

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

➤ Recercas de Diabete.—Al Collegio Medico New York, hamsters con diabete experimental eseva resanate per implantar (in lor genas) le pancreas intacte de un hamsteretto neonate. Le hamsters experimental eseva diabetic in consequentia del destruction de cellulas in le insula de Langerhans per le effecto del droga alloxano. Duo inexpectate observationes in le experimento eseva (1) que le implantation del secunde pancreas succedeva plus frequentemente e resultava in un crescentia plus intense in hamsters diabetic que in normal hamsters de controllo e (2) que le effecto del pancreas implantate in hamsters artificialmente diabetic includeva un regeneration del previamente destruite cellulas in le insulas de Langerhans.

➤ Anthropologia American.—Ex le circa 50 millones familias american, circa 42 millones possede un o plure apparatos de television. Le numero del familias american con un telephono es tres millones plus basse. Il etiam pare que circa un million de familias american ha un apparato de television sin haber un banio.

➤ Recercas de Diabete.—Progresso in le cerca de un perfecte medication oral pro diabeticos es reportate per le firma Pfizer. Le nove droga, chlorpropamido (o Diabinese), se ha monstrate duo vices plus efficace que tolbutamido (que ha esiste—usque nunc—le melio cognoscite e le plus efficace droga antidiabetic oral). Chlorpropamido pare persiste plus longemente—usque a 72 horas—in le circulation, e le corpore human non pare decomponer lo ante su excretion.

➤ Recercas de Cancere.—Un extracto ex cellulas cancerose de muses evocava, post su injection in conilios, le formation de un anticorpore le qual, post su retro-injection in le muses original, destrueva specificamente le cantere ab que illo eseva derivate. Iste phenomeno eseva demonstrate per E. C. Horn del Universitate Duke. Il se tracta de un contribution additional al grande problema del clarification del biochimia de cancere e non de un discoperta que pote esser exploitea directemente e immediatamente in le therapia de patients human.

➤ Provision de Combustibile.—Le populo american expende annualmente circa cinque milliards dollars pro calefacer su domicilios. On estima que 44% del energia total assi utilitate es fornite per oleo, 33% per gas, e le resto per carbon e electricitate.

➤ Embriología.—Al Collegio Veterinari de London, un technica ha esiste perfectionate pro le excision intacte de embryones de muses al precoce stadio de octo a dece-sex cellulas e lor subsequent re-implantation in altere muses-matre. In un experimento, le embryones eseva re-implantate non immediatamente sed solmente post un sojorno de transition de duo dies in un medio de cultura in vitro. Esseva trovate que le passage per le medio artificial non influentiava le subsequente developmente pre- o post-natal.

➤ Obstetrica.—In 1946, le mortalitate puerperal in le Statos Unite eseva 11,6 per 10.000 infantes vivente. In 1956, iste proportion habeva descendite a quattro. Omne le major causas del mortalitate materne ha regredite. In un area in le vicinitate de New York, le regression eseva 80% pro infections, 65% pro effectos de anesthesia, 43% pro toxemia, 24% pro hemorrhagias, e 21% pro morbos cardiac—semper calculate per comparar le datos

pro le secunde con le datos pro le prime medieate del decennio supra-identificate.

➤ Recercas de Cancere.—Le injection in muses de cellulas cancerose del tipo designate como carcinoma de ascites de Ehrlich resulta normalmente in un mortalitate de 100%. Tamen, secundo un reporto per Dr. R. W. McKee del Universitate Los Angeles, muses recipiente le cellulas in forma roentgeno-irradiate exhibi un definitemente meliorate resistantia. Post un a quatro injections de cellulas irradiate, 5% del muses superviveva; post cinque injectiones, 50% superviveva; post sex a octo injectiones, 100% superviveva. Il se tracta evidentemente de un phenomeno de formation de anticorpore anticancerose. Dr. McKee regarda su resultatos como un promittente contribution al clarification del mechanismo que es active in le formation de anticorpore contra cantere.

➤ Perfumeria.—Oleos de perfume possede virtutes antifungal e antibacterial, secundo experiments conducte al laboratorio de biologia del Universitate Long Island. Le intensitate de iste effecto antibiotic varia ab un oleo al altere, e etiam le sensibile racias fungal e bacterial non es le mesmes in omne casos. Le reporto in question signala emphaticamente que omne isto ha nihil a facer con le obvie effecto aseptic del alcohol que es generalmente continite in perfumos commercial. Le uso de oleos de perfume—lavandula, jasmin, orange, wisteria, etc.—como ingrediente de unguentes medicamentose pare render los non solmente plus agradabile sed etiam plus efficace.

➤ Agricultura.—In le laboratorios del Corporation Dynamica General, un racia de algas eseva disveloppate que pote esser inducite a augmentar se in un proportion de 1 a 1000 per die. Usque nunc le record eseva un augmentation de 1 a 8 per die. Pro mantener le enorme reproductivitate del nove racia de algas, un requerimento indispensabile es le uso de un fonte de intensissime illumination e de un definite alternation de breve periodos de exposition a ille illumination con plus longe periodos de complete obscuritate. In le processo le algas absorbe grande quantitates de dioxydo de carbon e produce correspondentemente grande quantitates de oxygeno. Iste cyclo solveera le problema de como supportar, durante periodos non-restringite, le respiration human in naves submarin e in futur vehiculos de viage cosmic. Le algas es etiam un possibile materia prima in le production de alimento.

➤ Geologia.—Es planate forar un foramine de un profundor de quasi 5 km in le fundo del oceanio. Le objectivo es avantar le foramine usque a infra le crusta e intra le mantello del terra. Le sito seligite como le plus promittente pro le interprisa es in le Golfo de Mexico, al nord-west de Cuba. Le labores va esser effectuate ab un nave. Essays de effectuar los ab un atollo in le Pacifico ha incontrate troppo grande difficultates. On spera que le resultado de iste efforio va esser le reimplaciamiento de multe theorias geologic per factos solide e observate. Isto va concerner le densitate del terra, su radio-activitate, su etate, su phases mineral, su composition, e multe altere problemas. Il es a supponer que le interprisa va revelar factos e relationes completemente imprevide e imprevidibile. Si illo pote producer responsas a multe questiones, illo va etiam sublevar multe nove questiones. Le plano es sub le egide del Consilio National de Recerca que ha jam allocate pro illo un summa initial de 30 milles dollars.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

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