

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Anthropologia.—Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, curador del Museo Coryndon in Nairobi, Kenya, reporta le discoperta de portiones del cranio de un creatura que apparentemente occupa in le scala de evolution un position intermedie inter le simia Proconsul e le hominide Zinjanthropus. Le etate del nove fossile esseva determinate como 14.000.000 annos per le metodo de radiodatation a kalium e argon. Le etate de Proconsul es 35.000.000 annos, de Zinjanthropus 1.750.000 annos. Dr. Leakey reporta que le nove creatura, que ha non ancora recipite un nomine, non es human, sed, nonobstante, es plus simile al hominidas que al pongidas (grande simias).

Cardiologia.—Augmentate production de erythrocytos es possibilmente un factor contribuente al occurriencia de crises cardiac, Drs. G. E. Burch e N. P. DePasquale del Universitate Tulane reporta que in 100 personas qui habeva mortal crises cardiac le nivello de erythrocytos esseva significativamente plus alte que in 100 alteremente comparabile personas libere de morbos cardiac.

Biochimia.—Le prime vita super le globo possibilmente habeva su origine in pre-existentes proteinas e acidos nucleic. On habeva opinare que le origine del vita esseva a cercar in o le uno o le altere, sed non in ambes. Tamen, Dr. M. Calvin, un bioquimista del Universitate California in Berkeley, crede que il es plus probable que proteinas e acidos nucleic esseva formate al mesme tempore. Dr. Calvin reporta que bioquimistas nunc ha monstrate que longe, simple catenas de aminoacidos pote haber essite formate sub le condicione existente super le terra in le remote passato. On habeva pensate que solmente creature viventes pote haber producite le compositos a structura anular in le acidos nucleic. Sed hodie plure compositos anular, un del quales es trovate in acidos nucleic, ha essite formate in le laboratorio sin ulle intervention de processos biologic. Le mesme compositos ben pote haber essite formate in le remote passato del terra.

Chirurgia.—In un articulo in le Jornal del Association Medical American Drs. E. M. Todd, C. H. Shelden, B. L. Crue, Jr., e R. H. Pudenz, con W. F. Agnew, omnes del Hospital Howard Huntington in Pasadena, California, reporta un nove technica chirurgic pro le tractamento de aneurysma cerebral. Illo consiste in coperir con un forte revestimento de caucho a silicona le dilatate portiones del vasculos. Iste procedimento preveni le ruptura del aneurysma e le excessive pression per illo contra le circumjacente tissus e nervos.

Ingenieria.—Al presente un grande obstaculo al uso de aqua prendite ab le mar es le costo del proceso de dissalination. Le costo de tal aqua es approximativamente un dollar per 1000 gallones, durante que le costo de aqua ordinari es approximativamente 30 centos per 1000 gallones. A un conferentia organisate per le statounitese Officio de Aqua Salin, un scientista recommandava le combination del extraction de minerales ab le mar con le dissalination a fin de recuperar un parte del costos.

Inventiones.—B. B. Buchanan de Bartlesville, Oklahoma, ha recipite un patente pro su invention de un processo de dissalinar aqua. Le processo es basate super le formation e decomposition de hydratos a certe nivelllos in le mar. In iste methodo un grande pipa es placiate verticalmente in le ocean. Un leve hydrocarburu es injicte in le base del pipa, resultante in le formation de hydratos. Iste compositos flotta al superficie, ubi illos se discomponne ad

in aqua pur e hydrocarburu. Le consumo de energia pro le recyclamento del hydrocarburu es relativamente micre.

Inventiones.—J. D. H. Hughes de Wantage in Anglaterra ha recipite un patente pro su invention de un lampa incandescente que require nulle externe provision de electricitate. Illo contine un gas radioactive que produce fluorescencia in un revestimento phosphorescente al superficie del lampa. Le gas empleate es krypton-85, le qual ha le avantage de producer pauc radiation gamma con su radiation beta. Iste gas es non-toxic e ha un periodo de medie valor de approximativamente dece annos.

Medicina Atomic.—Studies in le laboratorios del Statounitese Fortia Aerée indica que le droga amino-ethyl-thiouronium-cysteina es un efficace protection contra le effectos de grande doses de radiation. Illo esseva plus que 80 pro cento efficace contra doses de 700 roentgen in simias, e 50 pro cento efficace contra doses de 900 roentgen. Le dose letal de radiation pro simias es 500 roentgen. Le droga es toxic in grande doses, sed causa nulle effectos de toxicitate in le doses recommendate. Le duration de su efecto protective es solmente pauc horas, sed il debe esser possible disveloppar un pillula con un action plus prolongate.

Meteorologia.—In Geneva Drs. H. Wexler e M. Alaka, representante le States Unite, e Prof. V. A. Bugayev, representante le U.R.S.S., collabora in le preparation de un reporto super satellites pro le Organisation Meteorologic Mundial del Nationes Unite. Iste comenciamiento de cooperation inter le duo nationes in iste campo de recerca es le resultado de un resolution del Assemblea General del Nationes Unite in re le uso pacifice del spatio cosmic.

Nutrition.—Drs. J. Brown e N. Mondz del Universitate California reporta que le injection de hormon de crescentia in humanos resulta in augmentate nivelllos de acidos grasse in le sanguine. Iste efecto es simile al efecto de jejumamento. Quando sucros e altere hydratos de carbon es non plus disponibile, le corpore utilisa su depositos de grassia a generar energia. Iste alteration in le processos metabolic es signalate per un elevate nivello de acidos grasse in le sanguine. Theoricamente, hormon de crescentia poterea esser utilisable in le tractamento de obesitate, sed le substantia non ha essite synthetisate e non es disponible in grande quantitates ab fontes natural. Adverse effectos lateral es etiam possibile.

Physiologia.—In studios conduceite al Instituto National de Sanitate Mental a Bethesda, Maryland, per Dr. P. Mueller, Dr. J. Fishman, e V. Loeffler, le induction, per medio de hypnose, del emotiones de anxietae, depression, timor, e ira, resultava in elevar le nivello de libere acidos grasse in le sanguine del subjectos.

Psychologia.—Dr. W. H. Gant del Universitate Johns Hopkins reportava al American Societe Psychosomatic que il es facile establecere reflexos conditionate que affice le rhythmo cardiac e le pression sanguinea de canes. In un experimento le sono de un campana esseva associate con le rhythmo cardiac per administrar un droga e simultaneamente sonar le campana. Subsequently le sono per se sufficeva a alterar le rhythmo cardiac. In un altere experimento le presentia de un persona amical habeva le efecto de reducir ab 140 ad 70 le pression sanguinea de un can neurotic. Il es evidente que le presenta e le comportamento del medico pote etiam haber un grande influentia super su pacientes human.

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