

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

their documentation and subsequent distribution to surgeons who require them for corneal graft operations.

Such eyes are bequeathed or provided by consent of the nearest relative, under the Human Tissues Act of 1962. A special van equipped with surgical, bacteriological and storage facilities is available to visit homes and hospitals, in order to collect eye bequests, and in this way much material is taken to the Eye Bank as speedily as possible. In 1965 more than 200 eyes were obtained in this way, 30% from domestic bequests.

The results of corneal graft surgery have continued to improve with increased skill, experience and the use of fresh donor material.

Yet, in severe burns a living graft will certainly heal in place, but it will not remain clear and is, therefore, useless to the patient. This is why the idea of Dr. Strampelli to implant a plastic lens in an autograft of tooth tissue is so full of promise for those desperate cases which, hitherto, have always failed to maintain the transparency of a living graft.

Success Depends on Scars

It may be said that the average success of corneal grafts depends on the type of scars from which the operation was carried out. For example, for distortion, such as conical cornea, the rate of success—meaning a clear graft and good vision—is about 95%. In the usual type of corneal scar the rate is about 70%. But in scars from metal burns or from lime, it remains at 10% to 15%—with the hope, however, that if the new plastic graft is used this percentage will surely rise.

Thin, or lamellar grafts, are playing an increasing part in the treatment of acute eye diseases such as resistant ulcers, and the future will see a great expansion in their use for therapeutic, as well as for optical, purposes.

Thus, in our time, has come the defeat of another example of blindness, that due to corneal scars, and so the causes of blindness are being gradually eliminated. The modern surgery of retinal detachment marches alongside the surgery of corneal grafts and uses such advanced techniques as the laser beam to spotweld the retina, and vitreous transplantation to restore the volume of the eyeball. Silicone products are under intensive research as replacement material both in retinal and corneal graft surgery.

Also, cancer of the retina, or retino-blastoma, is being attacked successfully by the laser beam which will obliterate small growths, or by the cobalt application which is used for more extensive invasion.

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Agronomia. — Scientistas del Universitate Connecticut ha disveloppate pro gallinas un special dieta a deficientia (i.e., a contento subnormal del amino-acido lysina) le qual resulta durante le prime octo septimanas del vita del aves in un relentamento de lor crescentia per quasi 50 pro cento e retarda lor maturitate per tres septimanas. Le objectivo? Gallinas assi alimentate pone plus numerose grande e minus numerose micre ovos.

Cholera. — Iste morbo, regardate usque satis recentemente como "conquerite" per le scientia medical, ha comenciate redevenir un menacia in multe areas del mundo ubi le population es dense e le sanitation inadequate. Le decennio passate ha vidite un augmento in le numero del subjectos afficite e etiam in le extension geographic del infection. Ha etiam occurrite un resurgentia del interesse in recercas scientific relative al tractamento e al prevention de cholera. In un recente colloquio al statounitese Institutos National de Salute, importante progressos de data recente esseva revistate per investigadores le quales haveva partecipate in ille desenvolvimentos. Disturbationes de fluido e electrolytos in cholera clinic explica le mortalitate associate con le condition, sed istos es factores que pote esser manipulate si satisfactorimente que omne patiente deberea superviver si ille recipe un appropriate attention therapeutic. Per medio de antibioticos, le duration del morbo se reduce al minimo. Studios bacteriologic promitte revelar le substantia toxic per medio del qual le vibron de cholera induce diarrhea. Le valor del immunisation prophylactic contra cholera, previemente acceptate sin stricte prova, ha recentemente es-site demonstrate in un essayage a controlo. Ben que vaccino contra cholera in su presente constitution pote reducer le incidentia de cholera clinic per approximativemente 80 pro cento, illo causa adverse effectos secundari, protege probabilemente solo durante un restringite periodo de tempore, e es forsan sin valor in eliminar le stato de vector. Pro eradicar cholera, recercas additional e meliorationes technologic va esser requirite, particularmente quanto al methodos de prevention.

Sociologia de Morbo Cardiac. — Subjectos con morbo cardiac (como gruppo total) differe de maniera statisticamente significativa ab comparabile subjectos sin morbo cardiac in tanto que in lor familias le discrepantia educational inter marito e marita e inter illes mesme e lor parentes es plus marcate. Isto es un del conclusiones tentative supportate per le datos colligite in le Projecto de Recercas Neurocardiologic del Universitate Oklahoma. Negativemente, le datos non reflecte ulle correlation inter morbo cardiac e quotiente de intelligentia o classe social.

Statistica Economic. — In 1965, alimentos in le Statos Unite absorbeva 18 pro cento del "disponibile" revenitos del population. In 1933, le correspondent proportion esseva 24 pro cento.

Technologia Medical. — Decisiones diagnostic e therapeutic se basa frequentissimamente in le resultados de tests laboratorial. Un alte porcentaje de tal tests es executate per laboratorios commercial. In un studio reportate in le Jornal American del Scientias Medical, le fidelitate del datos reportate per sex commercial laboratorios clinic, omnes de bon reputation, esseva testate per le procuration ab illos, durante plure septimanas, de reportos de essayage chimic e hematologic concernente specimens a characteristics previemente cognoscite. Le studio revelava un disaccordo disquietante inter le reportos de plures del laboratorios. Solmente duo del sex laborava intra acceptabile margines de deviation quanto al accuratia e precision de lor reportos.

Vaccinos. — Reportos ab le statounitese Institutos National de Salute pare promitter que in pauc annos un vaccino de vive virus attenuate va esser disponibile contra rubella.

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