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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
Scientific and Technical Journals
(Biology and Medicine Series)
No. 24
FOREWORD

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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS
- Biology and Medicine Series -
No. 24

This report consists of abstracts of articles from the
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Author: MILEK, Eduard; GRANTOVA, Helena and SKVNOVA, Kveta; Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Klinikka infekcnych nemoci) in Prague 8-Bulovka, Director (prednosta): Prof Dr J. PROCHAZKA; and the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie) in Prague, Director: Prof Dr K. RASKA.

Title: "Clinical and Epidemiological Investigation of Ornithosis"


Abstract: The authors investigated the course of an ornithosis epidemic in a group of employees of a poultry farm who had been exposed for a prolonged period to the disease. In the group of 82 individuals studied in the course of the summer months of 1960, nine cases of the pulmonary form were recorded, eight cases of the influenza-like form and eight cases of inapparent infection with the ornithosis virus were recorded. In a number of other subjects the presence of complement-fixing antibodies was revealed. Some employees remained serologically negative despite the fact that in previous years they had suffered from ornithosis and

Czechoslovakia


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Abstract: 1. In 49 patients with mitral diseases, mostly stenoses, the authors analysed X-ray changes of the heart and pulmonary vessels according to summation pictures and tomograms in the anterior-posterior and right lateral projections.

2. By comparing the frequency and character of individual X-ray signs with pressure values obtained during catheterization of the right heart the value of the X-ray criteria was assessed.

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3. Tomography renders X-ray evaluation more accurate: according to summation pictures there were only 25 percent correct results, while tomography rendered a correct diagnosis in 85 percent of all possible cases. [Author's English summary].

Best Available Copy
Title: "Reflexive Influences in the Pathogenesis of Epilepsy, from the Viewpoint of Clinical Statistics."

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Cesky, Vol 101, No 40, 5 Oct 62, pp 1200-1204

Abstract: A statistical study of the case histories of 695 patients showed that in 50 percent there were definite activating, inhibiting or arresting factors that influenced the number of their epileptic attacks. The occurrence rates of the activating and inhibiting factors were roughly equal. The most significant activating factors are neurotizing situations; inactivity, mental and physical relaxation. The most significant inhibiting factor was concentration on some muscular or psychical performance. This probably explains the fact that epileptic seizures are rare in situations that are recognized as dangerous and require the utmost concentration.

The conclusions derived from this statistical study confirm the practice in Czechoslovakia to assign suitable physical or mental work to epileptic patients, provided that such assignments do not violate the current safety requirements. The danger of industrial accidents, however, should not be underestimated. The concentration of the patient's attention on some physical or mental effort is also an effective means of arresting the seizure in its incipient stage (aura). In a group of patients, some of whom had been taught this technique, 16 percent were able to arrest their seizures.

The activating and inhibiting factors of the environment have the same influence in various etiopathogenic types of diseases, independently of age and sex; consequently, they play an important role in the origin and development of human epilepsy. [Authors' Czech summary.]
**Title:** "Dyspnea in Frogs Caused by Different Pharmaceutical Substances."

**Source:** Prague, Gasopis Lekaru Cesky, Vol 101, No 40, 5 Oct 62, pp 1204-1205.

**Abstract:** Written on the occasion of Prof J. Neuner's birthday, the article praises the pioneering work done by Neuner and associates in 1911-1914. The author then gives a general summary of the data that he and his co-workers obtained in their studies of dyspnea in frogs; their findings were published in Soviet journals over the past 50 years.

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**Title:** "Spinal Anesthesia in Pediatric Surgery"

**Source:** Prague, Gasopis Lekaru Cesky, Vol CI, No 40, 5 Oct 1962, pp 1205-1209.

**Abstract:** In the Clinic for Pediatric Surgery in Bucharest spinal anesthesia is used on a large scale.

In the course of 43 years a total of 18,059 rachi-anesthetics were carried out in children. During the last 25 years, from a total of 23,938 patients 60 percent were operated under spinal anesthesia, 35.5 percent under total anesthesia, 4.4 percent under local anesthesia. This popularity of spinal anesthesia is due to the great advantages of this type of anesthesia in children.

Children tolerate rachi-anesthesia better than adults. Complications after spinal anesthesia which are usually encountered in adults are practically not found in children and the mortality is insignificant (one child per 18,059 spinal anesthetics).
CZECHOSLOVAKIA


Statistical data provide ample evidence of the advantages of this type of anesthesia and justify its use. [Author's English summary].

2/2
Authors: REINEX, Jaroslav and BEDNARZ, Tomas; Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze), Prague; Director (reditel): Prof Dr J. HOREUSI, Dr Sc.

Title: 'Contribution to Investigations of the Protein Composition of Leukocyte Extracts'


Abstract: The authors analyzed soluble proteins of leukocytes isolated from blood of donors and blood of patients suffering from chronic myelosis. It was revealed:

a) The protein spectrum of soluble leukocyte proteins differs fundamentally from the plasma protein spectrum.

b) In the leukocytes of blood donors no plasma proteins were found and it can therefore be assumed that the latter are under normal conditions unable to enter the leukocytes.

c) By using anti-human precipitation serum on analysis of leukocytes from donors only in one zone -- in the area of beta-globulins-precipitation occurs which does not correspond to any of the plasma proteins, while in leukemic extracts two more zones precipitate in the area of alpha-globulins, one of them being identical with the protein present in normal blood plasma.

[Authors' English summary]
When applying potentiated medication during labour, drugs are administered in stages. An attempt is made to achieve the aim of calming the patient by small doses of drugs.

The basis of medication is the administration of three drugs: barbiturate hypnotics, antihistaminic drugs, and ergotamine. The latter is administered during the first stage. In 90% of all confinements it is sufficient to administer these drugs after 3 to 4-hour intervals.

Administration by injection is used on a purely individual basis, usually the drugs are given orally. In the second stage if the above medication does not prove sufficient qualitative potentiation is used, i.e., further drugs are administered. The authors observed a favourable effect of potentiated medication which not only reduced or eliminated pain, but it also made the patient calmer and had a favourable effect on the course of the confinement, reduced the time of the first labour stage and the number of Caesarean sections. The favourable effect probably manifests itself also in prevention of postpartum psychosis.

Best Available Copy
Title: "Staphylococci in Feces"


Abstract:
1. In the course of 1969 the author examined 346 patients with antric troubles. Coagulase positive strains were detected in 30.7%. As a control served 108 hospital employees, in those coagulase positive strains were found in 8.3%.
2. All strains were tested for sensitivity with nine antibiotics. The strains from the patients were very resistant. The most effective antibiotic was neomycin, the least effective penicillin.
3. The author emphasizes the importance fecal, skin and perineal carriership.
4. The finding of staphylococci alone on selective media does not justify the diagnosis of staphylococcal enterocolitis. Correlation of the bacteriological and clinical finding is essential.

[Author's English summary]
Title: "On the Problem of Different Pathogenic Mechanisms in Ulcers and Hypertensive Diseases"


Abstract: The clinical material of the med. dept. of the WNSH in Plasz was analysed in order to ascertain the factors participating in the different pathogenic mechanisms of the ulcer and hypertensive disease. Simultaneous occurrence of both diseases was extremely rare. The hypertensive disease was significantly more frequent in brain-workers who

suffered frequently also from obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes and thrombo-embolism. The ulcer disease was significantly more frequent in manual-workers, who suffered frequently also from chronic diseases of the respiratory apparatus. Frequent infectious hepatitis and appendicitis in the history have probably some role in the formation of disposition for the development of ulcer disease. The importance is emphasised of preventive measures aimed at subduing these socially significant diseases.

[Authors' English summary]
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: ZAVADOVA-SURANCOVÁ, V. and VIBORVA H.; Department of Microbiology ('Mikrobiologicka oddelení') and

Title: "A Contribution to the Diagnosis of Corynebacterium diphtheriae in Swabs"

Source: Prague, Czeskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No 5, 1962, pp 261-266

Abstract:

On the basis of their experiences during the year 1960, the authors prove the possibility of differentiating between subclinical forms of diphtheria and carriage through agglutination and cultivation investigations of the occurrence of Corynebacterium diphtheriae.

They underline the importance of subclinical forms in the spread of Corynebacterium diphtheriae in a population and the epidemiological consequences and possible danger of this fact.

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The survey of the serological typing of the isolated strains shown that after a passing of one serotype, another one arose as prevalent. Therefore, it is impossible to prevent the spread of Corynebacterium diphtheriae by an increase of antibacterial immunity through bacterine vaccinations.

About one half of the cultivated strains (145/253), having circulated in Prague in 1960, was toxic.

[Authors' English Summary]

2/2
Abstract:

A modification is described of the haemagglutinating method of diphtheric antitoxin with blood cells influenced by tannin acid and sensitized by a diphtheric antigen. The mentioned method proved to be useful when establishing the content of diphtheric antitoxin in human sera. Its merit consists in its rapid, easy and not expensive performance.
3. Complete rabbit blood was necessary for the growth, and it could not be substituted neither by iat components, nor by sheep blood. An increase of concentration from 5 to 10% influenced the size, but not the number of the colonies grown up.

4. Na-thioglycolate proved to be more suitable than 1-cystein-HCl or cystin. In its presence, the colonies reached greater diameters, but not greater numbers.

5. Extract of rabbit liver caused an increase of the number as well as of the size of colonies which at the same time turned a little green like on mediums with cystin.

6. On the basis of gained results, a medium was prepared with 2% of agar, 1% of peptones Organofarma, 1% of glucose, 1% of NaCl, 0.4% of Na-thioglycolate, and 5-10% defibrinated rabbit blood, or with 50% of rabbit liver extract.

7. A comparison of isolation and growth properties of this medium with Francis's medium, yolk medium, GCBA and biological test on white mice proved its high sensitivity.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: HALASA, V.; HISTICKY, V.; LADZIANSKA, K.; KROZ, V. and NERVUT, M.; State Veterinary Institute (Statny veterinarny ustav), Bratislava; Laboratory of Electron Microscopy of the Department of Technical Microbiology and Biochemistry (Laboratorium elektronovej mikroskopie Katedry tech. mikrobiologie a biochimie SVST) Bratislava; Department of Modern Biology of the Faculty of Medicine of the J. Ev. Purkyn University (Katedra obecné biologie Lekarskej fakulty University J. Ev. Purkyné) in Brno.

Title: 'Electronmicroscopic Observations of the Effect of Polymyxine on Leptospirae'


Abstract: Bactericide effects of polymyxine on L. canicola and L. pomona were followed up electronmicroscopically. Under the influence of this antibiotic, the lysis of the enveloping membrane and of the protoplasma could be observed.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: SVETANA, A. and MIEBERGER, K.; Institute of Parasitology (Parasitologický ustav), CSAV; Ceskoslovenska Akademia Ved -- Ceskoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

Title: 'An Attempt of Feral Transmission of Toxoplasma gondii to the Laboratory White Mouse'


Abstract: 1. Experiments with oral transmission of Toxoplasma gondii to white mice were carried out. The Toxoplasma organisms were either administered in solid diet (infected organs) or with a liquid (diluted parotids, amnion).
2. Transmission was effective both in feeding the organs containing Toxoplasma organisms and in feeding the infected liquid.
3. It has therefore not been possible to confirm the opinion of some authors that the nature of the diet given (solid or liquid) is of decisive importance for effecting transmission per os.
4. The role of minute wounds on the mucous membrane of the upper part of the alimentary tract in effectuating peroral transmission was investigated. Some of the mice were therefore wounded on the tongue.

5. Wounding the mucous membrane of the tongue did not increase, as compared with the uninjured animals, the number of mice that contracted the infection, but it accelerated the course of the disease, this being manifested by a shorter mean interval between infection and death in the wounded mice.

6. Peroral transmission very probably plays an important role in the epizootology of toxoplasmosis and may be a very important factor in maintaining the infection among small mammals in nature.

[Authors' English summary]
The normal colonies assimilated the hydrolysate of casein best of the seven sources of nitrogen tried. They did not assimilate nitrogen sources unorganically bound in NO₃⁻ and NH₄⁺. The chemomorphose assimilated best glutamic acid and also displayed a capacity to assimilate nitrogen sources bound unorganically [NO₃⁺, NH₄⁺].

2. The explanation of these differences in the assimilative capabilities is seen in physiological adaptation accompanying the morphological changes.

3. Of 11 carbon sources the normal colonies best assimilated mannite, the chemomorphoses - glucose.

4. The extent interpretation of the degenerative faviform changes appears to be one-sided. The faviform simplification of morphology on the one hand leads to manifestations of new synthetic properties on the other hand. Therefore one must regard faviform changes as a special kind of adaptive variability evoked by certain, in our case chemical, factors and not having a universally degenerative character.

[Author's English summary]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA


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[Author's English summary]
Autóor: HALÁČKA, M. and KOČUKOVOVÁ, J.; Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Faculty of Medicine of J. Ev. Purkyn University (Katedra hygiény a epidemiologie lakarské fakulty University J. Ev. Purkyné), in Brno; and Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Komenský University (Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie farmaceutické fakulty University Komenského) Bratislava

Title: "Suggestion of a New Fabric for Facial "mask"


Abstract: The authors tried, by a method of their own, using an adjusted aeroscope in an environment with graded microbial contamination, the suitability of a new material from crimped silk for facial masks, comparing this fabric with the linen used standardly. They evaluated the effect of micro-organisms interception by the number of all, and of the haemolytic, germs on Petri dishes with 2% blood agar. The result was invariably more favourable with the artificial fabric (the difference being statistically significant), especially so in environments of medium germ contamination. Also the coefficient of permeability for air, which plays the decisive role in the respiratory and good toleration of the mask, was more acceptable in the mask proposed than in the linen one (210 l/m²/sec. and 43 l/m²/sec., respectively). On the basis of these results the authors recommend the fabric of crimped silk for manufacture of facial masks for work in aseptic environment, with sterile material, or in infectious environment.

[Authors' English summary]
Abstract: The purpose of this dissertation is to establish the extent to which not only domestic but also wild animals (deer and red deer) suffer from structural variations and aging symptoms or even diseases of the coronary artery system. The first part of the article presents a comprehensive summary of the research and findings by other scientists and authors since 1862 in the fields of: A) arterial-venous anastomoses in the heart muscle, B) other structural peculiarities in the heart vessels, and C) changes in the vessel due to aging. While all previous research work was done on many animal species, the author of the article here confines himself in its second part to the two species of deer. A total of 46 specimens were examined, the age ranging from eight days to twelve years and including both sexes. The structure of the large, medium and small blood vessels, extrar- and intramuscularly located, is described; the results of microscopic examination are shown.

Aging symptoms were observed and conclusions drawn as to the differences between the wild animals and other, domestic, ones. Although no definite thesis could be yet arrived at, it appears that the blood vessels in the heart of wild deer have a lesser tendency to pathological changes.
Title: "An Outbreak of Contagious Pig Paralysis (Teschen Disease) in Eastern Saxony".


Abstract: Five to nine months after an outbreak of contagious pig paralysis, nine cytopathogenic agents were isolated from the faeces of 62 pigs from infected stock; those agents are capable of reproduction in kidney cultures of young piglets. The agents bred in groups were of virus nature, could be carried in series through those kidney cultures and in their cytopathogenicity and plaque formation they were similar to the virus of the contagious pig paralysis. Zoopathogenic characteristics could not be found by i.c. inoculation into pigs.


Young piglets. Nor were any antigenetic relations with the Teschen- and the Taifan virus groups found. The isolated agents should probably be classified with the EBOO-viruses. [Author's German summary]
Title: "On the Development of Locally Confined Immunity during Dermatitis Pustulosa of Sheep".


Abstract: In order to test the degree of immunity, sheep which had recovered from Dermatitis Pustulosa were reinoculated with 1,000,000 units of infectious virus in the upper lip, at various time intervals since their original infection (p.i.). On the eighth day p.i. the susceptibility to this new infection was already reduced; and on the thirteenth day p.i. the animals showed complete immunity. This immunity remained effective till the fifth month p.i. During the sixth to the eleventh months disease symptoms began to appear increasingly after reinfection. 


After reinfection at the inside of the thigh, 88% of the animals examined two to five months p.i. showed mostly undiminished susceptibility to the D.P. virus. As a result of this peculiarity, vaccination with live virus can be performed already before the clinically important immunity of the lip area expires. Thus the occurrence of "mange" in previously infected animal stock can be completely stopped. [Author's German summary]
Author: URBANDUZ Dieter, Dr.
Veterinary-Pathologic Institute at the Karl-Marx University (Veterinar-Pathologisches Institut der K.-W. U.), Leipzig.

Title: "A Contribution to the Experimental Listeriosis in Domestic and Laboratory Animals". Part III of the report: Experiments conducted for the explanation of neuropathogenesis of the central-nervous listeriosis form in sheep, by means of application of listeria to nervus trigeminus.


Abstract: The intra- and perineural application of listeria to various peripheral branches of n. trigeminus of ten sheep resulted in an increasing neuritis in all the animals.

Encephalitis occurred in six cases! in the manner of cell infiltration and its localization it is identical with the findings during spontaneous brain listeriosis. A neurogenically ascending infection of the brain is assumed in these cases.

Only lymphocytic vessel infiltration and a few ganglions could be traced in the central nervous system. These inflammable transformations in the brain are viewed as irritation symptoms. Massive infection was not observed.

One sheep died of listeriosepticemia. The changes in the central nervous system point to a hematogenetic settlement in the brain.

Two controlled animals infected with micrococcos pyogenes aureus exhibited essentially only violent local purulution. In the brain of one of the sheep irritation symptoms developed in the form of lymphocytic vessel infiltration.

It is assumed, in agreement with the results of investigations made by other authors, that a neurogenic ascending infection plays an essential part also in the development of spontaneous listerio-encephalitis in the small ruminants. [Author’s German summary]
Author: WILLER Siegfried, Dr.
Institute of Animal Breeding and Animal Feeding at the Humboldt University (Institut fuer Tierzucht und Tierernahrung der Humboldt-Universitaet), Berlin.

Title: "On the Methods of the 17-Ketone-Steroid Determination in the Blood of Cattle".


Abstract: The testing of the basal secretion of 17-ketosteroids through determination of their concentration in blood provides one of the most significant methods of investigating the function of the adrenal gland crust. A relatively easy modification of the ZINCKERMANN-method is described here. This modification is well suited for the 17-ketosteroid determination in the blood of large domestic animals. The hydrolysis was carried out with sulpho-salicylic acid; the steroids were extracted with a 1:16 mixture of ethyl ether and tetrachloroethylene. Measurements were made after the ether extraction of dye groups using the Elpho-Photometer (ZEISS) at a wavelength of 456 millimicrons.

Checking of this method as to its reliability yielded following accuracy: 90.2 ± 2.25% for androsteron and 86.65 ± 6.16% for dehydroandrosteron (DHA). The accuracy in measurement was 97.8 ± 2.14% for androsteron and 97.47 ± 2.97% for DHA. The sensitivity of the reaction, as measured at the extinction of idle values, was 0.02 ± 0.297 microgram/milliliter. Since the normal blood concentration was only three to four times higher than this value, therefore it was necessary to increase it; this was accomplished by processing 50 milliliters. The blood quantities required for the test and for rechecking can be obtained from large animals at any time without difficulty. [Author's German summary]
Title: "On the Liver Physiology of the Sheep".
Part I. The determination of the liver blood flow, the hepatic BSP-clearance and the oxygen consumption in the splanchnic area.


Abstract: The liver blood flow, the BSP-clearance and the oxygen consumption in the splanchnic area were investigated in 16 sheep by means of the BSP (sulphobromophthalein) continuous-infusion method. The values obtained from eleven animals were: 26.3 ± 2.03 milliliters/minute/kilogram of plasma flow through the liver, 36.6 ± 2.85 milliliters/minute/kilogram of blood flow through the liver, and


39.4 ± 7.29% for the BSP-extraction. The BSP-clearance of 10.3 ± 1.93 milliliters/minute/kilogram was obtained from fourteen animals, and the oxygen consumption in the splanchnic area of 1.78 ± 0.38 milliliters/minute/kilogram was obtained from seven animals. [Authors' Germany summary]
Title: "On the Liver Physiology of the Sheep."
Part II. The determination of indirect BSP elimination-parameters (elimination constant, half-life, total clearance).


Abstract
The elimination constant, half-life, distribution volume and total clearance were determined after administering to 37 sheep five milligrams of BSP per kilogram of weight each.

The examination yielded the following results:
1) adult sheep (ewes and rams)
   half-life = 2.49 ± 0.41 minutes
   \( K = 0.285 \pm 0.045/\text{minute} \)
   volume (relative) = 47.1 ± 8.95 milliliters/kg

2) lambs in the age group from 1 to 10 months
   half-life = 2.16 ± 0.31 minutes
   \( K = 0.3575 \pm 0.025/\text{minute} \)
   volume (relative) = 55.0 ± 11.18 milliliters/kg
   clearance (total) = 18.3 ± 3.7 milliliters/minute/kg

The thus obtained indirect BSP elimination-parameter values were compared with those of other animal species and then discussed from this point of view. [Authors' German summary]
Author: SCHULZE Peter, Dr. med. vet.
Friedrich-Loeffler Institute in Insel Riems, at the
German Academy of Agricultural Sciences (F.-L.- Institut Insel Riems der Deutschen Akademie der Landwirt-
schaftswissenschaften), Electron-Microscope Depart-
ment (Elektronenmikroskopische Abteilung).

Title: "Electron-Microscopic Investigations of the Plexus
Choricidenum of a Healthy Pig and One Suffering from
Pig Pestilence?"

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin

Abstract: The ultrastructure of the plexus
choricidenum of the healthy pig does not differ from that of
other animals.

The fine structure of the plexus choridicenum of animals
suffering from pig pestilence shows essential agreement with
facts established so far by means of optical microscopy.

In the otherwise uninjured epithelial cells there exists a
structure-deficient perinuclear area.

The perivascular crescent contains, besides the known

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Author: SCHULZE Peter, Dr. med. vet.
Friedrich-Loeffler Institute in Insel Riems, at the
German Academy of Agricultural Sciences (F.-L.- Instit-
tut Insel Riems der Deutschen Akademie der Landwirt-
schaftswissenschaften), Electron-Microscope Depart-
ment (Elektronenmikroskopische Abteilung).

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin

cell proliferations, also slightly osmiophilic granules of ab-
out 200 Angstrom which corresponds to the size of the pig
pestilence virus.

The damage of the plexus choridicenum begins in the endo-
thel cells. Early symptoms are found in the nucleus. Several
pictures illustrate this condition. During the destruction of
the endothelial cell, the cell membrane at the vascular lumen
side is dissolved first and the basal membrane later. The
basal membrane encloses the vascular lumen for some time even
after the destruction of the endothelium. [Author's German sum-
mary]
EAST GERMANY

Authors: KOLB Erich, Professor Dr. Dr., and SCHIMMEL Dietrich Dr., Institute of Bacteriological Animal-Epidemiology Research (Institut fuer Bakterielle Tierseuchenforschung), Veterinary-Physiology-Chemistry Institute at the Karl-Marx University (Veterinar-Physiologisch-Chemisches Institut der K.-M. Universitaet), Leipzig.

Title: "Examination of the Manganese Content in the Organs of Sheep, with Special Consideration of the Manganese Distribution in the Walls of Various Sections of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract".


Abstract: The manganese content in the organs of sheep was examined, with special consideration of the manganese distribution in the walls of various sections of the gastro-intestinal tract.

The highest concentration of manganese in the walls of the gastro-intestinal tract was found in the duodenum (15.5 milligrams/kilogram of dry substance), next followed first stomach (14.0), pouch (9.6), ileum (7.4), jejunum (6.4), gastric gland

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(5.6), colon (4.8), osseum (4.6), psalterium (4.5). In the pregastral section, the concentration was found to vary within remarkably wide limits.

Of the other tissues, the liver shows most an average of 12.9 milligrams manganese per kilogram of dry substance. The follow in descending order: kidney wall (6.7), kidney cord (6.3), heart muscle (2.1), striated muscles (0.9), lungs (0.9) and spleen (0.4). [Authors' German summary]
Title: Examination of Iron-, Copper-, and Manganese Contents in Various Organs of Geese, with Special Consideration of Their Distribution in the Walls of Various Sections of the Digestive Tract.

Abstract: The iron-, copper-, and manganese content of various tissues was examined in geese. Following average values (in milligrams/100 grams of dry substance) were obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organ or Tissue</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spleen</td>
<td>174.8</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>108.8</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungs</td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further examination was made to determine the iron-, copper-, and manganese contents of the various tissue sections in the digestive tract; following average values were thus obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oesophagus</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastric Gland</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratinoid Layer</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastric Muscle</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecum</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Intestine</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of this investigation are compared with previous data.
Author: SCHOLLICH A.
Institute of Veterinary Anatomy at the Humboldt University (Institut fuer Veterinar-Anatomic der H. Universitaet) and the Department of Anatomy at the Institute of Comparative Pathology (Anatomische Abteilung des Institutes fuer Vergleichende Pathologie), German Academy of Sciences (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften), Berlin.

Title: "On the Macroscopic and Microscopic Anatomy of the Adrenal Gland of the Marsh Beaver (Eurasian Otter, Molina).


Abstract: The article is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the macroscopic examination of the adrenal gland anatomy, analysis of its shape, dimensions, location with respect to other organs, its weight characteristics. Also treated are its relation to the kidney, the differences between both adrenal glands which an animal possesses and between those of the two sexes. The second part of the article is devoted to

The microscopic aspects of adrenal gland anatomy. The following subjects are treated in detail: the capsule, its structure, its growth and its functioning; the interstitial binding tissue; the crust, its sectionization, its histology and its cytology. Each section of the crust is described in regard to the cellular structure. A new terminology is proposed, which would divide the crust into three zones: externa, media and interna. This seems more logical in view of the results of research; at the same time, the classical basic division into three sections would be maintained.

The conclusion of the article, with bibliography and author's byline, is to follow.
HUNGARY

Author: PALLADIN, A.W. of the Biochemical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev.

Title: "Distribution of Some Enzymes in the Intracellular Brain Structures" [German Article].


Abstract: The various enzymes are not evenly distributed within the brain cells among the intracellular structures. The proteinases, glutaminases and ATP-ase are localized in the structural components of the cells, principally in the mitochondria; the desaminases of adenosine, guanine and guanosine and the glycolytic enzymes, such as phosphoglucomutase and aldolase, on the other hand, are localized in the soluble part of the cytoplasm. [Author's German summary].

HUNGARY

Author: CSEH, Gyorgy, of the Institute for Pharmacoinustrial Research (Gyogyzeripari Kutato Intezet), Biochemical Institute, Medical University and Biochemical Department, Budapest.

Title: "The Effect of Hydrocortisone on the Aerobic Glycolysis in Lymphoid Organs" [English article].


Abstract: The effect of hydrocortisone on the aerobic glycolysis of thymus and lymph node slices of the rat has been studied in vitro. By examining the glucose uptake, the lactic acid production and respiration it has been shown that at higher than mM concentrations the hormone increases lactic acid formation; this change is much greater than that taking place in respiration. The increase of lactic acid production is accompanied by a decrease of glucose uptake. This phenomenon, as well as the diminished inhibition of lactic acid production by monochloracetic acid in the presence of hydrocortisone indicates that under such circumstances part of the lactic acid is not produced by glycolysis. From the properties of lactic acid production in the presence of alanine it has been concluded that under the glucocorticoid effect the transformation of certain amino acids to lactic acid comes to the fore in the lymphoid tissues.

[Author's English summary].


HUNGARY

Authors: TOLNAY, Pal and BADDY, Daniel, of the Department of Biochemistry of the Institute for Pharmacindustrial Research, Budapest.

Title: "On Chemical and Biochemical Properties of Some Derivatives of Elastase" [English article].


Abstract: Authors prepared some derivatives of elastase in order to study elastolytic phenomena. No pancreasic elastase free from nonspecific proteolytic activity could be obtained. None of the treatments resorted to gave a complete nonspecific denaturation of the elastase preparation. The different enzymatic functions of the preparations did not respond uniformly to the treatments. The properties of the enzyme derivatives depend on the conditions of treatment.

HUNGARY

Authors: BADDY, Daniel, FALK, Martha and TOLNAY, Pal of the Department of Biochemistry of the Institute for Pharmacindustrial Research, Budapest.

Title: "Inhibition of Elastase by Trypsin Inhibitors" [English article].


Abstract: In a preliminary note, authors report on the results of their experiments undertaken with the aim of finding out whether elastase is inhibited by trypsin inhibitors. Inhibitors from pancreas, soybean and ovomucoid inhibited elastolysis only slightly and there was no proportionality between amount of inhibitor and amount of elastase inhibited. The nonspecific proteolytic effect of elastase is significantly inhibited by both the soybean inhibitor and the ovomucoid in the reaction between elastase and hemoglobin. It may thus be assumed that the reaction between trypsin inhibitors and elastase does not involve the entire elastase molecule but only certain areas of the latter.
HUNGARY

Author: LOZSA, Albert, of the Institute of Public Health (Közegészségügyi Intézet) of the Szeged Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem).

Title: "Factors Influencing the Normal Values of the Serum Protein Fractions in the Albino Rat" [English article].


Abstract: Paper electrophoretic studies have been made to examine the properties of the serum proteins of the rat, to analyze the circumstances of separation, to determine the mobility of the fractions and their specific dye uptake. The changes in serum proteins with age have been studied in 80 male Wistar rats, from the newborn period till 3 years of age. The study was extended to the influence of the diet, the environment, differences in breed and sex, as well as the technique of obtaining and preparing the blood sample.

The perfect separation of the rat serum, more electrical intensity is required than with other species. The binding of acid fuchsine (Geigy) to serum proteins is favorable, the correction factors are numbers near to 1.

The development of serum proteins in the early phase of extrauterine life is accompanied by qualitative and quantitative changes of which the most conspicuous

... are the rapid increase of albumin, the change in the mobility of a, globulin, the splitting of fraction C into a, and a, globulin, as well as the peculiar biphasic change in y-globulin. During the first few weeks of extrauterine life the blood shows a great tendency to hemolysis. The normal adult values appear after the fourth month. Characteristic of the rat are the short and closed spectrum, low albumin and y-globulin, as well as the high a, and a, globulin levels. The serum protein pattern is constant between the fourth and the eighth months. In old age the values differ from these. The changes of serum proteins in different ages are governed by strict laws.

The serum protein spectrum is profoundly altered by the diet and the environmental conditions. Minor differences may be noted when rats of the same age from different breeds and of different sex are compared.

On the basis of the results obtained it has been pointed out that the divergence in the data on normal values are due to differences in the methods employed and in the conditions of maintenance.

[Authors' English summary].

2/2
Hungary

Authors: DEZSO, Istvan, and BOT, Gyorgy, of the Institute of Medical Chemistry (Orvosi Vegyani Intezet) of the Debrecen Medical University.

Title: "Changes in 'Iron Absorption' and Iron-Binding Capacity in Responses to Bleeding in the Rabbit" [English article].


Abstract: Continuing a previous research work it has been found that bleeding by itself, without simultaneous administration of iron, results in the reduction of "iron absorption".

Bleeding affects the iron-binding capacity of the serum; it increases the total iron-binding capacity in spite of the resultant protein loss. This increase is observed in young and old rabbits alike, as opposed to the decrease of "absorption" which only occurs in young rabbits.

It has been found that intravenously injected iron disappears faster from the circulation after a bleed loss than in normal animals. Thus, the post-bleeding decrease of "absorption" seems to be more apparent than real, because the increased utilization of iron decreases the serum iron level after an iron load.

The initial phase of latent iron deficiency - after serial bleedings - can be demonstrated only by the increase of total iron-binding capacity, there being no increase yet in "Iron absorption", owing to the increased utilization of iron.

[Authors' English summary].

Hungary

Authors: DECSI, Illes, FLEGER, Ida, MARKUS, Vera and SULE, Ferenc, of the Institute of Pathophysiology (Koralettani Intezet) of the Budapest Medical University.

Title: "In Vitro Absorption of Carbohydrate and NaCl from the Intestines of Nephrectomized Rats" [English article].


Abstract: The absorption of isotonic glucose, glycine, glycine and hypotonic NaCl solutions has been studied in the isolated intestine of nephrectomised and control rats. It has been found that 68 hours after nephrectomy the transport of isotonic glucose decreased by 68 per cent, and that of physiologic NaCl by 86 per cent. The absorbed quantity decreased by 68.5 per cent in the case of glucose, by 85 per cent in the case of isotonic NaCl solution and by 17 per cent in the case of hypertonic NaCl solution.

[Authors' English summary].
HUNGARY

Authors: CzERNAY, Laszlo, KOVACS, Kaisan, DAVID, Margit A., LISZ, Ferenc A., HORVATH, Istvan, and JULKSZ, Miklos of the First Department of Medicine (I. sz. Bethlinika) of the Szeged Medical University.

Title: "Experiments to Influence Xylose Excretion in the Rat" [English article].


Abstract: Xylose excretion has been investigated after interruption of the connections between the hypothalamus and pituitary. It has been found that the excretion of water and xylose was significantly diminished in hypophysectomized rats and in rats with adenohypophyseal transplanted into the anterior chamber of the eye. Extreme changes induced in the urine output by thirsting, diuretic treatment or by destroying the pituitary stalk had no influence on xylose excretion. The administration of cortisone normalized the excretion of both water and xylose in hypophysectomized rats. Hypophysectomy did not influence the intestinal absorption of xylose.

The diminution of xylose excretion is attributed to a decrease in glomerular filtration caused by hypophysectomy.

[Authors' English summary].

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HUNGARY

Authors: HULNAR, Jeno and SZPORNY, Laszlo of the Pharmacological Laboratory of the Gedeon Richter Chemical Works (Kobanyai Gyogyartar), Budapest.

Title: "The Effects of Vincamin on Smooth Muscle" [English article].


Abstract: The smooth muscle effects of vincamin, an alkaloid isolated in crystalline form from Vincas minor L., were studied on isolated intestines of the guinea pig, rabbit and rat.

Depending on the animal species and the concentration used, vincamin caused contraction of an increase in tone, or relaxation. Both kinds of effect were reversible, after washing, the intestine regained its initial tone and reactivity.

The contractive effect was not inhibited by atropine, tubocurarine and hexamethonium, while papaverine and chlorpromazine were effective in this respect.

At a concentration of $10^{-4}$ g/ml, vincamin prevented the smooth muscle spasm caused by BaCl2, nicotine, serotonin, acetylcholine and histamine on guinea-pig ileum.

In the isolated intestine the site of action of vincamin seems to be in the smooth muscle fibres.

[Authors' English summary].
Authors: KILEMEN, Agnes M., CSANYI, E. and SIMON, A., of the Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry and the Chinoiin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works (Chinoiin Gyogyaszazas Termekes Zavara), Budapest.

Title: "Microbiological and Hematological Actions of Cyanocobalamin-Monoacarbonylic Acid Isomers" (English article).


Abstract: The microbiological and hematological actions of three monoacarbonylic acid derivatives obtained by the hydrolysis of the propionate acid amide groups of vitamin B12 have been compared. Correlations have been found between the liability of the amide groups, the inhibitory action on the growth of E. coli, and the granulocytopenic action in the rat.

(Authors' English summary).

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Authors: Margit GALLAI MD, Sándor KORNHARDT MD and György ANGROZY MD of the Neurological Clinic (Neurologiai Klinika) (Director: Prof Dr Béla HORANYI) of the Budapest College of Medicine, and the Department of Internal Medicine (bélgyógyászati osztaly) of the Budapest University of Medicine (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem). (Chief Physician: Casillo SELEI MD).

Title: "Progressive Multifocal Leucoencephalopathy Accompanying Hodgkin's Disease"


Abstract: Authors describe a case of progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy. In the development of the pathological syndrome they attribute significance, in addition to the reticulo-endothelial proliferation which makes up the basic disease, also to the repeated therapeutic x-ray irradiations and to the anemia which developed as a result of the basic disease and of the therapy employed. They assume that the polynuclear giant cells characteristic of the pathological picture originate in the central-nervous representative of the reticulo-endothelial system, the microglia. (Authors' Hungarian summary).
Author: Margit DOMBAY MD of the Neurological Clinic (Director: Prof. Dr. Jela HORAVITI) of the Budapest College of Medicine.

Title: "Histological Changes of the Nucleus Amygdalae in Senility"


Abstract: The author has found senile plaques in the nucleus amygdalea only in those cases in which the plaques were present also in the cerebral cortex. The senile plaques appear preferentially in the anteromedial portion of the amygdala; their number is much smaller in the lateral portion. On the basis of their silver impregnation, staining with PAS and microglia reaction the plaques in the lateral part differ from those in the medial part. The Alzheimer fibriillar change, if present in a mass form, is more numerous in the medial portion than in the lateral portion. Its first place of occurrence is the periamygdalar cortex, medial nucleus and the proximal rim of the lateral nuclear chamer. Corpora amyloides are not present in the amygdala proper, only in the first layer of the periamygdalar cortex. [Author's Hungarian summary].

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Author: Nagda STIPULA MD of the Neurological Clinic (Director: Prof Dr. Jela HORAVITI) of the Budapest College of Medicine.

Title: "A Case of Ectopic Pinealoma"


Abstract: Author describes a tumor of the infundibulum region in a 13-year-old girl. For two years previously she had been treated for thromboecytopenia. Death occurred under symptoms of acute brain pressure. Histologically the tumor corresponded to an anisomorphic pinealoma. The tumor originated in the fundus of the third chamber, infiltrated the infundibulum, the anterior and posterior lobe of the hypophysis and also toward the front and the back the subependymal tissue of the side chambers. The corpus pineale was normal. [Author's Hungarian summary].
Title: "On the Sixth Meeting of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society"


Abstract: The Sixth Meeting will take place in Wroclaw. The main theme of discussion will be applied pharmacy. Because of increased specialization individual sections will be organized for each branch of the disciplines. Papers from seven Schools of Pharmacy (Wydzial Farmaceutyczny) and four Institutes will be presented.

The author discusses the function and significance of the pharmacist's profession, particularly his increased importance since the creation of the drug industry and the consequent industrialization of the profession. The development of the Polish drug industry is discussed, and the principal plants are mentioned (Polfa, Herhapol, Bioned).

The author emphasizes the need for regulating the pharmaceutical profession in terms of the local definition of rights and duties, and mentions what has been done so far in this field. Pharmaceutical training (curriculum, postgraduate training, specialization) are also discussed. The profession is also briefly defined in terms of its various activities (research, industry, etc).

A brief report on past activities of the various specialized sections of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society is given.
Title: "The Achievements and Aims of 'Polfa'"


Abstract: "Polfa" is the principal supplier of drugs for the Home Health Service. The development of the Polish pharmaceutical industry parallels the rapid progress of pharmacy all over the world and takes into account the far-reaching changes in the nature of international pharmaceutical production. Big investments, the introduction of modern machinery and new production methods, cooperation with foreign countries -- all these factors keep the Polish pharmaceutical industry abreast of that in other countries. The investments will be continued as well as the intensification and further improvement of production. The basic aim in all fields is and will remain to satisfy fully the continually growing needs of the Health Service, to increase further the volume of drug exports and to consolidate the reputation of quality of "Polfa" drugs.

[Author's English summary]
Title: "Activities of the Drug Institute (Instytut Lekow)"


Abstract: The article discusses the following topics: the achievements of the Drug Institute in the past 10 years; its successes in the field of new syntheses; its cooperation with other institutes, scientific institutions and clinics; its work in various commissions such as the Polish Pharmacopoeia Commission (Komisja Farmakopei Polskiej), the Drug Commission (Komisja Lekow), the Commission on Stomatologic Problems (Komisja do Spraw Stomatologicznych) and the Commission on Drug Production and Consumption Problems (Komisja do Spraw Produkcji i Zuarcia Lekow). Attention is also devoted to drug quality control and to the activities of Institute employees and pharmacologic analysts in control laboratories where they are engaged in the field of training, working out and evaluating state standards for drugs. The article also mentions the role of the Institute as the highest instance in arbitration proceedings in cases involving drug evaluation. [Author's English summary]
Author: 'ARDZINSKI, 'nr Inz. ("ctor of Engineering") Edward, Technical Director (Dyrektor techniczny) of the "Polfar" Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Farmaceutycznego "Polfar").

Title: "Research Work on Drugs in Poland"


Abstract: The origin of the pharmaceutical industry is to be found in man's yearning to fight diseases and to prolong life. The modern pharmaceutical industry produces ever better and more effective drugs. However, this requires that continuous research work be carried out by groups of specialists from many fields of science. Research work involves heavy financial investments for the development of laboratories, their equipment, salaries for chemists, analysts and phar-

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macologists as well as considerable expenditure for clinical research. It is obvious that research work can be carried out only by large pharmaceutical firms. "Polfar" is presently in a position to do so. It has the human, technical and financial resources for research aimed at the creation of new drugs.

Particularly good results are being obtained by means of cooperation with the appropriate University departments, through the joint efforts of scientists employed at the various University departments aided by the technical and financial resources of "Polfar".

Research work upon Polish domestic drugs is already in progress and will be continued in order to enable the Polish pharmaceutical industry to equal the achievements of foreign industries and compete in world markets. (Author's English summary)
Title: "The Export of 'Polfa' Drugs"


Abstract: This article deals with the export of drugs produced by 'Polfa'. This export is developing rapidly and its volume has increased 8-fold in 4 years. In 1962 its value is expected to reach 65 million hard zlotys, which corresponds to 1 billion zloty at domestic market prices. As much as 25 percent of the total volume of 'Polfa's' production is at present intended for foreign markets. The development of export trends and the necessity of maintaining the priority of domestic market requirements for drugs have resulted in the development of large capacities which enable us to produce basic groups of drugs especially needed for export.

The export of pharmaceutical products comprises a large assortment: 160 items. More than 70 percent of its value is represented by antibiotics and steroid hormones. 40 to 50 percent of export value will be obtained this year in the form of fully prepared drugs. 'Polfa' drugs are exported to 50 countries all over the world. The quality of these products conforms to the highest world standards. In 1961 equilibrium has been achieved between the import value of fully prepared drugs and the value of raw materials imported for industry and the export value for 'Polfa' drugs. This year there will be an export surplus over imports, amounting to 24 million hard zlotys. [Author's English summary]

2/2
Author: HANTKA-NAWIRSKI, Dr Pawel; Director for Scientific-Research Activities of the Pharmaceutical Institute (Dyrektor do spraw naukowo-badawczych Instytutu Farmaceutycznego).

Title: "Activities of the Pharmaceutical Institute"


Abstract: The activities, organization and aims of the Pharmaceutical Institute in Warsaw are described, and its plans for the years to come are discussed. (Author's English summary)

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Author: KOTULA, Mgr. Inż (master of Engineering) Zbigniew; Institute of Antibiotics (Instytut Antibiotykow)

Title: "Achievements and Perspectives for the Development of the Antibiotics Institute"


Abstract: The article discusses the organization and the activities of the Institute of Antibiotics. Its achievements and plans for the years to come are described. (Author's English summary)
Author: KROWCZEWSKI, Dr Leszek; Director of the Laboratory of Applied Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Institute (Kierownik Zakładu Farmacji Stosowanej Instytutu Farmaceutycznego), Warsaw.

Title: 'Applied Pharmacy in the Research and Practice of the Pharmaceutical Industry'


Abstract: To work out and to produce a proper pharmaceutical form that guarantees both the required therapeutic result and the proper durability of the drug is a difficult task imposed by the industry on applied pharmacy. Modern manufacturing processes covering pharmaceutical forms involve a tremendous number of auxiliary substances and new methods of control and production. It is due to them that several new forms such as tablets and prolonged operation emulsions, microcrystalline emulsions for injections, etc.

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have been introduced in the Health Service [original version not given].

All these problems are being worked out by the Laboratory of Applied Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Institute and by the Industrial Testing Laboratories (Zakładowe Laboratoria Badawcze), for the needs of 'Polfa' since they have the appropriate equipment. Many pharmacists are continually improving their qualifications through specialized training, practice abroad and visits to foreign manufacturing plants. The departments dealing with the production of pharmaceutical forms in individual factories are being continually developed and their equipment is being modernized in order to obtain greater mechanization and automation of working processes. [Author's English summary]
Title: "Quality Problems of 'Polfa' Drugs"


Abstract: The introduction of a new drug into the Health Service (original version not given) is preceded by approval of the Drug Commission (original version not given), which is an advisory body at the Ministry of Health (original version not given). Then, a permit is issued for the production and sale of any given drug by the Ministry.

Each lot of drugs produced is subjected to an examination in the plant's control laboratories (chemical, biological, bacteriological). Testing is based on the quality requirements set by the Ministry of Health and its control body, i.e. the Drug Institute (original version not given). The control of drugs at the manufacturing plants is carried out by especially appointed bodies: the Technical Inspection Sections (original version not given). Their main task consists in ascertaining that the drug produced conforms with the proper requirements. (Author's English summary).
The rapid development of the international pharmaceutical industry and the strong competition between capitalistic firms leads to the creation of a huge number of products differing often from one another only by name or packaging. New and truly valuable drugs are rare in this flood of pharmaceutical products. In principle the assortment of 'Polfa' drugs is presently quite satisfactory for the needs of everyday medical practice. A certain backwardness in the assortment which could be observed in the past is continually being remedied by the addition of new items, which are either imitations of drugs that have already won an international renown or represent original new Polish drugs. (Author's English summary)
Title: 'The Packaging of 'Polfa' Drugs''


Abstract: This article deals with the problems of packaging in the Polfa pharmaceutical industry. It discusses the advances which have taken place in this field all over the world, particularly with regard to the adoption of a scientific approach to these problems. Work on standardisation and the wide range of drugs intended for the domestic market as well as for export is mentioned. Also mentioned are the compounds used in the manufacture of pack-
Title: 'Certain Aspects of Drug Consumption in Poland'

Abstract: The analysis of drug consumption in certain provinces shows that there are considerable differences between consumption in large urban centers and that of the provincial ones. It is assumed that drug consumption will increase further, following a trend similar to that observed in other countries.

Author's English summary

Title: 'Scientific Information on 'Polfa' Drugs'

Abstract: In view of the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry, scientific information about drugs is a vital necessity. When this information is intended for the medical and pharmaceutical world, it is treated as supplementary information to that on the composition, action and indication of drugs. The scientific information service of the 'Polfa' industry is organized at three levels. The Drug Center (original version not given) is the directing unit which coordinates, instructs and supervises two other elements: information originating in manufacturing plants.
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and information from the provinces. It also engages in editorial activities, and every year it issues several publications. It organizes shows and exhibitions of drugs both at home and abroad. (Author's English summary)

POT

Author: GIESLAWSKI, Dr Farm (Doctor of Pharmacy) Tadeusz (Affiliation not given).

Title: 'Development Trends of the 'Herbanol' Herbal Drugs Plant'


Abstract: The article discusses the development of the herbal drugs industry in Poland and its organization, the improvement of the quality and form of herbal drugs, their popularization, rendering more efficient their distribution and increasing exports. The production of this industry has been increased considerably by its reorganization. It produces new assortments of herbal drugs. In addition to the products of the 'Herbanol' plants, the industry also produces galenics supplied to the chemists' shops and many other products destined to other industries, such as carotene oil, chlorofiline and others. The industry also manu-
factures edible products, such as herbal pepper, edible extracts and the like.

In the herbal industry, manufacturing plants cooperate extensively. The cultivation of herbs is one of its most important tasks. The Herbal Seed Station and its own Experimental Centers (original versions not given) cooperate in this field under the supervision of the Herbal Industry Institute (original version not given).

The herbal industry is not restricted to the activities of its own institute and laboratories in the manufacturing plants. It is also helped by the relevant departments at Medical Schools, Engineering Faculties and Higher Agricultural Schools, as well as by many specialists. (Author's English summary)
Title: "Pharmacists in the Pharmaceutical Industry"


Abstract: Poland's modern pharmaceutical studies enable pharmacists to hold many positions in the pharmaceutical industry, beginning with the very conception of a drug, through synthesis, design of form and packaging, scientific information and services such as planning, sale and supply. The two fields of applied pharmacy and analysis are open almost exclusively to qualified pharmacists.

Title: "The Importance of Pharmaceutical Museum Documentation for Historical Evaluation"


Abstract: Nowadays the evaluation of the history of pharmacy and of the pharmaceutical sciences has become a subject of interest to many nations.

The range of sources available for such study is increasing and historians can now build the basis of historical synthesis.

Historians of pharmacy can find reliable documentary material sensu lato in a historical museum of pharmacy -- a museum organized on humanistic principles.

Author's English summary.
Title: "Some Observations on the Coombs Test in Serological Investigations of Tuberculous Cattle."


Abstract: Sera of 427 heads of cattle were investigated using the haemagglutination test (in two variants: with iso "OHA iso," and with hypertonic - "OHA hyper" solutions of sodium chloride), the haemolytic test "OHL," and

Coombs test "Co" in the drop modification.

Fifty heads of cattle (free of internal parasites) with a negative tuberculin reaction sampled from a tuberculosis free-herd, served as the control group. The group of 377 heads of cattle, of which 338 were positive to the tuberculin test and 39 showed no results, was slaughtered in the abattoir and sectioned. Depending on the anatomopathological changes, the investigated material was arranged in a number of groups, out of which only one (II) was separated as one invaded with parasites. In 26 out of 110 cases, distomatoe pulmonum was confirmed. It seems that the Coombs test does not exhibit sufficient activity and specificity when compared with the tuberculin test and with the postmortem picture. A very interesting observation was made: there is an effect of the invasion and localization (lungs) of the parasites on the non-specific reactions of the Coombs test. The authors con-

cluded that the Coombs test is of no value for routine diagnosis, and that the influence of parasites should be investigated in detail. These investigations will be made on more numerous material than that employed by the authors in the present study. (Authors' English summary).

Author: WAWREKIEWICZ, Janusz, Chair of Veterinary Microbiology (Katedra Mikrobiologii Weterynaryjnej) of the WSR [Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture] in Lublin (Director: Docent, Dr. Tadeusz JASTREBSKI).

Title: "Diagnosis of Swine Fever Using Some Serological Reactions."


abstract: Despite the discovery of the virus nature of swine fever already in 1903, no convenient test for the diagnosis of this disease has yet been developed. The author reviews the history of the attempted tests and their failure, due to nonspecificity or other shortcomings. Most promising of these seemed the agglutination reaction with agar gel, and the author investigated two variants, the precipitation reaction with agar gel and "AWB" agglutination of virus coated bacteria. The author sum-
Abstract: Methods of control of rabies in wild animals must include also consideration of biological conditions and the mode of living of the separate species of animals. In the case of rabies of foxes, which are the main rabies transmitters among the wild animals in Poland, effective results have been obtained by isolation of the infected region (prohibition of hunting, excursions, collecting of forest fruits, etc.) and the annihilation of animals, mainly carnivores, in the endangered region (collective and individual hunts) to form a belt free from animals. Cats and dogs roaming the endangered region should be liquidated, and other dogs should be prophylactically vaccinated. This method ensures control of rabies of wild animals in the region in the course of six months. (Author's English summary).
Following a discussion on the problem of zoonoses and on the Polish veterinary and sanitary regulations concerning the control of these diseases, the author presents a review of zoonoses in Poland following World War II. Glanders and sporadic cases of psittacosis, Q fever, and brucellosis of pigs and sheep were radically eradicated by the slaughter of diseased and suspect animals. At present, only sporadic cases of anthrax, rabies, syphilis, favosa and serum mycosis, leptospirosis, scabies, tularemia, and listeriosis are recorded. Brucellosis of cattle, swine, cystoplas, echinococcosis, cysticercosis, and taeniasis do not present a serious problem. In human beings, a more serious problem is tuberculosis, salmonellosis, and trichinellosis (when the infection is...

0.013 percent of pigs slaughtered). In animals, such a problem is created by tuberculosis of cattle, which is radically and gradually being eradicated by directing the infected animals to slaughter (compulsory control in defined areas), salmonellosis, and the time and again occurring centers of foot and mouth disease penetrating to Poland from the neighboring countries.

Besides the named zoonoses, there were recorded cases in human beings of spring-summer tick encephalitis, and sporadic cases of balantidiasis and cat-scratch fever. (Author’s English summary).
Title: "Determination of the Level of Radioactive Contamination of Tissues of Slaughter Animals in 1960."


Abstract: Muscular and hepatic tissues of young cattle bred in different parts of Poland were examined. The total artificial beta radioactivity was determined. As a result of these examinations it was found that the mean radioactive contamination of the raw tissues were: for muscular tissue = 0.16 percent per gram, and for hepatic tissue = 0.66 percent per gram (Author's English summary).

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Title: "Intoxication with Cichorium intybus Roots in 2-3 Year-Old Heifers."


Abstract: A case of intoxication with Cichorium intybus roots in 2-3 years old heifers is described. The symptoms of intoxication, in the form of diarrhea, loss of appetite, increased thirst, paralysis of the extremities, and ptyal-
ism appeared five days from the start of feeding the roots in an amount of 18 kilograms daily per animal. Two heifers died and two were slaughtered because of the severity of the cases. Postmortem examinations showed inflammation of the alimentary tract, slight edema, and congestion of the liver, kidneys, and lungs, as well as petechiae in the endocardium. After withdrawing the chicory roots from the diet, and following treatment, the symptoms of intoxication subsided within a few days (Authors' English summary).

Title: "Diaphragmatic Hernia in a Mare."

Abstract: Case is described for mare brought in with severe abdominal hunger pains which did not respond to treatment. Postmortem disclosed intestine-constricting diaphragmatic hernia resulting from neglected case of broken ribs. It is recommended that animals who do not respond to usual treatment for symptoms of starvation be more closely examined.
Successful treatment of this, usually fatal disease is described.
undesirable side effects, it prevents post-operative shock when administered intravenously, and does not cause any ill effects even when administered in large doses.

Authors: Czepiel, Tadeusz and Krzyzanowski, Jan, Justetic Efficient Clinic (Klinika Polonictwa), Veterinary Division (Wydzial Weterynarii), WSN [Wyzsa Szkoła Polonictwa, Higher School of Agriculture], Lublin (Director, Docent. Dr. Stanislaw Tar-Kirwicz [Kurator]).

Title: "Value of Tobacco Bag Suture in Treating Vaginal and Preventing Uterus Prolapse Following Parturition."


Abstract: The authors give a brief history of the procedure, report on the technique and postoperative treatment applied by themselves in 65 cases on cows, and list the merits of the procedure.
Author: POBORSKI, Wieslaw, Chair of Zoohygienia (Katedra Zoohygienia), WSR [Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture], Lublin; (Director: Prof. Dr. Alfred CHORKOWSKI).

Title: "Studies of the Microclimate of the Piggery Taking into Consideration Gas Contaminations."


Abstract: Aim of the work was to examine the microclimate of the piggery taking into consideration the influence of the macroclimate. The component factors of the piggery microclimate (temperature, humidity, cooling, and CO₂, NH₃, and H₂S concentrations) were subjected to analysis. Factors of the macroclimate outside the piggery (temperature, humidity, and cooling) were examined simultaneously.

Measurements were taken in four cycles (May, September, and November 1960, and March 1961) lasting 4-5 days.

Results indicate that there is an interdependence between the numerical values of the temperatures, humidity, and concentrations of CO₂ at the floor and at the ceiling. It was found also that the external parameters (temperature and humidity) influence the corresponding internal parameters, which in the present studies were expressed by linear interdependences. (Author's English summary).
Author: KOPANISKI, Roman, Master engineer

Title: "Situation in Breeding Fur Animals in Poland."


Abstract: Author gives data on fur animal production in Poland for the past few years. To improve production of carnivorous fur animals (mink and otter), Poland needs to import good breeding stock during the next two years, as well as improve facilities and operations in skin production -- above all, the introduction of cold storage facilities for feed.

As regards the herbivorous animals, nutria production should be encouraged by higher prices and shifted to individual farms, where natural food is abundant. This is also true of rabbits for the domestic market, which should be improved by importing thoroughbred stock; slaughter time shifted to the winter, and a differentiation in the price in favor of animals in the winter introduced.

Author: KARCIEWSKI, Wojciech, Biochemistry Department (Zakład Biochemii), Veterinary Institute (Instytut Weterynarii) in Pulawy (Director: Prof. Dr. J. SKULNOWSKI).

Title: "Attempt to Determine Free Amino Acid Content in Allantoic Fluid of Chick Embryo Using Paper Chromatography."


Abstract: In chromatographic studies of allantoic fluid of 11 chick embryos the presence of the following amino acids was determined: Leucine, phenylalanine, valine, methionine, tryptophan, tyrosine, proline, alanine, treonine, glycine, serine, arginine, histidine, lysine, glutamic acid, asparaginic acid, cystine, and cysteine. (Author's English summary).
POLAND

Author: SHCHEGLOV, S. N., State Scientific Research Oncology Institute imeni P. A. Hertzen, Moscow (1968), translated by T. JASTRZEBSKI

Title: "A Contribution to the Evaluation of the Activity and Standardisation of SEP and WHS Tissue Preparations."


Abstract: Second report on author's investigations on the standardisation of procedure and the establishment of potency standards of therapeutic preparations from animal tissue. The study covered preparation of SEP and Hepatolitis from liver, SEP from bone marrow, and WHS from the spleen, with special emphasis on the possibility of utilising bone marrow for medical preparations. Tests were made on all preparations for their general and specific biological properties, and active elements determined as a basis for potency standards. Procedures are described, results tabulated, and the author's conclusions drawn.

POLAND

Author: JANOWSKI, Henryk

Title: "Report on Second Conference for Coordinating Veterinary Scientific and Research Work of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."


Author: TARKIWICZ, Stanislaw

Title: "Program of Veterinary Studies in the USSR."


Abstract: Detailed notes and tabulation of entire program of veterinary studies in the USSR, including duration, subjects, semester-hours, theoretical studies, practical projects, etc.
Title: "Preliminary Investigation on the Epidemiology of Infectious Hepatitis in the Wojewodzkie of Lublin, With Particular Reference to Rural Areas (1955-1959)."


Abstract: An epidemiological study has been made of 8930 cases of infectious hepatitis registered in the Wojewodzkie of Lublin during 1955-1959. The indices of incidence rose 4.5 times those of 1955. The average number of cases of infectious hepatitis during the period of three years was higher than that of all other infectious intestinal diseases put together.

Incidence indices for the population of the Wojewodzkie of Lublin are markedly lower than in other Wojewodzkie in Poland, especially the urbanised and industrialised regions with a large percentage of urban population. Infectious hepatitis is a disease of urban type. Over half the total number of cases of infectious hepatitis occur among the urban population. Although the rate of increase in morbidity in the country is higher than in the town, yet the level of occurrence among the urban population is three times as high (1959: town -- 39.0 percent, country -- 13.8 percent). In recent years it has been noted that there is a tendency for the indices of occurrence to become evened out in particular parts of the Wojewodzkie, and there is less difference between the epidemiological conditions in various districts, especially suburban settlements and vil-
Evidence of this is given by a certain integral epidemic progress in infectious hepatitis. Increased morbidity in the country is a result of the spread of infectious hepatitis over a larger area (in 1933 occurrences were recorded in a total of 217 villages, but in 1939 in 777 villages), and a focal intensification in particular villages (at present 80 percent of all cases have a focus character). The incidence curve for epidemic infectious hepatitis shows a rise in the autumn-winter (November-December). It follows by 1-2 months the peak for intestinal typhus and poliomyelitis, suggesting a shorter incubation period for the latter diseases. 60.6 percent of all cases are for children under 15, showing an index of incidence for children of school age 5-6 times greater than for adults. Incidence among children in the 5-15 year group is higher in rural than in urban areas (rural = 53 percent; urban = 39.6 percent), and the corresponding percent in adults lower. Some groups were studied for incidence among the sexes: Incidence is higher for girls than for boys in the 5-10 age group, whereas after the age of 15, the incidence for males is higher than for females. No explanation for these facts is available at present. (Author's Russian summary).
Title: "Hygienic Conditions in Occupational and Skin Diseases of Polishers in the Wood Industry (Based on Study in Selected Factories in the Lublin Voivodeswoi,"


Abstract: The author discusses the pathogenesis of clinical picture of polishers' eczema. Out of 80 polishers, past or active eczematous changes were determined in 50. Special consideration should be given to hygienic work conditions and to personal prophylaxis in order to avoid this occupational dermatosis. (Author's English summary).

Title: "Epidemiology of Mycoses in the Wojewodzwo of Lublin."


Abstract: The increase in the number of mycotic infections in recent years has become an important problem both from the epidemiological and the economic standpoints. Statistics for the years 1954-1959 show a renewed rise in the

In 1954, there were 213 cases of mycosis recorded in the Lublin districts, 367 in 1955, 716 in 1956, 423 in 1957, 301 in 1958, and 707 in 1959.

Control examinations of children and mothers of affected children were carried out in districts where endemic foci of mycosis were suspected to exist. Scalp changes of a superficial mycotic character and provoked by the fungus Trichophyton violaceum were found in adult women, the mothers of the affected children.

By calculating the averages of our three-year's study, we have found that Trichophyton gypseum can be cultured in 70 percent of cases, Trichophyton violaceum in 16.6, Trichophyton crateriform in 3.6, Noceresporon in 5.2, and Achorion Schenleini in 2.6 percent of the cases. (Authors' English summary).

POLAND

Authors: RODZIEWICZ, Jerzy and WLODARCZYK, Stefan, Dermatology Clinic (Klinika Dermatologiczna) of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Casslaw RYLL-NARDZIEWSKI).

Title: "Suppurative and Occupational Skin Diseases in Metal Workers."


Abstract: From the observation of working conditions and treatment of metal-workers in Lublin from 1954 to 1959 inclusive, the authors have found that the incidence cross-section differs between the newly-erected or expanded and the old metallurgical plants. Suppurative skin diseases constitute the largest number of cases, while eczematous or eczematoid changes occur more seldom and constitute about 6 percent of all skin diseases.

Suppurative and occupational skin diseases constitute 10--14 percent of the total number of cases in the plants.
under discussion, and the number of working days lost in consequence is about 10 percent of all those occasioned by other diseases.

In prevention, particular emphasis should be laid on the teaching of hygiene and the raising of the qualifications and culture of the workers.

The use of protective creams is difficult. Selisski's Cream No 2 has been tried on moulders, and Selisski's Cream No 1 in automatic workshops, but it was not found that these had any effect in reducing the number of cases of suppurative and occupational skin diseases.

As one of the most important factor in prophylaxis, the authors recommend the treatment of diseases which may be the cause of occupational dermatoses (seborrhoea and seborrhoeic disease, excessive sweating, hyperkeratotic conditions, etc.). (Authors' English summary).

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**POLAND**


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**POLAND**

Authors: STUJALOWSKA, Wanda, JARNICKA, Halina, and STANIOŚ, Władysław, Department of General Biology (Zakład Biologii Ogólnej) at the AM (Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy) in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. H. JAWLICKI). Title: "Attempt to Combat Threadworm Infection in the Children's Tuberculosis Department (Oddzial Grąsicy) in Kazimierzów." Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol. 18, Ser. II, No. 10, 1962, pp. 403-407.

Abstract: In the Children's Tuberculosis Department in Kazimierzów near Lublin, observations have been carried out for fourteen months on the possibility of eliminating threadworm infection when there is a constant influx of children. Diagnostic examinations showed that 57.4 percent of the children were infected. In the first stage, a ten-day cure with "Vormitox" was carried out. At the same time prophylactic procedures were applied to limit the chances of re-
infection of the children who have been treated, and also of infection of newly-admitted worm-free patients with ova which might survive in the environment. A drop in thread-worm infection to 19.7 percent was achieved. The periodic influx of children, however, brought new cases of the infection with varying intensity, and so in the second stage, after a general seven-day cure, separate treatment of each newly-admitted child was applied together with simple hygienic procedures. By this means the percentage of infected cases was reduced to 1.6 percent. (Authors' English summary).

POLAND


"Behavior of Hemoglobin in Rural Population, in Light of Social and Scientific Work."

Authors: Szweczykowski, Witold, Ujda, Jerzy, and Hencher-Buczynska, Stanisława, Institute of Industrial Medicine and Rural Hygiene (Instytut Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi) in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. J. Pawas) and its Clinical Division (Osial Klinicy). (Director: Prof. Dr. A. R. Tuszkiewicz).

Title: "Behavior of Hemoglobin in Rural Population, in Light of Social and Scientific Work."


Abstract: Investigations were carried out on the population of four selected villages in the Lublin vojewodztw, in order to: 1) Establish the average Hb value in healthy subjects and in the rural population as a whole; 2) To show whether (and to what degree) there exists any relation between the Hb level and sex, age, state of health, material conditions, and size of family. The material consisted of...
3759 adults, including 2170 women and 1589 men. Hemoglobin was determined by the colorimetric method, using Sahli's apparatus.

Results: 1. Average Hb value in rural inhabitants, as a whole is 77.9 percent (12.46 gram percent), for males 81.5 (13.4) and for females 78.2 (12.31). Anemia was found in 21.1 percent of those examined; it occurred more frequently in women (24.5 percent) than in men (17.7 percent).

2. The influence of age on the Hb level may be observed after the age of 50, and is shown as a gradual drop. In women the Hb level averages 2-10 percent less than in men of the same age group, but it has been observed that after the age of 60, there is a tendency for these differences to decrease mainly as a result of the fall in the Hb level in men. Material conditions and the size of the family may be taken together, since one affects the other and there is a reciprocal relation between them. In those living in favorable material circumstances the Hb value is found to be higher, and the percentage of anemia lower.

Comparing the results of our own investigations with those published by Polish and foreign authors, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. The Hb level in the rural population is generally considerably lower, indirectly indicating an inadequate state of health, and directly -- insufficient nutrition.

2. In healthy subjects, the Hb value reaches the lower limits of the "textbook" physiological norm.

3. The general conviction is that the rural population should be healthier than the urban and working population; the authors, to the contrary, consider this view unfounded. (Authors' English summary).
Title: "Investigations on Sanitary Conditions of Milk-Collecting Centers and of the Milk Itself."


Abstract: With reference to the very important problem of milk hygiene and the part it plays in the national economy, the authors carried out an inspection of eight (8) milk-collecting centers in the autumn of 1958 and in the spring of 1959 in agreement with the Lublin WZSM [Wojewodzkie Zjednoczenie Spółdzielni Mleczarskich, Województwo Association of Cooperative Dairies], in order to ascertain the...
yet have adequate sanitary and hygienic conditions for the collection of milk for further processing. In the majority of cases the milk itself did not comply with the sanitary and hygienic requirements imposed. (Authors' English summary).