the internal elastic membrane of two large blood vessels, the aorta and the iliac vessel, splits and reduplicates.

How much of the vitamin, pyridoxine, is needed by humans and how many persons are deficient in the vitamin are not known. It is believed that the vitamin is needed for normal utilization of protein and that defects in protein handling which come when the vitamin is lacking are responsible for the degenerative changes in the blood vessels.

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MEDICINE

Diabetes Spotting Test

► "TILLIE", the "tin technician," made her debut at the meeting of the American Medical Association.

Tillie is a machine that performs a blood test for sugar. Within two months, many Tillies will be rolling off the production line, ready to help in the fight against diabetes.

A million Americans—men, women and children—are estimated to be victims of this disease without knowing it. Finding these diabetics so they can get treatment before the disease threatens life is the object of the American Diabetes Association.

A new, simple test for mass detection of diabetes has been developed by Dr. Hugh L. C. Wilkerson of the U. S. Public Health Service. The test is made with a few drops of blood taken from the finger. Pills of

various chemicals are added to the blood in a small tube, and the tube and contents are heated. Development of a blue color tells whether the person's blood contains so much sugar that he might have diabetes. He is then urged to see his doctor for more tests and examination to determine whether he does have the disease.

Tillie, the new machine made by Lessells and Associates of Boston, performs the test automatically in 30 seconds. Blood from six persons can be tested simultaneously. As the tubes revolve, the chemical pills drop in, heat is applied and the tubes finally pass through the path of a photoelectric cell. If the blue color has developed, the cell signals this fact by either a bell or a light.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

New Anti-Clotting Drug

► SUCCESS in the first use of a new, synthetic anti-blood clotting drug in 11 human patients was announced at the New York Academy of Medicine.

The new drug may become a substitute for the relatively scarce and costly heparin now used to overcome dangerous blood clotting tendency in certain heart and blood vessel diseases. It is a sulfated mannuronic acid. It will be known by the trade name of Paritol.

Paritol was synthesized by research chemists at the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry, Philadelphia, under the direction of Dr. Joseph Seifter. Reporting on the new drug besides Dr. Seifter were Dr. C. W. Sorenson, research fellow at Cornell University Medical College, and Dr. Irving S. Wright of the New York Hospital, chairman of the American Heart Association's committee for the evaluation of anti-coagulants.

Heparin is a naturally occurring sub-

stance, found most abundantly in the liver. It is expensive because it must be extracted, by costly and laborious processes, from animal livers and other tissues. Dicumarol, another anti-clotting drug found originally in spoiled sweet clover, has now been made synthetically. Slower-acting than heparin, it is used for patients who do not require emergency treatment but do need prolonged periods of anti-clotting treatment.

Paritol is similar to heparin chemically, acts quickly, and while larger doses are needed, it has a more prolonged action. It is an extremely powerful drug and, like heparin, produces a certain percentage of undesirable reactions. In all cases, however, these have cleared up by themselves or responded to treatment with epinephrine. No signs of permanent damage have been detected. The drug is not yet ready for general use.

Of the other synthetic heparin substitutes developed in the search that led

to Paritol were two that had to be discarded because they would have given the patients a blush lasting several weeks. These were the dyes, Chlorazole Fast Pink and Pontamine Red.

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MEDICINE

Elderly Mothers-to-be Reassured as to Safety

► REASSURANCE was offered to elderly women becoming pregnant for the first time. They stand in no greater danger than the elderly woman who has borne a child before, Dr. L. A. Calkins of the University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, told the American Medical Association.

Although these women tend to have more abnormal deliveries they have no serious effect on the mother or child, he said. The reason that there are more cesarean operations among the older pregnant women is due to a greater prevalence of heart disease and the fear of complications in labor, he explained.

Dr. Calkins, however, urged a thorough examination of these elderly women to rule out major complications which are apt to occur in this age group such as fibroids, diseases arising from high blood pressure, and cancer.

Dr. Calkins based his opinions on a study of 9,867 births, the majority of which were delivered under his direction. Young and elderly mothers were included in the series.

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MEDICINE

Emotional Stress May Bring on Asthma Attacks

► AN asthmatic attack may follow the accumulated pressure of worry and work, Dr. Francis M. Rackemann of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, told the American Medical Association.

A business man under constant pressure or a housewife with endless routine tasks and family troubles will develop asthma if the susceptibility exists in these people, Dr. Rackemann told the doctors.

This emotional basis for the disease should be taken into consideration if asthma develops after the age of 40, Dr. Rackemann said. He added that after this age the condition is generally caused by trouble inside the patient and not by an allergy.

Fear of the asthma is another emotional aspect of the disease which the doctor should consider. Dr. Rackemann recommends that patients should be taught how to control their symptoms and stress should be laid on their individual needs rather than on the disease. He said that deaths have resulted from acute attacks of the disease which apparently were produced by emotional upsets.

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