

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Cryotechnologia. — Un dispositivo pro le generation de bassissime temperaturas (usque a minus 270 C), de extraordinarimente compacte dimensiones (20 x 45 cm) e de un multo longe vita active (usque a 5.000 horas) esseva disveloppate per Dr. W. E. Gifford del Universitate Syracuse (New York). Le function specific que le nove dispositivo va servir es le frigidation de amplificatores de maseres in le stationes de observation de satellites artificial in omne partes del mundo.

Education. — Studentes preparate a universitates de China continental non es scholasticamente inferior a lor collegas in universitates britannic. Isto es le conclusion del geophysico Dr. G. H. G. Oldham qui veni de concluder un viage de visitas in institutiones de education superior in China. Dr. Oldham, qui reside permanentemente a Hong Kong, se senti grandemente impressionate per le entusiasmo pro le exacte scientias le qual characterisa le China de nostre dies — tanto le governmento como etiam le population in general. In isto Dr. Oldham non se refere al attingimentos jam realisate sed a attitudes ideologic e al solide bases educative provide pro attingimentos futur.

Electronica. — Un miniaturisate computer es in le stadios terminal de su disveloppamento per le Corporation Burroughs. Su circuitos es si micre que trenta de illos occupa le area de un tabletta de aspirina. Le peso del complete computator, etiquettate D84, va esser minus que 100 libras. Illo require un fonte de energia de non plus que 100 watt. Su facile transportabilitate va render lo utile pro objetivos militar in le campo.

Historia. — Eusebio Francisco Kino, prestre italian e explorator a qui nos es indebitate pro le prime ver cartas geographic de Arizona e California, es inter le statounitese heros national que on ha recentemente seligite pro le honor de esser addite al lista del illustre personas representate in effigie in le Sala National de Statuas a Washington. Prestre Kino moriva plus que 250 annos retro. Nulle portrait existe de ille e nulle description de su apparentia physic. Isto ha ponite un grave problema le qual esseva resolvite ingeniosissimemente a base del constatacion que omne le descendentes de consanguineos del bon prestre — e tal descendentes es multo numerose — ha certe characteristics physiognomic in commun. — On suppone que prestre Kino esseva un typic membro de su familia, e il es como tal que ille va esser representate in su statua a Washington.

Morbos Cardiac. — Le pharmaco antiepileptic, diphenylhydantoina, se ha provate capace a regularisar certe arrhythmias cardiac. — Reporto de Dr. R. D. Conn del Universitate Washington (Seattle).

Morbos Cardiac. — Recente studios epidemiologic in Japon e le Statos Unite ha demonstrate que morbos cardiac es plus frequente in areas de aqua molle que in areas de aqua dur. (Aqua molle es aqua a basse contento mineral; aqua dur es aqua a alte contento mineral.) Le mesme correlation es nunc reportate ab Sveda a base de un vaste studio del causas de morte ab 1950 ad 1960 in le complete population de omne citates svedese con plus que 25.000 habitantes.

Ophthalmologia. — In 40.000 casos de cecitate in le Statos Unite le causa primari del condition es glaucoma. On ha recommendate que le medico de practica general include tests pro glaucoma in su routinari examines physic.

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tion de non-decomponibile phenylalanina produce symptomatas de retardation mental e a vices de epilepsia. Le mecanismo per le qual un excesso de phenylalanina causa lesiones cerebral non es comprehendite. On spera que le possibilitate de producer le morbo in simias e ergo de studiar lo experimentalmente va ducer a un clarification de su mecanismo causal.

Psychiatria. — Al Universitate Wisconsin (in Madison), phenyl-cetonuria ha essite inducite experimentalmente in simias. Le morbo es le effecto de un error metabolic, specificamente de un deficientia in un enzima que es necessari pro le decomposition de phenylalanina. Illo occorre naturalmente in infantes human in qui le accumulacion de non-decomponibile phenylalanina produce symptomatas de retardation mental e a vices de epilepsia. Le mecanismo per le qual un excesso de phenylalanina causa lesiones cerebral non es comprehendite. On spera que le possibilitate de producer le morbo in simias e ergo de studiar lo experimentalmente va ducer a un clarification de su mecanismo causal.

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