

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Armamento Nucleari.—Sir William Penney, preside deputate del Britannic Autoritate de Energia Atomic, opina que un rete de 20 stationes de inspection sufficeria pro detergere tests atomic effectuate non importa ubi in le mundo per un nation desirante violar un accordo international visante a illegalisar tal tests. Le Statos Unite, in su currente negotiations con le U.R.S.S., insiste que un rete de 180 stationes de inspection es necessari. Il es probable que le optimo numero in efficacia e adequatia es inter le duo mentionate extremos.

Drogas.—Il es non ancora cognoscite si thalidamida exerce su tragic efecto super le feto in matres usante ille droga (1) per un mecanismo de mutation cellular o (2) per un disturbance directe del mecanismo de crescentia. Si le prime de iste duo theoreticamente possibile explications es le correcte, le question se subleva si thalidamida, quando usate per masculos non es tanto periculoso como quando illo es usate per lor maritas. Iste question es currentemente sub investigation per scientistas del governmento statounitese.

Immunologia.—Lacte, human, injicite in muses (in experimentos conduce al Universitate Pennsylvania) resultava in un potentiation del formation de anticorpore defensive contra injectiones de virulente staphylococcus. Iste constatacion corrobora additionalmente le these que le alimentation natural del infante human es superior al alimentation artificial.

Insecticidas.—In le lucta contra nocive insectos, venenos chimic se ha provate duplemente dubitose: Lor adverse efectos non es in omne casos restringite a insectos, e frequentemente illos perde lor toxicitate pro le insectos in le curso del tempore, proque le insectos se habita a illos. Plus promittente es le methodos, currentemente sub extense investigation, de erradicar o decimar certe species de insectos per sterilizar le masculos e assi indirectemente le ovos deponite per le contemporanea generation de femininas. In effectuar iste tipo de sterilisation on se servi de irradiation o de chimo-sterilisantes, i.e. de methodos que require ancora multe recercas scientific, proque le correspondente biomechanismos es non ancora ben cognoscite. Un major difficultate in omne isto es que le varie possibile e promittente methodos debe esser testate in le campo, ubi le evaluation del resultados perde omne signification si le population del insectos sub attacco non es isolate contra repletionation per immigration ab altere regiones. Le statounitese Servicio de Recercas Agricultural, que se occupa intensemte de iste problemas, utilisa in su programma de pertinente recercas insulas in varie partes del mundo. Sed insulas appropriate al uso pro iste objectivos es difficile a trovar proque illos debe satisfacer complexe requirements. Illos debe haber un population native del insectos que on vole combatter, e illos debe esser locate a adequate distancias ab altere regiones in que le mesme specie de insectos es in existentia.

Materiales.—Termitas—famoso pro lor capacitate de destruer ligno—monstra un marcate interesse pro certe synthetic resinas thermoplastic, incluse polyethyleno e chloruro vinylic. Viste que tal plasticos es usate como isolantes de circuitos electric (e alteremente in implaciamētos al exterior), le gravitate potential del problema es obvie. Illo ha essite notate particularmente in Australia. On pote contrariar iste nove destructivitate del termitas per incorporar chimo-insecticidas in le plasticos, sed un tal procedimento introducere nove complexos de complications e periculos.

Pharmaceutica.—Le sterilisation de producotos chimic destinate al uso como medicamentos es theoreticamente effectuabile per lor exposicion a radios ionisante. Le metodo es jam in uso in Mexico. In le Statos Unite on hesita ancora proque le possibilite de un retention de radioactivitate in le drogas e de un reduction de lor potentia in consequentia del irradiation ha non ancora essest investigate satis extense e satis criticamente. Le uso de irradiation ionisante per le fabricantes de instrumentos medical in sterilizar lor products ante le lanceamento de illos al mercato es etiam cognoscite in le Statos Unite. Il se tracta hic evidentemente de un technica applicabile solmente a instrumentos destinate a esser discartate post un sol uso, i.e. syringas, catheteres, etc.

Recerca de Cancere.—Al Congresso Cancerologic International a Moscova, professor L. A. Zilber del Instituto Gamaleya del sovietic Academia del Scientias Medical parlava de accordo con le opinion del majoritate del congressistas quando ille admitteva que le progresso complite non justifica un alte enthusiasmo sed etiam quando ille continuava: "Tamen, nos cognoscem al minus le questiones al quales nos debe trovar le responsas."

Recerca de Cancere.—Es reportate independentemente ab Russia e ab Sveda promittente progressos in le "actinochirurgia" de cancer, i.e. in un technica in que substantias radioactive es deponite in le vulnere chirurgic e lassate illac durante 24 a 48 horas. Le objectiveo del metodo es supprimer per irradiation le "semination" del cellular canceroso que escappa al cultello chirurgic.

Recerca de Cancere.—In Danmark, 600.000 pueros e pueras de etates de 10 annos e plus ha essite subjicite a un intense campania (prophylactic e therapeutic) de propaganda e information in re le relation inter le fumar de tabaco e le periculo de cancer pulmonar. Un efecto del campania ha essite le declino del consumo de tabaco per le parentes del juveniles.

Recerca de Cancere.—Le localisation de tumores cerebral es currentemente effectuate in le majoritate del casos per medio de radioactive traciante, i.e. principally solutions de radioarsenico o de radiocupro. Duo recercadores in Israel propone la substitution de fluor-18 que ha le avantage de un rapidissime disintegration, con le resultante possibilitate de restudiar le mesmo paciente plure vices post intervallos de solmente pauc horas.

Satelliteria.—Es non cognoscite le precise numero del statounitese satellites de observation currentemente in orbita con instrumentos de photorecognoscentia capace a deteger lanceamientos de projectiles intercontinental e detonaciones de bombas atomic, sed certe indicios permette le conclusion que verso le fin del anno currente lor ensemble va constituer un complete e efficace sistema de detection e premonition. In certe circulos del Statos Unite on trova surprendente que iste satellites ha non essite condonate per le governmento sovietic como "satellites de spionage". Le explication de iste silentio russo pare esser que le russos ha in orbita un simile sistema de satellites de recognoscentia.

Statistica de Tabaco.—In le Statos Unite, discipulos de schola secundari fuma regularmente con un frequencia de un inter quatro in le caso de pueros e de un inter octo in le caso de pueras. Le base de iste assertion es le questionage de un specimen representative de 22.000 discipulos. Iste studio esseva effectuate per J. W. Leverenz pro le Societate Cancerologic American.

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